

59639-166

03/22/2011

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Washington, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND
POLLUTION PREVENTION

Robin Charlton
Valent U.S.A. Corporation
1600 Riviera Avenue, Suite 200
Walnut Creek, CA 94596-8025

MAR 22 2011

Subject: Supplemental Labels (Use in Peppers (Bell and Non-Bell) and Tomatoes;
Aerial Application on Rice; and Preemergence Use in Rice)
V-10142 Ag Herbicide
EPA Reg. No. 59639-166
Applications Dated February 16, 2011 & March 2, 2011
Resubmission Dated March 18, 2011

Dear Ms. Charlton:

The three supplemental labels referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, are acceptable.

At your next label printing, or within eighteen (18) months of the date of this letter, whichever comes first, you must incorporate the supplemental labels into the main product labeling.

Stamped copies of your labels are enclosed for your records. You must submit one (1) copy of the final printed labels before you release the product for shipment. Products shipped after eighteen (18) months from the date of this letter or the next printing of the label, whichever occurs first, must bear the new revised labels. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA §6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

If you have any questions, please contact Mindy Ondish at 703-605-0723 or at ondish.mindy@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kable Bo Davis".

Kable Bo Davis
Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

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Supplemental Label



V-10142 AG HERBICIDE EPA Reg. No. 59639-166

V-10142 AG HERBICIDE USE IN PEPPERS (BELL AND NON-BELL) AND TOMATOES

This supplemental label expires on April 1, 2014 and must not be used or distributed after this date.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

THIS LABELING MUST BE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE USER AT THE TIME OF APPLICATION. READ THE LABEL AFFIXED TO THE CONTAINER FOR V-10142 AG HERBICIDE BEFORE APPLYING. USE OF V-10142 AG HERBICIDE ACCORDING TO THIS LABELING IS SUBJECT TO THE USE PRECAUTIONS AND LIMITATIONS IMPOSED BY THE LABEL AFFIXED TO THE CONTAINER FOR V-10142 AG HERBICIDE.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN PEPPERS (BELL AND NON-BELL)

Specific Use Instructions

- Movement of soil may influence residual activity and/or crop response.
- Use the higher rate listed if there is a field history of nutsedge or if weed pressure is normally heavy.
- A rainfall event or overhead irrigation supplying 1/2 to 1 inch of water no sooner than 12 hours, but not more than 5 days after application, is necessary to activate V-10142 Ag Herbicide and carry it into the soil solution.
- When weeds are emerged at time of application (1 to 3 inches in height), use an approved surfactant as specified (see Adjuvant section in this label).

Restrictions and Limitations

- Do not apply more than 6.4 oz of V-10142 Ag Herbicide per acre per year.
- Make only one application per year.
- Make application to field grown peppers only.
- Apply to well established peppers (at least 10 inches tall).
- Do not apply V-10142 Ag Herbicide by air on peppers.

ACCEPTED
 MAR 22 2011
 Under the Federal Insecticide,
 Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
 as amended, for the pesticide
 registered under
 EPA Reg. No. 59639-166

APPLICATION RATES FOR USE ON PEPPERS (Bell and Non-Bell)

V-10142 Ag Herbicide Rates	PHI	Special Instructions
4 to 6.4 oz/A (0.19 to 0.3 lb ai/A)	21 days	<p>Row Middle, Plastic Mulch or Bare Soil Culture A row middle (between the rows) application may be made at any time during the cropping season (up to 21 days before harvest), as long as the peppers are well established and at least 10 inches tall.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid contact with the pepper crop. When application is being made to peppers grown in plastic mulch culture, equipment must be adjusted to prevent the spray from contacting the plastic.
		<p>Directed Spray A post-directed application (under the rows) may be made at any time during the cropping season (up to 21 days before harvest), as long as the peppers are well established and at least 10 inches tall.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid contact with the pepper fruit and direct application to the pepper plant. Application must be directed toward the pepper stem, no higher than 2 inches from the soil surface.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Table 1 for preemergence weeds controlled and weeds suppressed. Refer to Table 2 for postemergence weeds controlled and weeds suppressed. 		

Ground Application

For row middle application, determine the area to be sprayed and calculate the amount of V-10142 Ag Herbicide and water needed based on a broadcast total spray volume of 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre and a V-10142 Ag Herbicide rate of 4.27 to 6.4 oz/A (0.2 to 0.3 lb ai/A). For example, if the rows are 36 inches and 18 inches between the rows is the area to be sprayed at the rate of 6.4 oz/A (0.3 lb ai/A), the V-10142 Ag Herbicide calculation is:

Band Width in Inches	X	Rate per Broadcast Acre	=	Amount V-10142 Ag Herbicide Needed per Acre for Row Middle Application
Row Width in Inches				

Example: $\frac{18''}{36''} \times 6.4 \text{ oz/A} = 3.2 \text{ oz/A}$ for row middle application

If the broadcast water volume selected is 30 gallons per acre, the calculation is:

Band Width in Inches	X	Spray Volume per Broadcast Acre	=	Amount of Water Volume per Acre for Row Middle Application
Row Width in Inches				

Example: $\frac{18''}{36''} \times 30 \text{ gal} = 15 \text{ gal}$ water per acre for row middle application

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN TOMATO

Specific Use Instructions

- Movement of soil may influence residual activity and/or crop response.
- Use the higher rate listed if there is a field history of nutsedge or if weed pressure is normally heavy.
- A rainfall event or overhead irrigation supplying 1/2 to 1 inch of water no sooner than 12 hours, but not more than 5 days after application, is necessary to activate V-10142 Ag Herbicide and carry it into the soil solution.
- When weeds are emerged at time of application (1 to 3 inches in height), use an approved surfactant as specified (see adjuvant section in this label).

Restrictions and Limitations

- Do not apply more than 6.4 oz of V-10142 Ag Herbicide per acre per year.
- Make only one application per year.
- Make application to field grown tomatoes only.
- Do not apply V-10142 Ag Herbicide by air on tomatoes.

APPLICATION RATES FOR USE IN TOMATO

V-10142 Ag Herbicide Rates	PHI	Special Instructions
<p>4 to 6.4 oz/A (0.19 to 0.3 lb ai/A)</p>	<p>21 days</p>	<p>Pre-Transplant, Non-Plastic Mulch Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply V-10142 Ag Herbicide pre-transplant to a prepared weed-free planting bed. • Transplanting may begin 1 day after application.
		<p>Pre-Transplant Under Plastic Mulch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply V-10142 Ag Herbicide after the last tillage operation and just prior to the installation of plastic mulch (weeds not emerged). • Transplanting may begin 1 day after application.
		<p>Direct Seeded</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A postemergence "over the top application" of V-10142 Ag Herbicide may be made to well-established tomatoes (4 to 5 leaf stage of development). • Application may be made through the early bloom stage.
		<p>Post Transplant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A postemergence "over the top" application of V-10142 Ag Herbicide may be made from 3 to 5 days after transplanting through the early bloom stage, if a pre-transplant application was NOT made.
		<p>Directed Spray, Transplanted or Direct Seeded</p> <p>A directed spray of V-10142 Ag Herbicide may be made to transplanted (non-plastic mulch culture) or direct seeded tomatoes after they are well established (4 to 5 leaf stage of development), if a pre-transplant application was not made. The spray should cover the soil surface (from the crop row to the row middle) if possible.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to Table 1 for preemergence weeds controlled and weeds suppressed. • Refer to Table 2 for postemergence weeds controlled and weeds suppressed. 		

Ground Application

Apply V-10142 Ag Herbicide in 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre and ensure thorough, uniform coverage. For banded application, use proportionately less water and V-10142 Ag Herbicide.

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Table 1. Preemergence Weeds Controlled and Weeds Suppressed by V-10142 Ag Herbicide

Common Name	Scientific Name	V-10142 Ag Herbicide Rates oz/A
Weeds Controlled		
Buckwheat, Wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	6.4
Galinsoga, Hairy	<i>Galinsoga ciliata</i>	4
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	6.4
Nutsedge, Yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	6.4
Pigweeds (except Livid)	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.	4 to 6.4
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	4 to 6.4
Ragweed, Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	6.4
Turnip, Wild	<i>Brassica napus</i>	6.4
Weeds Suppressed		
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	6.4
Burning Nettle	<i>Urtica urens</i>	4 to 6.4
Crabgrass, Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	4
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	6.4
Groundsel, Common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	4 to 6.4
Mayweed	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	4
Nightshade, Black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	6.4
Nutsedge, Purple	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	6.4
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	4 to 6.4
Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	4 to 6.4
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola iberica</i>	4 to 6.4

Table 2. Postemergence Weeds Controlled and Weeds Suppressed by V-10142 Ag Herbicide

Common Name ¹	Scientific Name	V-10142 Ag Herbicide Rates oz/A
Weeds Controlled		
Galinsoga, Hairy	<i>Galinsoga ciliata</i>	4 to 6.4
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	4 to 6.4
Morningglory	<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.	6.4
Nutsedge, Yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	6.4
Pigweeds (except Livid)	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.	4 to 6.4
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	4 to 6.4
Weeds Suppressed		
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	6.4
Crabgrass, Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	4 to 6.4
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	6.4

¹For weeds 1 to 3 inches in height, to be used with an approved surfactant.

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Manufactured for:
Valent U.S.A. Corporation
P. O. Box 8025
Walnut Creek, CA 94596-8025
www.valent.com

Made in U.S.A.

059639-00166.20110216.V-10142Ag.pepperstomato

Supplemental Label



V-10142 AG HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 59639-166

V-10142 AG HERBICIDE USE IN RICE, PREEMERGENCE ONLY

This supplemental label expires on April 1, 2014 and must not be used or distributed after this date.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

THIS LABELING MUST BE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE USER AT THE TIME OF APPLICATION. READ THE LABEL AFFIXED TO THE CONTAINER FOR V-10142 AG HERBICIDE BEFORE APPLYING. USE OF V-10142 AG HERBICIDE ACCORDING TO THIS LABELING IS SUBJECT TO THE USE PRECAUTIONS AND LIMITATIONS IMPOSED BY THE LABEL AFFIXED TO THE CONTAINER FOR V-10142 AG HERBICIDE.

APPLICATION RATES FOR USE ON RICE

V-10142 Ag Herbicide Rates	PHI	Special Instructions
4 to 6.4 oz/A (0.19 to 0.3 lb ai/A)	Application may be made up until 2 inch internode stage of rice	Drill Seeded Rice Only (Preemergence/Delayed Preemergence) Apply V-10142 Ag Herbicide to a well-prepared moist seedbed. Soil should be sealed by flushing or rainfall prior to application of V-10142 Ag Herbicide.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Table 1 for preemergence weeds controlled by V-10142 Ag Herbicide. 		

ACCEPTED

MAR 22 2011

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 59639-166

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Table 1. Preemergence Weeds Controlled by V-10142 Ag Herbicide

Common Name	Scientific Name	V-10142 Ag Herbicide Rates oz/A
Dayflower	<i>Commelina communis</i>	4 to 6.4
Ducksalad	<i>Heteranthera</i> spp.	4 to 6.4
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	4 to 6.4
Flatsedge, Rice	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	4 to 6.4
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	4 to 6.4
Jointvetch, Northern	<i>Aeschynomene virginica</i>	4 to 6.4
Jointvetch, Indian	<i>Aeschynomene indica</i>	4 to 6.4
Morningglory, Pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunose</i>	6.4
Nutsedge, Yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	4 to 6.4
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.	4 to 6.4
Ricefield Bulrush	<i>Scirpus mucronatus</i>	4 to 6.4
Texasweed	<i>Caperonia palustris</i>	4 to 6.4

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 Walnut Creek, CA 94596-8025
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059639-00166.20110216.V-10142Ag.preemerge

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Supplemental Label



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Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 59639-166

V-10142 AG HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 59639-166

~~V-10142 AG~~ HERBICIDE AERIAL APPLICATION ON RICE

This supplemental label expires on April 1, 2014 and must not be used or distributed after this date.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

THIS LABELING MUST BE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE USER AT THE TIME OF APPLICATION. READ THE LABEL AFFIXED TO THE CONTAINER FOR V-10142 AG HERBICIDE BEFORE APPLYING. USE OF V-10142 AG HERBICIDE ACCORDING TO THIS LABELING IS SUBJECT TO THE USE PRECAUTIONS AND LIMITATIONS IMPOSED BY THE LABEL AFFIXED TO THE CONTAINER FOR V-10142 AG HERBICIDE.

Restrictions and Limitations

- Do not apply V-10142 Ag Herbicide within 1/4 mile of emerged cotton or non-STS soybeans **AND do not apply within 100 feet of any other emerged non-target crops.**

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Do not allow spray from aerial equipment to drift onto adjacent land or crops. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all factors involved in minimizing drift potential.

When drift may be a problem, do everything possible to reduce spray drift. The following aerial drift reduction information must be followed to avoid off target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

1. Do not spray if wind speed is greater than 8 mph or less than 2 mph. If sensitive crops or plants are downwind, extreme caution must be used under all conditions.
2. The distance between the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
3. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.
4. Do not apply under conditions involving possible drift to food, forage or other plantings that might be damaged or the crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption.
5. When making tank mixture applications follow the most restrictive label directions, including application buffer zones, of each product in the mixture.
6. Nozzles should be at a minimum of 10 inches below the trailing edge of the wing on a fixed wing aircraft to prevent spray particles from being released into turbulent air.

Importance of Droplet Size

The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Use nozzle types and nozzle arrangements that will provide maximum coverage and minimize the potential for off target movement of spray particles. Droplet size for air applications must be in the "medium" size category as defined in the August 1999 ASAE S572 publication entitled, "Spray Nozzle Classification by Drop Spectra". Refer to that publication for additional information. Regardless of droplet size, if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions off target movement will occur. (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversion sections in this label).

Controlling Droplet Size

Volume: Use high flow rate nozzles that produce medium droplets to apply the highest practical spray volume.

Pressure: Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle and do not exceed the manufacturer's recommended pressure. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of nozzles: Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle orientation: Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards parallel to the air-stream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle type: Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. Do not use air inducing or flood type nozzles.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a cross wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind

Variable wind speeds with changing directions may pose the largest potential for drift damage if crops other than rice are adjacent to the field to be sprayed. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 8 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application must be avoided if wind speed is below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation, but they still should remain within the medium droplet size category. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Do not spray at times when spray particles may be entrained into a temperature inversion layer. If inversion conditions are suspected, consult with local weather services before making an application. Applications must not occur during temperature inversion, because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide must only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Additional Spray Drift Reduction Advisory for Aerial Application to Rice

The following aerial drift reduction advisory information must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

1. Do not spray if wind speed is greater than 8 mph or less than 2 mph. If sensitive crops or plants are downwind, extreme caution must be used under all conditions.
2. The distance between the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
3. Nozzles must always point backwards parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.
4. Do not apply under conditions involving possible drift to food, forage or other plantings that might be damaged or the crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption.
5. When making tank mixture applications follow the most restrictive label directions, including application buffer zones, of each product in the mixture.
6. Nozzles should be at a minimum of 10 inches below the trailing edge of the wing on a fixed wing aircraft to prevent spray particles from being released into turbulent air. For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
7. Applications should not be made at a height greater than 4 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN RICE

APPLICATION RATES FOR USE ON RICE

<p>V-10142 Ag Herbicide Rates</p>	<p>PHI</p>	<p>Special Instructions</p>
<p>4 to 6.4 oz/A (0.19 to 0.3 lb ai/A)</p>	<p>Application may be made up until 2 inch internode stage of rice</p>	<p>Drill Seeded Rice Only (Preemergence/Delayed Preemergence)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply V-10142 Ag Herbicide to a well-prepared moist seedbed. Soil should be sealed by flushing or rainfall prior to application of V-10142 Ag Herbicide.
<p>3.2 to 4 oz/A (0.15 to 0.19lb ai/A)</p>		<p>Dry Or Water-Seeded Rice (Postemergence)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply V-10142 Ag Herbicide to moist soil or flooded fields. <p>For drill seeded rice, postemergence application may be made to rice that is in at least the 2-leaf (second leaf fully expanded) stage of growth.</p>
<p>3.2 oz/A (0.15 lb ai/A)</p> <p>followed by</p> <p>3.2 oz/A (0.15 lb ai/A)</p>		<p>SEQUENTIAL APPLICATION PROGRAM (Preemergence Application Followed By Early Postemergence Application)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> V-10142 Ag Herbicide may be applied preemergence to drill seeded rice. Apply 3.2 oz/A of V-10142 Ag Herbicide to a well prepared moist seedbed. Soil should be sealed by flushing or rainfall prior to application of V-10142 Ag Herbicide. The preemergence application should be followed with a postemergence application. The postemergence application must not be made any sooner than 21 days after the preemergence application. Apply 3.2 oz/A of V-10142 Ag Herbicide to moist soil or flooded fields.
<p>3.2 to 6.4 oz/A (0.15 to 0.3 lb ai/A)</p>		<p>Tank Mix Application</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> V-10142 Ag Herbicide may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of propanil containing products. V-10142 Ag Herbicide may also be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Bolero[®], Command[®], Facet[®] or Prowl[®].
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Table 1 for preemergence weeds controlled by V-10142 Ag Herbicide. Refer to Table 2 for postemergence weeds controlled by V-10142 Ag Herbicide. Refer to Table 3 for postemergence weeds suppressed by V-10142 Ag Herbicide. Refer to Table 4 for weeds controlled by V-10142 Ag Herbicide sequential application program (preemergence application followed by early postemergence application). 		

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Aerial Application - Rice Only

Uniformly apply V-10142 Ag Herbicide by aircraft in no less than 10 gallons of water per acre total spray volume. Inadequate coverage will result in unacceptable weed control and/or weed regrowth. Any factor, such as reduced spray volume, which adversely affects coverage and/or canopy penetration will have a negative effect on the performance of V-10142 Ag Herbicide. Use nozzle arrangements that provide maximum coverage and minimize potential for off target movement of spray particles. Droplet size should be in the "medium" size category as defined in the August 1999 ASAE S572 publication entitled, "Spray Nozzle Classification by Droplet Spectra". Refer to that publication for additional information.

Table 1. Preemergence Weeds Controlled by V-10142 Ag Herbicide

Common Name	Scientific Name	V-10142 Ag Herbicide Rates oz/A
Dayflower	<i>Commelina communis</i>	4 to 6.4
Ducksalad	<i>Heteranthera</i> spp.	4 to 6.4
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	4 to 6.4
Flatsedge, Rice	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	4 to 6.4
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	4 to 6.4
Jointvetch, Northern	<i>Aeschynomene virginica</i>	4 to 6.4
Jointvetch, Indian	<i>Aeschynomene indica</i>	4 to 6.4
Morningglory, Pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>	6.4
Nutsedge, Yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	4 to 6.4
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.	4 to 6.4
Ricefield Bulrush	<i>Scirpus mucronatus</i>	4 to 6.4
Texasweed	<i>Cyperonia palustris</i>	4 to 6.4

Table 2. Postemergence Weeds Controlled by V-10142 Ag Herbicide

Common Name ¹	Scientific Name	V-10142 Ag Herbicide Rates oz/A
Dayflower	<i>Commelina communis</i>	4
Ducksalad	<i>Heteranthera</i> spp.	4
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	4
Flatsedge, Rice	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	3.2 to 4
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	3.2 to 4
Jointvetch, Northern	<i>Aeschynomene virginica</i>	3.2 to 4
Jointvetch, Indian	<i>Aeschynomene indicica</i>	3.2 to 4
Morningglory, Pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>	4
Nutsedge, Yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	3.2 to 4
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.	3.2 to 4
Redstem	<i>Ammannia</i> spp.	3.2 to 4
Texasweed	<i>Cyperonia palustris</i>	4

¹For weeds 1 to 3 inches in height, to be used with an approved surfactant.

Table 3. Postemergence Weeds Suppressed by V-10142 Ag Herbicide

Common Name	Scientific Name	V-10142 Ag Herbicide Rates oz/A
Nutsedge, Purple	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	4

Table 4. Weeds Controlled by V-10142 Ag Herbicide Sequential Application Program

Common Name ¹	Scientific Name	V-10142 Ag Herbicide Rates
Dayflower	<i>Commelina communis</i>	3.2 oz/A preemergence followed by 3.2 oz/A early postemergence
Ducksalad	<i>Heteranthera</i> spp.	
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	
Flatsedge, Rice	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	
Hemp Sesbania	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>	
Jointvetch, Northern	<i>Aeschynomene virginica</i>	
Jointvetch, Indian	<i>Aeschynomene indicica</i>	
Morningglory, Pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>	
Nutsedge, Yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.	
Redstem	<i>Ammannia</i> spp.	
Texasweed	<i>Caperonia palustris</i>	

¹ Early postemergence application for weeds 1 to 3 inches in height, to be used with an approved surfactant.

PLEASE CONTACT VALENT U.S.A. CORPORATION AT 800-6-VALENT (682-5368) TO DETERMINE IF THIS USE IS REGISTERED IN YOUR STATE.

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Valent U.S.A. Corporation

P. O. Box 8025

Walnut Creek, CA 94596-8025

www.valent.com

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