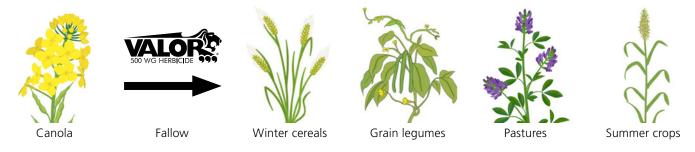


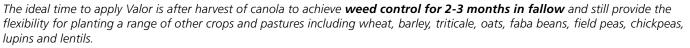
# LONG TERM RESIDUAL WEED CONTROL IN FALLOWS – SOUTHERN GROWING REGIONS

VALOR<sup>®</sup> provides long lasting, pre-emergence control of some of the biggest problem weeds of fallows in Southern cropping regions, including Feathertop Rhodes grass, fleabane, barnyard grass, wild radish and milk thistle – even herbicide resistant strains.

# 2-3 months residual weed control post-harvest

Valor applied immediately following the winter crop harvest delivers extended summer weed control in fallows without limiting winter cropping options the following autumn. Once applied growers can have the peace of mind that weeds will be controlled for a long period without the need for multiple knockdown herbicide sprays.





Canola is one of the only exceptions to Valor's short plant-back periods, requiring a 9 month re-cropping interval when used at residual rates. This means applying Valor immediately following canola harvest is the ideal use situation as it is very unlikely canola will be sown in that field again the following autumn. As most cropping programs are carefully planned well in advance, Valor can also be used with confidence following other winter crops where canola is not planned to be grown the following season.

### Valor reduces the need for multiple summer knockdown applications

Even one application of glyphosate alone costs approximately \$20/ha when application costs are included, and once tank-mix partners such as 2,4-D amine, 2,4-D ester or fluroxypyr are added, the applied cost can total as much as \$25-30/ha.

Whilst 210 g/ha of Valor plus glyphosate or paraquat costs around \$52/ha including application, the length of control achieved can remove the need for a second or even a third knockdown application, saving growers valuable time and money. Reducing applications also removes the need to find multiple safe application windows, meeting buffer zone restrictions and the need to have extra labour on hand on multiple occasions.

## How Valor works

Residual control is achieved by creating a band of Valor near the soil surface. As weeds germinate, Valor is taken up by the epicotyl and symptoms become visible as soon as the shoot breaks through the soil surface and is exposed to sunlight.

It is important to apply Valor evenly to achieve a uniform treated layer of soil. This ensures all emerging weeds are exposed to the herbicide. Once applied, 15mm of rain is required to move the herbicide into the top layer of soil and to activate it. Valor should be applied when 15 mm or more of rainfall is expected within 3 weeks of application.

# Application

VALOR RESIDUAL BAND Cotyledon Epicotyl (primary site of Valor uptake in the soil) Hypocotyl Primary root

Given Valor requires a uniform layer of product on the soil surface for best results, growers should take care when applying post harvest to a thick stubble blanket, over the top of windrows or where emerged weeds are already covering greater than 25% of the soil surface. Valor will readily wash off stubble onto the soil with rain and still control weeds, however situations where significant shadowing is likely should be avoided as this will cause uneven residual weed control.



# Valor offers excellent control of problem weeds

Valor is registered for the control or suppression of 49 weed species including many difficult to control species such as, Feathertop Rhodes grass, fleabane, barnyard grass, wild radish and milk thistle.



The images on the left show the control of Feathertop Rhodes grass achieved with Valor. The untreated plot on the left shows the high level of Feathertop Rhodes grass infestation at the site. The plot treated with Valor remains weed free 12 weeks after application, apart from two volunteer grain sorghum plants – illustrating the crop safety of Valor with sorghum.

#### Valor is ideal for resistance management and control of herbicide tolerant volunteers

For resistance management Valor is a Group 14 herbicide with the PPO mode of action. To date Australia has no recorded cases of resistance to this mode of action making Valor an ideal choice to manage weeds with known resistance to other modes of action.

Canola's high sensitivity to Valor combined with a Group 14 mode of action makes Valor the perfect choice for control of conventional, IT, TT and glyphosate tolerant canola volunteers.

### Flexible re-cropping intervals

As seen in the table below, several crops only require as little as one-month and just 15 mm of rain prior to planting for crop safety. This means that when Valor is used early, ahead of predicted rainfall, it not only provides excellent control of summer weeds in fallow but also offers no plant-back periods that limit the sowing of winter crops the following season, including wheat, barley, triticale, oats, faba beans, field peas, chickpeas, lupins and lentils.

Сгор	Residual rates 210-280 g/ha	Enhanced knockdown rates 30-45 g/ha
Faba beans, soybean, peanuts	None required	None required
Chickpeas, field peas, sorghum, maize, navy bean, pigeon peas	1 month	None required
Wheat, mungbeans, cotton, sunflower	2 months	None required
Barley, triticale, oats, lupins	3 months	None required
Lentils	4 months	None required
Lucerne, medic, sub clover	6 months	None required
Canola	9 months	5 months

NOTE: The time period for all residual rate re-cropping intervals commences from the time of spraying. 15 mm of rainfall is required during this period and prior to sowing (soybean, peanuts and faba beans excluded).

For further information on Sumitomo Valor 500WG Herbicide, please contact:

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Scan here to see more information about Valor 500WG Herbicide



# Short withholding period and flexible grazing options

#### Knockdown spike rates

Valor treated cereal and canola stubble can be safely grazed by stock 2 weeks after application when spike rates are used (30-45 g/ha).

#### **Residual rates**

When residual rates are used (210-280 g/ha) treated fields should not be grazed or cut for stockfeed for 6-8 weeks.

NOTE: To maximise weed control, however, Sumitomo recommend avoiding grazing of Valor treated fields as excessive stock traffic can disrupt the herbicide layer on the soil surface allowing weeds to escape.