



ZALO™ HERBICIDE FOR SOYBEAN, COTTON, AND CANOLA

Postemergence Control with Multiple Modes of Action for Glufosinate Trait-Enabled Crops in a Crop-Safe Formulation

Delivering Control with Simplicity

Double down on emerged annual and perennial grasses with two powerful performers: quizalofop (Group 1) and glufosinate (Group 10) while delivering control of emerged broadleaf weeds with glufosinate.

- Delivers consistent performance across a wider grass height range and across a broad spectrum of problem weeds.
- Used at a similar usage rate as glufosinate 280SL for reduced mix time and fewer containers to handle for loading convenience.

ProLease™ formulation technology protects the herbicide molecules from performance inhibitors, allowing them to reach the target weed where molecules are released for consistent activity.

- Helps overcome degradation, separation, and compatibility or mixing issues in the container and as a mixture in the sprayer.

Product Advantages

- Apply to soybean, cotton, and canola tolerant of glufosinate
- Contact and systemic grass control
- Broad-spectrum postemergence control
- Low foam when mixed in sprayer
- Safely used in proximity to other fields of glufosinate-tolerant soybean, cotton, and canola
- Soluble liquid premix
- Simple use rates
- Flexible adjuvant recommendations

Control of Challenging Target Weeds¹

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| • Barnyardgrass | • Goosegrass | • Shattercane |
| • Broadleaf signalgrass | • Hemp sesbania | • Sicklepod |
| • Common cocklebur | • Johnsongrass | • Teaweed |
| • Crabgrass (large, smooth) | • Kochia | • Texas panicum |
| • Fall panicum | • Morningglory, annual | • Velvetleaf |
| • Foxtail (giant, green, yellow) | • Palmer amaranth ² | • Volunteer corn ³ |
| • Giant ragweed | • Quackgrass | • Waterhemp |
| | | • Wild buckwheat |

¹ Additional weeds listed on label.

² Except glufosinate resistant populations

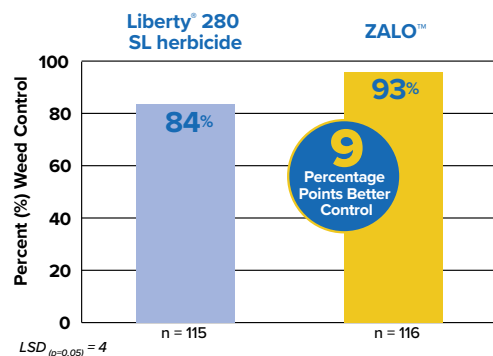
³ Except Enlist® traired corn

ZALO™ provides better weed control than Liberty® 280 SL herbicide

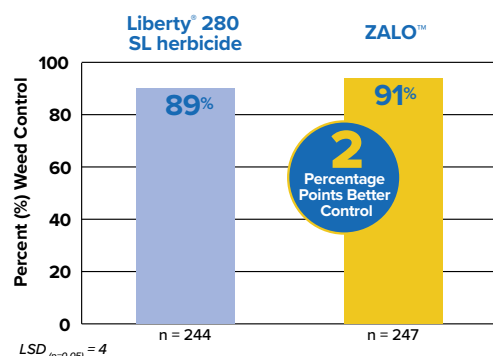
Grass and Broadleaf Weed Trial Results

2023 U.S. MULTI-CROP SUMMARY

Grass Weed Control



Broadleaf Weed Control



Use Rates = 32 fl/oz/A. Mixes include recommended adjuvants.

Trials conducted by unbiased academic and private contract researchers under the control and supervision of AMVAC compliant to FIFRA experimental product requirements.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

ZALO Herbicide Program

Early and/or Mid-Postemergence

GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT CROP	Application Rate (fl oz/A)		Application Timing	
	RANGE	SEASON MAXIMUM	GROWTH STAGE	PHI (days)
Canola	22-29	58	up to 14 days before bloom	65
Cotton	32-43	69	up to 14 days before bloom	80
Soybean	32-43	69	up to R1 or first bloom	80

Apply to Actively Growing Weeds

- Broadleaf weeds: up to 3 inches
- Most grass: up to 5 inches
- Shattercane or quackgrass: up to 12 inches
- Volunteer corn or Johnsongrass: up to 30 inches

Application Restrictions

- Two applications per year maximum

Utilization with Soil Residual Herbicides

- Apply after soil-residual herbicides or tank-mixed with a Group 15 containing herbicide

ZALO Herbicide Program with Enlist® and XtendFlex® Varieties

- ZALO is an approved tank mix partner with Enlist herbicide
- In order to reduce the potential for antagonism on grasses, apply ZALO 1 day before or 7 days after 2, 4-D or dicamba containing products
- with an application of 2,4-D choline or dicamba in Enlist or XtendFlex varieties, respectively, adding a Group 15 containing herbicide for residual activity and resistance management

Water Volume

Ground: Apply ZALO herbicide with properly calibrated ground equipment using a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre (GPA). A spray volume of 20 GPA is preferred. Use higher water volumes when treating larger weeds and/or dense weed infestations.

Aerial: Apply at a minimum of 10 GPA spray volume.

Tank Additives

Postemergence applications of ZALO herbicide require the addition of a nitrogen fertilizer source and an adjuvant to achieve optimal weed control. Applicators may choose the adjuvant and use rate to best address their agronomic situation.

Ammonium Sulfate (AMS) at 3 lbs/A

- AMS solutions containing approximately 3.4 lbs AMS per gallon are acceptable



Preferred Oil-Based Adjuvants

- Petroleum oil concentrate (COC) at 1% v/v
- High surfactant oil concentrate (HSOC) at 0.5% v/v
- Methylated seed oil (MSO) at 1% v/v

OR

Alternative

- Nonionic surfactant (NIS) at 0.25-0.5% v/v¹

Tank Mixes

ZALO herbicide may be tank-mixed with other registered herbicides to broaden weed spectrum and/or provide residual weed control. This includes products to control other registered pests (e.g., insecticides, fungicides, biologicals). It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products "in the listed mixtures" are registered for the intended use.

¹ Certain circumstances may reduce efficacy of performance with alternative tank additives.

See our entire line of products at AMVAC.com