



**VOLCANO**  
**AGROSCIENCE**

# KILO MAX

Reg. No. / Nr. L 8310 Act No. / Wet Nr. 36 of / van 1947

A water soluble, non-selective foliar applied, systemic granular herbicide for the control of a wide range of annual and perennial, as well as certain woody weeds as listed in forestry, non-crop and industrial areas.	'n Wateroplosbare nie-selektiewe, blaar toege-diende, sistemiese korrel- onkruidodder vir die beheer van verskeie een- en meerjarige, asook sekere houtagtige onkruid soos aangedui in bosbou, nie-bewerkte- en nywerheidsgebiede.	
HRAC: HERBICIDE GROUP	G	HRAC: ONKRUIDDODER GROEP

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT / AKTIEWE BESTANDDEEL**

Glyphosate [as Glyphosate Sodium salt]	700 g a.e / kg 791 g / kg	Glifosaat [as Glifosaat Natriumsout]
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Batch number.....		.....Lotnommer
Date of manufacture.....		.....Vervaardigingsdatum
NET MASS.....		.....NETTO MASSA

Registered by / Geregistreer deur:

**VOLCANO AGROSCIENCE (Pty) Ltd. / (Edms) Bpk.**  
 Reg. No. / Nr. 2000/004551/07  
 P.O. Box 1726  
**Mount Edgecombe**  
 4300  
 Tel: (031) 5389700

UN No. / Nr. 3018

**CAUTION / VERSIGTIG**

**WARNINGS**

- Poisonous if swallowed.
- Avoid contact with eyes since product is an eye irritant.
- Store away from food and feeds, fertilizers and other chemicals.
- Keep out of reach of children, uninformed persons and animals.
- RE-ENTRY INTERVAL: 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.
- All applications of this remedy must conform to SANS Code of Practice 10118 in respect of the standards set.
- **GLYPHOSATE SPECIFIC WARNING:** Glyphosate is a highly active herbicide that in very small quantities can cause serious damage to crop seedlings and deciduous fruit trees and grapevines during the budding and early season growth stages. Under the following conditions it can cause serious damage as far as 3 to 5 kilometers from the nearest flight path of the aircraft. Cloudy weather with relative humidity above 80% and low air movement of less than 5 km per hour. Where such conditions prevail aerial application should not be carried out where crop seedlings or deciduous fruit and grape vines in budding or early development stages are present within 5 kilometers of the nearest flight path of the aircraft.

**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 eat, drink or smoke while handling this product.
- Prevent contamination of food, feeds, drinking water and eating utensils.
- Wash yourself after use or accidental skin contact. In the event of accidental eye contact flush eyes with clean water and get medical attention, if required.
- Change and wash contaminated clothes.
- Do not inhale the spray mist.
- Avoid contact with the spray as much as you can.
- 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.
- Destroy empty container and do not use for any other purpose.
- Excessive foaming might be experienced with the use of the very highest rates or solutions of **KILO MAX**. It is recommended that a suitable anti-foaming agent be added into the spray tank when excessive foaming is expected before the addition of the **KILO MAX**.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE****Use only as indicated**

It is a violation of Government Notices R.1716 of 26 July 1991 and R.181 of 7 February 2003 issued in terms of the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No 36 of 1947), to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labelling.

- Use only clean water in spray mixture.
- Always ensure that spray equipment is clean and correctly calibrated before spraying.

- Use low spray pressure (100 - 200 kPa) to avoid spray drift.
- **KILO MAX** is a non-selective, systemic herbicide and is only active when applied to the green foliage and bark of plants, where it is actively absorbed. 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 UNDESIRE PLANTS ARE TREATED.**
- Do not spray onto pruned trees until wounds have sealed properly.
- The visible effect of **KILO MAX** on treated foliage usually appears at 10-14 days after treatment but may vary according to weather conditions.
- **KILO MAX** should be applied to actively growing weeds that are not dormant or under temperature or moisture stress. Ensure that target weeds are fully exposed to the **KILO MAX** spray.
- Rain or irrigation a few days prior to a **KILO MAX** application ensures that weeds are actively growing, resulting in optimum efficacy. Rain or irrigation 2 hours or more after application will not reduce **KILO MAX** efficacy. Do not spray on weed foliage covered with a layer of dust. Under such conditions application should be postponed until sufficient rain has fallen.
- **KILO MAX** has no pre-emergence activity; therefore repeat applications are necessary (when applied on its own) to control weeds germinating from seed. If extended weed control is required, **KILO MAX** can be tank-mixed with a suitable soil acting herbicide such diuron, simazine, terbuthylazine, bromacil or tebuthiuron. The modification of the spray water by the addition of an ammonium sulphate based product (1 – 2 % of the water volume) is advised in these cases.

#### Use restriction:

**When using KILO MAX as a land preparation for transplanting or sowing of any crop with green and soft stems, allow a minimum of 14 days between application and transplanting of seedlings.**

#### Dilution rates:

Optimum results are obtained when **KILO MAX** represents a minimum of 0.78 %, or more, of the total spray volume used.

#### Examples:

- 0,78 kg (780 g) in 100 ℓ water = 0,78 % solution;
- 1,5 kg (1500 g) in 250 ℓ water = 0,6 % solution. Add an additional 0,45 kg (450 g) **KILO MAX** to the tank to attain 0.78 %;
- 0,078 kg ( 78 g) in 10 ℓ water = 0,78 % solution;
- 0,156 kg (156g) in 10 ℓ water = 1,56 % solution.

**Note: Due to the nature of the product, measurements may deviate as much as 7,5% from the dosage indicated below if the calibrated measuring device is used. For complete accuracy use a scale to measure the required dosages.**

#### Mixing instructions:

Half fill the spray tank with clean water and add the required quantity of **KILO MAX**. 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 **KILO MAX** and agitation must be continuous before and during spraying. Avoid the use of hard or muddy water, or water with a high colloidal content derived from soils high in organic matter.

#### METHOD OF APPLICATION

Remove sediments, e.g. residues from WP pesticides, from spray tanks before adding **KILO MAX**. Correctly calibrate all sprayers under field conditions prior to application. For good results, spraying to the point of run-off is unnecessary, but an even application which ensures complete coverage of target weeds, remains essential.

#### Ground application:

**KILO MAX** can be applied with conventional ground equipment (tractor mounted booms, knapsack sprayers, etc). Optimum spray deposits are obtained with ground equipment calibrated to spray 30 – 600 ℓ / ha with

nozzles suitable 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.

### **Aerial application:**

**Do not commence or arrange for aerial application before consulting your KILO MAX representative.**

**KILO MAX** can be applied aerially provided that the spray mixture is evenly distributed over the target area. Keep the loss of spray material to a minimum during application. Adhere to the following to ensure satisfactory results:

- Use only correctly calibrated aircraft
- A minimum spray volume of 30 – 50 ℓ / ha
- A droplet spectrum VMD of 200 - 400 micron
- Droplet coverage of 30 - 50 droplets per cm<sup>2</sup> must be recovered at the target.
- Use the correct swath widths appropriate to each type of aircraft
- Maintain a flying height of 2 m above the target area at windspeed of 0 – 10 km / h. Do not spray when the windspeed exceeds 10 km / h.
- Do not spray when the relative humidity is less than 40%.
- Do not spray during the heat of the day.
- Do not spray plants covered with a thick layer of dust.
- Make sure that spray areas are accurately marked.
- Drift can be controlled with drift reducing agents or low drift nozzles.
- Obtain assurance from the aerial spray operator that the above specifications will be met.

### **RESISTANCE WARNING:**

For resistance management, **KILO MAX** is a group code G herbicide. Any weed population may contain individual weeds naturally resistant to **KILO MAX** 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 **KILO MAX** 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

### **DOSAGE RATES FOR APPLICATION**

**KILO MAX** 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. Apply the **KILO MAX** 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.

- **Application timing codes:**
  - ES - Early spring
  - S - Summer
  - A - Autumn
  - W - Winter

- **Weed control tables**

Table I: Industrial / non-crop use

Table II: Aquatic weeds

Table III: Alien, noxious and perennial weeds

Table IV: Forestry

Table V: Growth regulation / chemical mowing

Table VI: Control of annual weeds

KILO MAX – 02 March 2009

Table I: Industrial / Non-crop use		
Area	KILO MAX Rate	Remarks
Industrial / non-crop areas	0.54 to 1.57 kg/ha or 0,78 % solution	Annual weeds only.
	1.1 to 5.2 kg/ha or 0,78 to 1,57 % solution	Most annual and perennial weeds can be expected to be controlled. <b>Use the higher rate(s) for perennial grasses, including <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (common couch).</b> Apply during a period of active growth, when weeds are free of environmental stress and adequately developed to absorb <b>KILO MAX</b> optimally. Regrowth may be spot sprayed with a 1.1 % solution, if required. If extended weed control is desired, combine <b>KILO MAX</b> with residual herbicides according to the recommended rates. For specific weeds, refer Tables III and VI.

Table II: Aquatic weeds			
Species	Time of Application	KILO MAX Rate	Remarks
Water hyacinth ( <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> )	S	3,1 kg/ha or 1,57 % solution	Knapsack sprayer – 1,6 % solution or mistblower – 2,0 % solution. Apply when new leaves are well developed and fully exposed.
Common reed ( <i>Phragmites australis</i> )	S	2,15 kg/100ℓ water (2,15% solution)	Hand-appliation: Treat in the summer when 10 - 20% of target plants are flowering and growing actively. Application to the point of run-off is adequate. Apply 1000 - 1500ℓ spray mixture/ha in order to ensure thorough wetting of all green foliage. A follow-up treatment may be required due to the growth and reproductive habit of the weed. Follow-up treatments must take place when re-growth is at least 1 – 1,5m high – usually this only occurs during the next growing season.
Common bulrush ( <i>Typha capensis</i> )	S	2,15 kg/100ℓ water (2,15% solution)	Hand-appliation: Treat in the summer from when target plants are at least 1,0 m tall until an early flower stage (10 - 20%). Growth must be active. The spray volume must be adapted to the height and density of the target plants to ensure thorough wetting of all green foliage. Apply to the point of run-off. Where plants are 1,25 m high, apply 250 - 500ℓ spray mix per ha, but plants in the flower stage may need up to a 1000ℓ spray mixture/ha. A follow-up treatment may be required due to the growth and reproductive habit of the weed. Follow-up treatments

			must take place when re-growth is at least 1m high.
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**Table III: Alien, noxious and perennial weeds**

Weed	Time of Application	KILO MAX Rate	Remarks
Spanish reed ( <i>Arundo donax</i> )	S	2,15 kg/100ℓ water (2,15% solution)	<b>Hand application only:</b> Target plants must be growing actively at time of treatment. Treat during late summer (February or March). The spray volume must be adapted to the height and density of the target plants to ensure thorough wetting of all green foliage. Apply to the point of run-off. Tall, mature plants may need up to a 1600ℓ spray mixture/ha. A follow-up treatment may be required due to the growth and reproductive habit of Spanish reed. Follow-up treatments must take place when re-growth is at least 1- 1,5 m high.
Pampas grass ( <i>Cortaderia spp.</i> )	S	3,57 kg/100ℓ water (3,57% solution)	<b>Hand application only:</b> Treat in the summer when target plants are at least 1 m tall and growth actively. Thorough wetting - to the point of run-off of all green foliage, is required. If necessary, follow up with a 2,15% solution when re-growth is at least 0,5m high.
Bugweed ( <i>Solanum mauritianum</i> )	S/A	1,03 kg/ha or 0,78% solution	<b>Large trees:</b> Cut stems down to 5 to 20 cm height. Spray regrowth when knee high. <b>Seedlings:</b> Up to 1 m high, spray with 0,26% solution.
Port Jackson Willow ( <i>Acacia saligna</i> )	ES/A	1,03 kg/ha or 0,78% solution	<b>Only seedlings:</b> * Bipinnate leaf stage – 1,03 kg/ha * Up to 60 cm high – 2,06 kg/ha
Weeping love grass ( <i>Eragrostis curvula</i> )	S/A	1,57 kg/ha	–
Wild grain sorghum ( <i>Sorghum bicolor</i> )	S/A	1,07 kg/ha	–

Table III: Alien, noxious and perennial weeds – Continue			
Weed	Time of Application	KILO MAX Rate	Remarks
Black wattle ( <i>Acacia mearnsii</i> )	S	1,57 kg/ha or 0,78 % solution	Treat weeds up to 1m high. Apply strictly before flowering. <b>Seedlings:</b> Up to 1 m high – 0,78 % solution Higher than 1 m – 1,07 % solution <b>Shrubs/trees:</b> Slash and when regrowth is 1m high, spray with a 0,78 to 1,07 % solution. Apply strictly before flowering stage.
Ink Berry ( <i>Phytolacca heptandra</i> )	S		
Mauritius thorn ( <i>Caesalpinea decapetula</i> )	S		
Plantain ( <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> )	ES		
Sesbania ( <i>Sesbania punicea</i> )	ES		
Sorrel ( <i>Rumex</i> spp.)	ES		
Johnson grass ( <i>Sorghum halepense</i> )	S/A	2,07 kg/ha or 0,78 % solution	Follow up, spraying regrowth at a rate of 1,57 kg/ha or spot spray with 0,78 % solution.
Kikuyu ( <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> )	S	2,07 kg/ha or 0,78 % solution	Apply during period of active growth (summer). <b>Regrowth:</b> 1,57 kg/ha or spot spray with 0,78 % solution. Winter rainfall area: Treat late summer / autumn (before first frost).
Nasella tussock grass ( <i>Stipa trichotoma</i> )	W	2,07 kg/ha or 0,78 % solution	Use at least 400 water /ha. Spot spray regrowth or early spring with 1,07 % solution.

Table III: Alien, noxious and perennial weeds – Continue			
Weed	Time of Application	KILO MAX Rate	Remarks
American bramble ( <i>Rubus</i> spp.)	S/A	3,08 kg/ha or 1,57 % solution	<b>Knapsack sprayer:</b> 1,57 % solution. <b>Mistblower:</b> 2,07 % solution
Buffalo/Ubabe grass ( <i>Panicum maximum</i> )	S		Treat regrowth with 1,57 kg/ha or spot treat with 0,78 % solution.
Bush buffalo grass ( <i>Setaria megaphylla</i> )	S/A		<b>Knapsack sprayer:</b> 1,57 % solution. <b>Mistblower:</b> 2,07 % solution.
Common paspalum ( <i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> )	S		Apply at flowering stage, before seeds are shed. Retreat regrowth using 1,57 kg/ha or spot spray with 1,07 % solution.

Field bindweed ( <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> )	S		Apply at early flowering stage. Retreat regrowth with 0,78 % solution, if required.
Giant sensitive plant ( <i>Mimosa pigra</i> )	S		Slash and spray regrowth and/or seedlings when 1 m high.
Lantana ( <i>Lantana camara</i> )	S/A		<b>Knapsack sprayer:</b> 1,57 % solution <b>Mistblower:</b> 2,07 % solution.
Purple nutsedge ( <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> )	S		Apply at flowering stage. Regrowth: Use 1,57 kg/ha or spot spray with a 0,78 % solution in early autumn (Feb/Mach).
Yellow nutsedge ( <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> )	S		Apply at flower stage and spray regrowth at a rate of 1,57 kg/ha or spot spray using 0,78 % solution early autumn (Feb/March).
Cluster pine ( <i>Pinus pinaster</i> )	ES/S/A	7,7 kg / 100 l water (7,7 % solution)	<b>Frill treatment:</b> Cut a frill around the complete circumference of the tree, through the bark, up to the cambium. The frill should not be higher than 50 cm above ground level. Apply the <b>KILO MAX</b> solution by means of a suitable low pressure sprayer, within 15 minutes of cutting the frill.
Dagga <i>Cannabis sativa</i>	ES/S/A	1,62 kg/ha (5,36 % solution)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Aerial application:</b> Add 15kg <b>KILO MAX</b> to 200l of good quality spray water, free of visible organic matter and soil particles. During application, ensure adherence to all prescriptions under <b>METHOD OF APPLICATION - Aerial application</b>. Also refer to <b>Mixing instructions</b>.</li> <li>▪ <b>Hand application:</b> Apply <b>KILO MAX</b> as a full cover spray when plants are growing actively, using a 1,57 % solution.</li> </ul>
Common quick grass ( <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> )	S/A	3,1 – 4,63 kg/ha or 1,57 % solution	Apply during summer or autumn. Re-treat during the following summer, if required. Only treat once the grass is adequately developed to ensure effective absorption and only when growth is at its most active.



Table III: Alien, noxious and perennial weeds – Continue			
Weed	Time of Application	KILO MAX Rate	Remarks
Couch paspalum ( <i>Paspalum paspaloides</i> )	S	4,11 – 4,64 kg/ha	Apply during flower stage (before seed shed). Retreat regrowth at 2,07 kg/ha or spot spray with 1,04 % solution. <b>Winter rainfall area:</b> Apply 4,64 kg/ha in autumn before first frost.
Triffid weed ( <i>Chromolaena odorata</i> )	S/A	See Remarks	<b>Established plants:</b> Slash and allow to regrow to 0,5 – 1,2 m. Treat with a 0,54 % spray solution, ensuring complete coverage of all foliage. Previously slashed multistemmed weeds may need a follow up treatment at the same rate.
Silver wattle ( <i>Acacia dealbata</i> )	S/A	10,3 kg/100 ℓ water (10,3 % solution) + 500 ml <b>H&amp;R Crop Oil</b>	Apply during period of active growth. <b>Cut stump:</b> Apply to freshly cut surface (within 30 minutes) to the point of runoff. Cut stumps low - not more than 25 cm above the ground. <b>Frill treatment:</b> Cut frill around the complete circumference of the tree, through the bark, up to to the cambium. Make the frill should be as low as possible - not more than 25 cm above ground level. Apply the <b>KILO MAX</b> solution no later than 30 minutes after cutting the frill.
<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> stump eradication	-	2,57 % solution	<b>Single stem stumps:</b> (no previous coppicing) Use at least 50 ℓ solution. Wet entire cut surface of the stump, especially at the cambium area, where bark and wood meet.
	-	3,85 % solution	<b>Multi-stemmed stumps:</b> (trees previously coppiced) Use ± 100 ml solution/tree. Ensure complete wetting of each cut surface, especially to the cambium areas.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Apply to a clean cut surface, immediately after felling. Stumps coppicing after treatment must be re-cut lower down or ring-barked, to expose the entire cambium region which must then be retreated.</li> <li>▪ Fuzzy-looking coppice may occur after treatment. This eventually dies back in most cases. If not, re-apply as 1,04</li> </ul>

			<p>% solution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Control of other <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. may be erratic with <b>KILO MAX</b> and may require retreatment.</li> </ul>
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<b>Table IV: Forestry</b>		
For control of alien, noxious and perennial weeds, see Table III		
<b>Situation</b>	<b>KILO MAX Rate (kg/ha)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<p><b>1. FIREBREAKS</b> Firebreaks pre-paration either tracer belts or total area.</p> <p><b>2. BAND PREPARATION FOR TREE SEEDLINGS</b> Situations suit-able for such treatments in-clude: a) Virgin veld b) Clear felled forests</p>	<p>2,07 kg or 1,07 % solution</p>	<p>In both situations (1 and 2), weed populations would include perennials and annuals. For list of some of the weeds controlled refer to list.</p> <p>A minimum of 200ℓ spray mixture / ha must be applied when using the 1,07 % solution.</p> <p>A follow-up treatment may be necessary to control some hardy perennials using a 1,07 % solution on a spot spray basis.</p>

<b>Table V: Growth regulation / Chemical mowing</b>		
<b>Weed</b>	<b>KILO MAX Rate (kg/ha)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<p><b>Perennial grasses:</b> Common paspalum (<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>) Common thatch grass (<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>) Fescues (<i>Fescues</i> spp.) Ratstail dropseed (<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>) Rescue grass (<i>Bromus unioloides</i>) Rye grass (<i>Lolium</i> spp.) Smuts finger grass (<i>Digitaria eriantha</i>) Tall paspalum (<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>)</p>	0,21 – 0,51	<p>After mowing, wait 5 to 10 days before applying <b>KILO MAX</b>. Apply within 5 days if growing conditions are particularly favourable.</p> <p>One treatment could replace 2 to 4 mechanical mowings, depending on dosage rate, species and climatic conditions. Although the higher rate will have a longer lasting effect, a more pronounced initial yellowing must also be expected, particularly during late summer and autumn.</p>
Couch grass ( <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> )	0,21 – 0,52	
Kikuyu grass ( <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> )	0.11 – 0.31	

<b>Table VI: Control of annual weeds</b>
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**1. Broadleaf weeds:**

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

<b>KILO MAX [kg/ha]</b>		
<b>0,54 – 1,07 kg/ha</b>	<b>1,07 kg/ha</b>	<b>1,57 kg/ha</b>
<b>1 – 12 leaf</b>	<b>12 leaf to pre-bloom</b>	<b>Flowering</b>
<i>Alternanthera pungens</i> <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> <i>Amaranthus thunbergii</i> <i>Arctotis venusta</i> <i>Argemone subfusiformis</i> <i>Bidens pilosa</i> <i>Chenopodium album</i> <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> <i>Chenopodium carinatum</i> <i>Chenopodium murale</i> <i>Cirsium arvense</i> <i>Citrullus lanatus</i> <i>Cucumis spp</i> <i>Datura ferox</i> <i>Datura stramonium</i> <i>Galinsoga parviflora</i> <i>Gisekia pharnaceoides</i> <i>Lepidium africanum</i> <i>Physalis angulata</i> <i>Pseudognaphalium luteo-album</i> <i>Pseudognaphalium undulatum</i> <i>Richardia brasiliensis</i> <i>Pentzia grandiflora</i> <i>Spergula arvensis</i>	khaki bur weed Cape pigweed thorny pigweed red pigweed Free State daisy Mexican poppy black jack white goosefoot American goosefoot green goosefoot nettle-leaved goosefoot Canada thistle bitter apple wild cucumber large thorn apple thorn apple gallant soldier Gisekia pepper cress wild gooseberry Jersey cudweed cudweed tropical Richardia Karoo bush corn spurry	

## 2. Grasses:

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

KILO MAX [kg/ha]	
0,71 – 1,07 kg/ha	1,57 kg/ha
1 leaf to pre-bloom	Flowering
<i>Avena fatua</i> <i>Avena spp</i> <i>Briza maxima</i> <i>Bromus diandrus</i> <i>Eleusine indica</i> <i>Eragrostis curvula</i> <i>Ehrharta longiflora</i> <i>Hordeum murinum</i> <i>Lolium multiflorum</i> <i>Lolium temulentum</i> <i>Panicum schinzii</i> <i>Poa annua</i> <i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i> <i>Secale cereale</i> <i>Sorghum bicolor</i> <i>Tragus racemosus</i>	common wild oats wild oats quaking grass ripgut brome goose grass weeping love grass oat-seed grass wild barley Italian ryegrass Darnel sweet buffalo grass winter grass Natal red-top Rye wild grain-Sorghum large carrot-seed grass

## 3. Broadleaf weeds and Grasses:

KILO MAX [kg/ ha]		
0,71 – 1,07 kg/ha	1,07 – 1,57 kg/ha	1,57 – 2,07 kg/ha
1- 12 leaf	12 leaf to pre-bloom	Flowering

<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape marigold
<i>Chamaesyce hirta</i>	red milkweed
<i>Chamaesyce inaequilatera</i>	smooth creeping milkweed
<i>Chloris virgata</i>	feathertop Chloris
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	wandering Jew
<i>Coronopus didymus</i>	swinecress
<i>Crotalaria sphaerocarpa</i>	mealie Crotalaria
<i>Emex australis</i>	spiny Emex
<i>Fumaria muralis</i>	fumitory
<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>	kanaf
<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	bladderweed
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	common morning glory
<i>Paspalum urvillei (seedlings)</i>	tall Paspalum
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	common purslane
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	wild radish
<i>Phalaris minor</i>	little-seeded canary grass
<i>Schkuhria pinnata</i>	dwarf marigold
<i>Senecio burchellii</i>	Moltano-disease-Senecio
<i>Sesamum triphyllum</i>	wild sesame
<i>Setaria pallide-fusca</i>	red bristle grass
<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	sticky bristle grass
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	common sowthistle
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	tall khaki weed
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	common dubbeltjie
<i>Veronica spp</i>	speedwell
<i>Zea mays</i>	volunteer maize
<i>Triticum spp</i>	volunteer wheat

#### 4. Broadleaf weeds and Grasses:

KILO MAX [kg/ ha]		
1,28 – 1,57 kg/ha	1,57 – 2,57 kg/ha	2,57 – 3,07 kg/ha
1 – 12 leaf	12 leaf to pre-bloom	Flowering
<i>Cleome gynandra</i>	spider-wisp	
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	crab-finger-grass	
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	barnyard grass	
<i>Echium lycopsis</i>	patterson's curse	
<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	hairy wild lettuce	
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	common buffalo grass	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	narrow-leaved ribwort	
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	prostate knotweed	
<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	tall Paspalum	
<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	heartleaf-Sida	
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	nightshade	
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	European Verbena	
<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	garden Urochloa	

#### VOLCANO AGROSCIENCE (Pty) Ltd trademarks and registrations acknowledged under Act 36 of 1947:

- Diuron 800 SC                      Reg No L6159
- Diuron 800 WG                     Reg No L7040
- Terbutylazine                        Reg No L7200
- Bromacil 500 SC                    Reg No L7139
- Simazine 500 SC                    Reg No L7201
- Marathon SC                         Reg No L7435



## **WAARSKUWINGS**

- Giftig deur inname.
- Vermoë kontak met die oë aangesien die produk irriterend is vir oë.
- Stoor weg van voedsel, voer, saad en ander landbouchemikalieë.
- Hou buite bereik van kinders, oningeligte persone en diere.
- HERBETREDING: Moet nie behandelde gebied betree alvorens die spuiterslag droog is nie, tensy beskermende oorklere gedra word.

## **LUGTOEDIENING:**

- Stel alle inwoners in die onmiddellike omgewing van die behandelde area in kennis en reik die nodige waarskuwings uit.
- Vermoë toevallige bespuiting van oop water of besoedeling van enige ander onbehandelde area, ook deur spuitnewel.
- Alle lugtoedienings van hierdie middel moet geskied volgens die voorskrifte van SABS Gebruikskode 0118 (nou genoem SANS 10118).
- **GLIFOSAAT SPESIFIEKE WAARSKUWING:** Glifosaat is 'n hoogs aktiewe onkruidodder wat in baie klein hoeveelhede ernstige skade aan gewassaailinge, sagtevrugtebome en druiwestokke gedurende bod en 'n vroeë groeistadium kan aanrig. Onder die volgende toestande kan dit ernstige skade so ver as 3 tot 5 kilometer van die vliegpadd van die vliegtuig aanrig: Bewolke weer met relatiewe humiditeit bo 80% en beperkte lugbeweging van minder as 5 km per uur. Waar sulke kondisies heers, moet lugtoediening nie uitgevoer word as gewassaailinge, sagtevrugtebome en druiwestokke in bod of in 'n vroeë-seisoen groeistadium verkeer, binne 5 km van die naaste vliegpadd van die vliegtuig nie.

**Alhoewel hierdie middel omvattend onder 'n groot verskeidenheid toestande getoets is, waarborg die registrasiehouer nie dat dit onder alle toestande doeltreffend sal wees nie, aangesien die werking en effek daarvan beïnvloed kan word deur faktore soos abnormale grond-, klimaats- en bergingstoestande, kwaliteit van verdunningswater, verenigbaarheid met ander stowwe wat nie op die etiket aangedui is nie en die voorkoms van weerstand van onkruid teen die betrokke middel sowel as die metode, tyd en akkuraatheid van toediening. Verder aanvaar die registrasiehouer nie verantwoordelikheid vir skade aan die omgewing of nadelige effek op mens of dier of vir 'n gebrek aan prestasie as gevolg van die versuim van die gebruiker om etiketaanwysings na te kom of as gevolg van die ontstaan van toestande wat nie kragtens die registrasie voorsien kon word nie. Raadpleeg die verskaffer of registrasiehouer in geval van enige onsekerheid.**

## **VOORSORGMATREËLS**

- Moenie eet, drink of rook terwyl hierdie produk hanteer word nie.
- Voorkom besoedeling van voedsel, voer, drinkwater en eetgerei.
- In geval van toevallige kontak met die vel, was deeglik met seep en water. In geval van oogkontak, verkry mediese aandag soos benodig.
- Vervang en was besoedelde klere.
- Voorkom inaseming van spuitnewel en dampe.
- Vermoë enige kontak met die sproeinewel sover moontlik.
- Voorkom wegdrywing na ander gevoelige gewasse, weiding, riviere en damme asook enige ander gebied wat nie onder behandeling nie.
- Reinig toedieningsapparaat deeglik na gebruik en giet waswater uit waar dit nie gewasse, weiding, riviere of damme sal besoedel nie.
- Vernietig die leë houers sodat dit vir geen ander doel gebruik kan word nie.
- Oormatige skuim mag voorkom tydens gebruik van die heel hoogste konsentrasies **KILO MAX**. Dit word aanbeveel dat 'n geskikte teen-skuimmiddel by die spuitwater in die spuittenk gevoeg word voor die byvoeging van **KILO MAX**.

## **GEBRUIKSAANWYSINGS:**

**Gebruik slegs soos aangedui**

Dit is 'n oortreding van Goewermentskennisgewings R.1716 van 26 Julie 1991 en R.181 van 7 Februarie 2003 uitgereik kragtens die Wet op Misstawwe, Veevoedsel, Landboumiddels en Veemiddels, 1947 (Wet Nr: 36 van 1947), om hierdie middel te gebruik op 'n wyse wat strydig is met die etikettering daarvan, of om dit oor te gooi in enige ander houers.

- Gebruik slegs skoon water in die spuitmengsel.
- Verseker altyd dat die toedieningsapparaat skoon en korrek gekalibreer is voor toediening begin.
- Gebruik lae spuitdruk (100 – 200 kPa) om wegdryf van sproeinewel te voorkom.
- **KILO MAX** is 'n nie-selektiewe, sistemiese onkruidodder en is slegs aktief as dit op die groen loof en bas van plante, waarvandaan absorpsie kan plaasvind, toegedien word. Kontak met onvolwasse, groen bas, soos by bome jonger as drie jaar, kan lei tot ernstige gelokaliseerde of getranslokeerde skade. **OM HIERDIE REDE MOET ENIGE KONTAK MET DIE BLARE, ASOOK GROEN, ONVOLWASSE BAS EN VRUGTE VAN GEWENSTE PLANTEGROEI VERMY WORD – HETSY DEUR DIREKTE BESPUITING OF DEUR SPROEINEWEL. VERSEKER ALTYD DAT SLEGS ONGEWENSTE PLANTE BEHANDEL WORD.**
- Moenie op gesnoeide bome spuit voordat snoeiwonde nie behoorlik geseël het nie.
- Die sigbare effek van **KILO MAX** word gewoonlik eers sigbaar 10 – 14 dae na behandeling, maar mag wissel na gelang van heersende weerstoestande.
- **KILO MAX** moet toegedien word op aktief-groeiende onkruid wat nie rustend is nie en vry van hitte- en/of vogstremming. Verseker dat teikenplante volledig blootgestel is aan die **KILO MAX** bespuiting.
- Reën of besproeiing 'n paar dae voor 'n **KILO MAX** toediening, kan meebring dat onkruid aktief groei en daardeur lei tot optimum resultate. Reën of besproeiing 2 uur of meer na toeding sal nie die effektiwiteit van **KILO MAX** verminder nie. Moet nie stofbedekte loof bespuit nie – wag eerder tot na reën.
- **KILO MAX** beskik nie oor enige aktiwiteit in die grond nie en gevolglik sal, waar die produk op sy eie gebruik word, herhaalde toedienings vereis word om ontkiemende onkruidsaad te beheer. Indien verlengde onkruidbeheer vereis word, kan **KILO MAX** in 'n tenkmengsel gekombineer word met 'n geskikte grond-aktiewe middel soos, diuron, simasien, terbutielasien of tebutiuron. Modifikasie van die spuitwater, deur die byvoeging van 'n ammonium-sulfaat gebaseerde produk (1 – 2 % van die watervolume), word aanbeveel by die aanmaak van sulke mengsels.

### Gebruiksbeperkings:

**Wanneer KILO MAX gebruik word om 'n saadbed voor te berei vir oorplant van saailinge of die saai van enige gewas met groen, sagte stamme, moet 'n minimum periode van 14 dae verloop tussen bespuiting en oorplanting of saai van saad.**

### Mengverhoudings

Optimum resultate word behaal wanneer die hoeveelheid **KILO MAX** 'n minimum van 1.1 %, of meer, van die totale spuitvolume, verteenwoordig.

### Voorbeelde:

- 0,78 kg (780 g) **KILO MAX** in 100 ℓ water = 0,78 % oplossing;
- 1,5 kg (1500 g) in 250 ℓ water = 0.6 % oplossing. Voeg 'n addisionele 0,45 kg (450 g) **KILO MAX** by die inhoud van die spuittenk;
- 0,078 kg (78 g) in 10 ℓ water = 0,78 % oplossing;
- 0,156 kg (156 g) in 10ℓ water = 1,56 % oplossing.

**Nota: Weens die aard van die produk mag afmetings wat met die gekalibreerde meetapparaat gemaak word met soveel as 7,5% afwyk van die aangeduide dosis. Om die voorgeskrewe dosis van die produk volkome akkuraat af te meet, moet 'n skaal gebruik word.**

### Menginstruksies:

Maak die spuittenk halfvol met skoon water. Voeg die korrekte hoeveelheid **KILO MAX** by. Maak die tenk met skoon water vol tot by die verlangde volume. Verseker deeglike roering. In geval van tenkmengsels, moet die bykomende onkruidodder na **KILO MAX** in die tenk bygevoeg word en aanhoudend geroer word voor en tydens toediening.

### TOEDIENINGSMETODE

Verwyder alle aanpaksels en reste van benatbare poeiers in spuittenks voor die toevoeging van **KILO MAX**. Spuittoerusting moet akkuraat gekalibreer word onder veldtoestande, voordat toediening 'n aanvang neem.



Voorkom die gebruik van modderige of brak water. Dit is nie nodig om **KILO MAX** toe te dien tot die punt van afloop nie, maar 'n egalige bedekking van bogrondse plantdele is noodsaaklik.

### Grondtoediening:

**KILO MAX** kan deur middel van konvensionele grondspuittoerusting (trekker-gemonteerde balkspuite en rugsakspuite) toegedien word. Grondspuittoerusting met geskikte spuitpunte wat 'n bespuitingsvolume van 30 – 600 l / ha gee, word aanbeveel vir optimale bedekking. Waar spuitstofwegdrywing 'n probleem is moet die druk nie 2 Bar oorskry nie. Om spuitstofwegdrywing te voorkom moet teen 'n druk soos aanbeveel vir 'n spesifieke spuitpunt, gespuit word.

### Lugtoediening:

**Raadpleeg die KILO MAX verteenwoordiger voordat begin word met lugtoediening, of voordat dit gereël word.**

**KILO MAX** kan met 'n vliegtuig toegedien word mits die spuitmengsel eweredig oor die teikengebied versprei word. Beperk die verlies van spuitmengsel tot 'n minimum gedurende toediening. Voldoen aan die volgende vereistes vir bevredigende resultate:

- Gebruik slegs 'n korrek gekalibreerde vliegtuig
- 'n Minimum spuitvolume van 30 – 50 l / ha
- 'n Druppelspektrum VMD van 200 - 400 mikron
- 'n Druppelbedekking van 30 - 50 druppels per vierkante sentimeter moet op die teiken herwin word.
- Gebruik die korrekte baanbreedtes toepaslik vir elke tipe vliegtuig
- Handhaaf 'n vlieghoogte van 2 meter bokant die teikengebied by windsnelhede van 0 – 10 km / uur.
- Moet nie spuit as die windsnelheid 10 km / uur oorskry nie
- Moet nie toedien as die relatiewe humiditeit laer as 40 % is nie.
- Moet nie gedurende die hitte van die dag toedien nie.
- Moet nie op plante toedien wat met 'n dik laag stof bedek is nie
- Maak seker dat die area wat bespuit gaan word akkuraat gemerk is
- Spuitstofwegdrywing kan beheer word deur byvoeging van middels wat spuitnewel verminder of deur lae-newel spuitpunte te gebruik.
- Verkry versekering van die lugbespuitingsoperateur dat aan bostaande vereistes voldoen sal word.

### WEERSTANDSWAARSKUWING

Vir doeleindes van weerstandbestuur, is **KILO MAX** 'n groepkode G onkruidodder. Enige bevolking onkruid kan sommige onkruid bevat wat natuurlik weerstandbiedend is teen **KILO MAX** en ander groepkode G onkruidodders. Indien hierdie groepkode onkruidodders herhaaldelik toegedien word, kan die weerstandbiedende individue uiteindelik die bevolking oorheers. Hierdie weerstandbiedende onkruid sal waarskynlik nie deur **KILO MAX** of enige ander groepkode G onkruidodder beheer word nie.

Ten einde weerstand teen onkruidodders te vertraag:

- Vermyn die uitsluitlike en herhaaldelike gebruik van onkruidodders behorende tot dieselfde groepkode.
- Wissel af met, of gebruik tenkmengsels van middels van verskillende onkruidodder groepkodes.
- Integreer chemiese middels en verbouingspraktyke in onkruidbeheerprogramme.

Vir meer inligting oor weerstandbestuur raadpleeg die registrasiehouer

### TOEDIENINGSHOEVEELHEDE

**KILO MAX** sal die meeste een- en meerjarige onkruid wat van saad ontkiem, na-opkoms beheer in situasies soos onbewerkte saadbeddings, voor die aanplant van gewasse (insluitend boomgewasse) asook in industriële gebiede. Dien **KILO MAX** toe volgens die groeistadium van onkruid. Gebruik die hoër dosisaanbevelings in die reeks vir ouer en meer gevestigde onkruid in die spesifieke groeistadium.

- **Tydskodes vir bespuiting**
  - VL- Vroeë lente
  - S - Somer
  - H - Herfs

- o W - Winter

▪ **Onkruidbeheertabelle**

- Tabel I: Industrieël / nie-gewas onkruidbeheer  
 Tabel II: Wateronkruid  
 Tabel III: Skadelike-, indringer- en meerjarige plante  
 Tabel IV: Bosbou  
 Tabel V: Groeiregulering / Chemiese sny  
 Tabel VI: Beheer van eenjaaronkruid

Tabel I: Industrieël / nie-gewas onkruidbeheer		
Area	KILO MAX Dosis	Opmerkings
Industrieël / Nie-oes areas	0,54 tot 1,57 kg/ha of 0,78 % oplossing	Slegs eenjaar-onkruid
	1,1 tot 5,2 kg/ha of 0,78 tot 1,57 % oplossing	Meeste een- en meerjarige onkruid kan verwag word om beheer te word. <b>Gebruik die hoër dosis/konsentrasie vir meerjarige grasse, insluitende <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (kweek).</b> Dien toe gedurende 'n periode van aktiewe groei, wanneer onkruid vry is van omgewingstremming en voldoende ontwikkel om <b>KILO MAX</b> optimaal te absorbeer. Hergroei kan d.m.v. kolbehandelings met 'n 0,78 % oplossing bespuit word, indien benodig. Vir verlengde onkruidbeheer, kombineer <b>KILO MAX</b> met nawerkende onkruiddoders na gelang van die aanbevole dosis van laasgenoemde. Vir spesifieke onkruid, sien Tabela III en VI.

Tabel II: Wateronkruid			
Spesie	Tyd van toediening	KILO MAX Dosis	Opmerkings
Waterhiasint ( <i>Eichornia crassipes</i> )	S	3,1 kg/ha of 1,57 % oplossing	<b>Rugsakspuit:</b> 1,6 % oplossing. <b>Newelblaser:</b> 2,0 % oplossing. Dien toe wanneer nuwe blare goed ontwikkel en ten volle blootgestel is.
Fluitjiesriet ( <i>Phragmites australis</i> )	S	2,15 kg/100l water (2,15 % oplossing)	Handtoediening: Behandel in die somer wanneer die teikenplante in 'n 10 - 20 % blom-stadium is en aktief groei. Toediening tot by aflooppunt is voldoende. Dien 1000 - 1500l spuitmengsel/ha toe ten einde deeglike bedekking van alle groen loof te verseker. 'n Opvolgbehandeling mag benodig word vanweë die voortplantings- en groeiwyse van fluitjiesriet. Die opvolgbehandeling moet geskied wanneer die hergroei sowat 1 - 1,5m hoog is.

<p>Papkuil (<i>Typha capensis</i>)</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>2,15 kg/100l water (2,15 % oplossing)</p>	<p>Handtoediening: Dien in die somer toe wanneer die teikenplante minstens 1,0 m hoog is tot en met 'n vroeë blomstadium (10 – 20%) en aktief groei. Die spuitvolume moet by die hoogte en digtheid van die teikenplante aangepas word ten einde deeglike benatting van alle groen loof te verseker. Dien toe tot by aflooppunt. Waar plante sowat 1,25m hoog is, moet 250 - 500l spuitmengsel/ha toegedien word, maar plante in die blomstadium mag tot 1000l spuitmengsel/ha vereis. 'n Opvolg-behandeling mag benodig word vanweë die voortplantings- en groeiwyse van papkuil. Die opvolgbehandeling moet geskied wanneer die hergroei minstens 1 m hoog is.</p>
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Tabel III: Skadelike-, indringer en meerjarige plante			
Onkruid	Tyd van toediening	KILO MAX Dosis	Opmerkings
<p>Spaanse riet (<i>Arundo donax</i>)</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>2,15 kg/100l water (2,15 % oplossing)</p>	<p><b>Handtoediening:</b> Teikenplante moet aktief groei tydens bespuiting. Behandel gedurende laat somer (februarie of Maart). Die spuit-volume moet by die hoogte en digtheid van die teikenplante aangepas word ten einde deeglike benatting van alle groen loof te verseker. Toediening tot by aflooppunt is gewoonlik voldoende. Hoë, volwasse plante mag tot 1600l spuitmengsel/ha vereis. 'n Opvolgbehandeling mag nodig wees vanweë die voortplantings- en groeiwyse van Spaanse riet. Die opvolg-behandeling moet geskied wanneer die hergroei minstens 1,5 m hoog is.</p>
<p>Pampasgras (<i>Cortaderia spp.</i>)</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>3,57 kg/100l water (3,57 % oplossing)</p>	<p><b>Handtoediening:</b> Dien in die somer toe wanneer teikenplante aktief groei en die nuwe groei minstens 1m hoog is. . Deeglike benatting (tot by aflooppunt) van alle groen loof is noodsaaklik. Indien 'n opvolg-behandeling benodig word, moet dit geskied wanneer hergroei minstens 0,5 m hoog is. Gebruik 'n 2,15 % oplossing vir opvolg-behandelings.</p>

Luisboom ( <i>Solanum mauritianum</i> )	S/H	1,3 kg/ha of 0,78 % oplossing	<b>Groot bome:</b> Sny stamme 5 tot 20 cm bo die grondoppervlak af. Bespuit sodra hergroei kniehoogte bereik. <b>Saailinge:</b> Plante tot 'n hoogte van 1 m kan bespuit word met 'n 0.26 % oplossing.
Port Jackson ( <i>Acacia saligna</i> )	VL/H	1,03 kg/ha of 0,78 % oplossing	<b>Slegs saailinge:</b> * Tweeblaarstadium – 1,03 kg/ha * Tot 60 cm hoog – 2,06 kg/ha
Oulandsgras ( <i>Eragrostis curvula</i> )	S/H	1,57 kg / ha	–
Wlde graansorghum ( <i>Sorghum bicolor</i> )	S/H	1,07 kg/ ha	–
Swartwattel ( <i>Acacia mearnsii</i> )	S	1,57 kg/ha of 0,78 % oplossing	Behandel plante tot 1 m hoog Behandel slegs voor die blomstadium <b>Saailinge:</b> Tot 1 m hoog – 0,78 % oplossing Hoër as 1 m – 1,07 % oplossing <b>Struik/bome:</b> Sny en wanneer hergroei 1m hoog is, bespuit met 'n 0,78 tot 1,07 % oplossing. Dien alleenlik voor die blomstadium toe.
Inkbessie ( <i>Phytolacca heptandra</i> )	S		
Mauritiusdoring ( <i>Caesalpinea decapetula</i> )	S		
Tongblaar ( <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> )	VL		
Sesbania ( <i>Sesbania punicea</i> )	VL		
Steenboksuring ( <i>Rumex spp.</i> )	VL		
Johnsongras ( <i>Sorghum halepense</i> )	S/H	2,07 kg/ha of 0,78 % oplossing	Volg op deur hergroei te bespuit teen 1,57 kg/ha of kolbehandel met 'n 0,78 % oplossing.
Kikoejoe ( <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> )	S	2,07 kg/ha of 0,78 % oplossing	Dien toe gedurende 'n periode van aktiewe groei (somer). Hergroei: 1,57 kg/ha of kolbehandel met 0,78 % oplossing. Winterreënvalgebied: Behandel tydens laat somer/herfs, voor eerste ryp.
Nasella polgras ( <i>Stipa trichotoma</i> )	W	2,07 kg/ha of 0,78 % oplossing	Gebruik ten minste 400 l water /ha. Kolbehandel hergroei of bespuit tydens vroeë lente met 'n 1,07 % oplossing.
<b>Tabel III: Skadelike-, indringer en meerjarige plante – Vervolg</b>			
<b>Onkruid</b>	<b>Tyd van toediening</b>	<b>KILO MAX Dosis</b>	<b>Opmerkings</b>

Brame ( <i>Rubus</i> spp.)	S/H	3,08 kg/ha of 1,57 % oplossing	<b>Rugsakspuit:</b> 1,57 % oplossing, of <b>Newelblaser:</b> 2,07 % oplossing
Buffelsgras ( <i>Panicum maximum</i> )	S		Behandel hergroei teen 1,57 kg/ha of kolbespuit met 'n 0,78 % oplossing.
Bosbuffelsgras ( <i>Setaria megaphylla</i> )	S/A		<b>Rugsakspuit:</b> 1,57 % oplossing. <b>Newelblaser:</b> 2,07 % oplossing.
Polpaspalum ( <i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> )	S		Behandel vanaf die blomstadium, maar voor saadval. Hergroei kan behandel word teen 1,57 kg/ha of kolbehandel met 'n 1,07 % oplossing.
Akkerwinde ( <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> )	S		Behandel tydens die vroeë blomstadium. Hergroei kan behandel word met 'n 0,78 % oplossing, indien nodig.

**Tabel III: Skadelike-, indringer en meerjarige plante – Vervolg**

Onkruid	Tyd van toediening	KILO MAX Dosis	Opmerkings
Reuse sensitiewe plant ( <i>Mimosa pigra</i> )	S	3,08 kg/ha of 1,57 % oplossing	Kap en bespuit hergroei en/of saailinge wanneer 1 m hoog.
Lantana ( <i>Lantana camara</i> )	S/H		<b>Rugsakspuit:</b> 1,57 % oplossing. <b>Newelblaser:</b> 2,07 % oplossing.
Rooiuintjie ( <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> )	S		Dien toe met blom. Hergroei: Gebruik 1,57 kg/ha of kolbehandel met 'n 0,78 % oplossing tydens vroeë herfs (Feb/Maart).
Geeluintjie ( <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> )	S		Behandel tydens die blomstadium en bespuit hergroei teen 1,57 kg/ha of kolbespuit met 'n 0,78 % oplossing tydens vroeë herfs (Feb/Maart).
Trosden ( <i>Pinus pinaster</i> )	VL/S/H	7,7 kg / 100 l water (7,7 % oplossing)	<b>Kraagbehandeling:</b> Sny die kraag rondom die stam deur die bas, tot by die kambiumlaag. Die kraag moet nie meer as 50 cm bo grondvlak nie gemaak word nie. Toediening van die <b>KILO MAX</b> -oplossing moet deur middel van 'n geskikte laedrukspuit, binne 15 minute na die kraag gemaak is, plaasvind.
Dagga <i>Cannabis sativa</i>	VL/S/H	1,62kg/ha (5,36 % oplossing)	<b>Slegs lugtoediening:</b> Meng 15 kg <b>KILO MAX</b> met 200l goeie gehalte spuitwater wat vry is van enige sigbare organisme

			<p>material en gronddeeltjies. Tydens toediening moet aan al die voorskrifte vermeld onder <b>TOEDIENINGSMETODE</b> – <b>Lugtoediening</b>, voldoen word. Bestudeer ook vooraf <b>Menginstruksies</b>.</p> <p>▪ <b>Handtoediening:</b> Dien <b>KILO MAX</b> as 'n 1,57% oplossing toe as 'n volle dekbespuiting op aktiefgroeiende plante.</p>
Kweek ( <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> )	S/H	4.3 – 6.5 kg/ha of 2.2 % oplossing	Behandel gedurende somer of herfs. Volg op tydens die volgende somer soos nodig. Behandel slegs wanneer die gras voldoende ontwikkel het en aktief groei, ten einde effektiewe blaaronname te verseker.
Kweekpaspalum ( <i>Paspalum paspaloides</i> )	S	4,11 – 4,64 kg/ha	Behandel tydens die blomstadium (voor saadval) en bespuit hergroei teen 2,07 kg/ha of kolbespuit met 'n 1,04 % oplossing tydens vroeë herfs (Feb/Maart). <b>Winterreënvalgebied:</b> Dien toe teen 4,64 kg/ha tydens herfs, voor eerste ryp.
Paraffienbos ( <i>Chromolaena odorata</i> )	S/H	Sien Opmerkings	<b>Gevestigde plante:</b> Kap gevestigde plante af. Wanneer hergroei 0,5 – 1,2 m hoog is, behandel met 'n 0,54 % oplossing. Verseker dat plantloof en blare volledig bedek word tydens bespuiting. Voorheen gekapte, meerstammige plante mag 'n addisionele behandeling vereis.
Silwerwattel ( <i>Acacia dealbata</i> )	S/H	10,3 kg / 100 ℓ water (10,3 % oplossing) + 500 mℓ BP Crop Oil	Behandel tydens aktiewe groei. <b>Gesnyde stomp:</b> Behandel die vars snyvlak (binne 30 minute) tot die punt van afloop. Kap/sny stompe laag – nie hoër nie as 25 cm bo grondvlak. <b>Kraagbehandeling:</b> Sny die kraag rondom die stam, deur die bas, tot by die cambiumlaag. Maak die kraag so laag moontlik (nie meer as 25 cm bo grondvlak nie). Behandel die ontblote kambium met die <b>KILO MAX</b> oplossing binne 30 minute na die kraag gemaak is.

Tabel III: Skadelike-, indringer en meerjarige plante – Vervolg			
Onkruid	Tyd van toediening	KILO MAX Dosis	Opmerkings
<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i> -stompe	-	2,57 % oplossing	<b>Enkelstam stompe:</b> (geen vorige hergroei) Gebruik ten minste 50 ml van die oplossing. Benat die hele snyvlak van die stomp, veral by die kambium (waar die bas en hout ontmoet).
	-	3,85 % oplossing	<b>Meerstammige stompe:</b> Gebruik ± 100 ml oplossing/boom. Verseker behoorlike benatting van elke snyvlak, veral t.o.v. die kambium-area.
			Addisionele inligting t.o.v. die behandeling van bloekomstompe: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Dien toe op skoon snyvlakke, onmiddellik na die saagproses voltooi is. Gebruik laedrukspuite. Stompe wat hergroei na behandeling, moet korter gesaag word, of ringuleer om die kambium, wat dan behandel word, te ontbloot.</li> <li>▪ Misvormde hergroei, wat uiteindelik terugsterf in meeste gevalle, mag voorkom na behandeling. Indien nie, herbehandel met 'n 1,04 % oplossing.</li> </ul> Beheer van ander <i>Eucalyptus spp.</i> mag wisselvallig wees na behandeling met <b>KILO MAX</b> en mag dus verdere behandeling vereis.

<b>Tabel IV: Bosbou</b>		
Vir die beheer van uitheemse, skadelike- en meerjarige plante, sien Tabel III.		
<b>Situasie</b>	<b>KILO MAX Dosis (kg/ha)</b>	<b>Opmerkings</b>
<p><b>1. VOORBRANDE</b> Voorbereiding - algeheel of in stroke.</p> <p><b>2. VOORBEREIDING VAN STROKE VIR SAAILING-VESTIGING</b> Tipiese situasies wat geskik is vir behandelings: a) Onversteurde weiveld b) Ontbosde plantasies</p>	2,07 of 1,07 % oplossing	<p>Onkruidpopulasies in situasies 1 en 2 sal uit een- sowel as meerjarige onkruid bestaan. Wat beheer van sommige van hierdie onkruid betref, sien Tabelle III en IV.</p> <p>'n Minimum van 200 l spuitmengsel / ha moet gebruik word wanneer die 1.5 % oplossing toegedien word.</p> <p>'n Opvolgbehandeling mag nodig wees om sekere hardnekkige meerjarige onkruid te bestry. Gebruik 'n 1,07 % oplossing vir kolbespuitings.</p>

<b>Tabel V: Groeiregulering / Chemiese sny</b>		
<b>Onkruid</b>	<b>KILO MAX Dosis (kg/ha)</b>	<b>Opmerkings</b>
<p><b>Meejarige grasse:</b> Gewone paspalum (<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>) Dektamboekigras (<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>) Swenkgras (<i>Fescues</i> spp.) Rotstert fynsaadgras (<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>) Reddingsgras (<i>Bromus uniloides</i>) Raaigras (<i>Lolium</i> spp.) Smutsvingergras (<i>Digitaria eriantha</i>) Langbeen paspalum (<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>)</p>	0,21 – 0,51	<p>Na 'n meganiese sny, wag 10 to 15 dae voor die toediening van <b>KILO MAX</b> . Indien groeitoestande egter besonder gunstig is, behandel binne 5 dae na sny.</p> <p>Een chemiese behandeling kan 2 tot 4 meganiese snye vervang, afhangende van die dosis, spesies en klimaatstoestande. Alhoewel die hoër dosis 'n langduriger effek mag hê, kan dit ook lei tot meer opsigtelike vergeling, veral gedurende die laat-somer en herfs.</p>
Kweek ( <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> )	0,21 – 0,52	
Kikoejoe ( <i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i> )	0,11 – 0,31	



Tabel VI: Beheer van eenjaaronkruid

## 1. Breëblaaronkruid:

Die volgende breëblaaronkruid word beheer teen die dosisse en op die groeistadia soos aangedui.

KILO MAX [kg/ha]		
0,54 – 1,07 kg/ha	1,07 kg/ha	1,57 kg/ha
1 – 12 Blaar	12 Blaar tot voor-blom	Blomstadium
<i>Alternanthera pungens</i> <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> <i>Amaranthus thunbergii</i> <i>Arctotis venusta</i> <i>Argemone subfusiformis</i> <i>Bidens pilosa</i> <i>Chenopodium album</i> <i>Chenopodium ambrosioides</i> <i>Chenopodium carinatum</i> <i>Chenopodium murale</i> <i>Cirsium arvense</i> <i>Citrullus lanatus</i> <i>Cucumis spp</i> <i>Datura ferox</i> <i>Datura stramonium</i> <i>Galinsoga parviflora</i> <i>Gisekia pharnaceoides</i> <i>Lepidium africanum</i> <i>Physalis angulata</i> <i>Pseudognaphalium luteo-album</i> <i>Pseudognaphalium undulatum</i> <i>Richardia brasiliensis</i> <i>Pentzia grandiflora</i> <i>Spergula arvensis</i>	kakiedubbeltjie Kaapse misbredie doringmisbredie rooimisbredie witgousblom witblom bloudissel knapsekêrel withondebossie kruiehondebossie goenhondebossie muurhondebossie Kanada dissel karkoer wildekomkommer grootstinkblaar stinkblaar knopkruid Gisekia peperbossie wildeappelliefie roerkruid roerkruid tropiese Richardia Karoobossie Sporrie	

## 2. Grasse:

Die volgende grasse sal beheer word op die groeistadia en teen dosisse aangedui hieronder.

KILO MAX [kg/ha]	
0,71 – 1,07 kg/ha	1,57 kg/ha
1 Blaar tot voor-blom	Blomstadium
<i>Avena fatua</i>	gewone wildehawer
<i>Avena spp</i>	wildehawer
<i>Briza maxima</i>	bewertjies
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	predikantsluis
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	jongosgras
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	oulandsgras
<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	hawersaadgras
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	wildegars
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Italiaanse raaigras
<i>Lolium temulentum</i>	drabok
<i>Panicum schinzii</i>	soetbuffelsgras
<i>Poa annua</i>	wintergras
<i>Rhynchelytrum repens</i>	Nataalse rooipluim
<i>Secale cereale</i>	Rog
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	Wilde graansorghum
<i>Tragus racemosus</i>	Grootwortelsaadgras

## 3. Breëblaaronkruid en grasse:

KILO MAX [kg/ ha]		
0,71 – 1,07 kg/ha	1,07 – 1,57 kg/ha	1,57 – 2,07 kg/ha
1- 12 Blaar	12 Blaar tot voor-blom	Blomstadium
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Soetgousblom	
<i>Chamaesyce hirta</i>	Rooimelkbossie	
<i>Chamaesyce inaequilatera</i>	Gladde kruipmelkkruid	
<i>Chloris virgata</i>	Witpluimgras	
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	Wandelende Jood	
<i>Coronopus didymus</i>	Peperkruid	
<i>Crotalaria sphaerocarpa</i>	Mielie Crotalaria	
<i>Emex australis</i>	Kaapsedubbeltjie	
<i>Fumaria muralis</i>	Duiwelkerwel	
<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>	Wildestokroos	
<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>	Terblansbossie	
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	Purperwinde	
<i>Paspalum urvillei (saailinge)</i>	Langbeen Paspalum	
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Gewone porselein	
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Ramenas	
<i>Phalaris minor</i>	Kleinsaadkanariegras	
<i>Schkuhria pinnata</i>	Kleinkakiebos	
<i>Senecio burchellii</i>	Geelgifbossie	
<i>Sesamum triphyllum</i>	Wildesesam	
<i>Setaria pallide-fusca</i>	Rooiborselgras	
<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	Klitsborselgras	
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Gewone sydiessel	
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Langkakiebos	
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Dubbeltjie	
<i>Veronica spp.</i>	Veronica	
<i>Zea mays</i>	Opslag mielies	
<i>Triticum spp.</i>	Opslag koring	

## 4. Breëblaaronkruid en grasse:

KILO MAX [kg/ ha]		
1,28 – 1,57 kg/ha	1,57 – 2,57 kg/ha	2,57 – 3,07 kg/ha
1 – 12 Blaar	12 Blaar tot voor-blom	Blomstadium
<i>Cleome gynandra</i>	Snotterbelletjies	
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Kruisvingergras	
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Hanepootmanna	
<i>Echium lycopsis</i>	Pers-Echium	
<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Skaapslaai	
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	Gewone buffelsgras	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Tongblaar	
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Voëlduisendknoop	
<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	Langbeen Paspalum	
<i>Sida cordifolia</i>	Hartblaartaaiman	
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Nastergal	
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Europese Verbena	
<i>Urochloa panicoides</i>	tuin Urochloa	

**VOLCANO AGROSCIENCE ( Edms) Bpk handelsmerke en registrasies erken onder Wet 36 of 1947:**

- Diuron 800 SC                      Reg No L6159
- Diuron 800 WG                     Reg No L7040
- Terbutylazine                        Reg No L7200
- Bromacil 500 SC                    Reg No L7139
- Simazine 500 SC                    Reg No L7201
- Marathon SC                         Reg No L7435