

Fall Herbicide Applications: Q & A

A guide for retailers on discussing fall applications with growers



What exactly is a “fall application” or “winter weed management”?

A fall application or winter weed management is the practice of applying a herbicide, specifically a residual material, in the fall or winter to rid fields of nutrient-robbing winter weeds that may also harbor over-wintering insects and diseases.

What are the benefits of fall applications?

University experts say fall applications provide:

- Easier control of marestail and other winter annual weeds
- Low insect pressure due to reduced habitat
- Earlier planting in the spring due to cleaner fields
- Decreased loss of moisture and nutrients due to weed competition

APPLICATION

When is the best time to make a fall application?

The best time to make a fall application is largely dependent on geography and seasonal temperatures, as well as type of herbicide. However, it is critical to apply prior to weed emergence for control of glyphosate-resistant weeds, unless an effective material such as 2,4-D is included in the fall burndown program. Proper timing helps maintain residual weed control into the spring to minimize planting delays.

Consult your Valent sales representative for information on Valor® Herbicide or on *Valor* XLT Soybean Herbicide, or visit www.fallvalor.com.

If I make a fall application, will I have to make another application in the spring?

A fall herbicide application certainly will help hold off weeds much further into the year and lay the foundation for a yearlong resistance management strategy. However, it is highly recommended that fields with particularly tough or glyphosate-resistant weeds such as waterhemp or Palmer pigweed receive a residual application in the fall and spring.

Why should I apply in the fall if I have to make another preplant application in the spring?

Fall applications work to control weeds that can thrive through the winter, such as marestail and dandelion, while spring applications work to control other tough spring and summer emerging weeds, such as Palmer pigweed and waterhemp. Additionally, there are many factors that can affect a grower's ability to make a spring application, including vast amounts of rainfall around planting time. A fall application can provide a longer window to help get the spring residual applied. Growers who apply residuals in the fall have a head start on fighting weeds and are better able to plant on time.

Will a fall application qualify for any type of rebate or incentive?

Soybean growers can now earn up to \$3.00/A when purchasing Roundup PowerMAX® or Roundup WeatherMAX® plus *Valor*, *Valor* XLT or Gangster® Herbicide for residual control. Soybean growers can earn up to \$6.00/A when applying both fall and spring applications.

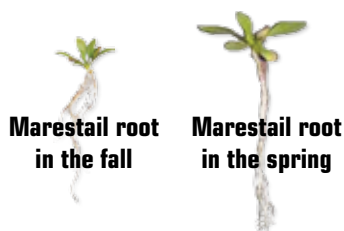
Visit www.roundupreadyPLUS.com for more information about Roundup Ready PLUS™.



WEED CONTROL

What types of weeds will a fall application control?

When applied in the fall, residual herbicides such as *Valor* or *Valor XLT* control marestail and other weeds that emerge in the fall and winter months. Marestail that develops over the winter may appear to be small in the spring, but in actuality the root system is very large from growth throughout the fall and winter. This makes marestail very difficult to control in the spring. Additionally, residuals applied in the fall/winter can help control many winter weeds, such as dandelions, chickweed, henbit and purple deadnettle.



Marestail in the spring may appear to be small above-ground, but an established root system makes it more difficult to control than in the fall.

CROP ROTATION

What crops can I plant after a fall application?

Even the best-laid crop plans can change unexpectedly and at the last minute; therefore, a fall application should be designed to work well with a variety of possible crops a grower may introduce into a crop rotation plan. Crop rotation depends upon the herbicide that is applied. For example, a fall application of *Valor* allows for various crops to be applied in the spring. See the chart below for more information on herbicides and their respective crop rotation intervals.



Crop Rotational Interval (months)—Product Comparison

	<i>Valor XLT</i>	<i>Gangster</i>	<i>Valor</i>	Authority®	Canopy®	OpTill™	Pursuit® Plus	Scepter®	Sencor®	Sharpen®
Corn, Field	10	9	7 days	10	10	8.5	9	10	4	0
Cotton	10	9	7–30 days	18	10	18	18	18	8	1.5
Drybeans	12	9	4	12	12	4	4	11	12	1
Peanuts	18	9	0	NL*	18	4	0	11	18	4
Rice	10	9	1	NL*	10	40	40	Spring	8	4
Sorghum	12	9	1	10	12	18	18	11	12	0
Soybeans	0	0	0	0	0	0–1	0	0	0	0–1
Wheat	4	3	1	4	4	4	4	3	8	0
pH Restriction	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N

Please check the label for other crops.

*NL=Not labeled.



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