

IMAZAMOX GROUP 2 HERBICIDE

Lone Wolf[®] HERBICIDE

A herbicide for postemergence control of grasses and broadleaf weeds on alfalfa, beans (dry), chicory, clover grown for nonfood and nonfeed, 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. 2749-607

EPA Est. No. 42403-TX-001 [R]; **EPA Est. No.** 42403-TX-002 [E]; **EPA Est. No.** 74023-TX-001 [P]

Letters in Lot Number indicate EPA Est.

See inside booklet for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use, and Conditions of Sale and Warranty.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer and Notice at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

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 detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, CALL CHEMTREC[®] TOLL FREE 1-800-424-9300 or 1-703-527-3887 (24 Hours per Day, 7 Days per Week).

1 gallon (3.78 liters)

NET CONTENTS

Manufactured by:

Actylis, 4 Tri Harbor Court, Port Washington, NY 11050

Job 219172

FIRST AID

If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Takeoff 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.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. FOR MEDICAL EMERGENCIES INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL CHEMTREC® TOLL FREE 1-800-424-9300 or 1-703-527-3887 (24 Hours per Day, 7 Days per Week).

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION. Harmful if absorbed through skin or inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist. 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 including barrier laminate, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, natural rubber (includes natural rubber blends and laminates) \geq 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils, or viton \geq 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:

- 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.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY:

Lone Wolf® Herbicide is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions indented to minimizing spray drift.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY: This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY:

Lone Wolf® Herbicide may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application.

A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of imazamox sodium salt from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Physical Chemical Hazards

DO NOT mix or allow coming in 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 **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** 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.

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, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves including barrier laminate, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, natural rubber (includes natural rubber blends and laminates) \geq 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils, or viton \geq 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

Ensure spray drift to nontarget species does not occur.

DO NOT apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** in any manner not specifically described in this label.

DO NOT apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** through any type of irrigation system.

When applied by either ground or air, **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** spray drift or other indirect contact may injure sensitive crops, including non-imidazolinone-resistant canola, lentil, rice, sunflower, or wheat; leafy vegetables; and sugar beet.

Spray equipment used for **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** 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 **Lone Wolf® Herbicide**.

DO NOT use **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** other than in accordance with the instructions set forth on this label. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

Product Information

Lone Wolf® Herbicide, 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 **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** by foliage and/or weed roots and rapid translocation to the growing points. After **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** 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 activity. When adequate soil moisture is present, **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** 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 application may improve weed control.

Occasionally, internode shortening and/or temporary yellowing of crop plants may occur following **Lone Wolf® Herbicide's** 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 **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** on listed crops unless otherwise specified in writing by Actylis. When organophosphate (including chlorpyrifos) or carbamate insecticides are tank mixed with **Lone Wolf® Herbicide**, temporary injury may result to the treated crop. Separate organophosphate and **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** application by at least 7 days to reduce potential for injury.

Use of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** 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 **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible.

Replanting

If replanting is necessary in a field previously treated with **Lone Wolf® Herbicide**, the field may be replanted to beans (dry), imidazolinone-resistant crops (including **Clearfield®** canola, **Clearfield** corn, **Clearfield** lentil, **Clearfield** rice, **Clearfield** and **Clearfield® Plus** sunflower, **Clearfield** and **Clearfield Plus** wheat), edamame, pea (English), peas (dry), lima bean (succulent), snap bean, or soybean. Rework the soil no deeper than 2 inches. **DO NOT** apply a second treatment of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide**. **DO NOT** apply **Pursuit® herbicide**, **Pursuit® Plus EC herbicide** or **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** if edamame or soybeans are replanted.

Weed Resistance Management

Naturally occurring biotypes¹ of some of the weeds listed on this label may not be effectively controlled by this and/or other products with the ALS/AHAS enzyme-inhibiting mode of action. Other herbicides with the ALS/AHAS enzyme-inhibiting mode of action include the sulfonylureas (e.g., **Finesse® herbicide**), imidazolinones (e.g., **Beyond® herbicide**), the triazolopyrimidine sulfoamides (e.g., **FirstRate® herbicide**), the sulfonylaminocarbonyl triazolinones, and the pyrimidyl benzoates (e.g., **Staple® XL herbicide**). If naturally occurring ALS/AHAS-resistant biotypes are present in a field, **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** and/or any other ALS/AHAS enzyme-inhibiting mode of action herbicide must be tank mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriate registered herbicide having a different mode of action to ensure control.

¹A weed biotype is a naturally occurring plant within a given species that has a slightly different, but distinct, genetic makeup from other plants.

Lone Wolf® Herbicide is very active against many broadleaf and grass weed species. For long-term weed management, use at least two herbicides with different modes of action to reduce the potential for weed resistance. Crop (and herbicide) rotation is effective in managing weed resistance where herbicides of different modes of action are used. Tillage, where practical (including in fallow production or before planting), is effective in controlling weeds to minimize resistance development.

Additionally, a burndown herbicide during fallow or before planting is effective in reducing weed resistance development.

For resistance management, **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** is a Group 2 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** 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 must be followed.

See specific crop use directions for maximum single application rate, annual maximum number of applications and amount of active ingredient.

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

Rotate the use of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** or other Group 2 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.

Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.

Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.

Users must scout before and 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 suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method including hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.

If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with **Lone Wolf® Herbicide**, discontinue use of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide**, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

Users must report lack of performance to the registrant or their representative at AgroCorrespondence@actylis.com.

Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

Lone Wolf® Herbicide has no preharvest interval (PHI) for any crop.

Mixing Instructions

Postemergence application of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** 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, including a drift control agent) is to be used with **Lone Wolf® Herbicide**, the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant is suggested. **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 needed 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

Suggested nitrogen-based fertilizers include liquid fertilizers [including 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 **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** in liquid fertilizer as a carrier unless specifically allowed for a given crop. Refer to **Crop-specific Information** section for adjuvant and/or restrictions by crop.

Additional Mixing Instructions for Dry Beans and Dry Peas [other than English Pea, Lima Bean (Succulent), Snap Bean, and Clearfield® Lentil]. **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** 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, including ammonium sulfate or liquid fertilizer (including 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 sodium bentazon herbicide to minimize crop response. For application to dry peas, ALWAYS add sodium bentazon to the spray mixture. For enhanced grass activity, add crop oil or methylated seed oil instead of surfactant. ALWAYS add sodium bentazon at the rates on the **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** labels when crop oils and/or fertilizers are used in the spray mixture.

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

Tank Mix Instructions

When applying **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** as the only herbicide:

1. Fill spray tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with clean water.
2. While agitating, add **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** 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 **Lone Wolf® Herbicide**, 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 (wetttable powder), DG (dispersible granule), DF (dry flow/able), or liquid flowable formulations not in soluble packets.
4. Add **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** 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 direction 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.

Typical tank mix partners used with **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** include;

Product Names	EPA Reg. No.	Active Ingredient(s)
Beyond herbicide	241-441	Ammonium salt of imazamox
Extreme herbicide	42750-397	Isopropyl amine salt of glyphosate imazethapyr
FirstRate herbicide	5481-676	cloransulam-methyl
Finesse herbicide	279-9576	chlorsulfuron metsulfuron
Poast herbicide	7969-58	sethoxydim
Prowl 3.3 EC herbicide	241-337	pendimethalin
Prowl H2O herbicide	241-418	pendimethalin
Pursuit herbicide	241-310	ammonium salt of imazethapyr
Pursuit Plus EC herbicide	241-331	ammonium salt of imazethapyr pendimethalin
Staple LX herbicide	352-613	sodium pyriithiobac
Ultra Blazer herbicide	70506-60	sodium acifluorfen

When **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** is used in combination with another herbicide, refer to the respective label for rates, methods of application, proper timing, weeds controlled, restrictions, and precautions. Always use in accordance with the most restrictive label restrictions and precautions. **DO NOT** exceed label rates. **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibiting such mixtures.

Application of products containing chlorimuron ethyl), metsulfuron-methyl, imazaquin, or imazethapyr the same year as **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** 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.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

To avoid injury to sensitive crops, spray equipment used for **Lone Wolf® Herbicide's** 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 advised.

To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre when applying **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** 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

Lone Wolf® Herbicide may be applied with a low-volume sprayer. When applying **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** 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 desired spray volume and pressure to ensure thorough spray coverage of weeds.

When applying **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** 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

Lone Wolf® Herbicide 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.**

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If windspeed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft or 75% or less of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the nozzle height specified by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT.
BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure specified for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturer's directions for setting up nozzles. To reduce fine droplets, nozzles must be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

- Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aurally to crops, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential increases with wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.** Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Application Information

Apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** 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 **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** 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 **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** 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. **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** 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 application. This timely cultivation will enhance residual weed control activation, especially under dry conditions.

Apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** a minimum of 1 hour before rainfall or overhead irrigation.

Crop-specific Information

Alfalfa

Apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** early postemergence when weeds are actively growing and before they exceed a height of 3 inches, unless otherwise indicated.

Delay application until the majority of the weeds are at the specified growth stage. Apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** to actively growing crop and weeds.

Use Rate

Apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** early postemergence at a broadcast rate of 4 to 6 fl. oz./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 **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** will treat 21 to 32 acres.

Seedling Alfalfa

Apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** 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 **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** before bud formation. For prostrate growing weeds (including mustards and filaree), apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** before the rosette exceeds 3 inches. When **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** is applied to seedling alfalfa, there may be a temporary reduction in growth. Alfalfa soon outgrows any effects of the herbicide.

Established Alfalfa

Apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** 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 **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** to reach target weeds.

Alfalfa Restrictions

- **DO NOT** make more than one application to alfalfa per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 fl. oz. **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** /acre (0.047 lb. imazamox ae/acre) to alfalfa per year.
- **DO NOT** make sequential applications of Pursuit® herbicide (imazethapyr) followed by **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** (or **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** followed by Pursuit) within a 60-day time frame because of increased potential for alfalfa crop response.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 0 day.

Weeds Controlled (Alfalfa)

Lone Wolf® Herbicide will control or suppress listed weeds when applied postemergence at the specified rates listed as follows.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Alfalfa

	Application Rate (fl. oz./A)		
	4 (0.031 lb. ae)	5 (0.04 lb. ae)	6 (0.047 lb. ae)
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Bedstraw		3	3
Beet, wild	3	3	3
Buckwheat, wild		3	3
Buttercup		3	3
Canola, volunteer (non-Clearfield®)	3	3	3
Cocklebur, common	3	3	3
Filaree, redstem whitestem			3 3
Flxweed	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 1	3 1
Morningglory, entireleaf ivyleaf smallflower tall		3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3
Mustard, black tumble wild	3 3 3	3 3 3	4 3 4

(continued)

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Alfalfa (cont.)

	Application Rate (fl. oz./A)		
	4 (0.031 lb. ae)	5 (0.04 lb. ae)	6 (0.047 lb. ae)
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Nettle, burning		2	2
Nettleleaf goosefoot	3	3	3
Nightshade, black	3	5	5
Eastern black hairy	3	5 4	5 5
Pennycress, field	3	3	3
Pigweed, redroot smooth spiny	3 3 3	4 4 3	5 4 3
Purslane, common			3
Radish, wild	3	3	3
Rocket, London Yellow		3 4	3 4
Shepherd 's-purse			3
Smartweed, ladythumb Pennsylvania swamp	3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3
Spurge, prostrate		3	3
Sunflower, common		3	3
Swinecress		3	3
Tansymustard, green	3	3	4
Thistle, Russian		3	3
Velvetleaf	3	4	5
Willoweed panicle		3	3

* **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** controls non-ALS-resistant kochia only.

** **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** controls common lambsquarters at 4 fl. oz (0.031 lb. ae)/A east of the Rocky Mountains.

Broadleaf Weeds Suppressed Alfalfa

	Application Rate (fl. oz./A)		
	4 (0.031 lb. ae)	5 (0.04 lb. ae)	6 (0.047 lb. ae)
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Chickweed, common	3	3	3
Dandelion			3
Dock, curly		3	3
Dodder*			3
Fiddleneck			3
Ragweed, common giant		3 3	3 3
Thistle, Canada			3
Shepherd's-purse	3	3	

*For suppression of dodder, apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** after dodder has emerged until soon after dodder attaches to alfalfa.

Grass Weeds Controlled by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Alfalfa

	Application Rate (fl. oz./A)		
	4 (0.031 lb. ae)	5 (0.04 lb. ae)	6 (0.047 lb. ae)
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Barnyardgrass		3	3
Blackgrass	3	3	3
Brome, California cheat downy japanese	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3
Canarygrass, littleseed	3	3	3

(continued)

Grass Weeds Controlled by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Alfalfa (cont.)

	Application Rate (fl. oz./A)		
	4 (0.031 lb. ae)	5 (0.04 lb. ae)	6 (0.047 lb. ae)
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
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
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 Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Alfalfa

	Application Rate (fl. oz./A)		
	4 (0.031 lb. ae)	5 (0.04 lb. ae)	6 (0.047 lb. ae)
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Grass Weeds			
Bluegrass, annual			3
Johnsongrass, rhizome			3

(continued)

Grass Weeds and Sedges Suppressed by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Alfalfa (cont.)

				Application Rate (fl. oz./A)		
				4 (0.031 lb. ae)	5 (0.04 lb. ae)	6 (0.047 lb. ae)
				Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Sedges						
Nutsedge, purple yellow						3 3
Quackgrass						3

Tank Mix Herbicides

To control weeds not listed on **Lone Wolf® Herbicide's** label, other herbicides may be tank mixed with **Lone Wolf® Herbicide**. When **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** is used in combination with another herbicide, refer to the respective label for rates, methods of application, proper timing, weeds controlled, restrictions, and precautions. Always use in accordance with the most restrictive label restrictions and precautions. **DO NOT** exceed label rates.

Chicory

DO NOT use on chicory in California.

Apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** early postemergence when weeds are actively growing and before they exceed a height of 3 inches, unless otherwise indicated. Apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** 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, including hail damage, flooding, drought, injury from other herbicides, or widely fluctuating temperatures, or crop injury may result.

LONE WOLF® HERBICIDE WHEN USED IN CHICORY MAY LEAD TO CROP INJURY, LOSS, OR DAMAGE. ACTYLIS ADVISES THAT THE USER AND/OR GROWER TEST LONE WOLF® HERBICIDE TO DETERMINE ITS SUITABILITY FOR SUCH INTENDED USE.

Do Rate

Apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** early postemergence to chicory at a broadcast rate of 4 fl. oz./acre (0.031 lb. imazamox ae/acre). At this rate, 1 gallon of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** will treat 32 acres of chicory. The use of a soil-applied grass herbicide is specified before **Lone Wolf® Herbicide's** application.

Application of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** requires the addition of a surfactant. Refer to **Mixing Instructions** section for specific surfactant types and rates.

Addition of nitrogen fertilizer, including 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 application to chicory per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz. **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** /acre (0.031 lb. imazamox ae/acre) to chicory per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 0 day.

Weeds Controlled (Chicory)**Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Chicory**

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A + surfactant
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Beet, wild	3
Flixweed	3
Jimsonweed	3
Lambsquarters, common	
Mustard, black	3
tumble	3
wild	3
Nightshade, black	3
Eastern black	3
hairy	3
Pennycress, field	3
Pigweed, redroot	3
smooth	3
spiny	3
Radish, wild	3
Shepherd 's-purse	3
Tansymustard, green	3

Grass Weeds Controlled by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Chicory

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A + surfactant
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Brome, cheat downy Japanese	3 3 3
Cereals, volunteer barley oat wheat (non- Clearfield ®)	3 3 3
Darnel, Persian	3
Foxtail, giant green yellow	3 3 3
Jointed goatgrass	3
Oat, wild	3
Shattercane	3

Grass Weeds and Sedges Suppressed by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Chicory

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A + surfactant
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Grass Weeds	
Crabgrass, large smooth	3 3
Sedges	
Nutsedge, purple yellow	3 3
Quackgrass	3

Clover Grown for Nonfood and Nonfeed

Not for use in California.

Application Instructions

Apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** early postemergence at a rate of 4 to 5 fl. oz./acre (0.031 to 0.04 lb. imazamox ae/acre) with a spray adjuvant; when clover has a minimum of 2 trifoliate 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 **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** per gallon of spray mixture.

One gallon of spray mixture will treat 1000 square feet.

Lone Wolf® Herbicide's Rate (fl. oz./A)	Lone Wolf® Herbicide's Rate (fl. oz./1000sqft)	Teaspoons* Per 1000 sq ft
4 (0.031 lb. ae)	0.09	0.5
5 (0.04 lb. ae)	0.15	0.9

*One teaspoon = 0.167 fluid ounces

Clover Grown for Nonfood and Nonfeed Restrictions

- **DO NOT** make more than one application of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5 fl. oz. **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** /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.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 0 day.

Weeds Controlled (Clover Grown for Nonfood and Nonfeed)

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Lone Wolf® 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
Flixweed	3
Jimsonweed	3

(continued)

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Clover Grown for Nonfood and Nonfeed (cont.)

	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
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
Pigweed, redroot	4
smooth	4
spiny	3
Radish, wild	3
Rocket, London	3
yellow	4

(continued)

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Clover Grown for Nonfood and Nonfeed (cont.)

	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Smartweed, ladysthumb	3
Pennsylvania swamp	3
Spurge, prostrate	3
Sunflower, common	3
Swinecress	3
Tansymustard, green	3
Thistle, Russian	3
Velvetleaf	4
Willoweed panicle	3

* **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** controls non-ALS-resistant kochia only.

Broadleaf Weeds Suppressed by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Clover Grown for Nonfood and Nonfeed

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

Grass Weeds Controlled by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Clover Grown for Nonfood and Nonfeed

	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Barnyardgrass	3
Blackgrass	3

(continued)

Grass Weeds Controlled by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Clover Grown for Nonfood and Nonfeed (cont.)

	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Brome, California cheat downy japanese	3 3 3 3
Canarygrass, little seed	3
Cereals, volunteer barley oat wheat (non-Clearfield®)	3 3 3 3
Corn, volunteer	5
Crabgrass, large	3
Darnel, Persian	3
Foxtail, giant green yellow	4 3 3
Johnsongrass, seedling	3
Jointed goatgrass	3
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 **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** early postemergence in a tank mix, as described below, when clover has a minimum of 2 trifoliolate leaves and when the majority of weeds are 1-inch to 3-inches tall. **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** application must be made before clover bloom.

Use Rate

Apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** early postemergence to clover grown for seed at a broadcast rate of 5 fl. oz./acre (0.04 lb. imazamox ae/acre).

Application of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** in clover grown for seed requires the addition of an adjuvant, nitrogen fertilizer, and **sodium 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

Specified nitrogen-based fertilizers include liquid fertilizers (including 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.

Sodium bentazon

Add **sodium bentazon** to minimize crop response. Refer to **sodium bentazon** labels for specific use instructions and limitations.

Apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** plus **sodium bentazon** tank mix a minimum of 4 hours before rainfall or overhead irrigation.

Clover Grown for Seed Restrictions

- **Lone Wolf® Herbicide's** application must be made before clover bloom.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** to clover grown for seed per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5 fl. oz. **Lone Wolf® Herbicide**/acre (0.04 lb. imazamox ae/acre) to clover grown for seed per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 0 day.
- If arid conditions occur during the year of application, rotational crop injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply to clover subjected to stress conditions, including hail damage, flooding, drought, injury from other herbicides, or widely fluctuating temperatures, or crop injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply to weeds under stress, including lack of moisture, previous herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or cold temperatures, or unsatisfactory weed control could result.

Weeds Controlled (Clover Grown for Seed)

Lone Wolf® Herbicide 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 Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Clover Grown for Seed

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 5 fl. oz. (0.04 lb. ae)/A + surfactant, COC, or HSOC + nitrogen-based fertilizer + Sodium bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Bedstraw	3
Beet, wild	3
Buttercup	3
Chickweed, common	3
Cocklebur, common	3
Flixweed	3
Jimsonweed	3
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 Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Clover Grown for Seed

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 5 fl. oz (0.04 lb. ae)/A + surfactant, COC, or HSOC + nitrogen-based fertilizer + Sodium 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 yellow	3
Smartweed, ladythumb Pennsylvania	3
Spurge, prostrate	3

* Lone Wolf® Herbicide controls non-ALS-resistant kochia only.

Grass Weeds Controlled by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Clover Grown for Seed

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 5 fl. oz (0.04 lb. ae)/A + surfactant, COC, or HSOC + nitrogen-based fertilizer + Sodium bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Blackgrass	3
Brome, cheat downy Japanese	3
Canarygrass, littleseed	3

(continued)

Grass Weeds Controlled by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Clover Grown for Seed (cont.)

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 5 fl. oz (0.04 lb. ae)/A + surfactant, COC, or HSOC + nitrogen-based fertilizer + Sodium bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Cereals, volunteer barley oat wheat (non-Clearfield®)	3 3 3
Corn, volunteer*	2 to 8
Darnel, Persian	3
Foxtail, giant green yellow	3 3 3
Jointed goatgrass	3
Oat, wild	3
Ryegrass, Italian	3
Shattercane	3

* Except imidazolinone-resistant corn

Grass Weeds and Sedges Suppressed by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Clover Grown for Seed

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 5 fl. oz. (0.04 lb. ae)/A + surfactant, COC, or HSOC + nitrogen-based fertilizer + Sodium 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 Lone Wolf® Herbicide to dry beans and dry peas in California.

Lone Wolf® Herbicide may be applied to the following dry beans and dry peas:

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

DO NOT apply Lone Wolf® Herbicide to succulent pea, snap bean, or fresh lima (except as specifically directed below).

DO NOT apply Lone Wolf® Herbicide to chickpea (garbanzo bean) or lentil.

Reduced crop growth, quality, and yield; temporary yellowing; and/or delayed maturity may result from Lone Wolf® Herbicide 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 Lone Wolf® Herbicide** if planting is delayed and chance of frost before maturity is likely. Some varieties of dry beans and dry peas are more sensitive to Lone Wolf® Herbicide than other varieties. Growers must check with the seed company regarding the safety of Lone Wolf® Herbicide to their variety.

USE Lone Wolf® Herbicide 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.

Lone Wolf® Herbicide is effective in controlling weeds in conservation tillage and conventional tillage production systems. Apply Lone Wolf® Herbicide 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 Lone Wolf® Herbicide to actively growing crop and weeds.

LONE WOLF® HERBICIDE WHEN USED ON DRY BEANS AND DRY PEAS MAY LEAD TO CROP INJURY, LOSS, OR DAMAGE. ACTYLIS ADVISES THAT THE USER AND/OR GROWER TEST LONE WOLF® HERBICIDE TO DETERMINE ITS SUITABILITY FOR SUCH INTENDED USE.

Use Rate

Apply Lone Wolf® Herbicide postemergence to dry beans and dry peas at a broadcast rate of 4 fl. oz./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

Lone Wolf® Herbicide application may be made to dry beans and dry peas with or without addition of fertilizer. Addition of nitrogen-based fertilizer, including ammonium sulfate or liquid fertilizers (including 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 **sodium bentazon herbicide** as a tank mix partner to minimize crop response.

For application to dry peas, **ALWAYS** add **sodium bentazon** to the spray mixture, regardless of additives used. For enhanced grass activity, add crop oil concentrate instead of surfactant. **Sodium bentazon** will enhance control of common lambsquarters and kochia.

Dry Beans and Dry Peas Restrictions

- **Lone Wolf® Herbicide's application must be made before dry beans and dry peas bloom.**
- **DO NOT** make more than one application of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** to dry beans and dry peas per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz. **Lone Wolf® Herbicide**/acre (0.031 lb. imazamox ae/acre) to dry beans and dry peas per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 0 day.
- In the event of a crop loss due to weather, dry beans and dry peas can be replanted. **DO NOT** make an additional application of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide**.

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

Lone Wolf® Herbicide 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 Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Dry Beans and Dry Peas [other than English Pea, Lima Bean (Succulent), Snap Bean, and Clearfield® Lentil]

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A + NIS	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A + NIS or COC + nitrogen-based fertilizer + Sodium 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

(continued)

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Dry Beans and Dry Peas [other than English Pea, Lima Bean (Succulent), Snap Bean, and Clearfield® Lentil] (cont.)

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A + NIS	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A + NIS or COC + nitrogen-based fertilizer + Sodium bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)	
Lambsquarters, common*	3	3
Mustard, black tumble wild	3	3
	3	3
	3	3
Nightshade, black Eastern black hairy	3	3
	3	3
	3	3
Pennycress; field	3	3
Pigweed, redroot smooth spiny	3	3
	3	3
	3	3
Puncturevine		3
Radish, wild	3	3
Shepherd's-purse	3	3
Tansymustard, green	3	3
Velvetleaf		3

* **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** controls common lambsquarters at 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A east of the Rocky Mountains.

Broadleaf Weeds Suppressed by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Dry Beans and Dry Peas [other than English Pea, Lima Bean (Succulent), Snap Bean, and Clearfield® Lentil]

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A + NIS	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A + NIS or COC + nitrogen-based fertilizer + Sodium bentazon
Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Buckwheat, wild		3
Chickweed, common	3	
Knotweed, prostrate		3
Kochia*		3
Lettuce, miner's		3
Morningglory, entireleaf ivyleaf smallflower tall		3 3 3 3
Purslane, common		3
Rocket, London yellow		3 3
Smartweed, ladysthumb Pennsylvania		3 3
Spurge, prostrate		3

* **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** controls non-ALS-resistant kochia only.

Grass Weeds Controlled by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Dry Beans and Dry Peas [other than English Pea, Lima Bean (Succulent), Snap Bean, and Clearfield® Lentil]

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A + NIS	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A + NIS or COC + nitrogen-based fertilizer + Sodium bentazon
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)	
Blackgrass		3
Brome, cheat	3	3
downy	3	3
Japanese	3	3
Canarygrass, littleseed		3
Cereals, volunteer barley		
oat	3	3
wheat	3	3
(non-Clearfield®)	3	3
Corn, volunteer*		2 to 8
Darnel, Persian	3	3
Foxtail, giant	3	3
green	3	3
yellow	3	3
Jointed goatgrass	3	3
Oat, wild	3	3
Ryegrass, Italian		3
Shattercane	3	3

*Except imidazolinone-resistant corn.

Grass Weeds and Sedges Suppressed by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Dry Beans and Dry Peas [other than English Pea, Lima Bean (Succulent), Snap Bean, and Clearfield® Lentil]

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A + NIS	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A + NIS or COC + nitrogen-based fertilizer + Sodium bentazon
Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Grass Weeds		
Barnyardgrass		3
Crabgrass, large	3	3
smooth	3	3
Johnsongrass, rhizome		3
Sedges		
Nutsedge, purple	3	3
yellow	3	3
Quackgrass	3	3

Edamame (Vegetable Soybean)

Not for use on edamame in California.

Lone Wolf® Herbicide's use on edamame may lead to crop injury or loss. Users or growers must evaluate **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** for crop response on the varieties being grown to determine if **Lone Wolf® Herbicide's** use is acceptable.

Use Rate

Early Postemergence Application. Apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** to edamame at the broadcast rate of 4 fl. oz./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 **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** after edamame emergence and before fourth trifoliate when weeds are less than 3-inches tall.

Nonionic surfactant containing at least 80% active ingredient must 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 **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** after edamame begins flowering.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** to edamame per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz. **Lone Wolf® Herbicide**/acre (0.031 lb. imazamox ae/acre) to edamame per year
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 0 day.
- In the event of a crop loss due to weather, edamame can be replanted. **DO NOT** make an additional application of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide**.

English Pea

Not for use on English pea in California.

For postemergence use on English pea.

Use **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** **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 an application of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** to English peas. Because crop maturity may be delayed, timing of harvest may need to be adjusted accordingly. **DO NOT** apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** if planting is delayed and a chance of frost before maturity is likely. Growers must check with the seed company regarding the safety of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** to their variety.

LONE WOLF® HERBICIDE WHEN USED ON ENGLISH PEA MAY LEAD TO CROP INJURY, LOSS, OR DAMAGE. ACTYLIS ADVISES THAT THE USER AND/OR GROWER TEST LONE WOLF® HERBICIDE TO DETERMINE ITS SUITABILITY FOR SUCH INTENDED USE.

Use Rate

Early Postemergence Application. Apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** to English pea at the broadcast rate of 3 fl. oz./acre (0.023 lb. imazamox ae/acre). Base application timing on weed size and crop growth stage. Apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** to actively growing crop and weeds.

Apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** postemergence to English peas at least 3-inches tall but before 5 nodes before flowering. The use of trifluralin before **Lone Wolf® Herbicide's** 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, including ammonium sulfate, or liquid fertilizers (including 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 **sodium bentazon herbicide** as a tank mix partner to minimize crop response. Specified nitrogen-based fertilizers include liquid fertilizers (including 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 **sodium bentazon** at the rates indicated on label when COC and/or nitrogen-based fertilizer are used in the spray mixture.

Apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** a minimum of 1 hour before rainfall or overhead irrigation.

For use in Delaware, Maryland, and New York: Lone Wolf® Herbicide MUST be applied with **sodium bentazon** 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 application of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** to English pea per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 fl. oz. **Lone Wolf® Herbicide**/acre (0.023 lb. imazamox ae/acre) to English pea per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 0 day.
- In the event of a crop loss due to weather, peas (English) can be replanted. **DO NOT** make an additional application of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide**.

Weeds Controlled (English Pea)

Lone Wolf® Herbicide will control listed weeds when applied postemergence at the specified rates listed as follows.

Weeds Controlled by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in English Peas	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 3 fl. oz. (0.023 lb. ae)/A	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 3 fl. oz. (0.023 lb. ae)/A + Sodium bentazon See specific label for rates
Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Nightshade, black	3	3
Eastern black hairy	3	3
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 **Lone Wolf® Herbicide 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 **Lone Wolf® Herbicide's** 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.

LONE WOLF® HERBICIDE WHEN USED ON LIMA BEAN (SUCCULENT) MAY LEAD TO CROP INJURY, LOSS, OR DAMAGE. ACTYLIS ADVISES THAT THE USER AND/OR GROWER TEST LONE WOLF® HERBICIDE TO DETERMINE ITS SUITABILITY FOR SUCH INTENDED USE.

Use Rate

Early Postemergence Application. Apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** to lima bean (succulent) at the broadcast rate of 4 fl. oz./acre (0.031 lb. imazamox ae/acre) tank mixed with **sodium bentazon**. When used in lima beans, **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** must be applied with **sodium bentazon** to minimize crop response.

Base application timing on weed size and crop growth stage. Apply to actively growing crop and weeds. Apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide + Sodium bentazon herbicide** postemergence to lima beans in the first to second trifoliolate leaf stage and to weeds that are less than 3-inches tall. Application before the first trifoliolate leaf stage may result in increased crop response. **DO NOT** apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide + sodium 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.

Lone Wolf® Herbicide tank mixes with any pesticide other than **sodium bentazon** are not suggested. Certain insecticide and herbicide tank mixes with **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** in lima beans have shown unacceptable crop response. Apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** a minimum of 1 hour before rainfall or overhead irrigation.

Lima Bean (Succulent) Restrictions

- **DO NOT** make more than one application of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** to lima bean (succulent) per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz. **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** /acre (0.031 lb. imazamox ae/acre) to lima bean (succulent) per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 0 day.
- In the event of a crop loss due to weather, lima beans (succulent), can be replanted. **DO NOT** make an additional application of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide**.

Weeds Controlled [Lima Bean (Succulent)]

Lone Wolf® Herbicide will control or suppress listed weeds when applied postemergence at the specified rates listed as follows.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Lima Bean (Succulent)	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A + Sodium bentazon See specific label for rates
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Bedstraw	3
Beet, wild	3
Buttercup	3
Chickweed, common	3
Jimsonweed	3
Mustard, black	3
tumble	3
wild	3
Nightshade, black	3
Eastern black	3
hairly	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 Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Lima Bean (Succulent)

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A + Sodium bentazon See specific label for rates
	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
Morningglory, entireleaf	3
ivyleaf	3
smallflower	3
tall	3
Purslane, common	3
Rocket, London	3
Smartweed, ladysthumb	3
Pennsylvania	3
Spurge, prostrate	3

* **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** controls non-ALS-resistant kochia only.

Grass Weeds Controlled by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Lima Bean (Succulent)

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A + Sodium bentazon See specific label for rates
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Barnyardgrass	3
Blackgrass	3
Brome, cheat downy japanese	3 3 3
Canarygrass, littleseed	3
Cereals, volunteer barley oat wheat (non-Clearfield®)	3 3 3
Corn, volunteer*	2 to 8
Darnel, Persian	3
Foxtail, giant green yellow	3 3 3
Jointed goatgrass	3
Oat, wild	3
Ryegrass, Italian	3
Shattercane	3

*Except imidazolinone-resistant corn.

Grass Weeds and Sedges Suppressed by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Lima Bean (Succulent)

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A + Sodium bentazon See specific label for rates
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Grass Weeds	
Crabgrass, large smooth	3 3
Johnsongrass, rhizome	3
Sedges	
Nutsedge, purple yellow	3 3
Quackgrass	3

Snap Bean

Not for use on snap bean in California.

Lone Wolf® Herbicide may be applied to snap bean. Occasionally, internode shortening and/or temporary yellowing of snap beans may occur following **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** 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 **Lone Wolf® Herbicide 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 **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** postemergence to snap bean with at least one fully expanded trifoliolate leaf and before the bloom stage. **For use in Idaho, Oregon and Washington**, apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** to snap bean at first or second trifoliolate 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 **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** to actively growing crop and weeds.

DO NOT apply Lone Wolf® Herbicide to snap bean during flowering.

LONE WOLF® HERBICIDE WHEN USED ON SNAP BEAN MAY LEAD TO CROP INJURY, LOSS, OR DAMAGE. ACTYLIS ADVISES THAT THE USER AND/OR GROWER TEST LONE WOLF® HERBICIDE TO DETERMINE ITS SUITABILITY FOR SUCH INTENDED USE.

Use Rate

Apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** to snap bean at the broadcast rate of 4 fl. oz./acre (0.031 lb. imazamox ae/acre) tank mixed with **sodium bentazon herbicide**. **When used in snap beans, Lone Wolf® Herbicide must be applied with sodium bentazon to minimize crop response.**

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.

Specified nitrogen-based fertilizers include liquid fertilizers, including 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.

Lone Wolf® Herbicide tank mixes with any pesticide other than **sodium bentazon herbicide** are not suggested. Certain insecticide and herbicide tank mixes with **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** in snap bean have shown unacceptable crop response.

Snap Bean Restrictions

- **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** application must be made before snap bean bloom.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** to snap bean per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz. **Lone Wolf® Herbicide**/acre (0.031 lb. imazamox ae/acre) to snap bean per year.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 0 day.
- In the event of a crop loss due to weather, snap beans can be replanted. **DO NOT** make an additional application of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide**.

Weeds Controlled (Snap Bean)

Lone Wolf® Herbicide 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 Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Snap Bean

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A + Sodium bentazon See specific label for rates
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Bedstraw	3
Beet, wild	3

(continued)

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Snap Bean (cont.)

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A + Sodium bentazon See specific label for rates
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Buttercup	3
Chickweed, common	3
Jimsonweed	3
Mustard, black tumble wild	3 3 3 3
Nightshade, black Eastern black hairy	3 3 3 3
Pennycress, field	3
Pigweed, redroot smooth spiny	3 3 3 3
Puncturevine	3
Radish, wild	3
Shepherd's-purse	3
Tansymustard, green	3

Broadleaf Weeds Suppressed by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Snap Bean

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A + Sodium bentazon See specific label for rates
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Buckwheat, wild	3
Chickweed, common	3
Cocklebur, common	3

(continued)

Broadleaf Weeds Suppressed by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Snap Bean (cont.)

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A + Sodium bentazon See specific label for rates
	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	
Pennsylvania	3
Spurge, prostrate	3

* **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** controls non-ALS-resistant kochia only.

Grass Weeds Controlled by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Snap Bean

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A + Sodium bentazon See specific label for rates
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Barneyardgrass	3
Blackgrass	3
Brome, cheat	3
downy	3
Japanese	3
Canarygrass, littleseed	3

(continued)

Grass Weeds Controlled by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Snap Bean (cont.)

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A + Sodium bentazon See specific label for rates
	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 imidazolinone-resistant corn

Grass Weeds and Sedges Suppressed by Lone Wolf® Herbicide in Snap Bean

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide at 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A + Sodium bentazon See specific label for rates
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)
Grass Weeds	
Crabgrass, large	3
smooth	3
Johnsongrass, rhizome	3
Sedges	
Nutsedge, purple	3
yellow	3
Quackgrass	3

Soybean

Not for use on soybean in California.

Lone Wolf® Herbicide is effective in controlling weeds in conservation tillage and conventional tillage production systems. **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** 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 **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** in weeds. Delaying **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** 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.

Lone Wolf® Herbicide 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. oz. **Lone Wolf® Herbicide**/acre (0.031 lb. imazamox ai/acre) to soybean when preceded by a full rate of a registered soil applied grass herbicide like **Prowl® 3.3 EC herbicide** or **Prowl® H₂O herbicide**.

OR

Apply 5 fl. oz. **Lone Wolf® Herbicide**/acre (0.040 lb. imazamox ae/acre) to soybean when used as only herbicide in a postemergence herbicide program.

Lone Wolf® Herbicide may be applied postemergence at a broadcast rate of 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. imazamox ae)/acre when it is preceded with a full labeled rate of a soil-applied grass herbicide including **Prowl 3.3 EC** or **Prowl H₂O**. At this rate, 1 gallon of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** will treat 32 acres of soybeans. **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** may be applied postemergence at a broadcast rate of 5 fl. oz. (0.040 lb. imazamox ae)/acre (including minimum-till and no-till). At this broadcast rate, one gallon of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** will treat 25.6 acres of soybeans.

Soybean Restrictions

- **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** application must be made before soybean bloom.
- **DO NOT** make more than one **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** application to soybean per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 5 fl. oz. **Lone Wolf® Herbicide**/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.
- Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI) = 0 day.
- In the event of a crop loss due to weather, soybeans can be replanted. **DO NOT** make an additional application of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide**.

Weeds Controlled (Soybean)

When applied as directed, **Lone Wolf® 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 Lone Wolf® Herbicide Alone or in a Sequential* Program in Soybean

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide Alone Postemergence	Prowl 3.3 EC or Prowl H2O Soil-applied followed by Lone Wolf® Herbicide* Postemergence
	5 fl. oz. (0.04 lb. ae)/A	4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A
	Maximum 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
Morningglory, entireleaf ivyleaf smallflower tall	2 to 4 2 to 4 2 to 4 2 to 4	
Mustard spp.	2 to 8	2 to 8

(continued)

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Lone Wolf® Herbicide Alone or in a Sequential* Program in Soybean (cont.)

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide Alone Postemergence	Prowl 3.3 EC or Prowl H2O Soil-applied followed by Lone Wolf® Herbicide* Postemergence
	5 fl. oz. (0.04 lb. ae)/A	4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)	
Nightshade, black	2 to 5	2 to 5
Eastern black hairy	2 to 5	2 to 5
Pigweed, Palmer amaranth***	2 to 4	2 to 4
prostrate	2 to 5	2 to 5
redroot	2 to 8	2 to 8
smooth	2 to 8	2 to 8
spiny	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***	2 to 5	
giant***	2 to 5	2 to 5
Smartweed, ladythumb	2 to 5	2 to 5
Pennsylvania	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, including **Prowl 3.3 EC** or **Prowl H₂O**, is followed by a postemergence application of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** at a broadcast rate of 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/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 biotypes only. For control of heavier populations of ALS-resistant biotypes, see **Tank Mix Herbicides** following in the **Soybean** section.

Broadleaf Weeds Suppressed by Lone Wolf® Herbicide Alone or in a Sequential* Program in Soybean

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide Alone Postemergence	Prowl 3.3 EC or Prowl H2O Soil-applied followed by Lone Wolf® Herbicide* Postemergence
	5 fl. oz. (0.04 lb. ae)/A	4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)	
Bindweed, field (seedling)	2 to 4	2 to 4
hedge (seedling)	2 to 4	2 to 4
Buckwheat, wild	1 to 3	1 to 3
Mallow, Venice**		1 to 4
Morningglory, entireleaf**		2 to 4
ivyleaf*		2 to 4
pitted		2 to 4
smallflower**	2 to 4	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, including **Prowl 3.3 EC** or **Prowl H2O**, is followed by a postemergence application of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** at a broadcast rate of 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae) per acre.

** For control, see the 5 fl. oz. (0.04 lb. ae) rate and **Tank Mix Herbicides** following in the **Soybean** section.

Grass Weeds Controlled by Lone Wolf® Herbicide Alone or in a Sequential* Program in Soybean

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide Alone Postemergence	Prowl 3.3 EC or Prowl H2O Soil-applied followed by Lone Wolf® Herbicide* Postemergence
	5 fl. oz. (0.04 lb. ae)/A	4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)	
Barley, wild	2 to 4	2 to 4
Barnyardgrass	2 to 5**	2 to 5

(continued)

Grass Weeds Controlled by Lone Wolf® Herbicide Alone or in a Sequential* Program in Soybean (continued)

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide Alone Postemergence	Prowl 3.3 EC or Prowl H2O Soil-applied followed by Lone Wolf® Herbicide* Postemergence
	5 fl. oz. (0.04 lb. ae)/A	4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)	
Corn, volunteer***	2 to 8	2 to 8
Crabgrass, large smooth		2 to 4 2 to 4
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 Texas	2 to 6	2 to 6 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, including **Prowl 3.3 EC** or **Prowl H2O**, is followed by a postemergence application of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** at a broadcast rate of 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae) 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 imidazolinone-resistant corn

**** For control, a dinitroaniline (DMA) herbicide, including **Prowl 3.3 EC** or **Prowl H2O**, must be soil-applied at a full labeled rate.

Grass Weeds and Sedges Suppressed by Lone Wolf® Herbicide Alone or in a Sequential* Program in Soybean

	Lone Wolf® Herbicide Alone Postemergence	Prowl 3.3 EC or Prowl H ₂ O Soil-applied followed by Lone Wolf® Herbicide* Postemergence
	5 fl. oz. (0.04 lb. ae)/A	4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/A
Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Grass Weeds		
Crabgrass large	2 to 4	
smooth	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	1 to 3	1 to 3
yellow	1 to 3	1 to 3

* Soil-applied grass herbicide lowed by a postemergence 4 fl. oz.(0.031 lb. ae)/ acre.

Tank Mix Herbicides

Grass Weeds

Use a soil-applied grass herbicide (including **Prowl® 3.3 EC herbicide** or **Prowl® H₂O herbicide**) if heavy infestation of some grass weeds exist or if **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** does not control the species present. Refer to the **Prowl 3.3 EC, Prowl H₂O**, or other grass herbicide label for specific use directions, rates, and precautions.

Glyphosate may be tank mixed with **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** to aid in control of certain grass weeds only in **Roundup Ready®** soybeans. **DO NOT** tank mix **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** with **Extreme® herbicide**. If a selective postemergence grass herbicide, including **Poast® herbicide**, is mixed with **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** to control species that are not controlled with **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** 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 **Lone Wolf® Herbicide**. The reduction in activity may be overcome by delaying application of the postemergence grass herbicide 7 days following application of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide**. If the postemergence grass herbicide is applied first, wait 3 days before applying **Lone Wolf® Herbicide**. Refer to the respective grass herbicide label for specific application rate, weed size, and restrictions.

Broadleaf Weeds

Glyphosate may be tank mixed with **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** to aid in control of certain broadleaf weeds only in **Roundup Ready** soybeans.

Tank mixing **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** and certain broadleaf herbicides (e.g., diphenylethers and **sodium bentazon herbicide**) can reduce grass control; therefore, a sequential program including a soil-applied grass herbicide, including **Prowl 3.3 EC** or **Prowl H₂O**, is suggested for optimal control.

Enhanced Control of Kochia, Palmer Amaranth, Ragweed Species, and Waterhemp. Use a soil application of **Prowl 3.3 EC** or **Prowl H₂O** followed by a postemergence application of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** at a broadcast rate of 4 fl. oz. to 5 fl. oz. (0.031 to 0.4 lb. ae)/acre plus a diphenylether, including **Ultra Blazer® herbicide** (acifluorfen), or glyphosate for enhanced control of kochia, Palmer amaranth, ragweed, and waterhemp. Refer to the **Prowl 3.3 EC**, **Prowl H₂O**, or **Ultra Blazer** labels for specific use directions, rates, restrictions, and precautions.

When tank mixing **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** and **Ultra Blazer**, apply **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** at a broadcast rate of 5 fl. oz. (0.04 lb. ae)/acre or 4 fl. oz. (0.031 lb. ae)/acre when preceded by a full rate of a registered soil-applied grass herbicide. See **Ultra Blazer label for use rate based on weed size**.

Enhanced Control of Common Ragweed and Giant Ragweed. **FirstRate® herbicide** may be tank mixed with **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** to aid in the control of common ragweed and giant ragweed. Use the higher rate when weeds approach maximum labeled size. See the **FirstRate** label for specific rates and precautions.

Rotational Crop Restrictions

Rotational crops may be planted after applying the specified rate of Lone Wolf® Herbicide in **Region 1** and **Region 2**, as indicated on the map.



Rotational Interval (months) following Lone Wolf® Herbicide's Application

Plant-back Interval (months)	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)				
Anytime	Clearfield® canola Clearfield corn (field and seed) Clearfield lentil Clearfield rice Clearfield and Clearfield® Plus sunflower Clearfield and Clearfield Plus wheat Dry beans and dry peas except non-Clearfield lentil Edamame English peas Lima beans (succulent) Snap beans Soybeans	Clearfield canola Clearfield corn (field and seed) Clearfield lentil Clearfield rice Clearfield and Clearfield Plus sunflower Clearfield and Clearfield Plus wheat Dry beans and dry peas except non-Clearfield lentil Edamame English peas Lima beans (succulent) Snap beans Soybeans				
3	Alfalfa ¼ Wheat (non-Clearfield)	Alfalfa ¼Wheat (non-Clearfield)				
4	Rye	Rye				
8-1/2	Corn (non-Clearfield field, and popcorn)					
9	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>¹Barley Cantaloupe Cotton Grain sorghum ³Lentil (non-Clearfield) Lettuce Millet Oat Onion</td> <td>Peanut Pumpkin Rice Squash Sunflower Tobacco Watermelon</td> </tr> </table>	¹ Barley Cantaloupe Cotton Grain sorghum ³ Lentil (non-Clearfield) Lettuce Millet Oat Onion	Peanut Pumpkin Rice Squash Sunflower Tobacco Watermelon	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>¹Barley Broccoli Cabbage Cantaloupe Carrot Cotton Cucumber Grain sorghum ⁵Lentil (non-Clearfield) Lettuce Millet Oat</td> <td>Onion Peanut Pepper ¹Potato Pumpkin Rice Squash Sunflower Tobacco Tomato Turnip Watermelon</td> </tr> </table>	¹ Barley Broccoli Cabbage Cantaloupe Carrot Cotton Cucumber Grain sorghum ⁵ Lentil (non-Clearfield) Lettuce Millet Oat	Onion Peanut Pepper ¹ Potato Pumpkin Rice Squash Sunflower Tobacco Tomato Turnip Watermelon
¹ Barley Cantaloupe Cotton Grain sorghum ³ Lentil (non-Clearfield) Lettuce Millet Oat Onion	Peanut Pumpkin Rice Squash Sunflower Tobacco Watermelon					
¹ Barley Broccoli Cabbage Cantaloupe Carrot Cotton Cucumber Grain sorghum ⁵ Lentil (non-Clearfield) Lettuce Millet Oat	Onion Peanut Pepper ¹ Potato Pumpkin Rice Squash Sunflower Tobacco Tomato Turnip Watermelon					

(continued)

Rotational Interval (months) following Lone Wolf® Herbicide's Application (continued)

Plant-back Interval (months)	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)		
18	¹ Barley Broccoli Cabbage Carrot Cucumber Lentil (non-Clearfield)	Pepper Potato Tomato Turnip	¹ Barley Canola (non-Clearfield) Condiment mustard Lentil (non-Clearfield)	² Sugar beet ² Table beet
	All other crops not listed in the Rotational Crop Restrictions		All other crops not listed in the Rotational Crop Restrictions	
26	Canola (non-Clearfield) Condiment mustard	³ Sugar beet Table beet	² Sugar beet ² Table beet	

¹Refer to the following tables for rotational intervals for planting following **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** application.

²In **Region 2**, sugar beets and table beets can be planted 18 months following an application of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** 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.

³For 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.

⁴Planting non-Clearfield spring or winter wheat in areas receiving less than 10 inches of precipitation from the time of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide's** 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 **Lone Wolf® Herbicide's** application.

⁵In **Region 1** and **Region 2**, non-Clearfield lentil may be planted 9 months following an application of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** if no more than 5 fl. oz. (0.04 lb. ae)/A of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** 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	
Non-imidazolinone 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
Non-imidazolinone Wheat Rotational Interval based on pH and 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 **Lone Wolf® Herbicide's** application up until time of barley, potato, or non-**Clearfield** wheat planting. **Does not include furrow or flood irrigation.**

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

The possibility of injury to barley or non-**Clearfield** 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 Lone Wolf® Herbicide's 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 **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth of rotational crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors, including arid conditions, make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of **Lone Wolf® Herbicide** and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible.

Storage and Disposal for rigid plastic containers (5 gal or less)

Storage and Disposal

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. Avoid freezing. Store above 40°F. If frozen, poor weed control may result. **DO NOT** store near heat or flame. In case of leak or spill, use absorbent materials to contain liquids and dispose as waste.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) 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.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

(Storage and Disposal for refillable rigid plastic containers (larger than 5 gal))

Storage and Disposal

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. Avoid freezing. Store above 40°F. If frozen, poor weed control may result. **DO NOT** store near heat or flame. In case of leak or spill, use absorbent materials to contain liquids and dispose as waste.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Offer for recycling, if available or recondition if appropriate.

Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

(Storage and Disposal for nonrefillable rigid plastic containers (larger than 5 gal))

Storage and Disposal

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. Avoid freezing. Store above 40°F. If frozen, poor weed control may result. **DO NOT** store near heat or flame. In case of leak or spill, use absorbent materials to contain liquids and dispose as waste.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) 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. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER AND NOTICE

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer 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 Actylis. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, ACTYLIS 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 Actylis is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, ACTYLIS 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 ACTYLIS'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

Uses with Other Products (Tank Mixes)

If this product is used in combination with any other product except as specifically instructed in writing by Actylis, then to the extent consistent with applicable law, Actylis shall have no liability for any loss, damage or injury arising out of its use in any such combination not so specifically specified. If used in combination as instructed by Actylis, to the extent consistent with applicable law, the liability of Actylis shall in no manner extend to any damage, loss or injury not directly caused by the inclusion of the Actylis product in such combination use, and in any event, to the extent consistent with applicable law, shall be limited to return of the amount of the purchase price of the Actylis product.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Made in China, formulated in USA & packaged in USA

IMAZAMOX GROUP 2 HERBICIDE

Lone Wolf® HERBICIDE

A herbicide for postemergence control of grasses and broadleaf weeds on alfalfa, beans (dry), chicory, clover grown for nonfood and nonfeed, 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. 2749-607

EPA Est. No. 42403-TX-001 [R]; EPA Est. No. 42403-TX-002 [E];

EPA Est. No. 74023-TX-001 [P]

Letters in Lot Number indicate EPA Est.

See inside booklet for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use, and Conditions of Sale and Warranty.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer and Notice at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

**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 detalle.

(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

Storage and Disposal

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. Avoid freezing. Store above 40°F. If frozen, poor weed control may result. **DO NOT** store near heat or flame. In case of leak or spill, use absorbent materials to contain liquids and dispose as waste.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) 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. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, CALL CHEMTREC® TOLL FREE 1-800-424-9300 or 1-703-527-3887 (24 Hours per Day, 7 Days per Week).

1 gallon (3.78 liters)

NET CONTENTS

Manufactured by: Actylis, 4 Tri Harbor Court, Port Washington, NY 11050

PEEL BACK BOOK HERE AND RESEAL AFTER OPENING

PF 219172

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

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DATE	JOB NUMBER	CUSTOMER
11-28-23	219172	Aceto
LABEL SIZE	BOOKLET SIZE	
5.0" X 4.75"	4.75" X 3.75"	
LABEL COLORS	BOOKLET OUTSIDE COLORS	BOOKLET INSIDE COLORS
 BLK	 BLK  7733	 BLK
PATTERN VARNISH: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		

Form: CS 006B - 3/29/2017

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**WE CANNOT PROCESS
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AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE**

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