DANGEROUS POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING

VALOR® EZE™

480 SC HERBICIDE

ACTIVE CONSTITUENT: 480 g/L FLUMIOXAZIN

GROUP **14** HERBICIDE

For knockdown and residual control of broadleaf weeds and grasses in a range of broadacre crops and fallow, and in non-crop situations, as specified in the DIRECTIONS FOR USE table.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

MIXING

VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE is a suspension concentrate liquid.

To ensure even mixing, half-fill the spray tank with clean water. Add the required amount of VALOR® EZE™ Herbicide. Keep the agitation system engaged. Mix thoroughly until fully dispersed. Add the knockdown herbicide and remaining water. Mix thoroughly. Add spray additive near the end of the filling process to minimize foaming. Always maintain adequate agitation during application and use the tank mix promptly.

APPLICATION

For application rates up to 290 mL/ha apply in a minimum of 80 L/ha spray solution.

For application rates above 290 mL/ha such as in Sugarcane, Fencelines and Channel banks where large weeds are present, a minimum of 200 L/ha spray solution is recommended.

If pH of spraying water is above 7.0 acidify with appropriate buffering agent prior to adding VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE.

1. CEREALS, PULSES, OILSEEDS, LUCERNE AND COTTON:

Refer to the Directions for Use and General Instructions of the knockdown herbicide label.

As VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE is a contact herbicide, coverage is important.

Performance of VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE as a knockdown or with a partner on weeds or on volunteer cotton may be reduced with large droplets and poor coverage.

Air induction nozzles that deliver coarse droplets at high travelling speeds, low pressure and low water rates may reduce coverage and herbicide performance.

Air induction nozzles can produce variable results when used with oil.

DO NOT use air induction nozzles with a spray oil such as Hasten Spray Adjuvant.

Best results with VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE are achieved with coarse droplets produced by wide angle flat fan or twin jet nozzles.

If the partner herbicide requires coarse droplets, then ensure high water volumes >80 L/ha are used.

2. SUGARCANE:

Refer to the Directions for Use and General Instructions of the knockdown herbicide label.

3. SELECTED NON-CROP USES

Refer to the Directions for Use and General Instructions of the knockdown herbicide label.

As VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE is a contact herbicide, coverage is important.

Performance of VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE as a knockdown or with a partner on weeds or on volunteer Cotton may be reduced with large droplets and poor coverage.

Air induction nozzles that deliver coarse droplets at high travelling speeds, low pressure and low water rates may reduce coverage and herbicide performance.

Air induction nozzles can produce variable results when used with oil.

DO NOT use air induction nozzles with a spray oil such as Hasten Spray Adjuvant.

Best results with VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE are achieved with coarse droplets produced by wide angle flat fan or twin jet nozzles.

If the partner herbicide requires coarse droplets, then ensure high water volumes >200 L/ha are used.

CROP TOLERANCE

All crops

Crop safety may be compromised where compounding crop factors such as insect pressure, water logging and nutrient deficiency may occur.

Lucerne

Warning - Use only in established Lucerne that is at least 12 months old since planting. VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE should only be applied to established Lucerne crops which have been heavily grazed, recently cut or desiccated following knockdown with paraquat or paraquat + diquat.

The tolerance of Lucerne varieties to VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE can vary with soil type, crop health, stage of growth and degree of moisture and temperature stress. VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE may result in transient crop yellowing and suppression of growth with a resultant initial reduction in biomass. For this reason we recommend application to established, dormant Lucerne during Autumn or Winter before lucerne shoot growth has started or between cuttings prior to 15 cm of regrowth. However, under normal growing conditions subsequent growth and seed yield should not be affected. Crop damage may be increased if rates higher than 290 mL/ha are used and in areas where spray overlapping has occurred. Consult your local Sumitomo Chemical Australia representative for advice on specific varieties.

Pre-emergent - Incorporation by Sowing (IBS) - Wheat, chickpeas, faba beans, field peas and lentils

VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE can be applied up to a week before sowing. For best results, apply to moist soil immediately before sowing and incorporate with a combine or air-seeder preferably fitted with knife points or blades less than 12 mm wide and generally placed on 20 cm tyne spacing. While this may impact weed control in the furrows it improves crop safety. Maintain slow to moderate speed during sowing to avoid leaving deep furrows and avoid throwing soil into adjacent furrows. Sowing with disc seeders may lead to unacceptable crop damage in crops. Sow seed below the treated soil band; in wheat crops 3 cm, in pulse crops 5 cm. In wheat and pulse crops avoid over-lapping sprays and spraying out corners. Heavy rain after application onto ridged soil in particular may cause damage to crops from VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE washing into the seed furrow. VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE can cause leaf burn, vigour loss and stand and biomass reduction. These effects are minor and transient with no yield penalty.

CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS

The following rotational crops may be planted after applying VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE at the registered label rates. Planting earlier than the recommended plant back or recropping interval may result in crop injury. For crops not specified below, plant back or recropping intervals are unknown. For advice on crops not listed or guidance prior to sowing is not provided, please contact Sumitomo Chemical Australia.

MINIMUM PLANTBACK OR RECROPPING INTERVAL (MONTHS)

15-25mm of irrigation or rain is necessary, in addition to the plant back period, after application and before planting the following crop species (except Faba beans) to improve crop safety.

Crop species#	VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE rate (mL/ha)				
	30	125	190	290	730*
Faba beans	0	0	0	0	
Peanut, Soybean,				0	5
Chickpeas, Field pea	0	0	0	1	
Pigeon Pea				1	
Maize, Navy beans, Sorghum				1	
Wheat	0	0	1	2	
Vetch	0	1	1	2	
Cotton, Sunflower				2	
Mungbean				2	8
Durum wheat	0	1	1	3	
Barley, Lupins, Oats, Triticale	0	1	2	3	
Lentils	0	0	3	4	
Pumpkin Rice, Shallot, Sweet corn					5
Lucerne (Seedling), Medic, Sub clover	0	3	4	6	
Cabbage, Capsicum, Lettuce, Sweet potato, Tomato, Zucchini					8
Canola	5	9	9	9	12
Rockmelon					12

* These plant back or recropping intervals apply to crops that may be grown after sugarcane where VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE has been applied at up to 730 mL/ha. These intervals are based on the assumption that the soil will be thoroughly cultivated after cane has been grown and before these other crops are planted.

#For crops/rates other than specified allow 12 months.

EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND USAGE

A 50 mesh primary filter and 80 mesh secondary filter(s) are recommended. The use of in-line nozzle filters is not recommended.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

When cleaning spraying equipment, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves.

After VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE is applied the following steps must be taken to clean the spray equipment.

1. Completely drain the spray tank, rinse the sprayer thoroughly, including the inside and outside of the tank and all in-line screens.
2. Fill the spray tank with clean water and flush all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles.
3. Add 1 litre of 3% household ammonia or similar alkaline based tank cleaner for every 100 litres of water, circulate through sprayer for five minutes, then flush all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles for a minimum of fifteen minutes.
4. Drain tank completely.
5. Add enough clean water to the spray tank to allow all hoses, booms, screens and nozzles to be flushed for two minutes.
6. Remove all nozzles and screens and rinse them in clean water.

Equipment with VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE residue remaining in the system may result in crop injury to the subsequently treated crop.

COMPATIBILITY

As new products are continually coming on the market the compatibility with VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE may not have been fully evaluated, therefore Sumitomo Chemical Australia recommends that a jar test for physical compatibility be conducted BEFORE using VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE with other herbicides. To conduct a jar test - mix the proposed ratio of chemicals with water in a 500 mL jar and let sit for 5 hours. Check for crystals, oil or general sludge that would cause spray filter blockages (a slight cream is normally acceptable).

Contact Sumitomo Chemical Australia or their representatives for further information.

VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE is compatible with Hasten Spray Adjuvant, Kwickin Spray Adjuvant, Nufarm CanDo Adjuvant and Uptake Spraying Oil.

RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING

GROUP **14** HERBICIDE

VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE is a member of the N-phenylphthalimides group of herbicides. The mode of action of VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE is to inhibit protoporphyrinogen oxidase. For weed resistance management, VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE is a Group 14 Herbicide. Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes resistant to VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE and other Group 14 Herbicides may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. The resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE or other Group 14 Herbicides. Since the occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, Sumitomo Chemical Australia Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE to control resistant weeds. Strategies to minimize the risk of herbicide resistance are available. Contact your farm chemical supplier, consultant or local Department of Agriculture.

RE-ENTRY

DO NOT enter treated areas until the spray has dried unless wearing cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing). Clothing must be laundered after each day's use.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT

Very toxic to aquatic life. **DO NOT** contaminate wetlands or watercourses with this product or used containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in a locked room or place away from children, animals, food, feedstuffs and fertilisers. Store in the closed, original container in a dry, cool well-ventilated area out of direct sunlight. Shake well before use.

Triple-rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. **DO NOT** dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant Local, State or Territory government regulations. **DO NOT** burn empty containers or product.

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

May irritate the eyes, nose and throat, and skin. Avoid contact with eyes and skin.

When using with other products, consult their safety directions. When opening the container and preparing spray and using the prepared spray, wear cotton overalls buttoned to the neck and wrist (or equivalent clothing) and elbow-length chemical resistant gloves. In addition, when mixing and loading wear face shield or goggles. If product in eyes wash it out immediately with water.

After use and before eating, drinking or smoking, wash hands, arms and face thoroughly with soap and water. After each day's use, wash gloves and face shield or goggles and contaminated clothing

SAFETY DATA SHEET

For further information refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS), which can be obtained from your supplier or from Sumitomo Chemical Australia Pty Ltd, see sumitomo-chem.com.au.

FIRST AID

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre. Phone Australia Tel. 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766.

WARNING: THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS FLUMIOXAZIN WHICH CAUSES BIRTH DEFECTS IN CERTAIN LABORATORY ANIMALS. WOMEN OF CHILD BEARING AGE ARE ADVISED NOT TO MIX, LOAD OR SPRAY THIS PRODUCT. THEY SHOULD KEEP AWAY FROM EQUIPMENT DURING MIXING, LOADING, APPLICATION, CLEAN UP AND CONTAINER RINSING AND OBSERVE THE RE-ENTRY REQUIREMENTS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

These goods are to be used only for the purpose and as specified on the label, and are not suitable for any other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or bear any liability on any basis for any loss, damage, cost or expense, arising in any way, directly or indirectly, in connection with the goods.

APVMA Approval No: 92955/141046

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RESTRAINTS (APPLY TO ALL USE PATTERNS)

DO NOT apply by aircraft.

DO NOT apply by a vertical sprayer.

DO NOT apply by misting machines.

DO NOT use on crops intended for human consumption unless prior to planting or being applied for Post Sow Pre-emergence (PSPE) application to Soybeans or Peanuts.

DO NOT treat weeds for knockdown control under poor growing or dormant conditions (such as occur in drought, waterlogging, disease, insect damage or following frosts) as reduced control may result. Weeds should be actively growing at time of treatment.

DO NOT apply in high pH water (pH >7).

DO NOT allow the spray mix to stand overnight.

DO NOT irrigate up to the point of runoff for at least 3 days after application.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

Spray shields should always be used when using handheld spray equipment.

DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.

DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. The buffer zones below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

DO NOT apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

DO NOT apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

- spray droplets not smaller than a **COARSE** spray droplet size category
- minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed

Buffer zones for boom sprayers

Use situation	Mandatory downwind buffer zone	
	Natural aquatic areas	Vegetation Areas
30 mL/ha + Knockdown Herbicide Prior to sowing, pre plant knockdown	0 metres	0 metres
125 mL/ha IBS (tank mixed) Pre-emergent Incorporation by Sowing (IBS) Wheat (except Durum varieties), when tank-mixed with TriflurX and Avadex Xtra	120 metres	10 metres
Up to 190 mL/ha IBS Pre-emergent Incorporation by Sowing (IBS) when used alone	5 metres	10 metres
Up to 290 mL/ha Cereal grains, Pulses, Oilseeds, Cotton, established Lucerne that is at least 12 months old (since planting)	5 metres	50 metres
Up to 730 mL/ha Sugarcane, irrigation channel banks or drainage ditches	5 metres	120 metres
730 mL/ha Fencelines, non-crop boundary areas	0 metres	0 metres

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

1. CEREALS, PULSES, OILSEEDS, LUCERNE AND COTTON

IMPORTANT– Refer to CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS prior to use

Table A. VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE applied as a pre-plant burndown "spike" with non-selective knockdown herbicides such as paraquat, (glyphosate or diquat/paraquat mixtures) (See Compatibility Instructions)

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
PRIOR TO SOWING: Barley Chick Peas Cotton Faba Beans Field Peas Lentils Lupins Maize Mungbeans Navy Beans Oats Peanuts Pigeon Peas Sorghum Soybeans Sunflowers Wheat	**Follow the Directions For Use of the glyphosate or Paraquat/Diquat knockdown herbicides.** **The addition of VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE will increase the speed of brownout and may improve final control of the following weeds:** Annual polymeria *(Polymeria pusilla)* Bellvine *(Ipomoea plebeia)* Black bindweed *(Fallopia convolvulus)* Black pigweed *(Trianthema portulacastrum)* Bladder ketmia *(Hibiscus trionum)* Caltrop/Peach vine *(Tribulus terrestris)* Capeweed *(Arctotheca calendula)* Cow vine *(Ipomoea lonchophylla)* Dead nettle *(Lamium amplexicaule)* Double gee *(Emex australis)* Erodium False castor oil *(Datura stromonium)* Liverseed grass *(Urochloa panicoides)* Marshmallow *(Malva parviflora)* *Medicago* spp. Noogoora burr *(Xanthium occidentale)* Paterson's curse *(Echium plantagineum)* Red pigweed *(Portulaca oleracea)* Redroot amaranth *(Amaranthus retroflexus)* Seedling Lucerne *(Medicago sativa)* Shepherd's purse *(Capsella bursa-pastoris)* Sowthistle *(Sonchus oleraceus)* Spurred vetch *(Vicia monantha)* Sunflower *(Helianthus annuus)* Subterranean clover***** *(Trifolium subterraneum)* Tarvine *(Boerhavia dominii)* Turnip weed *(Rapistrum rugosum)* Volunteer canola *(Brassica napus)* Wild radish *(Raphanus raphanistrum)* Wireweed *(Polygonum aviculare)* If one of the above weeds is the dominant weed, and there is no specific rate for it on the glyphosate product label, consult the label's generic annual-weed rate range. Select from within this range to suit the weed-stage, weed density, conditions etc of your situation. ***** Suppression only	30 mL/ha plus the label rate of tank mix partner plus an adjuvant[1]	All States	Observe the restraints, rates, mixing and general instructions on the knockdown herbicide product labels. Best results are obtained when applied to young weeds between the 2 and 6 leaf stage. Addition of VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE to knockdown products will increase the speed at which treated weeds develop visible symptoms of phytotoxicity (compared to the results achieved with tank mix partner products alone) and may improve the final control of certain broadleaved weeds. To ensure uptake of VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE **DO NOT** sow crops for at least one hour after application. Always refer to the tank-mix partner product label in case a longer sowing interval is required. [1]Always apply with Hasten ^ Spray Adjuvant or Kwickin ^ Spray Adjuvant at 0.5 – 1 L/100 L (use the lower rate on smaller, actively growing weeds), or Nufarm CanDo ^ Adjuvant or Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L.

Note: The addition of VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE to glyphosate, paraquat or diquat will not help to control large weeds or weeds that have hardened up from stress or established big tap roots. Glyphosate resistant weeds may not be controlled by addition of VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE.

See application section for recommendations to get the best results.

RESTRAINTS (ADDITIONAL)

DO NOT use in wheat if intending to undersow with legumes.

IMPORTANT– Refer to CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS prior to use.

Table B. VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE applied for pre-emergent weed control in wheat.

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
PRE-EMERGENT **INCORPORATION BY SOWING (IBS)** Wheat (except Durum varieties)	**For suppression of:** Black bindweed *(Fallopia convolvulus)* Canola, volunteer *(Brassica napus)* Capeweed *(Arctotheca calendula)* Common chickweed *(Stellaria media)* Crassula *(Crassula sieberiana)* Indian hedge mustard *(Sisymbrium orientale)* New Zealand spinach *(Tetragonia tetragoniodides)* Prickly lettuce *(Lactuca serriola)* Sowthistle *(Sonchus oleraceus)* Three-horn bedstraw *(Galium tricornutum)* Toad rush *(Juncus bufonius)* Wild radish *(Raphanus raphanistrum)* Wireweed *(Polygonum aviculare)*	Pre-emergence	125 mL/ha	Control emerged weeds with a knockdown herbicide before applying VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE. Sowing (incorporation by sowing (IBS)) should occur within 7 days of application. **For use in no-till/min-till Cropping Systems, Pre-Sowing or Incorporated by Sowing (IBS).** Use only with knife/blade points and presswheels. Sow at speeds slow enough to ensure treated soil is not thrown into adjacent furrows excessively. Use high seed sowing rates and good fertiliser levels to encourage vigorous crops and thereby assist with weed control. Sow seed below the treated soil band; in wheat crops 3 cm. Dry weather following application may reduce effectiveness. Crop damage can occur when heavy rainfall occurs soon after application. Residual control may be reduced unless at least 25 mm rainfall occurs in the three weeks following sowing, including at least a single day of over 5 mm, to maximise activity. The period of residual activity depends on soil type, weed species and weed density. *continues next page*

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
PRE-EMERGENT INCORPORATION BY SOWING (IBS) Wheat (except Durum varieties) *continued*	*Refer to previous page for details*	Pre-emergence	125 mL/ha	**DO NOT** use on lighter soil types (sand) as shorter periods of residual control and unacceptable crop safety may occur. Avoid soils which are non-wetting or are likely to become clumpy or cloddy during sowing as they will reduce activity. Stubble coverage greater than 40 percent ground cover can reduce activity.
	For suppression of the above, and for improved and prolonged activity on: Black bindweed *(Fallopia convolvulus)* Three-horn Bedstraw *(Galium tricornutum)* **For suppression of Soil Surface -** Barleygrass *(Hordeum leporinum)* Bromegrass *(Bromus diandrus)* Caltrop (Yellowvine & Bullhead) *(Tribulus terrestris)* Deadnettle *(Lamium amplexicaule)* Speedwell *(Veronica* spp*)* Three-cornered Jack (Doublegee) *(Emex australis)* Yellow burr weed *(Amsinckia* spp*)* **For control of:** Annual ryegrass *(Lolium rigidum)* (including Group D resistant biotypes) Cereal oats *(Avena sativa)* Corn gromwell (Sheepweed) *(Buglossoides anvensis)* Fumitory *(Fumaria* spp.*)* Paradoxa grass (Canary grass) *(Phalaris paradoxa)* *Phalaris* spp. Rough poppy *(Papaver hybridum)* Sand fescue *(Vulpia fasciculata)* Silvergrass *(Vulpia bromoides)* Wild oats *(Avena* spp.*)* (including Group A resistant biotypes) Wintergrass *(Poa annua)* Wireweed *(Polygonum aviculare)*		125 mL/ha plus TriflurX at 2 L/ha plus Avadex Xtra at 3.2 L/ha	Control emerged weeds with a knockdown herbicide before applying VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE. Sowing (incorporation by sowing (IBS)) should occur within 24 hours of application. **For use in no-till/min-till Cropping Systems, Pre-Sowing or Incorporated by Sowing (IBS).** Use only with knife/blade points and presswheels. Sow at speeds slow enough to ensure treated soil is not thrown into adjacent furrows excessively. Use high seed sowing rates and good fertilizer levels to encourage vigorous crops and thereby assist with weed control. Sow seed below the treated soil band; in wheat crops 3 cm. Dry weather following application may reduce effectiveness. Crop damage can occur when heavy rainfall occurs soon after application. Residual control may be reduced unless at least 25 mm rainfall occurs in the three weeks following sowing, including at least a single day of over 5 mm, to maximise activity. The period of residual activity depends on soil type, weed species and weed density. **DO NOT** use on lighter soil types (sand) as shorter periods of residual control and unacceptable crop safety may occur. Avoid soils which are non-wetting or are likely to become clumpy or cloddy during sowing as they will reduce activity. Stubble coverage greater than 40 percent ground cover can reduce activity. Refer to WHP statement for information regarding clean feed requirement prior to slaughter.

RESTRAINTS (ADDITIONAL)

DO NOT apply to Lucerne with more than 15 cm of growth as application may result in unacceptable crop injury.

DO NOT apply to Lucerne with any adjuvant or tank mix with any products formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate (EC).

DO NOT use on mixed Lucerne-grass or other Lucerne-pasture stands.

DO NOT use VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE when oversowing Lucerne stands.

DO NOT use on crops intended for human consumption. Use only on Lucerne intended for grazing, hay or Lucerne seed production.

IMPORTANT– Refer to CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS prior to use.

Table C. VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE applied for control and suppression of weeds in established Lucerne.

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Established Lucerne that is at least 12 months old (since planting)	**For the control of:** Annual ryegrass *(Lolium rigidum)* Carrot weed *(Cotula australis)* Common sowthistle *(Sonchus oleracious)* Dead nettle *(Lamium aplexicaule)* Flaxleaf fleabane *(Conyza bonariensis)* Shepherd's purse *(Capsella bursa-pastoris)* Silver grass *(Vulpia* spp.*)* Winter grass *(Poa annua)* **For the suppression of:** Awnless barnyard grass *(Echinochloa colona)* Capeweed *(Arctotheca calendula)* Clammy goosefoot *(Chenopodium pumilio)* Fat hen *(Chenopodium album)* Feathertop Rhodes grass *(Chloris virgata)* Heliotrope *(Heliotropium europaeum)* Small flowered mallow *(Malva parviflora)* Stinging nettle *(Urtica urens)* Subterranean clover *(Trifolium subterraneum)*	Pre-emergence	290 mL/ha	**DO NOT** use on mixed lucerne-grass or other Lucerne-pasture stands. Only use on pure Lucerne stands. **DO NOT** use on crops intended for human consumption. Use only on lucerne intended for grazing, hay or Lucerne seed production. **DO NOT** use VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE when oversowing Lucerne stands. **DO NOT** apply with any adjuvant or tank mix with any products formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate (EC). **TIMING:** USE AFTER HEAVY GRAZING, CUTTING OR FOLLOWING KNOCKDOWN WITH PARAQUAT OR PARAQUAT + DIQUAT HERBICIDE TO REDUCE GROUND SHADING IN AUTUMN OR LATE WINTER/SPRING AND CONTROL EMERGED WEEDS. **DO NOT** apply to Lucerne with more than 15 cm of growth as application will result in burning of treated leaves and stems and may result in unacceptable crop damage. **DO NOT** apply for residual weed control until the start of the main rain season when significant soil wetting rain has occurred and more rain (at least 15 mm) is likely within 3 weeks, or the soil can be irrigated with sprinklers. Dry weather following application may reduce effectiveness. The period of residual weed control will depend on soil type, rainfall and weed species/density. Lighter soil types (sand) may experience shorter periods of residual weed control.

IMPORTANT– Refer to CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS prior to use

Table D. VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE applied pre-emergent with incorporation by sowing to provide residual weed control in selected Pulse crops.

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
PRE-EMERGENT INCORPORATION BY SOWING (IBS) Lentils	**For the suppression of:** Black bindweed *(Fallopia convolvulus)* Canola, volunteer *(Brassica napus)* Capeweed *(Arctotheca calendula)* Common chickweed *(Stellaria media)* Crassula *(Crassula sieberiana)* Indian hedge mustard *(Sisymbrium orientale)* New Zealand spinach *(Tetragonia tetragoniodides)* Prickly lettuce *(Lactuca serriola)* Sowthistle *(Sonchus oleraceus)* Three-horn bedstraw *(Galium tricornutum)* Toad rush *(Juncus bufonius)* Wild radish *(Raphanus raphanistrum)* Wireweed *(Polygonum aviculare)*	Pre-emergence	125 mL/ha	Control emerged weeds with a knockdown herbicide before applying VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE. Sowing (incorporation by sowing (IBS)) should occur within 7 days of application. Use only in minimum till operations using narrowpoint tynes with presswheels. Sow at speeds slow enough to ensure treated soil is not thrown into adjacent furrows excessively. Use high seed sowing rates and good fertilizer levels to encourage vigorous crops and thereby assist with weed control. Sow seed below the treated soil band; in Pulse crops 5 cm. Dry weather following application may reduce effectiveness. Crop damage can occur when heavy rainfall occurs soon after application. Residual control may be reduced unless at least 25 mm rainfall occurs in the three weeks following sowing, including at least a single day of over 5 mm, to maximise activity. The period of residual activity depends on soil type, weed species and weed density. **DO NOT** use on lighter soil types (sand) as shorter periods of residual control and unacceptable crop safety may occur. Avoid soils which are non-wetting or are likely to become clumpy or cloddy during sowing as they will reduce activity. Stubble coverage greater than 40 percent ground cover can reduce activity. For Lentils, avoid rolling the paddock prior to crop emergence. This may result in pushing an excessive amount of treated soil into the furrow and reducing crop emergence.
PRE-EMERGENT INCORPORATION BY SOWING (IBS) Faba bean Chickpea Field pea	**For the suppression of above, and also:** Annual ryegrass *(Lolium rigidum)* Bifora *(Bifora testiculata)* Denseflower fumitory *(Fumaria densiflora)* Flaxleaf fleabane *(Conyza bonariensis)* Rough poppy *(Papaver hybridum)* Slender celery *(Ciclospermum leptophyllum)*	Pre-emergence	190 mL/ha	

IMPORTANT– Refer to CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS prior to use

Table E. VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE applied as a burndown for control of volunteer cotton.

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE	STATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
PRIOR TO SOWING Maize Mungbeans Sorghum Soybeans Sunflowers	Volunteer cotton including volunteer Roundup Ready cotton	up to 4 leaf	45 mL/ha plus an adjuvant[1]	NSW and QLD only	**DO NOT** apply post-sowing pre-emergent. **DO NOT** sow crops for at least one hour after application. VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE can be tank mixed with glyphosate to control other weeds that are present. Refer to the glyphosate label for the appropriate label rate according to the weeds present. Heavy, intense rainfall following application and sowing may cause some crop damage. If other residual herbicides are also applied prior to, or after planting, or the seed bed is not well drained this can make the damage worse. [1]Always apply with Hasten Spray Adjuvant or Kwickin Spray Adjuvant at 0.5 – 1 L/100 L (use the lower rate on smaller, actively growing weeds), or Nufarm CanDo Adjuvant or Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L.
PRIOR TO SOWING **or** **POST SOWING PRE EMERGENCE** Cotton					Apply not later than 1 hour prior to sowing or post sowing up to 2 days before first crop emergence VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE can be tank mixed with glyphosate to control other weeds that are present. Refer to the glyphosate label for the appropriate label rate according to the weeds present. Heavy, intense rainfall following application and sowing may cause some crop damage. If other residual herbicides are also applied prior to, or after planting, or the seed bed is not well drained this can make the damage worse. [1]Always apply with Hasten Spray Adjuvant or Kwickin Spray Adjuvant at 0.5 – 1 L/100 L (use the lower rate on smaller, actively growing weeds), or Nufarm CanDo Adjuvant or Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L.

IMPORTANT– Refer to CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS prior to use

Table F. VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE applied as a layby application for weed control in COTTON.

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
KNOCKDOWN – LAY-BY APPLICATION Cotton	Caltrop *(Tribulus terrestris)* Noogoora burr *(Xanthium strumarium)* Yellowvine *(Tribulus terrestris & T. micrococcus)*	<10 cm ø <4 leaf <10 cm ø	60 mL/ha plus an adjuvant[1]	Apply as a shielded spray underneath cotton foliage and to inter rows at 60 – 95 mL/ha to control late germinating weeds, or weeds that have escaped previous herbicide operations. Best results are obtained when applied to young weeds between the 2 and 6 leaf stage. Vines that have commenced climbing may not be controlled. CAUTION: VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE will defoliate any cotton foliage that is contacted by the spray. Shielded sprayers must be carefully operated to ensure that spray does not make contact with Cotton foliage. **DO NOT** apply in conditions conducive to drift. **DO NOT** apply until Cotton plants are at least 40 cm tall. Later application may be required to ensure spray reaches the middle of the Cotton row. **DO NOT** allow contact with leaves or green bark on stems or trunks. [1] Always apply with Hasten Spray Adjuvant or Kwickin Spray Adjuvant at 0.5 – 1 L/100 L (use the lower rate on smaller, actively growing weeds), or Nufarm CanDo Adjuvant or Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L.
	Annual polymeria *(Polymeria pusilla)* Bellvine *(Ipomea plebeian)* Black pigweed *(Trianthema portulacastrum)* Bladder ketmia *(Hibiscus trionum)* Cow/Peach vine *(Ipomoea lonchophylla)* Dwarf amaranth *(Amaranthus macrocarpus)* Red pigweed *(Portulaca oleracea)* Sow thistle *(Sonchus oleracious)* Spiked malvastrum *(Malvastrum americanum)*	<6 leaf <12 leaf <12 leaf <6 leaf <12 leaf <4 branch <15 cm ø <4 leaf <10 cm ø	95 mL/ha plus an adjuvant[1]	

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED GROWTH STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Knockdown and residual lay-by application Cotton	*Amaranthus* spp Barnyard grass *(Echinochloa colona)* Bladder ketmia *(Hibiscus trionum)* Bluetop/Billygoat weed *(Ageratum houstonianum)* Calopo *(Calopogonium mucunoides)* Caltrop/yellow vine *(Tribulus terrestris)* Cow/Peach vine *(Ipomea lonchophylla)* *Ipomoea* spp (Bell vine, Morning glory, Pink convolvulus, Star of Bethlehem) Crowsfoot *(Eleusine indica)* Feathertop Rhodes grass *(Chloris virgata)* Fleabane *(Conyza bonariensis)* Milk/sow thistle *(Sonchus oleraceus)* Milkweed *(Euphorbia heterophylla)* *Phyllanthus* spp. Red pigweed *(Portulaca oleracea)* Sicklepod *(Cassia obtusifolia)* Summer grass *(Digitaria ciliaris)* Square weed *(Spemacoce latifolia)* Wild rose *(Cleome aculeata)*	Pre-emergence except for species and weed sizes mentioned with the 60 – 90 g rate – where knockdown application will also work	290 mL/ha[1]	Apply in the same way and with the same precautions as for the knockdown application. For residual control VALOR Eze 480 SC Herbicide needs at least 15 mm of irrigation or rain to incorporate and activate within 3 weeks Flood irrigation may lead to incomplete incorporation and activation in the row on top of the mound. Residual efficacy may be reduced by: – soil movement following application – shadowing caused by trash, heavy stubble, large clods or heavy weed coverage. – long dry conditions following application. – incomplete wetting up and activation of the herbicide from rainfall or irrigation. – high pressure from large seeded weeds that can germinate from moisture at depth through dry surface soil. In these conditions reliability may be improved by the addition of a suitable herbicide with a different mode of action and more solubility. [1] For knockdown use always apply with Hasten Spray Adjuvant or Kwickin Spray Adjuvant at 0.5 – 1 L/100 L (use the lower rate on smaller, actively growing weeds), or Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/100 L.

RESTRAINTS (ADDITIONAL)

DO NOT disturb treated soil surface after application as this may remove VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE.

DO NOT use flood irrigation as a means of incorporation on planting mounds/beds. This has often been shown to be inadequate as VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE may be left on the soil surface at the top of the mound and if followed by heavy rain at emergence it may lead to crop damage.

IMPORTANT– Refer to CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS prior to use

Table G. VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE applied at fallow commencement to provide enhanced knockdown and residual weed control and prior to planting a range of crops as detailed in Crop rotation recommendations, and pre-sowing or post sowing pre-emergent to provide enhanced knockdown and residual weed control in summer crops

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
FALLOW COMMENCEMENT Residual and burndown weed control	*Amaranthus* spp Barnyard grass *(Echinochloa colona)* Bladder ketmia *(Hibiscus trionum)* Bluetop/Billygoat weed *(Ageratum houstonianum)* Calopo *(Calopogonium mucunoides)* Caltrop/yellow vine *(Tribulus terrestris)* Crowsfoot *(Eleusine indica)* Feathertop Rhodes grass *(Chloris virgata)* Fleabane *(Conyza bonariensis)* *Ipomoea* spp (Bell vine, Morning glory, Pink convolvulus, Star of Bethlehem) Milk/sow thistle *(Sonchus oleraceus)* Milkweed *(Euphorbia heterophylla)* *Phyllanthus* spp. Red pigweed *(Portulaca oleracea)* Sicklepod *(Cassia obtusifolia)* Summer grass *(Digitaria ciliaris)* Square weed *(Spemacoce latifolia)* Wild rose *(Cleome aculeata)*	220 – 290 mL/ha	VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE may be applied following crop harvest at fallow commencement but not less than the period specified under Crop rotation recommendations. Minimum recropping intervals apply for most crops following application of VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE (Faba beans, Soybeans and Peanuts excepted). Best results are obtained where a complete and even application of VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE is applied to weed-and trash free soil prior to weed germination, and 15 mm of rainfall occurs after application and prior to weed emergence to allow herbicide uptake by germinating weeds. Cultivation or livestock grazing following application may reduce pre-emergence weed control provided by VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE. VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE may not control emerged weeds when applied alone. Emerged weeds must be controlled by application of a knockdown herbicide with VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE. Weed control may be reduced by prolonged wet or dry soil conditions following application. Weed escapes may require follow up application of knockdown herbicides.
PRIOR TO SOWING or POST SOWING PRE EMERGENCE Peanuts Soybean Enhanced knockdown of vines and broadleaf weeds and residual control of vines, broadleaf and grasses.		**Presowing** 220 – 290 mL/ha **Post sowing pre-emergent** 220 mL/ha	VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE needs at least 15 mm of overhead irrigation or rain to incorporate/ activate, and therefore should preferably be applied during the main rainfall period when at least 15 mm of rain or irrigation is expected within 3 weeks. This 15 mm is also necessary after application and before planting Pigeon pea, Maize, Sorghum, Navybean, Cotton, Sunflowers or Mungbeans to improve crop safety. If existing weeds are present at > 2 leaf stage then non-selective knockdown herbicides such as paraquat and glyphosate should be used at sufficient rates to control these in mixtures with VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE. Heavy rainfall (>25 mm) and prolonged wet weather during emergence may cause crop injury particularly where there has been insufficient previous rainfall to incorporate VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE and the sub-soil has been saturated by flood irrigation. For post sowing applications this will be worse if application is delayed until seedlings are starting to crack through the soil. Application to peanuts or soybeans should be made either prior to planting, or within 2 day of planting. *continues next page*

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
POST FALLOW PRE-SOWING burndown with residual weed control Pigeon pea Maize Sorghum Navybean At least 1 month prior to sowing Cotton Sunflower Mungbeans At least 2 months prior to sowing	*Refer to previous page for details*	220 – 290 mL/ha	If a field crop is under stress from poor nutrition, lack of moisture, waterlogging, insect or disease pressure, this weakens the crop and it is less able to metabolise flumioxazin. This makes it more susceptible to damage during germination and in early growth, so short term symptoms of phytotoxicity may occur particularly with heavy rainfall. This can also occur when mixing with another herbicide. If this is expected to be a concern, use a lower rate of VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE (maximum of 220 mL/ha). **DO NOT** use more than 220 mL/ha in mixtures with any other herbicides. For Pigeon pea, Maize, Sorghum, Navybean, Cotton, Sunflowers and Mungbeans follow the recommended pre-plant interval and ensure at least 15mm of rain has fallen or overhead irrigation has been applied prior to planting. For winter crops follow the plant back intervals listed below (under “Crop rotation recommendations”). Planting any crop seed at a shallower depth than normal (<2.5 cm) with poor soil coverage of the seed can also contribute to crop injury. A minimum of 80 L/ha of spray mixture is recommended. Use more water with heavy stubble or trash. **Efficacy may be reduced by:** • soil movement • shadowing caused by trash, heavy stubble or large clods • thick trash • long dry conditions after rain or irrigation • high pressure from large seeded weeds that can germinate from moisture at depth through dry surface soil. In these conditions reliability may be improved by the addition of a suitable herbicide for that crop, with stronger grass activity and more solubility. Note that heavy rain soon after sowing can also result in additional phytotoxicity from these other herbicides and so this should be tested before applying to large areas. Weed escapes may require follow-up application of knockdown herbicides. For improved burndown apply with Hasten Spray Adjuvant or Kwickin Spray Adjuvant at 0.5 – 1 L/100 L (use the lower rate on smaller, actively growing weeds), or Nufarm CanDo Adjuvant or Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/ 100 L.

2. SUGARCANE

RESTRAINTS (ADDITIONAL)

DO NOT apply for enhanced knockdown if weeds are stressed from drought, frost or waterlogging.

DO NOT apply for residual weed control until the start of summer rains when significant soil wetting rain has occurred or the soil has been irrigated and more rain or irrigation (> 15 mm) is expected within 3 weeks.

DO NOT apply if heavy rains or storms that are likely to cause runoff are forecast within 3 days.

DO NOT apply on sandy soils in areas where the slope exceeds 4%.

DO NOT disturb treated soil surface after application as this may remove VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE.

DO NOT apply more than 730 mL/ha per year.

IMPORTANT– Refer to CROP ROTATION RECOMMENDATIONS prior to use

Table H. VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE applied to enhance knockdown in mixtures with non-selective herbicides (eg. paraquat or glufosinate)

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sugarcane Plant – after filling in or Ratoons To enhance knockdown of vines and broadleaf	Broadleaf and vines < 9 leaf stage. Including: *Amaranthus* spp. Billygoat weed/Bluetop *(Ageratum houstonianum)* Calopo *(Calopogonium mucunoides)* Common sida *(Sida rhombifolia)* *Ipomoea* spp. (Bell vine, Morning glory, Pink convolvulus, Red convolvulus, Star of Bethlehem) Pig weed *(Portulaca oleracea)* Sicklepod *(Senna obtusifolia)* Spider flower *(Cleome* spp.*)* Square weed/Borreria *(Spermacoce latifolia)* Wild rose *(Cleome aculeate)*	90 – 125 mL/ha plus the label rate of tank mix partner plus an adjuvant	Apply VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE as a directed spray to the base of the cane plants. If Calopo or Sicklepod are present then the addition of atrazine may improve knockdown. To ensure knockdown in vines the growing tip needs to be sprayed. VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE also enhances the knockdown of glyphosate on broadleaved weeds and vines, but great care must be taken not to allow glyphosate to drift on to cane. Non ionic surfactants may be used but addition of a crop oil concentrate such as Nufarm CanDo Adjuvant or Hasten Spray Adjuvant may give a better result.

Table I. VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE applied to provide enhanced knockdown and long term residual weed control

CROP / SITUATION	WEEDS	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Sugarcane Plant – after filling in or Ratoon - no trash blanket. Bare soil situations in higher rainfall areas such as wet tropics or with supplementary irrigation Enhanced knockdown of vines and broadleaf and residual control of vines, broadleaf and grasses	Broadleaf and vines < 9 leaf stage Including: *Amaranthus* spp. Balsam pear *(Momordica charantia)* Billygoat weed/Bluetop *(Ageratum houstonianum)* Blackberry nightshade *(Solanum nigrum)* Calopo *(Calopogonium mucunoides)* Common sida *(Sida rhombifolia)* Fleabane *(Conyza bonariensis)* Giant pigweed *(Trianthema portulacastrum)* I*pomoea* spp. (Morning glory, Pink convolvulus, Red convolvulus, Star of Bethlehem) Milkweed *(Euphorbia heterophylla)* Pig weed *(Portulaca oleracea)* Sicklepod *(Senna obtusifolia)* Spider flower *(Cleome* spp.*)* Square weed/Borreria *(Spermacoce latifolia)* Wild rose *(Cleome aculeate)* Grasses Barnyard grass *(Echinochloa crus-galli)* Crowsfoot *(Eleusine indica)* Feathertop Rhodes grass *(Chloris virgate)* Green summer grass *(Brachiaria milliiformis)* Summer grass *(Digitaria ciliaris)*	365 – 580 mL/ha	Apply VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE as a directed spray to the base of the cane plants. If existing weeds are present at the 2 – 8 leaf stage then non-selective herbicides eg. Paraquat should be added to ensure adequate knockdown. If grasses greater than 3 leaf are present the addition of a low rate of diuron to paraquat will improve knockdown. If Calopo or Sicklepod are present then the addition of atrazine may improve knockdown. VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE also enhances the knockdown of glyphosate on broadleaved weeds and vines and then provides on going residual control, but great care must be taken not to allow glyphosate to drift on to cane. A minimum of 200 L/ha of spray mixture is recommended. VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE should be applied to moist soil and needs follow up rain or irrigation of at least 15 mm within 3 weeks to ensure continued good control particularly on trash. Efficacy may be reduced by: • Soil movement • Very thick trash • Flood irrigation or flood water moving top soil or trash • Long dry conditions after rain or irrigation. In these situations reliability may be improved by adding a lower rate of VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE to other more water soluble herbicides that move further down in the soil profile such as: S-metolachlor, metolachlor or atrazine. Non ionic surfactants may be used but addition of a crop oil concentrate such as Hasten Spray Adjuvant will generally give a better knockdown result.
Sugarcane Ratoon with trash blanket, or Plant and ratoon with bare soil with low rainfall and flood irrigation eg. Burdekin area Enhanced knockdown of vines and broadleaf and residual control of vines, broadleaf and grasses		580 – 730 mL/ha	

3. SELECTED NON-CROP USES

Table F. VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE applied as a layby application for weed control in COTTON.

USE SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	WEED STAGE	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Fencelines Non-crop boundary areas#	**For the control of:** Annual ryegrass *(Lolium rigidum)* Awnless barnyard grass *(Echinochloa colona)* Caltrop *(Tribulis terrestris)* Capeweed *(Arctotheca calendula)* Clammy goosefoot *(Chenopodium pumilio)* Carrot Weed *(Cotula australis)* Common Sowthistle *(Sonchus oleracious)* Dead Nettle *(Lamium aplexicaule)* Erodium *(Erodium botrys)* Fat hen *(Chenopodium album)* Feathertop Rhodes grass *(Chloris virgata)* Flaxleaf fleabane *(Conyza bonariensis)* Heliotrope *(Heliotropium europaeum)* Lesser Loosestrife *(Lythrum hyssopifolia)* Prickly Lettuce *(Lactuca serriola)* Shepherd's purse *(Capsella bursa-pastoris)* Silver grass *(Vulpia* spp.*)* Toad Rush *(Juncus bufonius)* Turnip weed *(Rapistrum rugosum)* Winter grass *(Poa annua)* **For the suppression of:** Small Flowered Mallow *(Malva parviflora)*, Stinging nettle *(Urtica urens)*	Pre- emergence	730 mL/ha	The period of residual weed control will depend on soil type, rainfall, and weed species/density. Lighter soil types (sand) may experience shorter periods of residual weed control. **DO NOT** apply for residual weed control until the start of the main rain season when significant soil wetting rain has occurred and more rain (at least 15 mm) is likely within 3 weeks. Dry weather following application may reduce effectiveness. Control emerged weeds with a knockdown herbicide before applying VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE. To maximise residual weed control; apply to Fencelines or Non- crop boundary areas where weed and trash levels are low to maximise herbicide contact with the soil surface. Use of VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE, or other residual herbicides, along fencelines or non-crop boundary areas may lead to soil erosion in sandy soils. **DO NOT** apply in areas prone to strong winds or to powdery soils or soils susceptible to wind displacement. **DO NOT** operate machinery such as mowers and sprayers that may blow treated dust onto crops or native vegetation. **DO NOT** apply to farm roads or tracks where vehicle traffic may result in dust settling onto crops or native vegetation. **DO NOT** disturb treated soil surface after application. # Non-crop boundary areas are those around crops that are not currently in crop and will not be sown or planted in the future. Typically, these areas should be no wider than 2 metres. **DO NOT** use in industrial, commercial areas or rights of way.

Table K. VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE applied for enhanced knockdown and residual weed control in irrigation channel banks and drainage ditches.

USE SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
Irrigation channel banks and Drainage ditches	*Amaranthus* spp Balsam pear *(Mormordica charantia)* Barnyard grass *(Echinochloa colona)* Bladder ketmia *(Hibiscus trionum)* Bluetop/Billygoat weed *(Ageratum houstonianum)* Calopo *(Calopogonium mucunoides)* Caltrop/yellow vine *(Tribulus terrestris)* Crowsfoot *(Eleusine indica)* Feathertop Rhodes grass *(Chloris virgata)* Fleabane *(Conyza bonariensis)* Green summer grass *(Brachiaria subquadripara)* *Ipomoea* spp (Bell vine, Morning glory, Pink convolvulus, Star of Bethlehem) Milk/sow thistle *(Sonchus oleraceus)* Milkweed *(Euphorbia heterophylla)* *Phyllanthus* spp. Red pigweed *(Portulaca oleracea)* Sicklepod *(Cassia obtusifolia)* Summer grass *(Digitaria ciliaris)* Square weed *(Spemacoce latifolia)* Wild rose *(Cleome aculeata)*	580 – 730 mL/ha	VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE needs at least 15 mm of rain to incorporate/activate, and therefore should be applied during the main rainfall period when 15 mm of rain is expected within 3 weeks. Channels must be completely empty at the time of application. If the required rain has not fallen and it is necessary to use the irrigation channel, fill it with water and allow it to stand for 24 hours then drain off the water in the channel and run to waste. If existing weeds are present at > 2 leaf stage then non-selective knockdown herbicides such as paraquat or glyphosate should be used to control these in mixtures with VALOR® EZE™ HERBICIDE. For improved burndown apply with Hasten Spray Adjuvant or Kwickin Spray Adjuvant at 0.5 – 1 L/100 L (use the lower rate on smaller, actively growing weeds), or Nufarm CanDo Adjuvant or Uptake Spraying Oil at 500 mL/ 100 L.

NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE OR IN ANY MANNER CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.

WITHHOLDING PERIODS

ALL CROPS TREATED AT KNOCKDOWN SPIKE RATE OF 30 ML/HA AND 45ML/HA AS PER TABLE A & E:

HARVEST: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

GRAZING (FOR CROPS OTHER THAN COTTON): DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE VEGETATION PRESENT AT TIME OF TREATMENT FOR 2 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT PLANTED CROPS FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

WHEAT (EXCEPT WHEN TANK MIXED WITH AVADEX XTRA AND TRIFLURX) AS PER TABLE B:

HARVEST: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

GRAZING: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

WHEAT (WHEN TANK MIXED WITH AVADEX XTRA AND TRIFLURX) AS PER TABLE B:

HARVEST: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

GRAZING: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION. FOLLOWING OBSERVATION OF THE 12 WEEK WITHHOLDING PERIOD, DO NOT SEND ANIMALS TO SLAUGHTER THAT HAVE CONSUMED TREATED FORAGE, HAY AND FAILED CROPS UNLESS THEY ARE FIRST PLACED ON CLEAN FEED FOR 28 DAYS BEFORE LEAVING THE FARM. THE CLEAN FEED INTERVAL DOES NOT APPLY TO GRAZING OF POST-HARVEST STUBBLE.

LUCERNE AS PER TABLE C:

HARVEST: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

GRAZING: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT CROPS FOR STOCKFOOD FOR 4 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

LENTILS, CHICKPEAS, FABA BEANS AND FIELD PEAS AS PER TABLE D:

HARVEST: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

GRAZING: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 12 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

COTTON AS PER TABLE F & G:

HARVEST: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

GRAZING: DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE TREATED CROP, STUBBLE OR GIN TRASH

SOYBEANS, MUNGBEANS, PIGEON PEA AND NAVY BEANS AS PER TABLE G:

HARVEST: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

GRAZING: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 6 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

MAIZE, SORGHUM, SUNFLOWER, PEANUT AND FALLOW USE AS PER TABLE G:

HARVEST: NOT REQUIRED WHEN USED AS DIRECTED

GRAZING: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

SUGARCANE AS PER TABLE H & I:

HARVEST: DO NOT HARVEST FOR 22 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

GRAZING: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 22 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

FENCELINES AND NON-CROP BOUNDARY AREAS AS PER TABLE J:

GRAZING: DO NOT ALLOW LIVESTOCK TO GRAZE VEGETATION PRESENT AT TIME OF TREATMENT FOR 2 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION

IRRIGATION CHANNEL BANKS AND DRAINAGE DITCHES AS PER TABLE K:

GRAZING: DO NOT GRAZE OR CUT FOR STOCK FOOD FOR 8 WEEKS AFTER APPLICATION