

Imazamox 120SL

Imazamox

Group

2

Herbicide

For use on alfalfa, beans (dry), chicory, clover grown for seed, edamame, lima bean (succulent), peas (dry), pea (English), snap bean, and soybean.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

ammonium salt of imazamox: 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-5-(methoxymethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid* . . . 12.1%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 87.9%

TOTAL: 100.0%

*Equivalent to 11.4% 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-5-methoxymethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid

1 gallon contains 1.0 pound of active ingredient as the free acid.

EPA Reg. No. 66222-269

EPA Est. No. 37429-GA-001^{BT};

37429-GA-002^{BO}; 37429-GA-003^{BV}

Letter(s) in lot number correspond(s)
to superscript in EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION / PRECAUCION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalles. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See inside for complete Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use

How can we help? 1-866-406-6262



HERBICIDE

ADAMA

FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact PROSAR at 1-877-250-9291 for emergency medical treatment.	

In case of spills, fire, leaks or accident, call INFOTRAC at 1-800-535-5053.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber >14 mils, nitrile rubber > 14 mils, neoprene rubber > 14 mils, natural rubber (includes natural rubber blends and laminates) >14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) > 14 mils, or Viton > 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. DO NOT reuse them.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide may be hazardous to plants outside the treated area. DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark except as directed in this label. Off-site movement from spray drift, volatilization, and runoff may be hazardous to neighboring crops and vegetative habitat utilized for food and cover by wildlife and aquatic organisms.

DO NOT contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not allow contact with oxidizing agents, hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses; and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS (continued)

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 4 hours. EXCEPTION: If the product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is;

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubbers 14 mils, nitrile rubbers 14 mils, neoprene rubber >14 mils, natural rubber (includes natural rubber blends and laminates) >14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) > 14 mils, or Viton > 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks.

Ensure spray drift to non-target species does not occur.

DO NOT apply IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in any manner not specifically described in this label. DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

When applied by either ground or air, IMAZAMOX 120SL spray drift or other indirect contact may injure sensitive crops, including canola, lentil, rice, sunflower, or wheat; leafy vegetables; and sugar beet.

Spray equipment used for IMAZAMOX 120SL application must be drained and thoroughly cleaned with water before being used to apply other products.

Observe all cautions and limitations on this label and on the labels of products used in combination with IMAZAMOX 120SL.

DO NOT use IMAZAMOX 120SL other than in accordance with the instructions set forth on this label. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

IMAZAMOX 120SL, a soluble liquid, is a postemergence herbicide to control and suppress many broadleaf and grass weeds and sedges, as listed in this label.

The mode of weed-killing activity involves uptake of IMAZAMOX 120SL by foliage and/or weed roots and rapid translocation to the growing points. After IMAZAMOX 120SL application, susceptible weeds may show yellowing, and weed growth will stop. Susceptible weeds stop growing and either die or are not competitive with the crop.

Adequate soil moisture is important for optimum IMAZAMOX 120SL activity. When adequate soil moisture is present, IMAZAMOX 120SL will provide residual activity on susceptible germinating weeds. Activity on established weeds will depend on the weed species and the location of its root system in the soil. A timely

cultivation after IMAZAMOX 120SL application may improve weed control.

Occasionally, internode shortening and/or temporary yellowing of crop plants may occur following IMAZAMOX 120SL application. These effects can be more pronounced if crops are growing in stressful environmental or hot and humid conditions. These effects occur infrequently and are temporary. Normal growth and appearance should resume within 1 to 2 weeks.

DO NOT tank mix organophosphate or carbamate insecticides with IMAZAMOX 120SL on listed crops unless otherwise specified in writing by ADAMA. When organophosphate (such as Vulcan® insecticide) or carbamate insecticides are tank mixed with IMAZAMOX 120SL, temporary injury may result to the treated crop. Separate organophosphate and IMAZAMOX 120SL application by at least 7 days to reduce potential for injury. Use of IMAZAMOX 120SL is expected to result in normal growth of rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible.

Replanting

If replanting is necessary in a field previously treated with IMAZAMOX 120SL, the field may be replanted to beans (dry), FULLPAGE™ rice, edamame, pea (English), peas (dry), lima bean (succulent), snap bean, or soybean. Rework the soil no deeper than 2 inches.

Replanting Restrictions:

- DO NOT apply a second treatment of IMAZAMOX 120SL.
- DO NOT apply an imidazoline herbicide such as PREFACE™ or IMAZAMOX 120SL if edamame or soybeans are replanted.

IMAZAMOX 120SL has no preharvest interval (PHI) for any crop.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

IMAZAMOX 120SL is a Group 2 Herbicide (contains the active ingredient Imazamox). Following many years of continuous use of this product and chemically related products biotypes of some of the weeds listed on this label have been reported which cannot be effectively controlled by this and related herbicides. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to IMAZAMOX 120SL and other Group 2 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed. Resistance may be suspected if the following three conditions are noted: 1. A patch of weeds were not controlled by the application of the proper rate of the herbicide to properly-sized weeds under the proper growing conditions. 2. Some treated weeds (of the same size and species) are controlled while other adjacent weeds are not controlled. 3. A patch of weeds that are ordinarily controlled seems to escape treatment for multiple years and the patch seems to grow.

Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth state to determine if the intended application will be effective. Fields should be scouted after application to

verify that the treatment was effective. Where this is known or suspected and weeds controlled by this product are expected to be present along with resistant biotypes we recommend the use of this product in combinations or in sequence with other registered herbicides which are not solely a Group 2 Herbicide. If only resistant biotypes are expected to be present use a registered herbicide which is not solely a Group 2 Herbicide. Consult with your state Agricultural Extension Service for specific recommendations.

Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include:

- (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species;
- (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

If resistance is known or suspected, we recommend the use of this product in combinations or in sequence with other registered herbicides which are not solely a Group 2 Herbicide. If resistant biotypes are expected to be present in dense infestations, use a registered herbicide which is not solely a Group 2 Herbicide and consult with your state Agricultural Extension Service for specific recommendations. Hand rouging of escaped red rice and weedy rice is recommended.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your ADAMA retailer, representative, or call 1-866-406-6262. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed free as possible.

To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.

Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.

To the extent possible do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.

Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.

Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.

Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.

Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.

Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field. Use a broad spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. Do not use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.

Weed Resistance

Some listed weeds have developed naturally occurring biotypes which will not be controlled by applications of IMAZAMOX 120SL or other products that have a similar mode of action, such as sulfonylureas, sulfonamides and pyrimidyl benzoates.

Where naturally resistant biotypes occur, control can be achieved by sequentially applying or tank mixing this product with a registered product with a different mode of action.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Postemergence application of IMAZAMOX 120SL requires the addition of an adjuvant AND a nitrogen fertilizer solution unless otherwise directed in this label.

Adjuvants

When an adjuvant (or a specific adjuvant product, such as a drift control agent) is to be used with this product, the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant is recommended.

Crop Oil Concentrate (COC), Methylated Seed Oil (MSO), or High Surfactant Oil Concentrate (HSOC)

Petroleum-based or vegetable seed-based crop oil concentrate may be used. Methylated seed oil is recommended when weeds are under moisture or temperature stress.

Use MSO or COC at 1 to 2 gallons/100 gallons of spray solution [1% to 2% volume/volume (v/v)].

Use HSOC at 0.5 gallon/100 gallons of spray solution (0.5% v/v).

OR

Surfactant -

Use nonionic surfactant (NIS) containing at least 80% active ingredient. Apply NIS at 1 quart/100 gallons of spray solution (0.25% v/v). Organosilicone surfactant may be used in place of NIS.

AND

Nitrogen Fertilizer -

Recommended nitrogen-based fertilizers include liquid fertilizers [such as liquid ammonium sulfate

(AMS), 28% N, 32% N, or 10-34-0] at 2.5 gallons/100 gallons of spray solution. Instead of liquid fertilizer, spray-grade ammonium sulfate may be used at 12 to 15 pounds/100 gallons of spray solution.

When targeting feral rye or other weeds under moisture or temperature stress, using higher nitrogen fertilizer rates [urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) at 5% v/v or 20 lbs. AMS/100 gallons] may improve weed control. Additional crop response may be observed when higher fertilizer rates are used.

Nitrogen fertilizer is not required when applied in use areas south of Interstate Highway 40, except in the states of Arizona, California, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Liquid Fertilizer as a Carrier

DO NOT apply IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in liquid fertilizer as a carrier unless specifically allowed for a given crop. Refer to Crop-specific Information section for adjuvant recommendations and/or restrictions by crop.

Additional Mixing Instructions for Dry Beans and Dry Peas [other than English Pea, Lima Bean (Succulent), and Snap Bean].

IMAZAMOX 120SL application may be made to dry beans and dry peas either with or without the addition of a fertilizer. The addition of nitrogen-based fertilizer, such as ammonium sulfate or liquid fertilizer (such as 28-0-0), may improve weed control but also increases the likelihood of dry beans and dry peas response. When nitrogen is added to the mixture, add bentazon herbicide at labeled product rates to minimize crop response. For application to dry peas, ALWAYS add bentazon to the spray mixture. For enhanced grass activity, add crop oil or methylated seed oil instead of surfactant. ALWAYS add bentazon at the rates indicated above when crop oils and/or fertilizers are used in the spray mixture. bentazon application at rates higher than 0.5 lb ai/A may reduce grass control.

See application information within English Pea; Lima Bean (Succulent); and Snap Bean in Crop-specific Information section for additional mixing instructions.

Tank Mixing Instructions

When applying IMAZAMOX 120SL as the only herbicide:

1. Fill spray tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with clean water.
2. While agitating, add IMAZAMOX 120SL to the spray tank.
3. Add adjuvants.
4. Fill remainder of spray tank with water.

If other herbicides or other spray tank components are tank mixed with IMAZAMOX 120SL, while agitating, add components in the following order and thoroughly mix after adding each component.

1. Fill spray tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with clean water.
2. Add soluble-packet products and thoroughly mix.
3. Add WP (wettable powder), DG (dispersible granule), DF (dry flowable), or liquid flowable formulations not in soluble packets.

4. Add IMAZAMOX 120SL and thoroughly mix.
5. Add other aqueous solution products.
6. Add EC (emulsifiable concentrate) products.
7. Add surfactant or crop oil to the spray tank.
8. Add nitrogen fertilizer solution.
9. While agitating, fill the remainder of the tank with water.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

To avoid injury to sensitive crops, spray equipment used for IMAZAMOX 120SL application must be drained and thoroughly cleaned with water before being used to apply other products.

Spraying Instructions

DO NOT apply when wind conditions may result in drift, when temperature inversion conditions exist, or when spray may be carried to sensitive crops. Sensitive crops include, but are not limited to, leafy vegetables and sugar beet.

Ground Application

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in 10 or more gallons of water per acre. A spray pressure of 20 to 40 PSI is recommended.

To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre when applying IMAZAMOX 120SL to minimum-till or no-till crops. Use higher gallonage for fields with dense vegetation or heavy crop residue.

Adjust the boom height to ensure proper coverage of weed foliage (according to the manufacturer's instructions). Use flat-fan nozzle tips or similar appropriate nozzle tips to ensure thorough coverage. Avoid overlaps when spraying.

Ground Application with a Low-volume Sprayer

IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide may be applied with a low-volume sprayer. When applying IMAZAMOX 120SL with a low-volume sprayer, spray weeds before they reach the maximum size listed in this label. Weed control depends on thorough spray coverage. The sprayer must be calibrated to deliver the recommended spray volume and pressure to ensure thorough spray coverage of weeds.

When applying IMAZAMOX 120SL with a low-volume sprayer, apply a minimum of 10 gallons per acre of spray solution with a nozzle pressure between 40 to 60 PSI for optimum coverage.

Aerial Application

IMAZAMOX 120SL may be applied by air to all crops listed on this label.

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated equipment in 5 or more gallons of water per acre. The addition of an adjuvant AND a nitrogen fertilizer solution are required for optimum weed control, unless otherwise directed in this label.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-related and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift-management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the aerial drift reduction advisory information that follows.

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind; Temperature and Humidity; and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling droplet size:

Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure - DO NOT exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. 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 parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. 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. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

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.

Application Height

Applications must not be made at a height greater than 10 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. '

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the upwind 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 droplets, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application must be avoided below 2 mph because of variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications must not occur during a 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 because of 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 concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward 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, or non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Applicator is responsible for any loss or damage which results from spraying IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in a manner other than specified in this label. In addition, applicator must follow all applicable state and local regulations and ordinances in regard to spraying.

Application Information

Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL as a postemergence treatment when weeds are actively growing and before they exceed the maximum specified size (see Crop-specific Information section weeds controlled tables by crop).

Delay application until the majority of weeds are at the specified growth stage. Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL when weeds are small and actively growing; however, delay application in seedling alfalfa, dry beans, and dry peas until minimum growth stages have occurred. Refer to the crop-specific sections Alfalfa (see Seedling Alfalfa) and Dry Beans and Dry Peas.

An adjuvant (either surfactant OR crop oil concentrate) AND nitrogen fertilizer MUST be added to the spray solution for optimum weed control. See Adjuvants section under Mixing Instructions for specific instructions.

When IMAZAMOX 120SL is applied postemergence, absorption will occur through both roots and foliage. Susceptible weeds' stop growing and either die or are not competitive with the crop. IMAZAMOX 120SL not only controls many existing broadleaf and grass weeds when applied postemergence, it also provides activity on susceptible weeds that may emerge shortly after application.

Weeds are most easily controlled when actively growing. Under cold temperature conditions (less than 40° F maximum daytime temperature), weed control may be less.

For improved weed control, cultivate (where possible) 7 to 10 days after a postemergence IMAZAMOX 120SL application. This timely cultivation will enhance residual weed control activation, especially under dry conditions.

Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL a minimum of 1 hour before rainfall or overhead irrigation.

CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

ALFALFA

Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL early postemergence when weeds are actively growing and before they exceed a height of inches, unless otherwise indicated.

Delay application until the majority of the weeds are at the specified growth stage. Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL to actively growing crop and weeds.

Use Rate

Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL early postemergence at a broadcast rate of 4 to 6 fl. ozs./acre (0.031 to 0.047 lb. imazamox ae/acre) to seedling or established alfalfa grown for forage, hay, or seed. At the specified application rate, 1 gallon of IMAZAMOX 120SL will treat 21 to 32 acres.

Seedling Alfalfa

Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL when seedling alfalfa is in the second trifoliate stage or larger and when the majority of weeds are 1 -inch to 3-inches tall. When applied to alfalfa grown for seed, apply IMAZAMOX 120SL before bud formation. For prostrate growing weeds (such as mustards and filaree), apply IMAZAMOX 120SL before the rosette exceeds 3 inches. When IMAZAMOX 120SL is applied to seedling alfalfa, there may be a temporary reduction in growth. Alfalfa soon outgrows any effects of the herbicide.

Established Alfalfa

Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL to established alfalfa in fall, winter, or spring to dormant or semidormant alfalfa, or between cuttings. Apply before significant alfalfa growth or regrowth (3 inches) to allow IMAZAMOX 120SL to reach target weeds.

Alfalfa Restrictions:

- DO NOT make more than one IMAZAMOX 120SL application to alfalfa per year.
- DO NOT apply more than 6 fl. ozs. IMAZAMOX 120SL/acre (0.047 lb. imazamox ae/acre) to alfalfa per year.
- DO NOT make sequential applications of imazethapyr herbicide followed by IMAZAMOX 120SL (or IMAZAMOX 120SL followed by PREFACE) within a 60-day time frame because of increased potential for alfalfa crop response.

Weeds Controlled (Alfalfa)

IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide will control or suppress listed weeds when applied postemergence at the specified rates listed as follows.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in Alfalfa

	Application Rate (fl. ozs./A)		
	4	5	6
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Bedstraw		3	3
Beet, wild	3	3	3
Buckwheat, wild		3	3
Buttercup		3	3

	Application Rate (fl. ozs./A)		
	4	5	6
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Canola, volunteer	3	3	3
Cocklebur, common	3	3	3
Filaree, redstem whitestem			3
			3
Flixweed	3	3	3
Henbit			2
Jimsonweed	3	3	3
Knotweed, prostrate		3	3
Kochia*		3	3
Lambsquarters, common	3**	3	3
Lettuce, miner's		3	3
Mallow, Common Venice	3	3	3
		1	1
Morningglory, entireleaf ivyleaf smallflower tall		3	3
		3	3
		3	3
		3	3
Mustard, black tumble wild	3	3	4
	3	3	3
	3	3	4

	Application Rate (fl. ozs./A)		
	4	5	6
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Nettle, burning		2	2
Nettleleaf goosefoot	3	3	3
Nightshade,			
black	3	5	5
Eastern black	3	5	5
hairy	3	4	5
Pennycress, field	3	3	3
Pigweed,			
redroot	3	4	5
smooth	3	4	4
spiny	3	3	3
Purslane, common			3
Radish, wild	3	3	3
Rocket,			
London		3	3
yellow		4	4
Shepherd's-purse			3
Smartweed,			
ladysthumb	3	3	3
Pennsylvania	3	3	3
swamp		3	3
Spurge, prostrate		3	3
Sunflower, common		3	3
Swinecress		3	3

	Application Rate (fl. ozs./A)		
	4	5	6
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Tansymustard, green	3	3	4
Thistle, Russian		3	3
Velvetleaf	3	4	5
Willoweed panicle		3	3

* IMAZAMOX 120SL controls non-ALS resistant kochia only.

**IMAZAMOX 120SL controls common lambsquarters at 4 fl. ozs./A east of the Rocky Mountains.

Broadleaf Weeds Suppressed by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in Alfalfa

	Application Rate (fl. ozs./A)		
	4	5	6
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Chickweed, common	3	3	3
Dandelion			3
Dock, curly		3	3
Dodder*			3
Fiddleneck			3
Ragweed, common		3	3
giant		3	3
Thistle, Canada			3
Shepherd's-purse	3	3	

*For suppression of dodder, apply IMAZAMOX 120SL after dodder has emerged until soon after dodder attaches to alfalfa.

Grass Weeds Controlled by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in Alfalfa

	Application Rate (fl. ozs./A)		
	4	5	6
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Barnyardgrass		3	3
Blackgrass	3	3	3
Brome,			
California	3	3	3
cheat	3	3	3
downy	3	3	3
Japanese	3	3	3
Canarygrass, littleseed	3	3	3
Cereals, volunteer			
barley	3	3	3
oat	3	3	3
wheat (non-Clearfield)	3	3	3
Corn, volunteer	4	5	8
Crabgrass, large		3	3
Darnel, Persian	3	3	3
Foxtail,			
giant	3	4	5
green	3	3	4
yellow	3	3	4
Johnsongrass, seedling		3	3
Jointed goatgrass	3	3	3
Lovegrass	3	3	3

	Application Rate (fl. ozs./A)		
	4	5	6
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Millet, wild proso		3	3
Oat, wild	3	3	3
Rye, feral or cereal		3	3
Ryegrass, Italian	3	3	3
Shattercane	3	4	5

Grass Weeds and Sedges Suppressed by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in Alfalfa

	Application Rate (fl. ozs./A)		
	4	5	6
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Grass Weeds			
Bluegrass, annual			3
Johnsongrass, rhizome			3
Sedges			
Nutsedge, purple			3
yellow			3
Quackgrass			3

Tank Mix Herbicides

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

CHICORY

DO NOT use on chicory in California.

Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL early postemergence when weeds are actively growing and before they exceed a height of 3 inches, unless otherwise indicated. Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL early postemergence when chicory has at least 2, and no more than 4, fully expanded true leaves present. DO NOT apply to chicory subjected to stress conditions, such as hail damage, flooding, drought, injury from other herbicides, or widely fluctuating temperatures, or crop injury may result.

THIS PRODUCT WHEN USED IN CHICORY MAY LEAD TO CROP INJURY, LOSS, OR DAMAGE. ADAMA RECOMMENDS THAT THE USER AND/OR GROWER TEST THIS PRODUCT TO DETERMINE ITS SUITABILITY FOR SUCH INTENDED USE.

Use Rate

Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL early postemergence to chicory at a broadcast rate of 4 fl. ozs./acre (0.031 lb. imazamox ae/acre). At this rate, 1 gallon of IMAZAMOX 120SL will treat 32 acres of chicory. The use of a soil-applied grass herbicide is advised before IMAZAMOX 120SL application.

Application of IMAZAMOX 120SL requires the addition of a surfactant. Refer to Mixing Instructions section for specific surfactant types and rates.

Addition of nitrogen fertilizer, such as 28-0-0 or 32-0-0 liquid fertilizer, may improve weed control but also increases the likelihood of injury to chicory. Add liquid fertilizer at 2.5% v/v.

Chicory Restrictions:

- DO NOT make more than one IMAZAMOX 120SL application to chicory per year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4 fl. ozs. IMAZAMOX 120SL/acre (0.031 lb. imazamox ae/acre) to chicory per year.

Weeds Controlled (Chicory)

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in Chicory

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + surfactant
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Beet, wild	3
Flixweed	3
Jimsonweed	3
Lambsquarters, common	3

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + surfactant
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Mustard, black tumble wild	3
	3
	3
Nightshade, black Eastern black hairy	3
	3
	3
Pennycress, field	3
Pigweed, redroot smooth spiny	3
	3
	3
Radish, wild	3
Shepherd's-purse	3
Tansymustard, green	3

Grass Weeds Controlled by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in Chicory

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + surfactant
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Brome, cheat downy Japanese	3
	3
	3

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + surfactant
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Cereals, volunteer	
barley	3
oat	3
wheat (non-Clearfield)	3
Darnel, Persian	3
Foxtail,	
giant	3
green	3
yellow	3
Jointed goatgrass	3
Oat, wild	3
Shattercane	3

Grass Weeds and Sedges Suppressed by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in Chicory

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 5 fl. ozs./A + surfactant, COC, or HSOC + nitrogen-based fertilizer + Bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Grass Weeds	
Crabgrass,	
large	3
smooth	3
Sedges	
Nutsedge,	
purple	3
yellow	3
Quackgrass	3

CLOVER
Grown for Nonfood and Nonfeed

Not for use in California.

Application Instructions

Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL early postemergence at a rate of 4 to 5 fl. ozs./acre (0.031 to 0.04 lb. imazamox ae/acre) with a spray adjuvant; when clover has aluminum of 2 trifoliolate leaves; and when the majority of weeds are 1-inch to 3-inches tall.

Mixing Instructions per 1000 square feet

To treat 1000 square feet, mix the following amount of IMAZAMOX 120SL per gallon of spray mixture. Clover Grown for Nonfood and Nonfeed Restrictions and Limitations

IMAZAMOX 120SL Rate (fl. ozs./A)	IMAZAMOX 120SL Rate (fl. ozs./1000 sq. ft.)	Teaspoons per 1000 sq. ft.
4	0.09	0.5
5	0.15	0.9

Clover Grown for Nonfood and Nonfeed Restrictions:

- DO NOT make more than one IMAZAMOX 120SL application per year.
- DO NOT apply more than 5 fl. ozs. IMAZAMOX 120SL/acre (0.04 lb. imazamox ae/acre) per year.
- Not for use on clover grown for seed. See Clover Grown for Seed section for use directions.

Weeds Controlled

(Clover Grown for Nonfood and Nonfeed)

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in Clover Grown for Nonfood and Nonfeed

	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Bedstraw	3
Beet, wild	3
Buckwheat, wild	3
Buttercup	3
Canola, volunteer (non-Clearfield)	3
Cocklebur, common	3

	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Flixweed	3
Jimsonweed	3
Knotweed, prostrate	3
Kochia*	3
Lambsquarters, common	3
Lettuce, miner's	3
Mallow, common	3
Venice	1
Morningglory, entireleaf	3
ivyleaf	3
smallflower	3
tall	3
Mustard, black	3
tumble	3
wild	3
Nettle, burning	2
Nettleleaf goosefoot	3
Nightshade, black	5
Eastern black	5
hairy	4
Pennycress, field	3

	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Pigweed, redroot smooth spiny	4
	4
	3
Radish, wild	3
Rocket, London yellow	3
	4
Smartweed, ladysthumb Pennsylvania swamp	3
	3
	3
Spurge, prostrate	3
Sunflower, common	3
Swinecress	3
Tansymustard, green	3
Thistle, Russian	3
Velvetleaf	4
Willoweed panicle	3

* IMAZAMOX 120SL controls non- ALS-resistant kochia only.

Broadleaf Weeds Suppressed by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in Clover Grown for Nonfood and Nonfeed

	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Chickweed, common	3
Dock, curly	3

	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Ragweed, common	3
giant	3
Shepherd's-purse	3

Grass Weeds Controlled by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in Clover Grown for Nonfood and Nonfeed

	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Barnyardgrass	3
Blackgrass	3
Brome, California	3
cheat	3
downy	3
Japanese	3
Canarygrass, littleseed	3
Cereals, volunteer	
barley	3
oat	3
wheat (non-Clearfield)	3
Corn, volunteer	5
Crabgrass, large	3
Darnel, Persian	3
Foxtail, giant	4
green	3
yellow	3
Johnsongrass, seedling	3

	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Lovegrass	3
Millet, wild Proso	3
Oat, wild	3
Rye, feral or cereal	3
Ryegrass, Italian	3
Shattercane	4

CLOVER
Grown for Seed

For use only in Oregon and Washington.

Application Timing

Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL early postemergence in a tank mix, as described below, when clover has a minimum of 2 trifoliate leaves and when the majority of weeds are 1-inch to 3-inches tall. IMAZAMOX 120SL application must be made before clover bloom.

NOTE: If arid conditions occur during the year of application, rotational crop injury may occur.

Use Rate

Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL early postemergence to clover grown for seed at a broadcast rate of 5 fl. ozs./acre (0.04 lb. imazamox ae/acre).

Application of IMAZAMOX 120SL in clover grown for seed requires the addition of an adjuvant, nitrogen fertilizer, and bentazon herbicide.

Adjuvants

Nonionic surfactant - Use NIS containing at least 80% active ingredient. Apply NIS at 0.25% v/v (1 quart/100 gallons of spray solution).

OR

Crop oil concentrate - Use COC at 1 pint/acre (0.5 gallon/100 gallons of spray solution).

OR

High surfactant oil concentrate - Use HSOC at 0.5% v/v (0.5 gallon/100 gallons of spray solution).

Nitrogen Fertilizer

Recommended nitrogen-based fertilizers include liquid fertilizers (such as 28% N, 32% N, or 10-34-0) at 2.5 gallons/100 gallons of spray solution. Instead of liquid fertilizer, spray-grade ammonium sulfate may be used at 12 to 15 pounds/100 gallons of spray solution.

Bentazon

Add Bentazon at labeled product rates to minimize crop response. Bentazon application at rates higher than 0.5 lb ai/A may reduce grass control. Bentazon may only be applied to clover grown for seed. Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL plus bentazon tank mix a minimum of 4 hours before rainfall or overhead irrigation.

Clover Grown for Seed Restrictions:

- IMAZAMOX 120SL application must be made before clover bloom.
- DO NOT make more than one IMAZAMOX 120SL application to clover grown for seed per year.
- DO NOT apply more than 5 fl. ozs. IMAZAMOX 120SL/acre (0.04 lb. imazamox ae/acre) to clover grown for seed per year.
- DO NOT apply to clover subjected to stress conditions, such as hail damage, flooding, drought, injury from other herbicides, or widely fluctuating temperatures, or crop injury may result.
- DO NOT apply to weeds under stress, such as lack of moisture, previous herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or cold temperatures, or unsatisfactory weed control could result.
- DO NOT apply more than a total of 2.0 pounds of bentazon active ingredient (ai) from all sources per acre per calendar year.

Weeds Controlled (Clover Grown for Seed)

IMAZAMOX 120SL will control or suppress listed weeds when applied postemergence to 1 -inch to 3-inch weeds (unless otherwise indicated) at the specified rates listed as follows.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in Clover Grown for Seed

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 5 fl. ozs./A + surfactant, COC, or HSOC + nitrogen-based fertilizer + Bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Bedstraw	3
Beet, wild	3
Buttercup	3
Chickweed, common	3
Cocklebur, common	3
Flixweed	3
Jimsonweed	3

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 5 fl. ozs./A + surfactant, COC, or HSOC + nitrogen-based fertilizer + Bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Mustard, black tumble wild	3
	3
	3
Nightshade, black Eastern black hairy	3
	3
	3
Pennycress, field	3
Pigweed, redroot smooth spiny	3
	3
	3
Puncturevine	3
Radish, wild	3
Shepherd's-purse	3
Tansymustard, green	3
Velvetleaf	3

Broadleaf Weeds Suppressed by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in Clover Grown for Seed

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 5 fl. ozs./A + surfactant, COC, or HSOC + nitrogen-based fertilizer + Bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Buckwheat, wild	3
Chickweed, common	3
Knotweed, prostrate	3
Kochia*	3
Lambsquarters, common	3
Lettuce, miner's	3
Morningglory, entireleaf	3
ivyleaf	3
smallflower	3
tall	3
Purslane, common	3
Rocket, London	3
yellow	3
Smartweed, ladysthumb	3
Pennsylvania	3
swamp	3
Spurge, prostrate	3

*IMAZAMOX 120SL controls non-ALS-resistant kochia only.

Grass Weeds Controlled by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in Clover Grown for Seed

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 5 fl. ozs./A + surfactant, COC, or HSOC + nitrogen-based fertilizer + Bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Blackgrass	3
Brome, cheat downy Japanese	3
Canarygrass, littleseed	3
Cereals, volunteer barley oat wheat	3
Corn, volunteer*	2 to 8
Darnel, Persian	3
Foxtail, giant green yellow	3
Jointed goatgrass	3
Oat, wild	3
Ryegrass, Italian	3
Shattercane	3

*Except Clearfield- corn

Grass Weeds and Sedges Suppressed by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in Clover Grown for Seed

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 5 fl. ozs./A + surfactant, COC, or HSOC + nitrogen-based fertilizer + Bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Grass Weeds	
Barnyardgrass	3
Crabgrass, large smooth	3
	3
Johnsongrass, rhizome	3
Sedges	
Nutsedge, purple yellow	3
	3
Quackgrass	3

DRY BEANS AND DRY PEAS

[other than English Pea, Lima Bean (Succulent), Snap Bean, and Clearfield lentil]

DO NOT apply IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide to dry beans and dry peas in California. IMAZAMOX 120SL may be applied to the following dry beans and dry peas:

Dry Beans			Dry Peas
Adzuki	Great Northern	Pinto	Dry edible peas (field peas) Southern pea (cow pea)
Anasazi	Lablab	Red	
Black	Lima (dry)	Kidney	
Black turtle	Navy	Small red	
Cranberry	Pink	Small white	

Reduced crop growth, quality, and yield; temporary yellowing; and/or delayed maturity may result from IMAZAMOX 120SL application to dry bean and dry pea crops listed on this label. Because crop maturity may be delayed, timing of harvest may need to be adjusted accordingly. DO NOT apply IMAZAMOX 120SL if planting is delayed and chance of frost before maturity is likely. Some varieties of dry beans and dry peas are more

sensitive to IMAZAMOX 120SL than other varieties. Growers should check with the seed company regarding the safety of IMAZAMOX 120SL to their variety.

USE IMAZAMOX 120SL ONLY if proper agronomic practices have been used, including good soil fertility, proper crop rotation, disease and insect management, and tillage practices that eliminate compaction and hardpans. IMAZAMOX 120SL is effective in controlling weeds in conservation tillage and conventional tillage production systems. Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL postemergence before bloom stage but after dry beans have at least 1 fully expanded trifoliate leaf and dry peas have at least 3 pairs of leaves. Delay application until the majority of weeds are at the specified growth stage. Base application timing on weed size and crop growth stage. Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL to actively growing crop and weeds.

THIS PRODUCT WHEN USED ON DRY BEANS AND DRY PEAS MAY LEAD TO CROP INJURY, LOSS, OR DAMAGE. ADAMA RECOMMENDS THAT THE USER AND/OR GROWER TEST THIS PRODUCT TO DETERMINE ITS SUITABILITY FOR SUCH INTENDED USE.

Use Rate

Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL postemergence to dry beans and dry peas at a broadcast rate of 4 fl. ozs./acre (0.031 lb. imazamox ae/acre). At this application rate, one gallon will treat 32 acres of dry beans and dry peas.

Additional Mixing Instructions for Dry Beans and Dry Peas

IMAZAMOX 120SL application may be made to dry beans and dry peas with or without addition of fertilizer. Addition of nitrogen-based fertilizer, such as ammonium sulfate or liquid fertilizers (such as 28-0-0), may improve weed control but also increases the likelihood of dry bean response. When nitrogen and/or crop oil are added to the mixture, add bentazon herbicide according to the label directions as a tank mix partner to minimize crop response.

For application to dry peas, ALWAYS add bentazon to the spray mixture, regardless of additives used. For enhanced grass activity, add crop oil concentrate instead of surfactant. Bentazon at 0.5 lb ai/A will enhance control of common lambsquarters and kochia. Bentazon application at rates higher than 0.5 lb ai/A may reduce grass weed control.

DRY BEANS AND DRY PEAS Restrictions:

- **DO NOT apply IMAZAMOX 120SL to succulent pea, snap bean, or fresh lima (except as specifically directed below).**
- **DO NOT apply IMAZAMOX 120SL to chickpea (garbanzo bean) or lentil.**
- **IMAZAMOX 120SL application must be made before dry beans and dry peas bloom.**
- DO NOT make more than one IMAZAMOX 120SL application to dry beans and dry peas per year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4 fl. ozs. IMAZAMOX 120SL/acre (0.031 lb. imazamox ae/acre) to dry beans and dry peas per year.

Weeds Controlled (Dry Beans and Dry Peas [other than English Pea, Lima Bean (Succulent), Snap Bean, and Clearfield® Lentil])

IMAZAMOX 120SL will control or suppress listed weeds when applied postemergence to 1 -inch to 3-inch weeds (unless otherwise indicated) at the specified rates listed as follows.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in Dry Beans and Dry Peas [other than English Pea, Lima Bean (Succulent), Snap Bean, and Clearfield® Lentil]

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + NIS	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + NIS or COC + nitrogen-based fertilizer + Bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)	
Bedstraw		3
Beet, wild	3	3
Buttercup		3
Chickweed, common		3
Cocklebur, common		3
Flixweed	3	3
Jimsonweed	3	3
Lambsquarters, common*	3	3
Mustard, black	3	3
tumble	3	3
wild	3	3
Nightshade, black	3	3
Eastern black	3	3
hairly	3	3
Pennycress; field	3	3

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + NIS	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + NIS or COC + nitrogen-based fertilizer + Bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)	
Pigweed, redroot	3	3
smooth	3	3
spiny	3	3
Puncturevine		3
Radish, wild	3	3
Shepherd's-purse	3	3
Tansymustard, green	3	3
Velvetleaf		3

* IMAZAMOX 120SL controls common lambsquarters at 4 fl ozs./A east of the Rocky Mountains.

Broadleaf Weeds Suppressed by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in Dry Beans and Dry Peas [other than English Pea, Lima Bean (Succulent), Snap Bean, and Clearfield® Lentil]

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + NIS	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + NIS or COC + nitrogen-based fertilizer + Bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)	
Buckwheat, wild		3
Chickweed, common	3	
Knotweed, prostrate		3
Kochia*		3
Lettuce, miner's		3

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + NIS	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + NIS or COC + nitrogen-based fertilizer + Bentazon
Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Morningglory, entireleaf		3
ivyleaf		3
smallflower		3
tall		3
Purslane, common		
Rocket, London yellow		3 3
Smartweed, ladysthumb		3
Pennsylvania swamp		3 3
Spurge, prostrate		3

*IMAZAMOX 120SL controls non-ALS-resistant kochia only.

Grass Weeds Controlled by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in Dry Beans and Dry Peas [other than English Pea, Lima Bean (Succulent), Snap Bean, and Clearfield® Lentil]

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + NIS	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + NIS or COC + nitrogen-based fertilizer + Bentazon
Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Blackgrass		3

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + NIS	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + NIS or COC + nitrogen-based fertilizer + Bentazon
Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Brome, cheat downy Japanese	3	3
	3	3
	3	3
Canarygrass, littleseed		3
Cereals, volunteer		
barley	3	3
oat	3	3
wheat (non-Clearfield)	3	3
Corn, volunteer		2 to 8
Darnel, Persian	3	3
Foxtail, giant green yellow	3	3
	3	3
	3	3
Jointed goatgrass	3	3
Oat, wild	3	3
Ryegrass, Italian		3
Shattercane	3	3

*Except Clearfield corn

Grass Weeds and Sedges Suppressed by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in Dry Beans and Dry Peas [other than English Pea, Lima Bean (Succulent), Snap Bean, and Clearfield® Lentil]

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + NIS	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + NIS or COC + nitrogen-based fertilizer + Bentazon
Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Grass Weeds		
Barnyardgrass		3
Crabgrass, large	3	3
	3	3
Johnsongrass, rhizome		3
Sedges		
Nutsedge, purple	3	3
	3	3
Quackgrass	3	3

EDAMAME (Vegetable Soybean)

Not for use on edamame in California.

IMAZAMOX 120SL use on edamame may lead to crop injury or loss. Users or growers should evaluate IMAZAMOX 120SL for crop response on the varieties being grown to determine if IMAZAMOX 120SL use is acceptable.

Use Rate

Early Postemergence Application. Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL to edamame at the broadcast rate of 4 fl. ozs./acre (0.031 lb. imazamox ae/acre). Base application timing on weed size and crop growth stage. Apply to actively growing crop and weeds.

Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL after edamame emergence and before fourth trifoliolate when weeds are less than 3-inches tall.

DO NOT apply IMAZAMOX 120SL after edamame begins flowering.

Nonionic surfactant containing at least 80% active ingredient should be used at a rate of 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution.

For weeds controlled or suppressed in edamame, refer to Weeds Controlled (Dry Beans and Dry Peas [other than English Pea, Lima Bean (Succulent), Snap Bean, and Clearfield Lentil]) in Crop-specific Information section.

Edamame Restrictions:

- DO NOT apply IMAZAMOX 120SL after edamame begins flowering.
- DO NOT make more than one IMAZAMOX 120SL application to edamame per year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4 fl. ozs. IMAZAMOX 120SL/acre (0.031 lb. imazamox ae/acre) to edamame per year.

ENGLISH PEA

Not for use on English pea in California.

For postemergence use on English pea.

Use IMAZAMOX 120SL ONLY if proper agronomic practices have been used, including good soil fertility, proper crop rotation, disease and insect management, and tillage practices that eliminate compaction and hardpans.

Reduced crop growth, quality and yield, temporary yellowing and/or delayed maturity may result from a IMAZAMOX 120SL application to English peas. Because crop maturity may be delayed, timing of harvest may need to be adjusted accordingly. DO NOT apply IMAZAMOX 120SL if planting is delayed and a chance of frost before maturity is likely. Growers should check with the seed company regarding the safety of IMAZAMOX 120SL to their variety.

THIS PRODUCT WHEN USED ON ENGLISH PEA MAY LEAD TO CROP INJURY, LOSS, OR DAMAGE. ADAMA RECOMMENDS THAT THE USER AND/OR GROWER TEST THIS PRODUCT TO DETERMINE ITS SUITABILITY FOR SUCH INTENDED USE.

Use Rate

Early Postemergence Application. Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide to English pea at the broadcast rate of 3 fl. ozs./acre (0.023 lb. imazamox ae/acre). Base application timing on weed size and crop growth stage. Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL to actively growing crop and weeds.

Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL postemergence to English peas at least 3-inches tall but before 5 nodes before flowering. The use of trifluralin before IMAZAMOX 120SL application may increase the likelihood and severity of crop injury.

Nonionic surfactant MUST be added to the spray solution. NIS MUST contain at least 80% active ingredient and be used at 1 quart/100 gallons of spray solution.

Addition of nitrogen-based fertilizer, such as ammonium sulfate, or liquid fertilizers (such as 28-0-0) may improve weed control but also increases the likelihood of English pea response.

When nitrogen-based fertilizer is added to the mixture, add bentazon herbicide as a tank mix partner according to label use directions to minimize crop response. Recommended nitrogen-based fertilizers include liquid fertilizers (such as 28% N, 32% N, or 10-34-0) at 2.5 gallons/100 gallons of spray solution. Instead of liquid fertilizer, spray-grade ammonium sulfate may be used at 12 to 15 pounds/100 gallons of spray solution.

For enhanced grass activity, add COC at 1 gallon/100 gallons instead of NIS. ALWAYS add bentazon at the rates indicated on the product label when COC and/or nitrogen-based fertilizer are used in the spray mixture.

Bentazon application at rates higher than 0.5 lb ai./acre may reduce grass control. Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL a minimum of 1 hour before rainfall or overhead irrigation.

For use in Delaware, Maryland, and New York:

IMAZAMOX 120SL MUST be applied with bentazon according to label use directions to minimize crop response. Nonionic surfactant MUST be added to the spray solution. NIS MUST contain at least 80% active ingredient and be used at a rate of 1 quart/100 gallons of spray solution. DO NOT use COC, MSO, HSOC or nitrogen-based fertilizer.

English Pea Restrictions:

- DO NOT make more than one IMAZAMOX 120SL application to English pea per year.
- DO NOT apply more than 3 fl. ozs. IMAZAMOX 120SL/acre (0.023 lb. imazamox ae/acre) to English pea per year.

Weeds Controlled (English Pea)

IMAZAMOX 120SL will control listed weeds when applied postemergence at the specified rates listed as follows.

Weeds Controlled by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in English Peas

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 3 fl. ozs./A	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 3 fl. ozs./A + Bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)	
Nightshade		
black	3	3
Eastern black	3	3
hairy	3	3

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 3 fl. ozs./A	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 3 fl. ozs./A + Bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)	
Mustard		
black	3	3
tumble	3	3
wild	3	3
Pennycress, field	3	3
Pigweed		
redroot	3	3
smooth	3	3
spiny	3	3
Shepherd's-purse	3	3

LIMA BEAN (Succulent)

Not for use on lima bean (succulent) in California.

For postemergence use in lima bean (succulent).

Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL ONLY if proper agronomic practices have been used, including good soil fertility, proper crop rotation, disease and insect management and tillage practices that eliminate compaction and hardpans. Occasionally, internode shortening and/or temporary yellowing of crop plants may occur following IMAZAMOX 120SL application in lima bean. These effects can be more pronounced if crops are growing under stressful environmental or hot and humid conditions. These effects occur infrequently and are temporary. Normal growth and appearance should resume within days.

THIS PRODUCT WHEN USED ON LIMA BEAN (SUCCULENT) MAY LEAD TO CROP INJURY, LOSS, OR DAMAGE. ADAMA RECOMMENDS THAT THE USER AND/OR GROWER TEST THIS PRODUCT TO DETERMINE ITS SUITABILITY FOR SUCH INTENDED USE.

Use Rate

Early Postemergence Application. Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL to lima bean (succulent) at the broadcast rate of 4 fl. ozs./acre (0.031 lb. imazamox ae/acre) tank mixed with bentazon according to label use directions. When used in lima beans, IMAZAMOX 120SL must be applied with bentazon to minimize crop response. Bentazon application at rates higher than 0.5 lb ai./acre may reduce grass control.

Base application timing on weed size and crop growth stage. Apply to actively growing crop and weeds. Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide + bentazon herbicide postemergence to lima beans in the first to second trifoliate leaf stage and to weeds that are less than 3-inches tall. Application before the first trifoliate leaf stage may result in increased crop response. DO NOT apply IMAZAMOX 120SL + bentazon to lima beans during flowering. Nonionic surfactant MUST be added to the spray solution. NIS MUST contain at least 80% active ingredient and be used at 1 quart/100 gallons of spray solution.

IMAZAMOX 120SL tank mixes with any pesticide other than bentazon are not advised. Certain insecticide and herbicide tank mixes with IMAZAMOX 120SL in lima beans have shown unacceptable crop response. Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL a minimum of 1 hour before rainfall or overhead irrigation.

Lima Bean (Succulent) Restrictions:

- DO NOT make more than one IMAZAMOX 120SL application to lima bean (succulent) per year.
- DO NOT apply more than 4 fl. ozs. IMAZAMOX 120SL/acre (0.031 lb. imazamox ae/acre) to lima bean (succulent) per year.

Weeds Controlled [Lima Bean (Succulent)]

IMAZAMOX 120SL will control or suppress listed weeds when applied postemergence at the specified rates listed as follows.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in Lima Bean (Succulent)

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + Bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Bedstraw	3
Beet, wild	3
Buttercup	3
Chickweed, common	3
Jimsonweed	3
Mustard,	
black	3
tumble	3
wild	3

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + Bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Nightshade, black	3
Eastern black hairy	3
Pennycress, field	3
Pigweed, redroot	3
smooth	3
spiny	3
Puncturevine	3
Radish, wild	3
Shepherd's-purse	3
Tansymustard, green	3

Broadleaf Weeds Suppressed by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in Lima Bean (Succulent)

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + Bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Buckwheat, wild	3
Chickweed, common	3
Cocklebur, common	3
Knotweed, prostrate	3
Kochia*	3
Lambsquarters, common	3
Lettuce, miner's	3

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + Bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Morningglory, entireleaf	3
ivyleaf	3
smallflower	3
tall	3
Purslane, common	3
Rocket, London	3
Smartweed, ladysthumb	3
Pennsylvania	3
swamp	3
Spurge, prostrate	3

* IMAZAMOX 120SL controls non-ALS-resistant kochia only

Grass Weeds Controlled by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in Lima Bean (Succulent)

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + Bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Barnyardgrass	3
Blackgrass	3
Brome, cheat	3
downy	3
Japanese	3
Canarygrass, littleseed	3

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + Bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Cereals, volunteer	
barley	3
oat	3
wheat (non-Clearfield)	3
Corn, volunteer	2 to 8
Darnel, Persian	3
Foxtail,	
giant	3
green	3
yellow	3
Jointed goatgrass	3
Oat, wild	3
Ryegrass, Italian	3
Shattercane	3

*Except Clearfield corn

Grass Weeds and Sedges Suppressed by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in Lima Bean (Succulent)

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + Bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Grass Weeds	
Crabgrass,	
large	3
smooth	3
Johnsongrass, rhizome	3

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + Bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Sedges	
Nutsedge, purple	3
yellow	3
Quackgrass	3

SNAP BEAN

Not for use on snap bean in California.

IMAZAMOX 120SL may be applied to snap bean. Occasionally, internode shortening and/or temporary yellowing of snap beans may occur following IMAZAMOX 120SL application. These effects can be more pronounced if snap beans are growing under stressful environmental or hot and humid conditions. These effects occur infrequently and are temporary. Normal growth and appearance should resume within days. Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL ONLY if proper agronomic practices have been used, including good soil fertility, proper crop rotation, disease and insect management and tillage practices that eliminate compaction and hardpans. DO NOT apply to snap beans that have been injured from application of soil-applied herbicides. Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL postemergence to snap bean with at least one fully expanded trifoliate leaf and before the bloom stage. For use in Idaho, Oregon and Washington, apply IMAZAMOX 120SL to snap bean at first or second trifoliate leaf stage. Delay application until the majority of the weeds are at the specified growth stage. Base application timing on weed size and crop growth stage. Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL to actively growing crop and weeds.

THIS PRODUCT WHEN USED ON SNAP BEAN MAY LEAD TO CROP INJURY, LOSS, OR DAMAGE. ADAMA RECOMMENDS THAT THE USER AND/OR GROWER TEST THIS PRODUCT TO DETERMINE ITS SUITABILITY FOR SUCH INTENDED USE.

Use Rate

Apply IMAZAMOX 120SL to snap bean at the broadcast rate of 4 fl. ozs./acre (0.031 lb imazamox ae/acre) tank mixed with bentazon herbicide according to label use directions. When used in snap beans, IMAZAMOX 120SL must be applied with bentazon to minimize crop response. Bentazon application at rates higher than .0.5 lb ai/acre may reduce grass control.

Additional Mixing Instructions for Snap Bean For use in Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Nonionic surfactant **MUST** be added to the spray solution. NIS **MUST** contain at least 80% active ingredient and be used at 1 quart/100 gallons of spray solution. **DO NOT** use COC, MSO, or HSOC.

For use in Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Nonionic surfactant and nitrogen fertilizer **MUST** be added to the spray solution. NIS **MUST** contain at least 80% active ingredient and be used at 1 quart/100 gallons of spray solution. Alternatively, COC (1 gallon/100 gallons of spray solution), MSO (1 to 2 gallons/100 gallons of spray solution), or HSOC (0.5 gallon/100 gallons of spray solution) can be used.

Recommended nitrogen-based fertilizers include liquid fertilizers, such as 28-0-0, 32-0-0, or 10-34-0, at 2.5 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution. Instead of a liquid fertilizer, spray-grade ammonium sulfate may be used at 12 to 15 pounds per 100 gallons of spray solution.

IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide tank mixes with any pesticide other than bentazon herbicide are not advised. Certain insecticide and herbicide tank mixes with IMAZAMOX 120SL in snap bean have shown unacceptable crop response.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Snap Bean Restrictions:

- IMAZAMOX 120SL application must be made before snap bean bloom.
- **DO NOT** make more than one IMAZAMOX 120SL application to snap bean per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. ozs. IMAZAMOX 120SL/acre (0.031 lb. imazamox ae/acre) to snap bean per year.
- **DO NOT apply IMAZAMOX 120SL to snap bean during flowering.**

Weeds Controlled (Snap Bean)

IMAZAMOX 120SL will control or suppress listed weeds when applied postemergence to 1-inch to 3-inch weeds (unless otherwise indicated) at the specified rates listed as follows.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in Snap Bean

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + Bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Bedstraw	3
Beet, wild	3
Buttercup	3

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + Bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Chickweed, common	3
Jimsonweed	3
Mustard, black tumble wild	
	3
	3
Nightshade, black Eastern black hairy	
	3
	3
Pennycress, field	3
Pigweed, redroot smooth spiny	
	3
	3
Puncturevine	3
Radish, wild	3
Shepherd's-purse	3
Tansymustard, green	3

Broadleaf Weeds Suppressed by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in Snap Bean

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + Bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Buckwheat, wild	3
Chickweed, common	3
Cocklebur, common	3

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + Bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Knotweed, prostrate	3
Kochia*	3
Lambsquarters, common	3
Lettuce, miner's	3
Morningglory, entireleaf	3
ivyleaf	3
smallflower	3
tall	3
Purslane, common	3
Rocket, London	3
Smartweed ladysthumb	3
Pennsylvania	3
swamp	3
Spurge, prostrate	3

*IMAZAMOX 120SL controls non-ALS-resistant kochia only.

Grass Weeds Controlled by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in Snap Bean

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + Bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Barnyardgrass	3
Blackgrass	3
Brome, cheat	3
downy	3
Japanese	3

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + Bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Canarygrass, littleseed	3
Cereals, volunteer	
barley	3
oat	3
wheat (non-Clearfield)	3
Corn, volunteer	2 to 8
Darnel, Persian	3
Foxtail,	
giant	3
green	3
yellow	3
Jointed goatgrass	3
Oat, wild	3
Ryegrass, Italian	3
Shattercane	3

* Except Clearfield corn

Grass Weeds and Sedges Suppressed by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide in Snap Bean

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + Bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Grass Weeds	
Crabgrass,	
large	3
smooth	3
Johnsongrass, rhizome	3

	IMAZAMOX 120SL at 4 fl. ozs./A + Bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Sedges	
Nutsedge, purple	3
yellow	3
Quackgrass	3

SOYBEAN

Not for use on soybean in California.

IMAZAMOX 120SL is effective in controlling weeds in conservation tillage and conventional tillage production systems. IMAZAMOX 120SL can be applied early postemergence in soybeans but before the bloom stage. Refer to the specific treatment under the Application Information section of the label.

Unusually cool temperatures (50° F or less) reduce photosynthesis and transpiration and, thus, reduce uptake, translocation, and efficacy of IMAZAMOX 120SL in weeds. Delaying an IMAZAMOX 120SL application for 48 hours from the time the temperature increases to above 50° F, if air temperature has been below 50° F for 10 or more hours, will improve weed control and reduce crop response.

No-till/Minimum Tillage and Double-crop Soybeans.

IMAZAMOX 120SL controls existing weeds and provides residual activity on some weeds when applied early postemergence to soybeans in no-till or minimum tillage and double-crop soybean production systems. The application must be applied after emergence of the crop. Refer to Weeds Controlled (Soybean) tables for weeds controlled and specified weed size.

To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 20 gallons of water/acre in no-till or minimum tillage systems. Use higher gallonage for fields with dense vegetation or heavy crop residue.

Before planting or emergence of soybeans, any glyphosate-containing product registered for that use may be applied to control emerged weeds. See specific product label for rates, use directions, precautions, and restrictions.

Use Rate

Apply 4 fl. ozs. IMAZAMOX 120SL/acre (0.031 lb. imazamox ae/acre) to soybean when preceded by a full rate of a registered soil- applied grass herbicide.

OR

Apply 5 fl. ozs. IMAZAMOX 120SL/acre (0.040 lb. imazamox ae/acre) to soybean in a total postemergence herbicide program.

IMAZAMOX 120SL may be applied postemergence at a broadcast rate of 4 fl. ozs./acre when it is preceded with a full labeled rate of a soil-applied grass herbicide. At this rate, 1 gallon of IMAZAMOX 120SL will treat 32 acres of soybeans. IMAZAMOX 120SL may be applied postemergence at a broadcast rate of 5 fl. ozs./acre (including minimum-till and no-till). At this broadcast rate, one gallon of IMAZAMOX 120SL will treat 25.6 acres of soybeans.

Soybean Restrictions:

- IMAZAMOX 120SL application must be made before soybean bloom.
- DO NOT make more than one IMAZAMOX 120SL application to soybean per year.
- DO NOT apply more than 5 fl. ozs. IMAZAMOX 120SL/acre (0.04 lb. imazamox ae/acre) to soybean per year.
- If soybeans are furrow irrigated, till the soil before planting winter wheat or barley. Break up the beds and mix soil with tillage equipment set to cut 4-inches to 6-inches deep.

Weeds Controlled (Soybean)

When applied as directed, IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide will control or suppress listed weeds as follows. Refer to Application Information section for use directions when weeds are at the maximum specified growth stage or are under stress.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide Alone or in a Sequential* Program in Soybean

	IMAZAMOX 120SL Alone Postemergence	Soil-applied followed by IMAZAMOX 120SL* Postemergence
	5 fl. ozs./A	4 fl. ozs./A
Weed Size (inches)		
Artichoke, Jerusalem	3 to 8	3 to 8
Carpetweed		2 to 4
Chickweed, common	2 to 5	2 to 5
Cocklebur, common	2 to 8	2 to 8
Jimsonweed	2 to 6	2 to 6
Kochia**	1 to 4	1 to 4
Lambsquarters, common	2 to 5	2 to 5
Mallow, Venice	1 to 4	
Marshelder	2 to 4	2 to 4

	IMAZAMOX 120SL Alone Postemergence	Soil-applied followed by IMAZAMOX 120SL* Postemergence
	5 fl. ozs./A	4 fl. ozs./A
Weed Size (inches)		
Morningglory, entireleaf ivyleaf smallflower tall		
	2 to 4	
	2 to 4	
	2 to 4	
Mustard spp.	2 to 8	2 to 8
Nightshade, black Eastern black hairy		
	2 to 5	2 to 5
	2 to 5	2 to 5
Pigweed, Palmer amaranth*** prostrate redroot smooth spiny		
	2 to 4	2 to 4
	2 to 5	2 to 5
	2 to 8	2 to 8
	2 to 5	2 to 5
Puncturevine	1 to 3	
Purslane, common	1 to 3	1 to 3
Pusley, Florida		2 to 4
Radish, wild	2 to 4	2 to 4
Ragweed, common*** giant***		
	2 to 5	
	2 to 5	2 to 5

	IMAZAMOX 120SL Alone Postemergence	Soil-applied followed by IMAZAMOX 120SL* Postemergence
	5 fl. ozs./A	4 fl. ozs./A
	Weed Size (inches)	
Smartweed, ladythumb Pennsylvania		
	2 to 5	2 to 5
	2 to 5	2 to 5
Spurge, annual		2 to 4
Sunflower	2 to 8	2 to 8
Velvetleaf	2 to 8	2 to 8

*Soil-applied grass herbicide is followed by a postemergence application of IMAZAMOX 120SL at a broadcast rate of 4 fl. ozs./acre.

**Control of light-to-moderate populations only. For control of heavier, populations, use a sequential application with a soil-applied grass herbicide, as described above.

***Control of light-to-moderate populations of ALS-susceptible weed biotypes only. For control of heavier populations of ALS-resistant weed biotypes, see Tank Mix Herbicides following in the Soybean section.

Broadleaf Weeds Suppressed by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide Alone or in a Sequential* Program in Soybean

	IMAZAMOX 120SL Alone Postemergence	Soil-applied followed by IMAZAMOX 120SL* Postemergence
	5 fl. ozs./A	4 fl. ozs./A
	Weed Size (inches)	
Bindweed, field (seedling) hedge (seedling)		
	2 to 4	2 to 4
	2 to 4	2 to 4
Buckwheat, wild	1 to 3	1 to 3
Mallow, Venice**		1 to 4

	IMAZAMOX 120SL Alone Postemergence	Soil-applied followed by IMAZAMOX 120SL* Postemergence
	5 fl. ozs./A	4 fl. ozs./A
Weed Size (inches)		
Morningglory, entireleaf**		2 to 4
ivyleaf**		2 to 4
pitted	2 to 4	2 to 4
smallflower**		2 to 4
tall**		2 to 4
Ragweed, common**		2 to 5
Sida, prickly	2 to 4	2 to 4
Sowthistle, annual	2 to 4	2 to 4
Thistle, Canada	2 to 5	2 to 5

*Soil-applied grass herbicide, such as is followed by a postemergence application of IMAZAMOX 120SL at a broadcast rate of 4 fl. ozs. per acre.

** For control, see the 5 fl. ozs. rate and Tank Mix Herbicides following in the Soybean section.

Grass Weeds Controlled by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide Alone or in a Sequential* Program in Soybean

	IMAZAMOX 120SL Alone Postemergence	Soil-applied followed by IMAZAMOX 120SL* Postemergence
	5 fl. ozs./A	4 fl. ozs./A
Weed Size (inches)		
Barley, wild	2 to 4	2 to 4
Barnyardgrass	2 to 5**	2 to 5
Corn, volunteer	2 to 8	2 to 8
Crabgrass, large		2 to 4
smooth		2 to 4

	IMAZAMOX 120SL Alone	Soil-applied followed by IMAZAMOX 120SL*
	Postemergence	Postemergence
	5 fl. ozs./A	4 fl. ozs./A
Weed Size (inches)		
Crowfoot grass		2 to 5
Cupgrass, woolly		2 to 4
Foxtail,		
giant	2 to 6	2 to 6
green	2 to 6	2 to 6
yellow	2 to 6	2 to 6
Goosegrass		2 to 5
Johnsongrass, seedling	4 to 8	4 to 8
Millet, wild proso	2 to 4**	2 to 4
Oat, wild	2 to 6	2 to 6
Panicum,		
fall	2 to 6	2 to 6
Texas		2 to 6
Sandbur, field***		2 to 5
Shattercane	2 to 8	2 to 8
Signalgrass, broadleaf	2 to 5**	2 to 5
Wheat, volunteer (non-Clearfield)	2 to 4****	2 to 4
Witchgrass		2 to 5

*Soil-applied grass herbicide is followed by a postemergence application of IMAZAMOX 120SL at a broadcast rate of 4 fl ozs per acre.

** Control of light-to-moderate populations only. For control of heavier populations, use a sequential application with a soil-applied grass herbicide, as described above.

*** Except Clearfield corn

**** For control, a dinitroaniline (DNA) herbicide must be soil-applied at a full labeled rate.

Grass Weeds and Sedges Suppressed by IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide Alone or in a Sequential* Program in Soybean

	IMAZAMOX 120SL Alone Postemergence	Soil-applied followed by IMAZAMOX 120SL* Postemergence
	5 fl. ozs./A	4 fl. ozs./A
	Weed Size (inches)	
Grass Weeds		
Crabgrass, large smooth		
	2 to 4	
	2 to 4	
Cupgrass, woolly	2 to 4	
Goosegrass	2 to 4	
Itchgrass		2 to 5
Johnsongrass, rhizome	6 to 12	6 to 12
Quackgrass		4 to 8
Red rice		2 to 5
Stinkgrass	2 to 4	
Sedges		
Nutsedge, purple yellow		
	1 to 3	1 to 3
	1 to 3	1 to 3

*Soil-applied grass herbicide is followed by a postemergence application of IMAZAMOX 120SL at a broadcast rate of 4 fl ozs/acre.

Tank Mix Herbicides

Grass Weeds

Use a soil-applied grass herbicide if heavy infestations of some grass weeds exist or if IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide does not control the species present. Refer to the other grass herbicide label for specific use directions, rates, and precautions.

Glyphosate may be tank mixed with IMAZAMOX 120SL to aid in control of certain grass weeds only in Roundup Ready® soybeans. DO NOT tank mix IMAZAMOX 120SL with Extreme® herbicide. If a selective postemergence grass herbicide (eg. **ARROW® 2EC**) is mixed with IMAZAMOX 120SL to control species that are not controlled with IMAZAMOX 120SL alone, include MSO or COC (1 to 2 gallons/100 gallons) or an HSOC at 0.5 gallon/100 gallons AND add liquid fertilizer (2.5 gallons/100 gallons) to the tank mixture.

In some cases, the activity of the grass herbicide may be reduced when mixed with IMAZAMOX 120SL. The reduction in activity may be overcome by delaying application of the postemergence grass herbicide 7 days following application of IMAZAMOX 120SL. If the postemergence grass herbicide is applied first, wait 3 days before applying IMAZAMOX 120SL. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Broadleaf Weeds

Glyphosate may be tank mixed with IMAZAMOX 120SL to aid in control of certain broadleaf weeds only in Roundup Ready soybeans.

Tank mixing IMAZAMOX 120SL and certain broadleaf herbicides (e.g. diphenylethers and bentazon) can reduce grass control; therefore, a sequential program including a soil-applied grass herbicide, is advised for optimal control.

Enhanced Control of Kochia, Palmer Amaranth, Ragweed Species, and Waterhemp.

Use a soil application of pendimethalin followed by a postemergence application of IMAZAMOX 120SL at a broadcast rate of 4 fl. ozs. to 5 fl. ozs./acre plus a diphenylether, such as fomesafen, acifluorfen, lactofen or glyphosate for enhanced control of kochia, Palmer amaranth, ragweed, and waterhemp. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

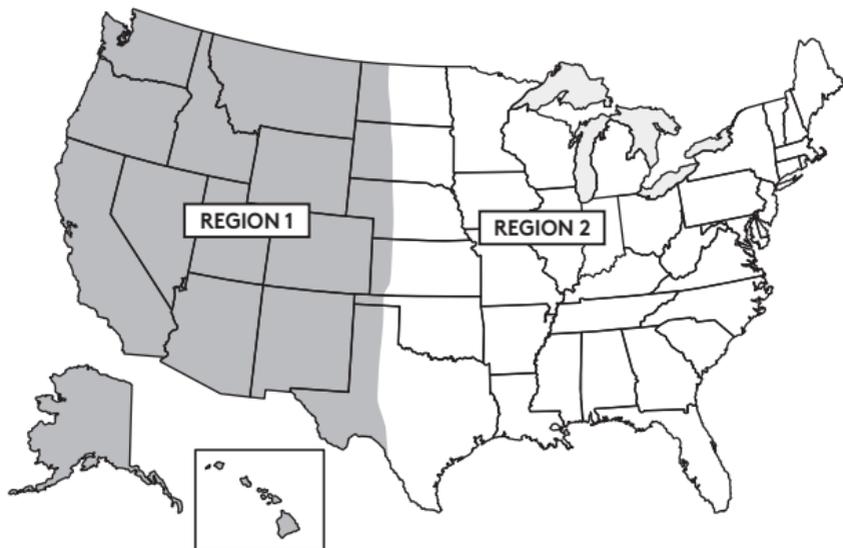
When tank mixing IMAZAMOX 120SL, apply IMAZAMOX 120SL at a broadcast rate of 5 fl. ozs./acre or 4 fl. ozs./acre when preceded by a full rate of a registered soil-applied grass herbicide.

Enhanced Control of Common Ragweed and Giant Ragweed.

Chloransulam herbicides may be tank mixed with IMAZAMOX 120SL to aid in the control of common ragweed and giant ragweed. When tank mixing chloransulam with IMAZAMOX 120SL, apply according to labeled rates. Use the higher rate when weeds approach maximum labeled size. See the chloransulam label for specific rates and precautions.

Rotational Crop Restrictions

Rotational crops may be planted after applying the specified rate of IMAZAMOX 120SL in Region 1 and Region 2, as indicated on the map.



Region 1 - States and parts of states WEST of US Highway 83 (Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and western parts of Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas)

Region 2 - States and parts of states EAST of US Highway 83 (includes the eastern parts of Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas, and the states east of these states)

Rotational Interval (months) following IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide Application

Plant-back Interval (months)	Region 1	Region 2
Anytime	Clearfield canola, Clearfield corn (field and seed), Clearfield lentil, FullPage Rice, Clearfield rice, Clearfield sunflower, Clearfield wheat, Dry beans and dry peas (except lentil), Edamame, English peas, Lima beans (succulent), Snap beans, Soybeans	Clearfield canola, Clearfield (field and seed), Clearfield lentil, FullPage Rice, Clearfield rice, Clearfield sunflower, Clearfield wheat, Dry beans and dry peas (except lentil), Edamame, English peas, Lima beans (succulent), Snap beans, Soybeans
3	Alfalfa, ^{1,4} Wheat	Alfalfa, ⁴ Wheat
4	Rye	Rye
8-1/2	Corn (seed, sweet, and popcorn)	Corn (seed, sweet, and popcorn)
9	¹ Barley, Cantaloupe, Cotton, Grain sorghum, ⁵ Lentil, Lettuce, Millet, Oat, Onion, Peanut, Pumpkin, Rice, Squash, Sunflower, Tobacco, Watermelon	¹ Barley, Broccoli, Cabbage, Cantaloupe, Carrot, Cotton, Cucumber, Grain sorghum, ⁵ Lentil, Lettuce, Millet, Oat, Onion, Peanut, Pepper, ¹ Potato, Pumpkin, Rice, Squash, Sunflower, Tobacco, Tomato, Turnip, Watermelon
18	¹ Barley, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrot, Cucumber, ⁵ Lentil, Pepper, Potato, Tomato, Turnip All other crops not listed in the Rotational Crop Restrictions	¹ Barley, Canola, Condiment mustard, Lentil, ² Sugar beet, ² Table beet All other crops not listed in the Rotational Crop Restrictions
26	Canola, Condiment mustard, ³ Sugar beet, Table beet	² Sugar beet, ² Table beet

¹Refer to the following tables for rotational intervals for planting following IMAZAMOX 120SL application.

²In Region 2, sugar beets and table beets can be planted 18 months following an application of IMAZAMOX 120SL if the soil pH is uniformly 6.2 or greater. If the soil pH is less than 6.2, the rotational interval is 26 months. Sugar beet yields can be reduced when grown in soil conditions with a pH less than 6.2. If the

soil is limed to adjust the soil pH, apply the lime at least 18 months before planting sugar beet or other rotational crops under the 18-month rotational interval.

- ³ For sugar beets grown in parts of Nebraska west of Highway 83, and Platte, Goshen, and Laramie counties in Wyoming, follow the sugar beet rotational crop restrictions for Region 2 for sprinkler-irrigated fields only. If fields are dryland, flood or furrow irrigated, follow restrictions for Region 1. A minimum of 10 inches of overhead irrigation must be applied each season to qualify for Region 2 guidelines.
- ⁴ Planting spring or winter wheat in areas receiving less than 10 inches of precipitation from the time of IMAZAMOX 120SL application up until wheat planting may result in wheat injury. The possibility of injury increases if less than normal precipitation occurs from the time of application to planting and/or within the first 2 months after IMAZAMOX 120SL application.
- ⁵ In Region 1 and Region 2, lentil may be planted 9 months following an application of IMAZAMOX 120SL if no more than 5 fl. ozs./A of IMAZAMOX 120SL has been applied and the soil pH is uniformly greater than 6.2.

Barley Rotational Interval based on pH, Moisture, and Tillage		Moldboard Plowing	
Region 1 and Region 2		NO	YES
pH and Rainfall requirements	>18 inches R+I AND pH >6.2	9 months	
	<18 inches R+I OR pH <6.2	18 months	9 months

Potato Rotational Interval based on pH and Moisture		
Region 2		
pH and Rainfall requirements	>18 inches R+I AND pH >6.2	9 months
	<18 inches R+I OR pH <6.2	18 months

Wheat Rotational Interval based on pH, Moisture, and Tillage		Moldboard Plowing	
Region 1		NO	YES
pH and Rainfall requirements	>10 inches R+I AND pH >6.2	3 months	
	<10 inches R+I OR pH <6.2	15 months	3 months

Wheat and Clearfield Wheat Rotational Interval based on pH, Moisture		
Washington and selected counties in Idaho* and Oregon**		
pH and Rainfall requirements	>16 inches R+I AND pH >6.2	3 months
	<16 inches R+I OR pH <6.2	15 months
*Selected counties in Idaho - Benewah, Bonner, Boundary, Clearwater, Idaho, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Shoshone		
**Selected counties in Oregon - All but Malheur		

When taking soil samples to determine soil pH, use a grid sampling technique, sampling to a depth of 3 to 4 inches.

R+I = Rainfall and overhead irrigation from the time of IMAZAMOX 120SL herbicide application up until time of barley, potato, or wheat planting. **Does not include furrow or flood irrigation.**

If the rainfall or pH requirements are not fully met, and barley or wheat is planted before the specified rotation interval, injury may be reduced by tillage, such as deep disking (greater than 6- inches deep) after crop harvest but before November 1.

The possibility of injury to barley or wheat planted the next season increases if less than normal precipitation occurs from the time of application to planting and/or within the first two months after IMAZAMOX 120SL application.

Furrow-irrigated and Flood-irrigated Crops

Following harvest of furrow-irrigated or flood-irrigated crops, thoroughly mix soil by plowing or deep disking to minimize the potential for herbicide carryover to the following crop.

Use of IMAZAMOX 120SL in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth of rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors, such as arid conditions, make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible.

USE PRECAUTIONS

In the event of a crop loss due to weather, dry beans, dry peas, Clearfield canola, Clearfield corn, Clearfield lentil, Clearfield sunflower, Clearfield wheat, edamame, peas (English), lima beans (succulent), snap beans, or soybeans can be replanted.

Application of products containing ALS inhibiting (HRAC Group 2) herbicides in the same year as IMAZAMOX 120SL may increase the risk of injury to sensitive rotational crops. Consult all pertinent labels for use of these products in combinations.

If arid conditions occur during the year of application, rotational crop injury may occur.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store above 32°F in original containers only. If product freezes, return to room temperature and agitate to reconstitute. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable Container (five gallons or less): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire directions for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES and LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY**.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of ADAMA. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, ADAMA makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of ADAMA is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, ADAMA disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at ADAMA's election, the replacement of product.

ARROW is a registered trademark of an ADAMA Group Company.

Roundup Ready is a registered trademark of Monsanto Technologies LLC.

Extreme is a registered trademark of BASF.

Manufactured for:

Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. (d/b/a ADAMA)

3120 Highwoods Blvd., Suite 100

Raleigh, NC 27604

Imazamox 120SL

For use on alfalfa, beans (dry), chicory, clover grown for seed, edamame, lima bean (succulent), peas (dry), pea (English), snap bean, and soybean.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

ammonium salt of imazamox: 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-5-(methoxymethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid* 12.1%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 87.9%
TOTAL: 100.0%

*Equivalent to 11.4% 2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-5-methoxymethyl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid

1 gallon contains 1.0 pound of active ingredient as the free acid.

EPA Reg. No. 66222-269 **EPA Est. No. 37429-GA-001^{PI};**
37429-GA-002^{PO}; 37429-GA-003^{SV}

Letter(s) in lot number correspond(s) to superscript in EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION / PRECAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalles. (If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

How can we help? 1-866-406-6262

Manufactured for:
Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.
(d/b/a ADAMA)
3120 Highwoods Blvd., Suite 100
Raleigh, NC 27604



HERBICIDE
ADAMA

Imazamox Group 2 Herbicide

FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF IN EYES Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF INHALED Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact PROSAR at 1-877-250-9291 for emergency medical treatment.

In case of spills, fire, leaks or accident, call INFOTRAC at 1-800-535-5053.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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Net Contents

1 gallon