USE INSTRUCTIONS: SEE ENCLOSED LEAFLET
GEBRUIKSINSTRUKSIES: LEES INGESLOTE PAMFLET
SEE ENCLOSED LEAFLET FOR FULL DETAILS
LEES INGESLOTE PAMFLET VIR VOLLE BESONDERHEDE

RONDO 757 SG

Reg. No. / Nr L 9490: Act / Wet No. 36 of / van 1947

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

'n Wateroplosbare Korrel nie-selektiewe blaar, sistemiese na-opkoms onkruiddoder vir die beheer van verskeie eenjarige en meerjarige grasse, breëblaaronkruide en sekere houtagtige meerjarige onkruide soos aangedui in landbougewasse ingesluit glifosaattollerante mielies en sojabone, nie-bewerkte en nywerheidsgebiede.

HRAC: HERBICIDE GROUP CODE … … … G
HRAC: ONKRUIDDODERGROEPKODE… . G

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**AKTIEWE BESTANDDEEL:**
glyphosate …… 687 g a.e. /kg	glifosaat …… 687 s.e. /kg
as Glyphosate Ammonium Salt ….. 757 g/kg	as Glifosaat Ammoniumsout ….. 757 g/kg

Net contents [kg] Netto inhoud

GOEDGEKEUR/APPROVED
2018 -06- 22
REGISTRATEUR :: WET 36/1947
REGISTRAR :: ACT 36/1947

Registered by / Geregistreer deur:
DVA CHEMICALS SOUTH AFRICA (PTY) LTD.

(Co. / Mpy Reg. No. 2006/000931/07)

Unit 2D, Block D Carpe Diem Building. 26 Quantum street, Techno Park. Stellenbosch, 7600

Tel: +27 21 880 0676

Batch No.
Date of Manufacture

Lotnommer
Vervaardigingsdatum

UN Number: 3077

VN-nommer: 3077

WARNINGS

Handle with care.

Harmful when swallowed.

Irritating to eyes and skin.

Store away from food and feeds, fertilizers and other chemicals.

Keep out of reach of children, uninformed persons and animals.

• Do not mix, store or apply **Rondo 757 SG** solutions in galvanised steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks, since a reaction may cause hydrogen gas to form, which is highly combustible.

Re-entry: Do not enter treated area until spray deposit has dried unless wearing protective clothing.

When using RONDO 757 SG as a land preparation for transplanted tomatoes, tobacco or any transplanted crop with green, soft stems, allow a minimum of 14 days between application and transplanting of seedlings.

Aerial application

Notify all inhabitants of the immediate area to be sprayed and issue the necessary warnings.

Do not spray over or allow spray drift to contaminate water bodies or adjacent (non-target) areas.

All aerial applications of this remedy must conform to SANS 10118:2009 (The Aerial Application of Pesticides).

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 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 grapevines 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 or before washing hands and face.

Prevent contamination of food, feeds, drinking water and eating utensils.

Wash yourself after use or accidental skin contact.

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.

Triple rinse empty container in the following manner: Invert the empty container over the spray or mixing tank and allow to drain for at least 30 seconds after the flow has slowed down to a drip. Thereafter, rinse the container three times with a volume of water equal to a minimum of

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10% of that of the container. Add the rinsing to the contents of the spray tank before destroying the container in the prescribed manner.

Destroy empty container by perforation and flattening and dispose in a responsible manner.

Do not use the empty container for any other purpose.

Excessive foaming might be experienced with the use of the very highest rates or solutions of RONDO 757 SG. 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 RONDO 757 SG.

RESISTANCE WARNING

For resistance management, RONDO 757 SG is a **group code G herbicide**. Any weed population may contain individual weeds naturally resistant to RONDO 757 SG and other group code G herbicides. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds may not be controlled by RONDO 757 SG 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 programs.

IMPORTANT

Inconsistent control of certain grass populations and other weeds such as *Lolium* species, *Phalaris* species, *Avena* species, (reported known resistance), *Chenopodium* species (plants with waxy leaves), *Conyza bonariensis* (Flax-leaf fleabane), *Commelina benghalensis* (Benghal wandering Jew), *Ipomoea* species (natural resistance) occur, due to resistance against **Glyphosate.**

Because these resistance populations vary in size and localities and are difficult to ascertain, it is essential that each land must be inspected annually to identify possible resistance early.

IF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED PREVENTATIVE MEASURES ARE NOT STRICTLY ADHERED TO, THE REGISTRATION HOLDER CANNOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FAILURE OF RONDO 757 SG TO CONTROL RESISTANT WEEDS.

For more information on resistance management, contact the registration holder.

USE RESTRICTIONS

When using RONDO 757 SG as a land preparation for transplanting or sowing of Tomatoes, Tobacco or any other crop with green and soft stems, allow a minimum of 14 days between application and transplanting of seedlings.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE: USE ONLY AS DIRECTED.

1. Use only clean water in spray mixture. Only mix sufficient mixture for one day.
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. RONDO 757 SG 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 localized 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.
5. Always make sure that only undesired plants are treated.
6. Do not spray onto pruned vines or fruit trees until wounds have sealed properly.
7. RONDO 757 SG is a non-selective systemic herbicide and is only active when applied to the green foliage and bark of plants. The visible effect of RONDO 757 SG on treated foliage usually appears at 10-14 days after treatment but may vary according to weather conditions.
8. RONDO 757 SG 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 RONDO 757 SG application ensures that weeds are actively growing, resulting in optimum efficacy.
9. Rain or irrigation within 1 hour of application can reduce RONDO 757 SG efficacy.

10. Do not spray on weed foliage covered with a layer of dust.
11. In these situations, apply after recent rain.
12. RONDO 757 SG has NO pre-emergence activity, therefore repeat applications are necessary (when applied on its own) to control weeds germinating from seed.
13. Ensure that target weeds are fully exposed to the RONDO 757 SG spray.
14. **Control of weeds in glyphosate tolerant maize (e.g. Pioneer R and BR cultivars) and soybeans (e.g. Pannar and Link seed cultivars):** This product can only be used post emergence over-the-top of, or directed onto modified maize or soybean cultivars that are designated as **containing the glyphosate tolerant gene**. Application of this product onto, or in any maize cultivars **not properly developed as containing the glyphosate tolerant gene**, **may cause severe injury or death** of the maize or soybean plants.

COMPATIBILITY

RONDO 757 SG is compatible with and can be tank mixed with the following remedies:
Elegance Super 750 WDG (Reg. No. L9158) for use in **soybeans**.
Velocity™-Super (Reg No. L9603) at a 2% v/v dilution is used in mixtures of RONDO 757 SG and Elegance Super 750 WDG.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

When using RONDO 757 SG on its own, half fill the spray tank with clean water, add the required quantity of RONDO 757 SG. Then fill the tank to the required volume with clean water, ensuring thorough agitation.
When using RONDO 757 SG in **soybean** tank mixtures, half fill the spray tank with clean water, add Velocity™-Super at a concentration of 2% and then the required amount of RONDO 757 SG followed by the additional herbicide. Fill (top-up) the spray tank with clean water to the required final volume.
Ensure continuous agitation of the spray mixture before and during spraying.

APPLICATION

Remove sediments e.g. residues of WP pesticides from spray tanks before adding RONDO 757 SG. 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.

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GROUND APPLICATION

RONDO 757 SG can be applied with conventional ground equipment (tractor mounted booms, knapsack etc.). Optimum spray deposits are obtained with ground equipment calibrated to spray 300 - 600 liter per hectare spray mixture 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.

AERIAL APPLICATION

RONDO 757 SG 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:

Aerial application may only be done by an accredited pest control operator registered in Field (i): Aerial Application (Act No. 36 of 1947), using a registered and correctly calibrated aircraft and applying the spray mixture in accordance with the South African National Standard (SANS) 10118:2009 (The Aerial Application of Pesticides) (previously: SABS Code of Practice 0118). It is important to ensure that the spray mixture is distributed evenly over the target area and that the loss of spray material during application is restricted to a minimum. It is therefore essential that the following criteria shall be met.

Equipment

- Use suitable atomizing equipment (hydraulic nozzles or rotary atomizers) that will produce the desired droplet size and coverage of the target area and will ensure the minimum loss of spray mixture through drift.
- The operator must use a nozzle set-up that will produce a droplet spectrum with the lowest possible relative span.
- All nozzles and atomizers should be positioned within the inner 60 to 75 % of the aircraft's wingspan to prevent droplets from entering the wingtip vortices.

Application parameters

- A minimum volume of 30 liter spray mixture per hectare is recommended. As RONDO 757 SG has not been evaluated at a reduced application rate, the registration holder cannot guarantee efficacy nor be held responsible for any adverse effects if this product is applied aerially at a lower volume rate than recommended.
- A droplet coverage of 60 to 40 droplets per square cm must be recovered on the target plants.
- A droplet spectrum with a VMD of 350 microns is recommended. Ensure that the production of fine droplets (with a VMD less than 150 microns) is restricted to a minimum.
- The height of the spray boom should be maintained at between three and four meters above the target.
- Do not spray when the aircraft is in a climb, at the top of a turn or during a dive, or when banking.
- Apply before the crop / weed growth becomes too dense as this will interfere with overall weed coverage.

Meteorological conditions

- The difference between the wet and dry bulb thermometer readings as determined by a whirling hygrometer must not exceed 8 °C.
- Do not spray under turbulent, unstable conditions nor during the heat of the day when rising thermals and downdraughts occur.
- Do not spray under temperature inversion conditions, i.e., spraying in or above the inversion layer and/or high humidity conditions (relative humidity 80% and above). Spraying under these conditions may lead to the following:
  - Reduced efficacy due to suspension and evaporation of small droplets in the air (inadequate coverage);
  - Damage to other sensitive crops and/or non-target areas through drifting of the suspended spray cloud away from the target field.
- Do not spray when the wind speed exceeds 15 km per hour.

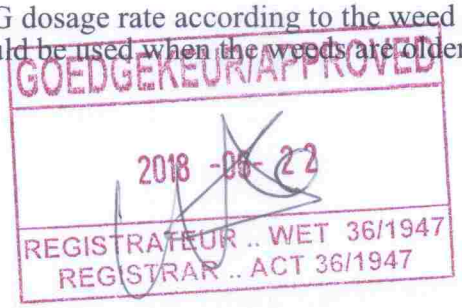
General

- Ensure that fields are accurately marked and 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.

APPLICATION RATES

RONDO 757 SG will control most emerged annual weeds that have already germinated from seed in situations such as fallow land, pre-plant of crops, reduced or conservation tillage, perennial vine and tree crops.

Apply the RONDO 757 SG 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 for good results.



1. CONTROL OF PERENNIAL WEEDS

1.1 NOXIOUS WEEDS

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DOSAGE RATE		REMARKS
		kg / ha	% solution	
Sesbania punicae	Red Sesbania	1.45	1.0 %	**Seedling** plants less than 1 m high: Use 1.5 % solution. **Tall shrubs:** Slash, spray re- growth with 1.5 % solution at 1m high.
Solanum mauritianum	Bugweed	1.0	1.0 %	Apply in spring or summer. **Large trees:** Cut to 50 cm. Allow new growth of at least 50 cm before application. **Saplings:** apply direct to foliage.
Acacia dealbata	Silver wattle	—	14.4 % + 50 mℓ Actipron Super / 10 ℓ spray volume	Summer application: Applied to low cut stumps, cut 10 cm above the ground level. Freshly cut stumps must be sprayed to the point of runoff. Spray must be directed at the cambium layer and exposed bark.
Mimosa pigra	Giant sensitive weed	4.3	2,2 %	Apply to foliage of seedlings and plants up to 1 m in height.

1.2 GRASSES

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DOSAGE RATE		REMARKS
		kg / ha	% solution	
Cynodon dactylon	Common Couch	2.8 4.3	—	**Summer rainfall region:** Apply to active growth in autumn or summer. If regrowth occurs, spray with 1.5% solution. **Winter rainfall region:** As above in autumn.
Eragrostis curvula	Weeping love grass	1.45	1.0 %	Apply to active growth in summer or autumn.
Paspalum dilitatum	Common paspalum	1.45	2.0 %	Apply in summer at flower but before seed drop. If re-growth occurs, spray with 1.5 % solution.
Paspalum distichum (*paspalodes*)	Couch paspalum	3.8 to 4.3		Apply in summer at flowering but before seed drop. If regrowth occurs, spray with 2 % solution or 2.9 kg / ha. Apply the higher rate in the winter rainfall region.
Panicum maximum	Common buffalo grass	2.8	2.0 %	Apply in summer to actively growing plants in the early growth stage. If regrowth occurs, spray with 1.5 % solution.
Pennisetum clandestinum	Kikuyu	1.9	1.0 %	Apply in summer to actively growing plants. If regrowth occurs, spray with 1.0 % solution.
Setaria megaphylla	Bush buffalo grass	2.8	2.0 %	Apply to actively growing plants in autumn or summer. If regrowth occurs, spray with 1.5 % solution.

1.2 GRASSES (*continued*)

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DOSAGE RATE		REMARKS
		kg / ha	% solution	
Sorghum halepense	Johnson grass	1.9	1.5%	Apply in summer or autumn. If regrowth occurs, spray with 1.5 % solution.
Sorghum verticilliflorum	Common wild-sorghum	1.0	1.0 %	Apply to actively growing plants in summer or autumn.

1.3 SEDGES

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	DOSAGE RATE		REMARKS
		kg / ha	% solution	
Cyperus esculentus	Yellow nutsedge	2.9	–	Apply in summer at pre-flowering stage. If regrowth occurs, spray with 1.5 % solution or 2.2 kg per hectare. (Best results in February/March).
Cyperus rotundus	Purple nutsedge	2.9	–	Apply in summer at pre-flowering stage. If regrowth occurs, spray with 1.5 % solution or 2.2 kg per hectare. (Best results in February/March).

2. CONTROL OF ANNUAL WEEDS

2.1 BROAD-LEAVED WEEDS

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

RONDO 757 SG

0.5 to 1.0 kg	1.0 kg	1.5 kg
1 to 12 LEAF	12 LEAF TO PRE-BLOSSOM	FLOWERING

Amaranthus hybridus	Cape pigweed
A. spinosus	Thorny pigweed
A. thunbergii	Red pigweed
Arctotis venusta	Free State daisy
Argemone ochroleuca (*A. subfusiformis*)	Mexican poppy
Bidens pilosa	Black jack
Chenopodium album	White goosefoot
C. ambrosioides	Wormseed, (American) goosefoot
C. carinatum	Green goosefoot
C. murale	Nettle-leaved goosefoot
Cirsium arvense	Creeping (Canada) thistle
Citrullus lanatus	Bitter apple
Conyza sumatrensis (*C. albida*)	Tall fleabane
Cucumis spp.	Wild cucumber
Datura ferox	Large thorn-apple
D. stramonium	Thorn apple
Galinsoga parviflora	Gallant soldier
Gisekia pharnacioides	Gisekia
Lepidium africanum	Pepper cress

Pentzia grandiflora	Stinkweed, Karoo bush
Physalis angulata	Wild gooseberry
Pseudognaphalium luteo-album	Jersey cudweed
P. undulatum	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.

RONDO 757 SG	
0.66 – 1.0 kg/ha	**1.45 kg/ha**
PRE-BLOOM	**FLOWERING**
Avena fatua	Common wild oats
Avena spp.	Wild oats
Briza maxima	Quaking grass
Bromus diandrus	Ripgut brome
Eleusine indica	Goose grass
Ehrharta longiflora	Oat-seed grass
Eragrostis curvula	Weeping love grass
Hordeum murinum	Wild barley
Lolium multiflorum	Italian ryegrass
L. temulentum	Darnel (ryegrass)
Melinis repens (*Rhynchelytrum repens*)	Natal red-top
Panicum schinzii	Sweet buffalo grass
Poa annua	Winter grass
Secale cereal	Rye
Sorghum bicolor subsp. *drummondii*	Wild grain sorghum
Tragus racemosus	Large carrot-seed grass

2.3 BROAD-LEAVED WEEDS AND GRASSES

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

RONDO 757 SG		
0.66 – 1.0 kg/ha	**1.0 – 1.45 kg/ha**	**1.45 – 1.9 kg/ha**
1 TO 12 LEAF	**12 LEAF TO PRE-BLOSSOM**	**FLOWERING**
Arctotheca calendula	Cape marigold	
Chloris virgata	Feathertop chloris	
Commelina benghalensis	Wandering Jew	
Conyza sumatrensis (*C. albida*)	Tall fleabane	
C. canadensis	Horseweed fleabane	
Coronopus didymus	Swinecress	
Crotalaria sphaerocarpa	Mealie crotalaria	
Emex australis	Spiny emex	
Euphorbia hirta (*Chamaesyce hirta*)	Red milkweed	
E. inaequilatera (*C. inaequilatera*)	Smooth creeping milkweed	
Fumaria muralis	Fumitory	
Hibiscus cannabinus	Kanaf	
H. trionum	Bladder weed	
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 inaequidens (*S. burchellii*)	Molteno disease senecio	
Sesamum triphyllum	Wild sesame	
Setaria pallide-fusca	Red bristle grass	
S. verticillata	Sticky bristle grass	
Sonchus oleraceus	Common sowthistle	
Tagetes minuta	Tall khaki weed	
Tribulus terrestris	Common dubbeltjie	
Triticum spp.	Volunteer wheat	
Veronica spp.	Field speedwell	
Zea mays	Volunteer maize	

2.4 BROAD-LEAVED WEEDS AND GRASSES

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

RONDO 757 SG		
1.2 – 1.45 kg/ha	**1.45 – 2.4 kg/ha**	**2.4 – 2.8 kg/ha**
1 TO 12 LEAF	**12 LEAF TO PRE-BLOSSOM**	**FLOWERING**
Cleome gynandra	Spider-wisp	
Digitaria sanguinalis	Crab finger grass	
Echinochloa crus-galli	Barnyard grass	
Echium plantagineum (*E. lycopsis*)	Patterson's curse	
Hypochaeris radicata	Hairy wild lettuce	
Panicum maximum	Common buffalo grass	
Paspalum urvillei	Tall paspalum	
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort/buckhorn plantain	
Polygonum aviculare	Prostate knotweed	
Sida cordifolia	Heart-leaf sida	
Solanum nigrum	Nightshade	
Verbena officinalis	European verbena	
Urochloa panicoides	Garden urochloa	

2.5 SPECIFIC BROAD-LEAVED WEEDS

The following broad-leaved weed will be controlled at the rates and growth stages as indicated below.

RONDO 757 SG		
0.66 – 2.8 kg/ha	**2.8 kg/ha**	**2.8 kg/ha**
1 TO 12 LEAF	**12 LEAF TO PRE-BLOSSOM**	**FLOWERING**
Erodium moschatum	Musk heron's bill	

2.6 SPECIFIC BROAD-LEAVED WEEDS

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

RONDO 757 SG		
2.8 kg/ha	**2.8 kg/ha**	**2.8 kg/ha**
1 TO 12 LEAF	**12 LEAF TO PRE-BLOSSOM**	**FLOWERING**
Malva parviflora	Small mallow	
Oenothera stricta	Evening primrose	

2.7 SPECIFIC BROAD-LEAVED WEEDS

The following broad-leaved weed will be controlled at the rates and growth stages as indicated below.

RONDO 757 SG		
2.4 – 2.8 kg/ha	**2.4 – 2.8 kg/ha**	**2.4 – 2.8 kg/ha**
1 TO 12 LEAF	**12 LEAF TO PRE-BLOSSOM**	**FLOWERING**
Rumex acetocella sub spp. *angiocarpus* (*R. angiocarpus*)	Sheep sorrel	

2.8 SPECIFIC BROAD-LEAVED WEEDS

The following broad-leaved weed will be controlled at the rates and growth stages as indicated below.

RONDO 757 SG		
1.9 kg/ha	**3.8 kg/ha**	**2.2 % solution**
1 TO 12 LEAF	**12 LEAF TO PRE-BLOSSOM**	**FLOWERING**
Acasia siligna	Port Jackson willow	

NOTES

- For *Malva parviflora* [small mallow] and *Oenothera stricta* [evening primrose] control, spray RONDO 757 SG at 2.2 kg per hectare 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 orchards, apply 1.5 kg per hectare RONDO 757 SG prior to budburst. Regrowth must be sprayed one to six weeks later with paraquat and simazine SC. Refer to paraquat and simazine SC labels for rates and details.

3. SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CERTAIN CROPS

3.1 ALMONDS, ALOES, APPLES, APRICOTS, AVOCADOS, BANANAS, BLACKBERRY, CHERRIES, CITRUS, COFFEE, GRANADILLA, GUAVA, HOPS, KIWI FRUIT, LITCHIES, MACADAMIA NUTS, MANGOES, NECTARINES, OLIVES, PAPAYA, PEACHES, PEARS, PECAN NUTS, PINEAPPLES, PLUMS, CACTUS PEAR, PRUNES, QUINCE, TEA.	1. See weed tables for dosage rates of **RONDO 757 SG**. 2. Protect young trees with green bark from direct spray.
3.2 GRAPEVINES 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 RONDO 757 SG at 0.66– 1.45 kg per hectare 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 / LAND PREPARATION.	Use RONDO 757 SG after harvesting of previous crop. Allow 6 hours to elapse after application before treated plants are handled in any way (before planting of crops) and prior to emergence of new crop.

3.5 FORESTRY USAGE

MAINTENANCE IN ESTABLISHED FORESTS	DOSE RATE		REMARKS
	kg / ha	% solution	
Acacia mearnsii (Black wattle)	1.45	1.0 %	Apply to young trees up to 1 m high.
Solanum mauritianum (Bugweed)	1.0	1.0 % 0.5 %	**Large trees:** Cut back to 50 cm high and allow new growth of at least 50 cm before application. **Saplings:** Apply directly to foliage.
Rubus spp. (American bramble)	2.8	2.0 %	Slash rank growth in winter. Apply when new growth is more than 0,5m high. If regrowth occurs, spray with 1,5 % solution.
1. FIREBREAKS Firebreaks preparation either tracer belts or total area. **2. BAND PREPARATION FOR TREE SEEDLINGS** Situations suitable for such treatments include: a) Virgin veld b) Clear felled forests	1.9 In both situations (1 and 2) weed population would include Perennials and annuals. For list of some of the weeds controlled refer to list	1.5 %	A minimum of 200 liter spray mixture per hectare must be applied when using the 1,5 % solution. A follow-up treatment may be necessary to control some hardy perennials using a 1,5 % solution on a spot spray basis.

3.6 SUGAR CANE: LAST RATOON ERADICATION

CROP	DOSAGE	REMARKS
Minimum tillage.	3.8 – 4.75 kg /ha	Allow regrowth after final harvest to grow up to 45 cm to 1,0 m in height [tillering stage] and apply in 100 to 400 liter water per hectare as a post emergence spray on the leaves of the tillers.
Combination tillage.	1.9 – 3.8 kg /ha	Use the higher rate on fertile soils where regrowth might be a problem. Spray RONDO 757 SG solution on regrowth of the sugarcane when the ratoon cane is about 0.35 to 1 m in height. Allow 5 to 10 days after application before the cane stool is sheared at a depth of 10 to 15 cm below soil surface with a blade shear implement or similar implement.
Spot eradication.	7.2 % solution	This treatment will also control certain grasses and broadleaf weeds. Apply spray solution directly on cane stools.
Pre-plant land preparation.	0.5 – 1.45 kg /ha	Annual weeds: Apply to active growing weeds. Perennial weeds: Refer to tables under 1.CONTROL OF PERENNIAL WEEDS for details.
Spot spraying around sugarcane field.	1,5 % solution.	Direct sprays to active growing plants around field in problem areas to be cleaned.

3.7 GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT MAIZE

Broadcast (over the top) application

Broadcast application of RONDO 757 SG **can only be done after the ground cracking stage up to the V8 growth stage of the crop** (V8 stage = when the first plants in the field have 8 leaves with closed collars around the main stem; however, the actual number of leaves may be more). **Do not** apply broadcast applications if the spray equipment will cause mechanical crop damage. **Broadcast application after the V8 stage may cause yield loss or delayed maturity**. Flat fan or twin jet nozzles, suitable for low water volume deliveries, are recommended. If follow-up applications are required to control specific weed species, e.g. *Cyperus esculentus*, the second application should not be made within 10 days of the first application. If the maize has grown beyond the V8 stage at this time, a directed follow-up application will be necessary (refer below).

Directed application

Directed RONDO 757 SG applications can be made after the V8 stage, if row spacing permits the movement of the sprayer without causing mechanical damage to the crop. Row spacing of 1.5 and 2.1 metres are recommended for conventional tractor mounted spray rigs.

3.8 GLYPHOSATE TOLERANT SOYBEANS

Broadcast application

RONDO 757 SG may be applied post-emergent to **glyphosate tolerant** soybeans from the ground cracking stage through to flowering.

Allow a minimum of 2 weeks between application and harvest of the crop. Do not exceed the following RONDO 757 SG application volumes per hectare:

· Cumulative total per season for all applications: 5.2 kg per hectare
· Pre-plant, pre-emergent applications: 1.55 kg per hectare
· Total in-crop applications from cracking to flowering: 3.72 kg per hectare
· Maximum pre harvest application rate: 1.034 kg per hectare

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

Crop & Weed type	Dosage rate	Stage of weed growth
1. Glyphosate tolerant maize and soybeans: **1.1 General post-emergence weed control.** Annual grasses and broad-leaved weeds:	1.05 kg/ha	Apply before 100 mm height or 8-leaf stage.
	1.34 kg/ha	Apply between 100 and 200 mm height or up to the 12-leaf stage.
Difficult to control species requiring a follow-up spray (variable control*):		
Wandering Jew* *Commelina benghalensis*	1.55 kg/ha	Apply at the 3-leaf stage; follow up with 1.5 kg per hectare 10 to 20 days later.
Morning glory* *Ipomoea purpurea*		Apply at the 4- to 5-leaf stage; follow up with 1.5 kg per hectare 10 to 20 days later.
Common purslane* *Portulaca oleracea*		Apply before flowering.
Devil's thorn *Tribulus terrestris*		Apply before first flowers appear.

Crop & Weed type	Dosage rate	Stage of weed growth
Glyphosate tolerant maize and soybeans: General post-emergence weed control. (*continued*) Difficult to control biennial and perennial weed species: Yellow nutsedge (*Cyperus esculentus*)	1.55 kg/ha	Apply at the 3- to 4-leaf stage and follow up with 1.5 kg per hectare, 10 to 20 days later.
Conyza spp.		Apply before 8-leaf stage.

2. Glyphosate tolerant Soybeans only:
Improved control of Yellow nutsedge and certain broad-leaved weeds.
Above-mentioned "**General post-emergence weed control**" dosage rates **PLUS** 12 g per hectare Elegance Super 750 WDG.
Consult the Elegance Super 750 WDG label for **WARNINGS, PRECAUTIONS, USE RESTRICTIONS** and **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**.

* Inconsistent control and resistance of weeds are not uncommon in the Western Cape.

NOTE
Carefully read **"Broadcast"** and **"Directed application"** above for application spray instructions in maize.

The following weed species will NOT be controlled at these recommended rates:

Cynodon dactylon	Common quick grass
Convolvulus arvensis	Field bind weed
Oenothera stricta	Evening primrose
Panicum maximum	Common buffalo grass
Paspalum spp.	Paspalum species

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