IMAZETHAPYR | GROUP 2 | HERBICIDE

Predator™ HERBICIDE

For use on alfalfa, beans and peas, birdsfoot trefoil, clover, edamame, edible legumes, forage legume cover crops and perennial forage grasses, imidazolinone-resistant corn, peanut, and soybean

Active Ingredient:

ammonium salt of imazethapyr: (±)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-5-ethyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid*	22.87%
Other Ingredients:	77.13%
Total:	100.00%

*Equivalent to 21.6% (±)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-5-ethyl-3- pyridinecarboxylic acid

1 gallon contains 2.0 pounds of imazethapyr active ingredient as the acid equivalent (a.e.).

EPA Reg. No. 2749-632
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.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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

See inside for complete **First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use, Conditions of Sale and Warranty,** and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, EXPOSURE OR MEDICAL EMERGENCY 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 218833

FIRST AID	
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	· Take off contaminated clothing. · Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. · Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	· Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. · Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. · **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. · **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED:	· Move person to fresh air. · If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth to mouth if possible. · Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	· Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. · Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eye. · Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE 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 swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber (includes natural rubber blends and laminates) ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene
- Shoes plus socks

Follow 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

DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Surface Water Advisory

Predator ™ 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. Predator ™ 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 Predator ™ Herbicide is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of imazethapyr from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of Predator ™ Herbicide will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Groundwater Advisory

Predator ™ Herbicide has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of Predator ™ Herbicide in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Predator ™ Herbicide may not be mixed or loaded within 50 feet of any wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sinkholes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes or reservoirs. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas.

Proper Handling Instructions

Operations that involve mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing of Predator ™ Herbicide into or from pesticide handling or application equipment or containers within 50 feet of any well are prohibited unless conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be positioned on or moved across the pad. Such a pad shall be designed and maintained to contain any product spills or equipment leaks, container or equipment rinse or washwater, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. Surface water shall not be allowed to flow over or from the pad, which means the pad must be self-contained. The pad shall be sloped to facilitate material removal. An unroofed pad shall be of sufficient capacity to contain, at a minimum, 110% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container or application equipment on the pad. A pad that is covered by a roof of sufficient size to completely exclude precipitation from contact with the pad shall have a minimum containment capacity of 100% of the capacity of the largest pesticide container

or application equipment on the pad. Containment capacities as described above shall be maintained at all times. The above specific minimum containment capacities **DO NOT** apply to vehicles when delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

DO NOT apply Predator ™ Herbicide through any type of irrigation system.

Predator ™ Herbicide must be used in a manner which will prevent back-siphoning in wells, spills, or improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture.

Non-target Organism Advisory
Predator ™ 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 site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

Physical or Chemical Hazards
DO NOT mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reactions may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.
DO NOT apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.
Observe all cautions and limitations on this label and on the labels of products used in combination with this product. **DO NOT** use this product other than in accordance with the instructions set forth on this label. The use of this product not consistent with this label may result in injury to crops. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

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.

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AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS *(continued)*

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, made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber (includes natural rubber blends and laminates) ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene
- Shoes plus socks

Product Information

Predator ™ Herbicide is a soluble liquid herbicide to control and suppress many broadleaf and grass weeds and sedges, as listed in this label.

Predator ™ Herbicide kills weeds by root and/or foliage uptake and rapid translocation to growing points. Adequate soil moisture is important for optimum activity of Predator ™ Herbicide. When adequate soil moisture is present, Predator ™ Herbicide provides residual control of susceptible germinating weeds; activity on established weeds depends on weed species and location of its root system in the soil.

Occasionally, internode shortening and/or temporary yellowing of crop plants may occur after application of Predator ™ Herbicide. These effects occur infrequently and are temporary. Normal growth and appearance should resume within 1 to 2 weeks.

When organophosphate insecticides (including chlorpyrifos) or carbamate insecticides are tank mixed with Predator ™ Herbicide, temporary injury may result to the treated crops.

Use of Predator ™ 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 use of Predator ™ Herbicide and, therefore, rotational crop injury is always possible. Under some conditions (including heavy texture soil, high organic matter, low pH, or low rainfall), Predator ™ Herbicide may cause injury to subsequent planted crops. Vegetable crops and particularly sugar beets are sensitive to Predator ™ Herbicide's residue in the soil.

Naturally occurring biotypes* of some of the weeds listed on this label may not be effectively controlled by this and/or other products with either the ALS/AHAS enzyme inhibiting mode of action. Other herbicides with the ALS/AHAS enzyme inhibiting mode of action include the sulfonylureas (e.g., nicosulfuron, rimsulfuron + thifensulfuron-methyl, chlorimuron, thifensulfuron, primisulfuron-methyl + prosulfuron, halosulfuron-methyl + thifensulfuron, etc.), the sulfonamides (e.g., cloransulam-methyl, etc.) and the pyrimidyl benzoates (e.g., pyrithiobac-sodium, etc.). If naturally occurring ALS/AHAS resistant biotypes are present in a field, Predator ™ 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.

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

Replanting: If replanting is necessary in a field previously treated with Predator ™ Herbicide, the field may be replanted to corn (imidazolinone-resistant corn only), rice (imidazolinone-resistant rice only), lima beans, peanuts, southern peas or soybeans. Rework the soil no deeper than the treated zone. **DO NOT** apply a second treatment of Predator ™ Herbicide.

EDIBLE LEGUME VEGETABLES
Reduced crop growth, quality, yield and/or delayed maturity may result from Predator ™ Herbicide application to edible legume vegetables. Since crop maturity may be delayed, timing of harvest may need to be adjusted accordingly. **DO NOT** apply Predator ™ Herbicide if planting is delayed and chance of frost prior to maturity is likely.
Use Predator ™ Herbicide ONLY if proper agronomic practices have been utilized, including good soil fertility, proper crop rotation, disease and insect management and tillage practices that eliminate compaction and hardpans. Plant peas, lentils or lima beans at least 1/2 inch deep to reduce risk of crop injury.

DO NOT apply Predator ™ Herbicide if cold and/or wet conditions are present or predicted to occur within one week of application.
DO NOT apply Predator ™ Herbicide post-emergence after crop has begun to flower or crop injury may result. (Refer to specific legume vegetable crop for specific application timings listed).

Use Area Restriction
In New York State - Not for Sale or Use on Long Island

Weed Resistance Management

For resistance management, Predator ™ Herbicide is a Group 2 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Predator ™ 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 should be followed.

See **Crop Specific Information** 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 Predator ™ 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.

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 Predator ™ Herbicide, discontinue use of Predator ™ Herbicide, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.

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

For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact the registrant or their representative at AgroCorrespondence@actylis.com.

Replanting

A field that has been treated with Predator ™ Herbicide can be replanted to any crop that is on Predator ™ Herbicide label. See **Crop Specific Information** for more information on replanting a specific crop. Prior to replanting, soil needs to be reworked to a depth greater than the treated zone. **DO NOT** make an additional application of Predator ™ Herbicide to replanted crops.

Rotations Crops

Observe the following plant back intervals for rotational crops that are planted in fields previously treated with Predator ™ Herbicide. Crop injury can occur if these intervals are not observed. Pay attention to endnotes appearing after rotational crop table, and Additional Rotational Crop Exceptions section, following this table.

CROPS	PLANT-BACK INTERVAL (months)
Imidazolinone-resistant corn hybrids (resistant to imazethapyr) Edamame Lima Bean Peanut Peas Southern Pea Soybean	0
Snap Bean	2
Wheat (Imidazolinone-resistant and non-imidazolinone-resistant, east of Interstate I-35)	3

(continued)

CROPS	PLANT-BACK INTERVAL (months)
Alfalfa Barley (DE, IN, KY, MD, NJ, OH, PA, VA) Birdsfoot Trefoil Clover Edible beans (other than lima beans) Rye (except in ND and MN north of Hwy #210) Wheat (Imidazolinone-resistant and non-imidazolinone-resistant, West of Interstate I-35)[1]	4
Field corn (incl. grown for seed) (except in AZ, HI, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY)	8 1/2
Barley (except in DE, IN, KY, MD, NJ, ND, OH, PA, VA) Field corn (incl. grown for seed) (AZ, HI, ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY) Cotton (NC, SC, VA)[2] Tobacco	9 1/2
Barley (in ND) Cotton[3] Lettuce Oat Popcorn[4,5] Rye (in ND and MN north of Hwy #210) Safflower Sorghum Sunflower Sweet Corn[4,5] Vegetable Crops: bahiagrass, cabbage, cantaloupe, cucumber, Irish potato, onion, sweet pepper transplants, sweet potato transplants, tomato transplants, and watermelon (in AL, DE, FL, GA, IN, KY, MD, NJ, NC, PA, SC, VA)	18
Flax Potato (incl. Irish potato not grown in AL, DE, FL, GA, IN, KY, MD, NJ, NC, PA, SC, VA)	26
All other crops[6,7,8] (Including bahiagrass, cabbage, cantaloupe, cucumber, onion, sweet pepper transplants, sweet potato transplants, tomato transplants, watermelon not grown in AL, DE, FL, GA, IN, KY, MD, NJ, NC, PA, SC, VA)	40

[1] Wheat – Non-imidazolinone-resistant Wheat in ND – If rain and irrigation from time of application of Predator ™ Herbicide up to time of wheat planting is less than 10 inches **OR** if pH of soil is less than 6.2,

and if in either of these instances moldboard plowing was not used, then plant-back interval is increased to 15 months; if 10 or more inches of rain or irrigation fell between time of product application and wheat planting and if pH is greater than 6.2, or if moldboard plowing was used, then plant back interval is 4 months. Deep disking (> 6'' deep) or other ground tillage after harvest, but prior to November 1 can limit any injury that may occur to non-imidazolinone-resistant wheat (planted after a 4-month plant-back interval) if pH or precipitation requirements for a 4-month plant back are not entirely met. NOTE – if field receives abnormally low rainfall or irrigation for 2 months after Predator ™ Herbicide is used, the likelihood of injury to non-imidazolinone-resistant wheat planted within indicated plant-back interval is greater.

[2] Cotton (NC, SC, VA) – for 9 ½ month plant-back interval, cotton must be rotated into a field previously planted to peanut only; soil texture must be sandy loam or loamy sand only; Irrigation or rainfall amount of more than 16 inches must be received through October in the year that Predator ™ Herbicide was applied to peanuts – if these requirements are not met, plant back interval is 18 months

[3] Cotton – When rotating cotton into an alfalfa or clover field grown for seed only, previously treated with Predator ™ Herbicide, if field received less than 3 acre-feet (36 inches) of water, rotation interval is increased to 40 months (this increase does not apply if alfalfa or clover was grown for forage or hay)

[4] Popcorn, Sweet Corn – Be aware that undesired affects including a delay in maturity, stunting or other unwanted effects can occur to popcorn or sweet corn which are planted as rotational crops to fields where Predator ™ Herbicide has been previously applied.

[5] Popcorn, Sweet Corn in IL, IN, IA, IM, OH, TN, WI – **DO NOT** plant fresh market sweet corn varieties any sooner than 18 months after an application of Predator ™ Herbicide. Some sweet corn (not for fresh market) and popcorn varieties can be planted as rotational crops the next year after an application of Predator ™ Herbicide. Be aware that some sweet corn and popcorn varieties can undergo injury if planted less than 18 months after an application of Predator ™ Herbicide. Contact popcorn companies and sweet corn processors prior to planting and inquire about the particular varieties response as a rotational crop in fields treated with imazethapyr. See **LIMITATIONS AND WARRANTIES** section regarding limitations for popcorn and sweet corn rotational crops.

[6] After the 40-month plant back restriction, before planting crops included under 'All other crops' entry, grower must complete an acceptable field bioassay, by growing a test strip of the desired rotational crop to maturity in the treated field, and observing the crop for any injury. Make certain to encompass any variations in soil and terrain (including areas of differing pH or soil type, planting areas that are low, or are on knolls). If the test crop does not exhibit any injury, the desired rotational crop can be planted the following season.

[7] Sugar Beets – if growing sugar beets as a rotational crop, be aware that yield can be diminished if soil pH is less than 6.5. If taking measures to adjust pH, including liming, be sure to do so for sugar beets (or any other crops included under the 'All other crops' entry, with a 40- month plant back interval) no less than 12 months prior to planting the rotational crop.

[8] 40 months after an application of Predator ™ Herbicide, and before planting any crop not listed elsewhere in the **ROTATIONAL CROPS** restrictions, a successful field bioassay must be completed. The field bioassay consists of a test strip of the intended rotational crop planted across the previously treated field and grown to maturity. The test strip must include low areas and knolls, and include variations in soil including type and pH. If no crop injury is evident in the test strip, the intended rotational crop may be planted the following year.

When Predator ™ Herbicide is used per label instructions, rotational crops, planted as indicated above (or in **Additional Rotational Crop Exceptions** section) must grow normally in typical situations. However, all risks and injury to a rotational crop is always a possibility, due to unforeseen environmental and agronomic factors. Predator ™ Herbicide may cause injury to some vulnerable rotational crops (including vegetable crops, and, particularly, sugar beets) under some environmental conditions (low/limited irrigation or rainfall, low pH, soils with a high organic matter content or a heavy texture).

Applications of certain herbicides at full label rates that occur in the same year as an application of Predator ™ Herbicide can heighten the possibility of injury to vulnerable rotational crops. Take care when applying herbicides containing chlorimuron, cloransulam-methyl, flumetsulam, imazaquin or imazethapyr, and be certain to refer to product labeling suggestions for information regarding rotational crops when these products are used in combination or sequentially.

Rotational crops must be grown to maturity prior to being use for food or feed.

Additional Rotational Crop Exceptions

Rotational Crops planted after **Edible Legumes** – If the use rate of Predator ™ Herbicide is no more than 3 fl. oz./ A (0.047 lb. a.e./A), the following crops can be planted at the indicated rotational intervals:

Chickpea, Lentil, Peas	0 month
Snap bean	3 months
Barley	4 months

Imidazolinone-resistant Canola – after application of Predator ™ Herbicide to the crops on this label, imidazolinone-resistant canola can be planted the following season as a rotational crop.

Corn – Inbred Seed Lines – based on testing from seed companies, after application of Predator ™ Herbicide to the crops on this label, corn inbred seed lines can be planted the following year as a rotational crop. Contact seed companies prior to planting and inquire about directions, information, and the particular seed corn's varietal response as a rotational crop in fields treated with imazethapyr. See **LIMITATIONS AND WARRANTIES** Section regarding particular limitations regarding corn inbred seed lines rotational crops.

Mixing Instructions

Postemergence applications of Predator ™ Herbicide require the addition of an adjuvant **AND** a nitrogen fertilizer solution.

Note: DO NOT use fertilizer solutions in the State of California.

Adjuvants

When an adjuvant (or specific adjuvant product, including a drift control agent) is to be used with Predator ™ Herbicide, the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA) certified adjuvant is advised.

Crop Oil Concentrate (COC). Petroleum-based or vegetable seed-based oil concentrate may be used. Methylated seed oil (MSO) is suggested when weeds are under moisture or temperature stress. Use

methylated seed oil at 1.0% volume/volume (v/v) (1 gallon per 100 gallons of spray solution), or use crop oil concentrate at 1.25% v/v (1.25 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution). **DO NOT** include COC when applying Predator ™ Herbicide to edible legume vegetable crops.

OR

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

AND

(all states except California)

Fertilizer Solution. Acceptable nitrogen-based fertilizers including liquid fertilizers (including 28%N, 32%N, or 10-34-0) may be applied at 1.25 to 2.5 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution. Use the higher rate when weeds are under moisture or temperature stress. Instead of liquid fertilizer, spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) may be used at 12 to 15 lbs. per 100 gallons of spray solution.

NOTE: Fertilizer solution is not required in applications of Predator ™ Herbicide in use areas south of Interstate Highway 40, except in the states of New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Tank Mix Instructions

When applying Predator ™ Herbicide as the only herbicide:

1. Fill spray tank 1/2 full with clean water.
2. Use a calibrated device to measure the required amount of Predator ™ Herbicide. While agitating, add Predator ™ 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 Predator ™ Herbicide, while agitating, add components in the following order and thoroughly mix after adding each component.

1. Fill spray tank 1/2 full with clean water.
2. Add soluble packet products and thoroughly mix.
3. Add WP (wettable powder), DG (dispersible granule), DF (dry flowable), or liquid flowable formulations not in soluble packets.
4. Add Predator ™ 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 liquid fertilizer.
9. While agitating, fill the remainder of the tank with water.

When Predator ™ 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. Predator ™ Herbicide cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibiting such mixtures.

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

Cleaning Spray Equipment

To avoid injury to sensitive crops, spray equipment used for Predator ™ Herbicide's applications must be drained and thoroughly cleaned with water before being used to apply other products.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

DO NOT spray when conditions favor drift beyond the area intended for application. Conditions that contribute to drift include thermal inversion, wind speed and direction, spray nozzle/pressure combinations, spray droplet size, temperature/humidity, etc. Contact your state extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines in your area. All application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers. Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. If Predator ™ Herbicide is applied contrary to the use instructions on this label, the applicator takes responsibility for any resulting injury to crop (including crop loss or damage).

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 ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor 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.

(continued)

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT *(continued)*

Ground Boom Applications:

- User must only apply with the release 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 mph per hour at the application site.
- **DO NO**T apply during temperature inversions.

Boomless Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph 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 manufacturers specifications for setting up nozzles. Normally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles must be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

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.

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 normally 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.

Boom-less Ground Applications:
Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:
Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Spraying Instructions
DO NOT apply when wind velocity is greater than 15 mph, or when spray may be carried to sensitive crops. Predator ™ Herbicide must only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

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 suggested.

To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre when applying Predator ™ Herbicide to minimum tillage 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 manufacturer's specification). Use only flat-fan nozzle tips for postemergence applications. Avoid overlaps when spraying.

Aerial Application
Predator ™ Herbicide may be applied by air to crops listed in this label unless otherwise noted.

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated aerial equipment in 5 or more gallons of water per acre. When applied **postemergence**, the addition of NIS **AND** fertilizer solution are required for optimum weed control. Apply NIS at 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution **OR** COC at 1.25 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution **AND** a liquid fertilizer at 1.25 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution. See **Postemergence** in **Application Information** section.

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

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

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

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

Sensitive Areas

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

Applicator is responsible for any loss or damage which results from spraying Predator ™ Herbicide in a manner other than detailed in this label. In addition, applicator must follow all applicable state and local regulations and ordinances in regard to spraying.

Application Information

Predator ™ Herbicide may be applied as a preplant, preplant incorporated, preemergence, or postemergence spray. Refer to Crop Specific Information for application details and restrictions.

Preplant Incorporated

Apply Predator ™ Herbicide following land preparation and thoroughly incorporate to a depth of 1 to 2 inches. If crops are planted on beds, apply and incorporate after bed formation using PTO-driven equipment or a rolling cultivator. Maintain Predator ™ Herbicide in the surface 1 to 2 inches of the finished beds.

Application may be made up to 45 days before planting soybeans.

When Predator ™ Herbicide is soil applied to control nutsedge in peanuts, incorporate with two passes of the incorporation implement. Make the second pass at an offset angle to the first pass to minimize potential for streaking.

Preemergence (Surface)

Use Predator ™ Herbicide in all production tillage systems. It can be applied before planting (up to 45 days before planting); at planting in conventional, minimum tillage, or no-till production systems; or after planting and before crop emergence.

No-till or Minimum Tillage
Apply Predator ™ Herbicide treatments before, during, or after planting. To ensure thorough coverage, use a minimum of 20 gallons of water per acre. Use higher gallonage for fields with dense vegetation or heavy crop residue.

For maximum grass control, tank mix Predator ™ Herbicide with dimethenamide-P, pendimethalin, or pyroxasulfone. To kill existing vegetation, glyphosate or 2,4-D (early preplant; see 2,4-D label for limitations) may be tank mixed with Predator ™ Herbicide alone or in combination with dimethenamide-P, pendimethalin, or pyroxasulfone. Remove glyphosate or 2,4-D from the tank mixture if vegetation is absent at the time of application.
NOTE: Adjust planters to ensure adequate soil coverage of seed.

Soil Application
Predator ™ Herbicide provides effective weed control in conservation tillage systems designed to meet conservation compliance requirements. Predator ™ Herbicide can be applied as an early preplant, preplant incorporated, or preemergence treatment in soybeans. It can also be applied in conventional, minimum tillage, and no-till production systems. The application method of choice depends on the anticipated weed spectrum and preference of the applicator.

Adequate soil moisture is required for optimum activity. Rainfall or overhead irrigation is necessary to move Predator ™ Herbicide into the weed germination zone. The amount of rainfall or irrigation required following application depends on existing soil moisture, soil texture, and organic matter content.

Sufficient water to moisten soil to a depth of 2 inches is normally adequate. If adequate moisture is not received within 7 days after treatment, cultivation is suggested to control escaped weeds. When adequate moisture is received after dry conditions, Predator ™ Herbicide provides residual control of susceptible germinating weeds; activity on established weeds depends on weed species and location of its root system in the soil.

Predator ™ Herbicide controls weeds by uptake by weed roots and translocation to the growing points where it stops weed growth. Susceptible weeds may emerge; growth will stop; and weeds will die or are not competitive with the crop.

Soil Application with Liquid Fertilizer
Predator ™ Herbicide can be applied to the soil in liquid fertilizers, alone, or in combination with dimethenamide-P or pendimethalin to imidazolinone-resistant corn or soybean. Mixtures including trifluralin may be applied to soybean only. Follow all label details of Predator ™ Herbicide about incorporation, timing of application, special instructions, and precautions. Apply treatments in 20 or more gallons of liquid fertilizer per acre with ground equipment. Always test the compatibility of Predator ™ Herbicide with the liquid fertilizer before mixing in the spray tank.

Postemergence
Predator ™ Herbicide is effective in controlling weeds in conservation tillage as well as in conventional production systems. Apply Predator ™ Herbicide as an early postemergence treatment when crops and

weeds are actively growing and before weeds are more than 3-inches tall, unless otherwise indicated. Delay application until the majority of weeds are at the specified growth stage. Base application timing on weed size and not crop growth stage.

An adjuvant (crop oil concentrate or surfactant) and nitrogen-based fertilizer must be added to the spray solution for optimum weed control activity. See **Adjuvants** section in **Mixing Instructions** for specific instructions.

When Predator ™ Herbicide is applied postemergence, absorption will occur through both roots and foliage. Susceptible weeds stop growing and die or are not competitive with the crop.

Predator ™ Herbicide not only controls many existing broadleaf and grass weeds when applied postemergence, it also controls susceptible weeds that may emerge after application.

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

For maximum weed control, cultivate 7 to 10 days after a postemergence application of Predator ™ Herbicide. This timely cultivation will enhance residual weed control, especially under dry conditions.
Apply Predator ™ Herbicide a minimum of 1 hour before rainfall or over- head irrigation.

No-till or Minimum Tillage and Double Crop Soybeans
Predator ™ Herbicide controls existing weeds and provides residual control of most weeds when applied early postemergence in no-till or minimum tillage imidazolinone-resistant corn or soybean and double crop soybean production systems. Apply before or after emergence of the crop. Refer to postemergence application information in **Weeds Controlled (imidazolinone-resistant corn)** and **Weeds Controlled (Soybean)** tables for weeds controlled and specified weed size.

If Predator ™ Herbicide is applied before emergence of the crop, and weeds exceed the specified size, add a contact herbicide to Predator ™ Herbicide to enhance control. See instructions for **No-till or Minimum Tillage** in the **Preemergence (Surface)** section of this label.

Crop Specific Information

Alfalfa and Clover

Application Instructions
Apply Predator ™ Herbicide postemergence only at 3 to 6 fl. oz./acre (0.047 to 0.094 lb. a.e./A)to seedling or established alfalfa or clover grown for forage, hay, or seed.

- **Seedling Alfalfa or Clover.** Predator ™ Herbicide must be applied postemergence to seedling alfalfa or clover. Apply Predator ™ Herbicide when seedling alfalfa or clover is in the second trifoliate stage or larger and when the majority of weeds are 1 to 3 inches. When applied to alfalfa or clover grown for seed, apply Predator ™ Herbicide before bud formation. For low-growing weeds (including mustard), apply Predator ™

Herbicide before the rosette exceeds 3 inches. When Predator ™ Herbicide is applied to seedling alfalfa or clover, there may be a temporary reduction in growth.

- **Established Alfalfa or Clover.** Predator ™ Herbicide can be applied to established alfalfa or clover in the fall, in the spring to dormant or semi-dormant alfalfa or clover (less than 3 inches of regrowth), or between cuttings. Make any application before significant alfalfa or clover growth or regrowth (3 inches) to allow Predator ™ Herbicide to reach target weeds.

Predator ™ Herbicide is effective in controlling a broad spectrum of broadleaf and grass weeds. Alfalfa and clover are tolerant to postemergence applications of Predator ™ Herbicide after the second trifoliate leaf has expanded. Minor height reduction or slight leaf yellowing may occur soon after application.

Apply Predator ™ Herbicide as an early postemergence treatment when weeds are actively growing. Weeds are generally easier to control before they exceed 3 inches in height. Weeds under stress are less susceptible to control in cold or drought stress conditions.

If applied to alfalfa or clover under cool conditions (40°F or less), temporary stunting and yellowing of the crop may occur.

Stand Establishment
Apply Predator ™ Herbicide after the alfalfa or clover has 2 fully expanded trifoliate leaves. Weeds must not exceed the size listed in the **Weeds Controlled (Alfalfa and Clover)** tables.

Predator ™ Herbicide may be applied to summer-seeded, fall-seeded, or spring-seeded alfalfa or clover.

Inter-seeded Oats
Oats inter-seeded with alfalfa or clover will reduce soil erosion and allow alfalfa or clover to establish. Oats, however, can compete with alfalfa or clover. An application of Predator ™ Herbicide will kill or significantly reduce the growth of oats and allow alfalfa or clover to establish with minimal erosion or competition from oats. Apply Predator ™ Herbicide to oats when oats have 3 to 4 leaves.

Dormant Established Alfalfa or Clover
may be applied to dormant alfalfa or clover in the fall following the last cutting. Predator ™ Herbicide may also be applied in the spring to dormant alfalfa or clover or as alfalfa or clover breaks dormancy. Apply spring treatments before excessive alfalfa or clover growth (less than 3 inches) to reduce spray interference.

Growing Established Alfalfa or Clover
For weed control during the season, apply **Predator ™ Herbicide** following alfalfa or clover cutting. Remove hay from the field and apply Predator ™ Herbicide before excessive alfalfa or clover regrowth.

Perennial Grass Suppression
If perennial grass (including orchardgrass, fescue, brome, or timothy) is present in an alfalfa or clover stand, Predator ™ Herbicide will reduce the growth and competitive effect of the grass.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 fl. oz. of Predator ™ Herbicide (0.094 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application of Predator ™ Herbicide per acre per year.

- **DO NOT** apply more than 6 fl. oz. of Predator ™ Herbicide (0.094 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** graze or harvest alfalfa or clover for 30 days following an application Predator ™ Herbicide to alfalfa or clover.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz. of Predator ™ Herbicide (0.063 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre in North Dakota or Minnesota north of highway #210.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz. of Predator ™ Herbicide (0.063 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre to alfalfa or clover during the last year of the stand.
- If replanting is necessary in a field previously treated with Predator ™ Herbicide**, DO NOT** plant alfalfa or clover for 4 months after Predator ™ Herbicide application. Refer to Rotational Crop Restrictions section for plant-back interval of various crops.

Weeds Controlled

When applied as directed, Predator ™ Herbicide will control or reduce competition from the following weeds. Refer to **Mixing Instructions** section for additive suggestions when weeds are at the maximum specified growth stage or are under stress.

R = Reduced Competition. Weeds noted with "R" will be suppressed by application of Predator ™ Herbicide. For best results, apply before weeds exceed size indicated in the following table.

Weeds Controlled (Alfalfa and Clover)			
	Predator ™ Herbicide Rate (fl. oz./acre)		
	3 (0.047 lb. a.e./A)	**4 (0.063 lb. a.e./A)**	**6 (0.094 lb. a.e./A)**
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Broadleaf Weeds			
Artichoke, Jerusalem	R	6	8
Bedstraw, catchweed	-	3	4
Beet, wild	4	5	6
Buckwheat, wild	-	3	4
Chickweed,			
common	R	3	4
mouseear	R	3	3
Cocklebur, common	R	8	8
Cress, hoary	-	R	R
Dandelion	-	R	R(5)
Dock,			
broadleaf (seedling)	-	-	R(6)
curly (seedling)	-	-	R(6)
Dodder	-	-	R*

(continued)

Weeds Controlled (Alfalfa and Clover) *(continued)*			
	Predator ™ Herbicide Rate (fl. oz./acre)		
	3 (0.047 lb. a.e./A)	4 (0.063 lb. a.e./A)	6 (0.094 lb. a.e./A)
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Broadleaf Weeds *(continued)*			
Fiddleneck	-	-	R(4)
Filaree,			
redstem	-	R	3
whitestem	-	R	3
Fleabane, rough	-	3	3
Flixweed	R	3	4
Goosefoot, nettleleaf	R	3	4
Groundsel, common	-	-	R(3)
Henbit	-	R	3
Jimsonweed	-	3	4
Knotweed, prostrate	-	R	3
Kochia (non-ALS resistant)	R	3	3
Lambsquarters, common (1 to 2 leaves)	-	R	R(2)
Lettuce, miner's	-	3	4
Mallow,			
common	-	3	3
little	-	3	3
Marshelder	-	4	6
Morningglory,			
Entireleaf	-	R	3
Ivyleaf	-	R	3
Pitted	-	R	3
Smallflower	R	3	4
tall	-	R	3
Mustard,			
black	3	3	4
tumble	3	3	4
wild	3	3	4

(continued)

Weeds Controlled (Alfalfa and Clover) *(continued)*			
	Predator ™ Herbicide Rate (fl. oz./acre)		
	3 (0.047 lb. a.e./A)	**4 (0.063 lb. a.e./A)**	**6 (0.094 lb. a.e./A)**
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Broadleaf Weeds *(continued)*			
Nettle, burning	-	3	4
Nightshade,			
black	3	3	4
Eastern black	3	3	4
hairy	3	3	4
Oxtongue, bristly	-	-	R(3)
Pennycress, field	3	3	4
Pepperweed,			
field	3	3	4
Virginia	R	3	3
Pigweed,			
redroot	4	6	8
smooth	4	6	8
spiny	-	6	8
Radish, wild	-	R	4
Ragweed,			
common	-	2	3
giant	-	3	3
Redmaids	-	3	4
Rocket,			
London	3	4	6
yellow	R	3	4
Rockpurslane, desert	-	-	3
Shepherd's-purse	3	3	4
Smartweed,			
ladysthumb	R	3	4
Pennsylvania	R	3	4
swamp (seedling)	-	3	4

(continued)

Weeds Controlled (Alfalfa and Clover) *(continued)*			
	Predator ™ Herbicide Rate (fl. oz./acre)		
	3 (0.047 lb. a.e./A)	**4 (0.063 lb. a.e./A)**	**6 (0.094 lb. a.e./A)**
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)		
Broadleaf Weeds *(continued)*			
Spurge,			
petty	-	3	4
prostrate	-	R	3
spotted	-	R	3
Spurry, corn	-	3	3
Sunflower, common	R	4	6
Swinecress	-	3	3
Tansymustard,			
green	3	3	4
pinnate	3	3	4
Thistle, Russian	R	3	3
Velvetleaf	R	3	4
Wartcress, creeping	-	2	3
Watercress	-	3	3
Willoweed, panicle	-	3	3

* For best results in suppressing dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.), apply Predator ™ Herbicide with COC or MSO after dodder has emerged but before or soon after attachment.

Weeds Controlled (Alfalfa and Clover)		
	Predator ™ Herbicide Rate (fl. oz./acre)	
	4 (0.063 lb. a.e./A)	**6 (0.94 lb. a.e./A)**
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)	
Grass Weeds[1] and Sedges		
Barnyardgrass	R	3
Bluegrass, annual	-	R(3)
Canarygrass, littleseed	R	R(3)

(continued)

Weeds Controlled (Alfalfa and Clover) *(continued)*		
	Predator ™ Herbicide Rate (fl. oz./acre)	
	4 (0.063 lb. a.e./A)	**6 (0.94 lb. a.e./A)**
	Maximum Weed Size (inches)	
Grass Weeds[1] and Sedges *(continued)*		
Cereals, volunteer		
barley	R	R(4)
oat	R	R(4)
wheat	R	R(4)
Crabgrass,		
large	R	3
smooth	R	3
Cupgrass, woolly[2]	3	3
Foxtail,		
giant	6	6
green	3	4
yellow	3	3
Johnsongrass,		
rhizome	R	R(6 to 12)
seedling	8	8
Millet, wild proso	R	3
Nutsedge,		
purple	R	R(6)
yellow	R	R(6)
Oat, wild	R	R(4)
Quackgrass[3]	-	R(7)
Rice, red	3	4
Shattercane	8	10
Signalgrass, broadleaf	R	8

[1] Predator ™ Herbicide is active against many grass species. However, when heavy grass pressure is anticipated, use Predator ™ Herbicide in a sequential application with a registered post emergence grass herbicide including sethoxydim herbicide for optimum control.
[2] Predator ™ Herbicide controls emerged woolly cupgrass only.
[3] Quackgrass will be suppressed only when actively growing and before it exceeds 7 inches in height.

Tank Mix Herbicides
To control weeds not listed on this label, Predator ™ Herbicide may be tank mixed with other approved herbicides. When Predator ™ 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.

Birdsfoot Trefoil

Application Instructions
Apply Predator ™ Herbicide postemergence only at 4 fl. oz./acre (0.063 lb. a.e./A) to seedling or established birdsfoot trefoil grown for forage or hay. Apply Predator ™ Herbicide to birdsfoot trefoil with nonionic surfactant (NIS) and urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) or ammonium sulfate (AMS) only. **DO NOT** use crop oil concentrate (COC) or methylated seed oil (MSO) in place of NIS when applying Predator ™ Herbicide to birdsfoot trefoil.

- Seedling Birdsfoot Trefoil. Predator ™ Herbicide must be applied postemergence to seedling birdsfoot trefoil. Apply Predator ™ Herbicide when seedling birdsfoot trefoil is in the third trifoliate stage or larger and when the majority of weeds are 1 to 3 inches. For low-growing weeds (including mustard), apply Predator ™ Herbicide before the rosette exceeds 3 inches. When Predator ™ Herbicide is applied to seedling birdsfoot trefoil, there may be a temporary reduction in growth.
- Established Birdsfoot Trefoil. Predator ™ Herbicide can be applied to established birdsfoot trefoil in the fall, in the spring to dormant or semi-dormant birdsfoot trefoil (less than 3 inches of regrowth), or between cuttings. Make any application before significant birdsfoot trefoil growth or regrowth (3 inches) to allow Predator ™ Herbicide to reach target weeds.

Predator ™ Herbicide is effective in controlling a broad spectrum of broadleaf and grass weeds. Birdsfoot trefoil is tolerant to postemergence applications of Predator ™ Herbicide after the third trifoliate leaf has expanded. Height reduction or leaf yellowing may occur soon after application.

Apply Predator ™ Herbicide as an early postemergence treatment when weeds are actively growing. Weeds are normally easier to control before they exceed 3 inches in height. Weeds under stress are less susceptible to control in cold or drought stress conditions.

If applied to birdsfoot trefoil under cool conditions (40° F or less), temporary stunting and yellowing of the crop may occur.

Dormant Established Birdsfoot Trefoil
Predator ™ Herbicide may be applied to dormant birdsfoot trefoil in the fall following the last cutting. Predator ™ Herbicide may also be applied in the spring to dormant birdsfoot trefoil or as birdsfoot trefoil breaks dormancy. Apply spring treatments before excessive birdsfoot trefoil growth (less than 3 inches) to reduce spray interference.

Growing Established Birdsfoot Trefoil
For weed control during the season, apply Predator ™ Herbicide following birdsfoot trefoil cutting. Remove hay from the field and apply Predator ™ Herbicide before excessive birdsfoot trefoil regrowth.

Perennial Grass Suppression
If perennial grass (including orchardgrass, fescue, brome or timothy) is present in a birdsfoot trefoil stand, Predator ™ Herbicide will reduce the growth and competitive effect of the grass.

RESTRICTIONS:
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz. of Predator ™ Herbicide (0.063 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application of Predator ™ Herbicide per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz. of Predator ™ Herbicide (0.063 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** graze or harvest birdsfoot trefoil for 30 days following an application Predator ™ Herbicide to birdsfoot trefoil.
- Not for use in California.
- If replanting is necessary in a field previously treated with Predator ™ Herbicide, **DO NO**T plant birdsfoot trefoil for 4 months following an imazethapyr ae product. Refer to the Rotational Crop Restrictions section on this label for plant-back interval of various crops.

Weeds Controlled
Refer to list of weeds controlled at the 4 fl. oz./acre (0.063 lb. a.e./A) rate in Alfalfa and Clover in Crop Specific Information section on this label.

Field Corn (Imidazolinone-resistant hybrids only)

Application Instructions
Apply Predator ™ Herbicide only on selected imidazolinone-resistant field corn hybrids warranted by the seed company to possess resistance and/or tolerance to direct application of Predator ™ Herbicide. **DO NOT** apply Predator ™ Herbicide to corn hybrids that lack resistance and/or tolerance to imazethapyr. Contact your seed supplier, chemical dealer, or Actylis to obtain information regarding imidazolinone-resistant corn hybrids.

Actylis has not tested all hybrids in which the imidazolinone tolerance trait is claimed and cannot be responsible for factors which are beyond its control, including growing conditions, environmental conditions, grower practices and the specific genetics of each hybrid tolerant to Predator ™ Herbicide and insecticide applications.

Crops growing under stressful environmental conditions can exhibit various injury symptoms which may be more pronounced if herbicides are used. Corn plants treated with Predator ™ Herbicide may exhibit yellowing on new growth. Such effects occur infrequently and are temporary. Normal growth and appearance should resume within 1 to 2 weeks.

Apply Predator ™ Herbicide at 4 fl. oz./acre (0.063 lb. a.e./A) for all methods of application: early preplant, preplant incorporated, preemergence, and postemergence (including minimum and no-till). Preplant incorporated treatments of Predator ™ Herbicide are more consistent for grass control. At this rate, 1 gallon of Predator ™ Herbicide will treat 32 acres of imidazolinone-resistant corn. See additional state-specific instructions for **North Dakota and Minnesota (north of Highway #210)** section.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz. of Predator ™ Herbicide (0.063 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application of Predator ™ Herbicide per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz. of Predator ™ Herbicide (0.063 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** harvest corn (silage, fodder, or grain) for at least 45 days after Predator ™ Herbicide application.
- **DO NOT** graze or feed treated corn forage, silage, fodder, or grain for at least 45 days after an application of Predator ™ Herbicide.
- For use only on imidazolinone-resistant corn
- Not for use in California.
- In the event of a crop loss because of weather, imidazolinone-resistant corn hybrids can be replanted. **DO NOT** work the soil deeper than 2 inches

Weeds Controlled

When applied as directed, Predator ™ Herbicide will control or reduce competition from the following weeds. Refer to the Mixing Instructions section for suggestions of additives when weeds are at the maximum specified growth stage or are under stress.

C = Control

R = Reduced Competition. Weeds noted with "R" will be suppressed by application of Predator ™ Herbicide. For best results, apply before weeds exceed size indicated in the following table.

Maximum Leaf Stage column indicates the maximum number of leaves to spray weeds postemergence. **DO NOT** count cotyledon leaves when determining weed stage of growth.

Weeds Controlled (Imidazolinone-resistant Corn)			
	Soil Applied	**Postemergence**	
		Maximum Leaf Stage	**Size** (inches)
Broadleaf Weeds			
Alligator weed	-	4	1 to 3
Anoda, spurred	C	2	1 to 2
Artichoke, Jerusalem	-	8	6 to10
Bristly starbur	-	2	1 to 2
Buffalobur	C*	R	1 to 3
Carpetweed	C	-	-
Cocklebur, common	R	8	1 to 8
Galinsoga	C	-	-
Jimsonweed	C*	4	1 to 3
Kochia (non-ALS resistant)	C	4	1 to 3
Lambsquarters, common	C*	R	1 to 2

(continued)

Weeds Controlled (Imidazolinone-resistant Corn) *(continued)*			
	Soil Applied	Postemergence	
		Maximum Leaf Stage	Size (inches)
Broadleaf Weeds *(continued)*			
Mallow, Venice	R	-	-
Marshelder	C	4	1 to 3
Morningglory,			
entireleaf	R	2	1 to 2
ivyleaf	R	2	1 to 2
pitted	R	2	1 to 2
smallflower	C	4	1 to 3
tall	R	2	1 to 2
Mustard spp.	C	4	1 to 3
Nightshade,			
black	C	4	1 to 3
Eastern black	C	4	1 to 3
hairy	C	4	1 to 3
Pigweed,			
redroot	C	8	1 to 8
smooth	C	8	1 to 8
spiny	C	8	1 to 8
Poinsettia, wild	C	-	-
Puncturevine	C	-	-
Purslane, common	C	-	-
Pusley, Florida	C	-	-
Ragweed,			
common	R	4	1 to 3
giant	R	4	1 to 3
Sage, barnyard	-	R	1 to 3
Sida, prickly	C*	-	-
Smartweed,			
ladysthumb	C	4	1 to 3
Pennsylvania	C	4	1 to 3

(continued)

Weeds Controlled (Imidazolinone-resistant Corn) *(continued)*			
	Soil Applied	Postemergence	
		Maximum Leaf Stage	Size (inches)
Broadleaf Weeds *(continued)*			
Spurge,			
prostrate	C	4	1 to 3
spotted	C	4	1 to 3
Sunflower	C*	4	1 to 3
Velvetleaf	C*	4	1 to 3
Thistle, Canada	-	R	1 to 3
Grass Weeds and Sedges			
Barnyardgrass	R	3	1 to 3
Crabgrass,			
large	R	3	1 to 3
smooth	R	3	1 to 3
Cupgrass, woolly	-	3	1 to 3
Foxtail,			
giant	C	6	1 to 6
green	C	3	1 to 3
yellow	C	3	1 to 3
Goosegrass	R	-	-
Johnsongrass,			
rhizome	-	R	6 to 12
seedling	C	6	1 to 8
Millet, wild proso	R	R	1 to 3
Nutsedge,			
purple	R	R	1 to 3
yellow	R	R	1 to 3
Panicum,			
fall	R	-	-
Texas	R	-	-
Red rice	-	3	1 to 3
Sandbur, field	R	R	<1

(continued)

Weeds Controlled (Imidazolinone-resistant Corn) *(continued)*			
	Soil Applied	Postemergence	
		Maximum Leaf Stage	**Size** (inches)
Grass Weeds and Sedges *(continued)*			
Shattercane	R	6	1 to 8
Signalgrass, broadleaf	R	4	1 to 8
Sorghum almum	R	6	1 to 3

*When **Predator ™ Herbicide** is soil applied, these weeds are more consistently controlled by preplant incorporated treatments.

Tank Mix Herbicides

Predator ™ Herbicide is active against many broadleaf and grass weed species. However, for long-term weed management, alternate mode-of-action herbicides are suggested with Predator ™ Herbicide. The application of a soil-applied grass herbicide underlay will control grass weeds not on Predator ™ Herbicide label and enhance control of certain broadleaf weeds including common lambsquarters.

Predator ™ Herbicide controls many grass species. However, when heavy grass pressure is anticipated, a soil-applied grass herbicide underlay (including pendimethalin or dimethenamide-P) is suggested for optimum control. **DO NOT** incorporate pendimethalin; apply preemergence or early postemergence only. Predator ™ Herbicide may also be used in sequential programs with registered burndown herbicides and/or soil-applied atrazine-containing products.

When Predator ™ 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 NO**T exceed label rates. **DO NOT** mix Predator ™ Herbicide with any product containing a label prohibiting such mixtures.

North Dakota and Minnesota (north of Highway #210)

Apply Predator ™ Herbicide postemergence only to imidazolinone-resistant corn at 3 fl. oz./acre (0.047 lb. a.e./A) in North Dakota and Minnesota (north of Highway #210).

Weeds Controlled (Imidazolinone-resistant Corn)		
	Postemergence	
	Maximum Leaf Stage	**Size** (inches)
Kochia (non-ALS resistant)	4	1 to 3
Mustard spp.	4	1 to 3
Nightshade,		
black	4	1 to 3
Eastern black	4	1 to 3
hairy	4	1 to 3

(continued)

Weeds Controlled (Imidazolinone-resistant Corn) *(continued)*		
	Postemergence	
	Maximum Leaf Stage	**Size** (inches)
Pigweed, redroot	4	1 to 4
Wild oat*	3	1 to 4

* Predator ™ Herbicide will reduce competition from wild oat.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Agricultural Reserve Program Land Seeded to Forage Legume Cover Crops AND Perennial Forage Grasses

Predator ™ Herbicide is effective in controlling many annual broadleaf and grass weeds in Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and Agricultural Reserve Program (set-aside) land seeded to forage legume and grass cover crops.

Cover Crops

Legumes: Apply to forage legumes including alfalfa, Birdsfoot trefoil, clover, crown vetch, kudzu, lespedeza, lupin, milk vetch, sainfoin, trefoil, velvet bean, and vetch.

Grasses: Predator ™ Herbicide may be applied to the following grasses: big bluestem, little bluestem, switchgrass, Russian wild rye, intermediate wheatgrass, crested wheatgrass, western wheatgrass, tall wheatgrass, smooth brome, canarygrass, or orchardgrass.

Cover crops may also be planted into fields previously treated with Predator ™ Herbicide for weed control in soybeans. In this case, **DO NOT** apply Predator ™ Herbicide to the cover crop until the following spring.

Predator ™ Herbicide application may result in temporary reduction in growth of legumes. Plants overcome temporary effects and become well established because of reduced weed competition.

Predator ™ Herbicide may be applied postemergence at 4 fl. oz./acre(0.063 lb. a.e./A) to seedling legumes (with at least 3 fully expanded trifoliate leaves) or to established legumes. On established legumes, Predator ™ Herbicide may be applied in the fall or spring before weeds exceed the maximum specified size for control.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz. of Predator ™ Herbicide (0.063 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application of Predator ™ Herbicide per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz. of Predator ™ Herbicide (0.063 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** feed or graze legumes or grasses following Predator™ Herbicide application.
- **DO NOT** cut treated legumes or grasses for hay or forage.
- **DO NOT** harvest legume seed for livestock feed.
- **DO NOT** use seed from treated legumes for sprouting.
- **DO NOT** apply to seeded grasses until they have 4 leaves.

Weeds Controlled
For weeds controlled or suppressed in cover crops, refer to the Weeds Controlled (Soybean) table in Crop Specific Information.

Edamame (Vegetable Soybean)

Application Instructions
Predator ™ Herbicide use on edamame may lead to crop injury or loss. Users or growers should evaluate Predator ™ Herbicide for crop response on the varieties being grown to determine if Predator ™ Herbicide use is acceptable.

Preplant, Preemergence, or Early Postemergence.
Apply 4 fl. oz./acre of Predator ™ Herbicide (0.063 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) to actively growing crop and weeds. Base application timing on weed size and crop growth stage.
When applying Predator ™ Herbicide early postemergence, apply Predator ™ Herbicide between the first and third trifoliate stage when weeds are less than 3-inches tall.
NIS containing at least 80% active ingredient must be used at 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Use only non-ionic surfactants as a spray additive for post-emergence applications.

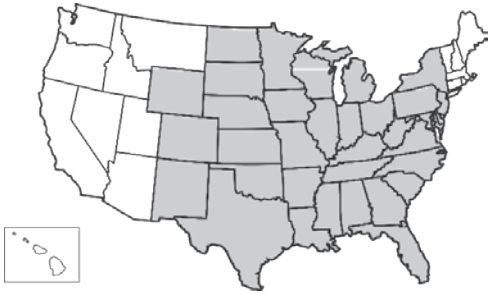
RESTRICTIONS:
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz. (0.063 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per application
- **DO NO**T make more than one application of Predator ™ Herbicide per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz. (0.063 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per year.
- If replanting is necessary in a field previously treated with Predator ™ Herbicide, the field may be replanted to edamame. Rework the soil no deeper than 2 inches. **DO NOT** apply a second treatment of Predator ™ Herbicide.
- Not for use in California.
- Rotational Crop Restrictions - Edamame may be planted any time after applying the specified rate of Predator ™ Herbicide for a labeled use.

Weeds Controlled
For weeds controlled or suppressed in edamame, refer to the Weeds Controlled (Soybean) table in Crop Specific Information.

Edible Legume Vegetables

Adzuki, Black Turtle, Chickpea (Garbanzo Bean), Cranberry, Dry Edible Peas, English Pea, Great Northern, Lentil, Lima, Navy, Pinto, Red Kidney, Small White-type Dry Beans, Southern Pea, and White Lupin

Directions for Use in states east of and including: Colorado, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming (except states east of and including: Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont). Refer to the following map for geographical use area.



Application Instructions
Reduced crop growth, quality, and yield, and/or delayed maturity may result from an application to edible legume vegetables. Because crop maturity may be delayed, timing of harvest may need to be adjusted accordingly.

Apply Predator™ 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. Plant lentils, lima beans, or peas at least 1/2-inch deep to reduce risk of crop injury.

Use only nonionic surfactants as a spray additive for postemergence applications.

Some varieties may be more sensitive to applications of Predator™ Herbicide. Verify with the seed supplier the crop tolerance of the variety to be planted. Pinto varieties UI-1 1 1 and Olathe are more sensitive to Predator™ Herbicide than other varieties.

RESTRICTIONS:
- **DO NOT** apply Predator™ Herbicide if planting is delayed and chance of frost before maturity is likely.
- **DO NOT** apply Predator™ Herbicide if cold and/or wet conditions are present or predicted to occur within one week of application.
- **DO NOT** apply Predator™ Herbicide postemergence to chickpea, lentil, lima bean, or white lupin.
- **DO NOT** apply Predator™ Herbicide postemergence before crop has at least one trifoliate leaf or peas are at least three inches in height or crop injury (reduced crop growth and/or delayed maturity) may result.

- **DO NOT** apply Predator ™ Herbicide post emergence after crop has begun to flower or crop injury may result. Refer to specific legume vegetable crop for specific application timings.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz. (0.063 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per application
- **DO NO**T make more than one application of Predator ™ Herbicide per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz. (0.063 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per year.
- **PHI:** Allow at least 30 days between application and harvest of succulent lima beans, English peas, and Southern peas. Allow at least 60 days between application and harvest of dry edible peas, lentils, chickpeas, and other dry bean or pea types listed on this label.
- **DO NOT** use crop oils, methylated seed oils, or petroleum oils.
- **DO NOT** APPLY Predator ™ HERBICIDE POST-EMERGENCE BEFORE CROP HAS AT LEAST ONE TRIFOLIATE LEAF OR PEAS ARE AT LEAST THREE INCHES IN HEIGHT OR CROP INJURY (REDUCED CROP GROWTH AND/OR DELAYED MATURITY) MAY RESULT.
- **DO NOT** APPLY Predator ™ HERBICIDE POST-EMERGENCE TO LIMA BEANS, LENTILS, WHITE LUPINS, OR CHICKPEAS.
- **DO NOT** apply to Domino variety black turtle beans.
- **DO NOT** apply Predator ™ Herbicide through any type of irrigation system.

Adzuki, Black Turtle, Cranberry, Dry Edible Peas, English Pea, Great Northern, Navy, Pinto, Red Kidney, Small White-type Dry Beans, and Southern Pea

Directions for Use in Michigan or the Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia (DelMarVa) Peninsula and North Dakota or north of Highway #210 in Minnesota.

Application Instructions

Preplant Incorporated. Apply Predator ™ Herbicide at up to 3 fl. oz./acre (0.047 lb. a.e./A) to dry beans (adzuki, black turtle, cranberry, great northern, navy, pinto, red kidney, and small white-type dry beans), dry edible peas, and English pea, or up to 4 fl. oz./acre for southern pea only, within 1 week before planting. Applied preplant incorporated, Predator ™ Herbicide may be tank mixed with a registered grass herbicide.

Preemergence. Apply Predator ™ Herbicide at up to 3 fl. oz./acre (0.047 lb. a.e./A) to dry beans, dry edible peas, and English pea, or up to 4 fl. oz./acre (0.063 lb. a.e./A) for southern pea only, immediately after, or up to 3 days after planting. Predator ™ Herbicide may be applied in a tank mix with a registered grass herbicide or applied preemergence following a preplant incorporated application of a registered grass herbicide.

Early Postemergence. Apply Predator ™ Herbicide at up to 3 fl. oz./acre (0.047 lb. a.e./A) to dry beans, dry edible peas, and English pea, or up to 4 fl. oz./acre (0.063 lb. a.e./A) for southern pea only. Apply to dry beans with at least one fully expanded trifoliate leaf. Apply to dry edible peas, English pea, and southern pea at least 3 inches in height but before 5 nodes and before flowering. Use of trifluralin before Predator ™ Herbicide application may increase the likelihood and severity of crop injury. Nonionic surfactant must be added to the spray solution. Nonionic surfactant must contain at least 80% active ingredient and be used at 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray mixture.

Tank Mix Herbicides

Sodium bentazon may be tank mixed with Predator™ Herbicide to control weeds not listed on Predator™ Herbicide label. Addition of sodium bentazon may also cause antagonism, thereby reducing control of grass weeds. Nitrogen-based fertilizer may be included as a spray additive ONLY when Predator™ Herbicide is tank mixed with sodium bentazon. Refer to the sodium bentazon label for proper application rates and restrictions. Always use in accordance with the most restrictive label restrictions and precautions.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 fl. oz./acre (0.031 lb. a.e./A) of Predator™ Herbicide to sand or loamy sand soils in Michigan or the Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia (DelMarVa) Peninsula.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 fl. oz./acre (0.031 lb. a.e./A) of Predator™ Herbicide in North Dakota or north of Highway #210 in Minnesota
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fl. oz. (0.063 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per application
- **DO NO**T make more than one application of Predator™ Herbicide per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz. fl. (0.063 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per year**.**
- **PHI:** Allow at least 30 days between application and harvest of succulent lima beans, English peas, and Southern peas. Allow at least 60 days between application and harvest of dry edible peas, lentils, chickpeas, and other dry bean or pea types listed on this label.
- **DO NOT** use crop oils, methylated seed oils, or petroleum oils.
- **DO NOT** apply to Domino variety black turtle beans.
- **DO NOT a**pply Predator™ Herbicide through any type of irrigation system.

Chickpea (Garbanzo), Lentil, Lima Bean, and White Lupin

Directions for Use in Michigan or the Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia (DelMarVa) Peninsula and North Dakota or north of Highway #210 in Minnesota.

Application Instructions

Preplant Incorporated. Apply Predator™ Herbicide at up to 3 fl. oz./acre (0.047 lb. a.e./A) within 1 week before planting. Applied preplant incorporated, Predator™ Herbicide may be tank mixed with a registered grass herbicide.

Preemergence. Apply Predator™ Herbicide at up to 3 fl. oz./acre(0.047 lb. a.e./A) immediately after or up to 3 days after planting. Predator™ Herbicide may be applied in a tank mix with a registered grass herbicide or applied preemergence following a preplant incorporated application of a registered grass herbicide.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply Predator™ Herbicide to white lupins grown on sand or loamy sand soils.
- Michigan or the Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia (DelMarVa) Peninsula **- DO NOT** apply more than 2 fl. oz./acre (0.031 lb. a.e./A) of Predator™ Herbicide to sand or loamy sand soils.
- North Dakota or north of Highway #210 in Minnesota - **DO NOT** apply more than 2 fl. oz./acre (0.031 lb. a.e./A) of Predator™ Herbicide.

- A maximum of 4 fl. oz./acre of Predator™ Herbicide (0.063 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) may be applied per year to southern pea only in this region.
- A maximum of 3 fl. oz./acre of Predator™ Herbicide (0.047 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) may be applied per year to other peas and beans in this region.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz. (0.063 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per application
- **DO NOT** make more than one application of Predator™ Herbicide per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz. (0.063 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per year.
- **PHI:** Allow at least 30 days between application and harvest of chickpea (Arizona and California), English peas, snap beans, Southern peas and succulent lima beans. Allow at least 60 days between application and harvest of dry edible peas, lentils, chickpeas, red kidney bean and other dry bean or pea types listed on this label.
- **DO NOT** APPLY Predator™ HERBICIDE POST-EMERGENCE TO LIMA BEANS, LENTILS, WHITE LUPINS, OR CHICKPEAS.
- **DO NOT** apply Predator™ Herbicide through any type of irrigation system.

Weeds Controlled

Predator™ Herbicide applied at 2 fl. oz./acre (0.0.031 lb. a.e./A) preplant incorporated or preemergence will control:

Mustard, wild
Nightshade, black*
Nightshade, Eastern black*
* Suppression only

Predator™ Herbicide applied at 3 fl. oz./acre (0.047 lb. a.e./A) preplant incorporated or preemergence will control:

Mustard, wild
Nightshade, black
Nightshade, Eastern black
Nightshade, hairy
Pigweed, redroot

Postemergence applications of 3 fl. oz./acre(0.047 lb. a.e./A) must be made to weeds less than 2-inches tall for best results.

When applied as directed at 4 fl. oz./acre (0.063 lb. a.e./A) in southern peas ONLY, Predator™ Herbicide will control or reduce competition from weeds in the following tables.

NOTE: C = Control
R = Reduced Competition

Maximum Leaf Stage column indicates the **maximum** number of leaves to spray weeds post emergence.

DO NOT count cotyledon leaves when determining weed stage of growth.

When soil applied to grasses, more consistent control can be obtained from preplant incorporated treatments.

Weeds Controlled (4 fl. oz./acre (0.063 lb. a.e./A) in Southern Pea ONLY)			
	Soil Applied	Postemergence	
		Maximum Leaf Stage	Size (inches)
Broadleaf Weeds			
Anoda, spurred	C	2	1 to 2
Artichoke, Jerusalem	-	8	6 to 10
Bristly starbur	-	2	1 to 2
Buffalobur	C*	-	-
Carpetweed	C	-	-
Cocklebur, common	C*	8	1 to 8
Galinsoga	C	-	-
Jimsonweed	C**	4	1 to 3
Kochia (non-ALS resistant)	C	4	1 to 3
Lambsquarters, common	C**	R	1 to 2
Mallow, Venice	R	-	-
Morningglory,			
entireleaf	R	2	1 to 2
ivyleaf	R	2	1 to 2
pitted	R	2	1 to 2
smallflower	C	4	1 to 3
tall	R	2	1 to 2
Mustard spp.	C	4	1 to 3
Nightshade,			
black	C	4	1 to 3
Eastern black	C	4	1 to 3
hairy	C	4	1 to 3
Pigweed,			
redroot	C	4	1 to 4
smooth	C	4	1 to 4
spiny	C	4	1 to 4
Poinsettia, wild	C	-	-
Puncturevine	C	-	-
Purslane, common	C	-	-
Pusley, Florida	C	-	-

(continued)

Weeds Controlled (4 fl. oz./acre (0.063 lb. a.e./A) **in Southern Pea ONLY)** *(continued)*			
	Soil Applied	**Postemergence**	
		Maximum Leaf Stage	**Size** (inches)
Broadleaf Weeds *(continued)*			
Ragweed,			
common	R	4	1 to 3
giant	R	4	1 to 3
Sage, barnyard	-	R	1 to 3
Sida, prickly	C**	-	-
Smartweed,			
ladysthumb	C	4	1 to 3
Pennsylvania	C	4	1 to 3
Spurge,			
prostrate	C	4	1 to 3
spotted	C	4	1 to 3
Sunflower, common	C**	4	1 to 3
Thistle, Canada	-	R	1 to 3
Velvetleaf	C**	4	1 to 3
Grass Weeds and Sedges			
Barnyardgrass	R	3	1 to 3
Crabgrass,			
large	R	3	1 to 3
smooth	R	3	1 to 3
Cupgrass, woolly[†]	-	3[†]	1 to 3
Foxtail,			
giant	C	6	1 to 6
green	C	3	1 to 3
robust purple	C	3	1 to 3
robust white	C	3	1 to 3
yellow	C	3	1 to 3
Goosegrass	R	-	-
Johnsongrass,			
rhizome	-	R	1 to 8
seedling	C	6	1 to 8

(continued)

Weeds Controlled (4 fl. oz./acre (0.063 lb. a.e./A) **in Southern Pea ONLY)** *(continued)*			
	Soil Applied	**Postemergence**	
		Maximum Leaf Stage	**Size** (inches)
Grass Weeds and Sedges *(continued)*			
Nutsedge,			
purple	R	R	1 to 3
yellow	R	R	-
Panicum,			
fall	R	-	-
Texas	R	-	-
Red rice	-	3	1 to 3
Shattercane	R	6	1 to 8
Signalgrass, broadleaf	R	4	1 to 8

*Use soil applications for light-to-moderate infestations only. Must be preplant incorporated for best results.
** When soil applied, common lambsquarters, jimsonweed, prickly sida, velvetleaf and common sunflower are more consistently controlled by preplant incorporated treatments.
† Predator ™ Herbicide controls emerged woolly cupgrass only.

Chickpea, Dry Edible Peas, Lentil, Lima Bean, and Succulent Peas

Use Directions in Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington

Application Instructions
Preplant for No-till and Minimum Tillage Systems Only. Apply Predator ™ Herbicide at 3 fl. oz./acre (0.047 lb. a.e./A) within 30 days before planting. If incorporated, in no-till and minimum tillage systems, Predator ™ Herbicide may be applied in the fall before spring planting. Rainfall is required for incorporation and activation. Unpredictable weed control can be expected because factors including length of time between application and planting as well as uncontrollable weather factors will determine herbicide activity and longevity. Apply Predator ™ Herbicide in the fall when soil temperature at the 4-inch depth is less than 55° F and before the ground is frozen.
Preplant Incorporated. Apply Predator™ Herbicide at 3 fl. oz./acre (0.047 lb. a.e./A) within 1 week before planting.
Preemergence. Apply Predator ™ Herbicide at 3 fl. oz./acre (0.047 lb. a.e./A) after planting but before crop emergence.
Postemergence (dry edible peas ONLY). Apply Predator ™ Herbicide at 2 fl. oz./acre (0.031 lb. a.e./A) . Nonionic surfactant must be added to the spray solution. Nonionic surfactant must contain at least 80% active ingredient and be used at 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray mixture. **DO NOT** apply Predator ™ Herbicide postemergence before crop has at least one trifoliate leaf, or peas are at least three inches in height, or crop injury (reduced crop growth and/or delayed maturity) may result.

Sodium bentazon may be tank mixed with Predator™ Herbicide to control weeds not listed on the product label. Addition of sodium bentazon may also cause antagonism, thereby reducing control of grass weeds. Nitrogen-based fertilizer may be included as a spray additive ONLY when Predator™ Herbicide is tank mixed with sodium bentazon**.** Use liquid fertilizer at 1.25 to 2.5 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution or AMS at 12 to 15 lbs./100 gallons of spray solution.

RESTRICTIONS:

- A maximum of 3 fl. oz./acre of Predator™ Herbicide (0.047 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) may be applied per year to other peas and beans in this region.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz. (0.063 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per application
- **DO NO**T make more than one application of Predator™ Herbicide per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz. (0.063 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** incorporate deeper than 3 inches.
- **PHI:** Allow at least 30 days between application and harvest of succulent lima bean and succulent peas. Allow at least 60 days between application and harvest of dry edible peas, lentils, chickpeas, and other dry bean or pea types listed on this label.
- **DO NOT** APPLY Predator™ HERBICIDE POST-EMERGENCE TO LIMA BEANS, LENTILS, OR CHICKPEAS

Weeds Controlled

NOTE: C = Control

Weeds Controlled (3 fl. oz./acre) (0.047 lb. a.e./A)		
	Preplant Incorporated	**Preemergence**
Buckwheat, wild	C	C
Kochia (non-ALS resistant)	C	C
Lambsquarters, common	C	-
Mustard, wild	C	C
Nightshade,		
black	C	C
Eastern black	C	C
hairy	C	C
Pigweed, redroot	C	C
Shepherd's-purse	C	C
Thistle, Russian	C	C

Predator™ Herbicide applied postemergence at 2 fl. oz./acre (0.031 lb. a.e./A) will control:

Wild mustard
Black nightshade*
Eastern black nightshade*
Hairy nightshade*
* Suppression only

Chickpea

Directions for Use in Arizona and California

Application Instructions

Preplant Incorporated. Apply Predator ™ Herbicide at up to 3 fl. oz./acre (0.047 lb. a.e./A) within 1 week before planting. Applied preplant incorporated, Predator ™ Herbicide may be tank mixed with a registered grass herbicide.

Preemergence. Apply Predator ™ Herbicide at up to 3 fl. oz./acre (0.047 lb. a.e./A) immediately after or up to 3 days after planting. Predator ™ Herbicide may be applied in a tank mix with a registered grass herbicide or applied preemergence following a preplant incorporated application of a registered grass herbicide.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 oz. (0.047 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per application
- **DO NO**T make more than one application of Predator ™ Herbicide per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 oz. (0.047 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per year.
- **PHI:** Allow at least 30 days between application and harvest of succulent chickpeas. Allow at least 60 days between application and harvest of dry chickpeas.

Weeds Controlled

NOTE: C = Control

Weeds Controlled		
	Preplant Incorporated	**Preemergence**
Buckwheat, wild	C	C
Kochia (non-ALS resistant)	C	C
Lambsquarters, common	C	-
Mustard, wild	C	C
Nightshade,		
black	C	C
Eastern black	C	C
hairy	C	C
Pigweed, redroot	C	C
Shepherd's-purse	C	C
Thistle, Russian	C	C

Red Kidney Bean

Directions for Use in California

Application Instructions

Postemergence. Apply Predator™ Herbicide at 3 fl. oz./acre (0.047 lb. a.e./A) . Nonionic surfactant must be added to the spray solution. Nonionic surfactant must contain at least 80% active ingredient and be used at 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray mixture.

Apply Predator ™ Herbicide when weeds are actively growing and red kidney beans have at least 1 fully expanded trifoliate leaf.

For maximum weed control, cultivate 7 to 10 days after a post emergence Predator™ Herbicide application to enhance residual weed control, especially under dry conditions.

RESTRICTIONS:

- A maximum of 3 fl. oz./acre of Predator™ Herbicide (0.047 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) may be applied per year to other peas and beans in this region.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 oz. (0.047 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per application
- **DO NO**T make more than one application of Predator™ Herbicide per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 oz. (0.047 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per year.
- **PHI:** Allow at least 60 days between application and harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply by aerial application.
- **DO NOT** apply Predator ™ Herbicide postemergence before crop has at least one true leaf or crop injury (reduced crop growth and/or delayed maturity) may result.
- **DO NOT** apply Predator ™ Herbicide postemergence when the crop and weeds have been subjected to stress conditions including temperature or moisture extremes.

Weeds Controlled

When applied as directed, Predator ™ Herbicide will control or reduce competition from weeds in the following table. Refer to the **Mixing Instructions** section for suggestions of additives when weeds are at the maximum specified growth stage or are under stress.

Maximum Leaf Stage column indicates the **maximum** number of leaves to spray weeds post emergence.

Weeds Controlled		
	Postemergence	
	Maximum Leaf Stage	**Size** (inches)
Kochia (non-ALS resistant)	4	1 to 3
Mustard, wild	4	1 to 3

(continued)

Weeds Controlled *(continued)*		
	Postemergence	
	Maximum Leaf Stage	**Size** (inches)
Nightshade,		
black	4	1 to 3
Eastern black	4	1 to 3
hairy	4	1 to 2
Pigweed, redroot	4	1 to 3

Snap Bean

Directions for Use in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Wisconsin

Application Instructions
Preplant Incorporated. Apply Predator ™ Herbicide at 1.5 fl. oz./acre (0.023 lb. a.e./A) within 1 week of planting. Applied preplant incorporated, Predator ™ Herbicide may be tank mixed with a registered grass herbicide.

Preemergence. Apply Predator ™ Herbicide at 1.5 fl. oz./acre i(0.023 lb. a.e./A) immediately after or up to 1 day after planting. Predator ™ Herbicide may be applied in a tank mix with a registered grass herbicide or applied preemergence after a preplant incorporated application of a registered grass herbicide.

RESTRICTIONS:
- **DO NOT** apply Predator ™ Herbicide after July 31 (June 20 in New Jersey).
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 oz. (0.023 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per application
- **DO NO**T make more than one application of Predator ™ Herbicide per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 oz. (0.023 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per year.
- **PHI:** Allow at least 30 days between application and harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply by aerial application.

Weeds Suppressed
Predator ™ Herbicide applied at 1.5 fl. oz./acre (0.023 lb. a.e./A) preplant incorporated or preemergence will suppress or reduce competition of the following weeds:

Common purslane
Eastern black nightshade
Redroot pigweed
Wild mustard

Directions for Use in Arkansas, Missouri, New Mexico (counties of Curry and Roosevelt only), North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Texas (counties of Bailey, Castro, Lamb, and Parmer only)

Application Instructions
Postemergence. Apply Predator ™ Herbicide at 1.5 fl. oz./acre (0.023 lb. a.e./A) in a tank mix combination with sodium bentazon; refer to the sodium bentazon label for application rates and restrictions. Nonionic surfactant must be added to the spray solution. Nonionic surfactant must contain at least 80% active ingredient and be used at 2 pints per 100 gallons of spray mixture.

RESTRICTIONS:
- **DO NOT** apply Predator ™ Herbicide after July 31.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 oz. (0.023 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per application
- **DO NO**T make more than one application of Predator ™ Herbicide per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.5 oz. (0.023 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per year.
- **PHI:** Allow at least 30 days between application and harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply by aerial application.
- **DO NOT** apply Predator ™ Herbicide postemergence before crop has at least one true leaf or crop injury (reduced crop growth and/or delayed maturity) may result.

Weeds Suppressed
Predator ™ Herbicide applied postemergence at 1.5 fl. oz./acre (0.023 lb. a.e./A) will suppress or reduce competition of the following weeds:

Eastern black nightshade
Redroot pigweed

Peanut

Application Instructions
Apply Predator ™ Herbicide at 4 fl. oz./acre (0.063 lb. a.e./A) for all methods of application except sequential (see instructions following): preplant incorporated, preemergence, ground-cracking, and Postmergence. At this rate, 1 gallon of Predator ™ Herbicide will treat 32 acres of peanuts.

Predator ™ Herbicide may also be applied in sequential application. Apply 2 fl. oz./acre (0.031 lb. a.e./A) in a soil application (preplant incorporated or preemergence) followed by 2 fl. oz./acre (0.031 lb. a.e./A) applied at ground crack or post emergence.

Chlorimuron herbicide may be applied post emergence to peanuts following Predator ™ Herbicide application. Refer to the chlorimuron label for specific use details.

RESTRICTIONS:
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz. (0.063 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per application
- **DO NO**T make more than one application of Predator ™ Herbicide per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz. (0.063 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per year.

- **DO NOT** graze or feed treated peanut forage, vines, hay, or straw to livestock.
- **DO NOT** harvest peanuts for at least 85 days after application of Predator™ Herbicide.
- In the event of a crop loss because of weather, peanuts can be replanted. **DO NOT** work the soil deeper than 2 inches.
- In Arizona, for use only in Yuma and La Paz counties.
- Not for use in California.

Weeds Controlled
When applied as directed, Predator™ Herbicide will control or reduce competition from the following listed weeds. Refer to **Mixing Instructions** section for suggestions of additives when weeds are at the maximum specified growth stage or are under stress.

NOTE: C = Control
R = Reduced Competition

Maximum Leaf Stage column indicates the **maximum** number of leaves to spray weeds post emergence. **DO NOT** count cotyledon leaves when determining weed stage of growth.

At-crack Application refers to the time when soil cracks because of the emerging peanut seedling, which usually occurs from 10 to 14 days after planting. At this time weeds have normally not germinated or are in the seedling stage. If weeds have more than 2 true leaves, refer to the **Postemergence** weed control column for weeds controlled.

In west Texas and New Mexico, wait until late cracking (most of the peanuts have emerged) before applying Predator™ Herbicide.

Predator™ Herbicide is active against many broadleaf and grass weeds. However, when heavy grass or common lambsquarters pressure is anticipated, use Predator™ Herbicide in combination with a registered soil-applied grass herbicide.

When Predator™ Herbicide is soil applied to grasses, more consistent control can be obtained from preplant incorporated treatments.

When Predator™ Herbicide is soil applied for control of nutsedge in peanut, incorporate with two passes of the incorporation implement. Make the second pass at an offset angle to the first pass to minimize the potential for streaking.

Weeds Controlled (Peanut)				
	Soil Applied	At Crack	Postemergence	
			Maximum Leaf Stage	Size (inches)
Broadleaf Weeds				
Alligator weed	-	C	4	1 to 3
Anoda, spurred	C	C	2	1 to 2
Bristly starbur	-	-	2	1 to 2
Buffalobur	C*	C	R	1 to 3
Carpetweed	C	C	-	-
Cocklebur, common	R	C	8	1 to 8
Devil's claw	C	C	-	-
Galinsoga	C	C	-	-
Jimsonweed	C*	C	4	1 to 3
Lambsquarters, common	C*	C	R	1 to 2
Morningglory,				
entireleaf	R	C	2	1 to 2
ivyleaf	R	C	2	1 to 2
pitted	R	C	2	1 to 2
smallflower	C	C	4	1 to 3
tall	R	C	2	1 to 2
Mustard spp.	C	C	4	1 to 3
Nightshade,				
black	C	C	4	1 to 3
Eastern black	C	C	4	1 to 3
hairy	C	C	4	1 to 3
Pigweed,				
redroot	C	C	8	1 to 8
smooth	C	C	8	1 to 8
spiny	C	C	8	1 to 8
Poinsettia, wild	C	C	-	-
Puncturevine	C	C	-	-
Purslane, common	C	C	-	-

(continued)

Weeds Controlled (Peanut) *(continued)*				
	Soil Applied	At Crack	Postemergence	
			Maximum Leaf Stage	Size (inches)
Broadleaf Weeds *(continued)*				
Pusley, Florida	C	C	-	-
Ragweed				
common	R	R	4	1 to 3
giant	R	R	4	1 to 3
Sida, prickly (Teaweed)	C*	C	-	-
Smartweed,				
ladysthumb	C	C	4	1 to 3
Pennsylvania	C	C	4	1 to 3
Spurge,				
prostrate	C	C	4	1 to 3
spotted	C	C	4	1 to 3
toothed	C	C	-	-
Sunflower	C*	C	4	1 to 3
Velvetleaf	C*	C	4	1 to 3
Grass Weeds and Sedges				
Barnyardgrass	R	R	3	1 to 3
Crabgrass,				
large	R	C	3	1 to 3
smooth	R	C	3	1 to 3
Cupgrass, woolly	-	-	3	1 to 3
Foxtail,				
giant	C	C	6	1 to 6
green	C	C	3	1 to 3
yellow	C	C	3	1 to 3
Goosegrass	R	R	-	-
Johnsongrass,				
rhizome	-	-	R	6 to 12
seedling	C	C	6	1 to 8

(continued)

Weeds Controlled (Peanut) *(continued)*				
	Soil Applied	**At Crack**	**Postemergence**	
			Maximum Leaf Stage	**Size** (inches)
Grass Weeds and Sedges *(continued)*				
Nutsedge,				
purple	C	C	3	1 to 3
yellow	C	C	3	1 to 3
Panicum,				
fall	R	-	-	-
Texas	R	-	-	-
Red rice	-	-	3	1 to 3
Shattercane	R	R	6	1 to 8
Signalgrass, broadleaf	R	C	4	1 to 6

* When Predator ™ Herbicide is soil applied, these weeds are more consistently controlled by preplant incorporated treatments.

Weeds Controlled by Sequential Applications of Predator™ Herbicide

Sequential (split) application of Predator™ Herbicide is 2 fl. oz./acre (0.031 lb. a.e./A) of product soil applied (preplant incorporated or preemergence) followed by 2 fl. oz./acre (0.031 lb. a.e./A) applied at ground-crack or post emergence.

When applied as a sequential treatment, Predator ™ Herbicide controls weeds listed in **Soil Applied** and **At Crack** applications in the **Weeds Controlled (Peanut)** table and enhances control of purple and yellow nutsedge. Apply the second application before nutsedge exceeds 3 leaves.

Tank Mix Herbicides

When applied as directed, Predator ™ Herbicide pre-plant incorporated or pre-emergence combination treatments with pendimethalin, trifluralin, alachlor, metolachlor/S-metolachlor, isoxaflutole, ethalfluralin, or vernolate will control the weeds listed in following table, in addition to those controlled by Predator ™ Herbicide alone.

GRASSES	Pendimethalin [a]	Trifluralin [b]	Alachlor	S-metolachlor	Isoxaflutole [b]	Ethalfluralin [b]	Vernolate [b]
Barnyardgrass	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Crabgrass, smooth	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Crabgrass, large	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Crowfootgrass	X	X	-	-	X	-	-
Goosegrass	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Panicum, fall	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Panicum, Texas	X	X	-	-	X	X	-
Sandbur, field	X	X	-	-	X	X	-
Signalgrass, broadleaf	X [b]	X	X	X	X	X	-
Witchgrass	X	X	X	X	-	X	-

[a] Pre-plant incorporated tank-mixture applications of Predator ™ Herbicide plus pendimethalin will suppress the growth of itchgrass and rhizome johnsongrass.

[b] Pre-plant incorporated treatments only.

A selective post-emergence grass herbicide including sethoxydim, or fenoxaprop-ethyl may be mixed with Predator ™ Herbicide to control grasses not controlled by Predator ™ Herbicide. In some cases, the activity of the grass herbicide may be reduced when mixed with Predator ™ Herbicide. The reduction in activity may be overcome by delaying the application of the post-emergence grass herbicide 7 days following the application of Predator ™ Herbicide. If the post-emergence grass herbicide is applied first, wait 3 days before applying Predator ™ Herbicide. Refer to the respective grass herbicide label for directed application rate, weed size and restrictions.

BROADLEAF WEEDS

Broadleaf herbicides that can be tank-mixed with Predator ™ Herbicide include sodium bentazon and acifluorfen, flufenacet and 2,4-DB. **DO NOT** apply certain herbicides Predator ™ Herbicide (see **RESTRICTIONS** section for restrictions).

For the control of sicklepod, morningglories, prickly sida and common ragweed, add 2,4-DB to Predator ™ Herbicide spray mixture. For the control of Florida beggarweed, add flufenacet to the spray mixture. Refer to the 2,4-DB or flufenacet label for specific directions for use, application rates and restrictions.

Predator ™ Herbicide may also be applied post-emergence in tank-mixture with chlorothalonil, acephate, or sodium borate.

Soybean

Application Instructions
Apply Predator ™ Herbicide before soybean bloom at 4 fl. oz./acre (0.063 lb. a.e./A) for all methods of application: early preplant, preplant incorporated, preemergence, and post emergence (including minimum tillage and no-till). Application may be made up to 45 days before planting soybeans. See additional state-specific soybean application instructions section for **North Dakota and Minnesota (north of Highway #210).**

Predator ™ Herbicide may be applied postemergence following a soil application of a clomazone-containing herbicide including Command 3 ME Herbicide, EPA Reg. No. 279-3158

If soybeans are furrow irrigated, till the soil before planting winter wheat or barley. Break up beds and mix soil with tillage equipment set to cut 4-inches to 6-inches deep.

RESTRICTIONS:
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz. (0.063 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per application
- **DO NO**T make more than one application of Predator ™ Herbicide per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz. (0.063 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** graze or feed treated soybean forage, vines, hay, or straw to livestock.
- **DO NOT** harvest soybeans for at least 85 days after application of Predator ™ Herbicide.
- In the event of a crop loss because of weather, soybean can be replanted. **DO NOT** work the soil deeper than 2 inches.
- Not for use in California.
- **DO NOT** tank mix Predator ™ Herbicide with clomazone-containing herbicides including Command 3 ME Herbicide, EPA Reg. No. 279-3158.

Weeds Controlled
When applied as directed, Predator ™ Herbicide will control or reduce competition from weeds listed in the following table. Refer to the **Mixing Instructions** section for suggestions of additives when weeds are at the maximum specified growth stage or are under stress.
NOTE: C = Control
R = Reduced Competition
Maximum Leaf Stage column indicates the **maximum** number of leaves to spray weeds post emergence.
DO NOT count cotyledon leaves when determining weed stage of growth.
Preplant incorporated treatments of Predator ™ Herbicide are more consistent for grass control.
Predator ™ Herbicide is active against many broadleaf and grass species. However, when heavy grass or common lambsquarters pressure is anticipated, use Predator ™ Herbicide in combination with a registered soil-applied grass herbicide (including pendimethalin) for optimum control.

	Soil Applied	Postemergence	
		Maximum Leaf Stage	**Size** (inches)
Broadleaf Weeds			
Alligator weed	-	4	1 to 3
Anoda, spurred	C	2	1 to 2
Artichoke, Jerusalem	-	8	6 to 10
Bristly starbur	-	2	1 to 2
Buffalobur	C*	R	1 to 3
Carpetweed	C	-	-
Cocklebur, common	R	8	1 to 8
Galinsoga	C	-	-
Jimsonweed	C*	4	1 to 3
Kochia (non-ALS resistant)	C	4	1 to 3
Lambsquarters, common	C*	R	1 to 2
Mallow, Venice	R	-	-
Marshelder	C	4	1 to 3
Morningglory,			
entireleaf	R	2	1 to 2
ivyleaf	R	2	1 to 2
pitted	R	2	1 to 2
smallflower	C	4	1 to 3
tall	R	2	1 to 2
Mustard spp.	C	4	1 to 3
Nightshade,			
black	C	4	1 to 3
Eastern black	C	4	1 to 3
hairy	C	4	1 to 3
Pigweed,			
redroot	C	8	1 to 8
smooth	C	8	1 to 8
spiny	C	8	1 to 8
Poinsettia, wild	C	-	-

(continued)

	Soil Applied	Postemergence	
		Maximum Leaf Stage	Size (inches)
Broadleaf Weeds *(continued)*			
Puncturevine	C	-	-
Purslane, common	C	-	-
Pusley, Florida	C	-	-
Ragweed,			
common	R	R	1 to 3
giant	R	R	1 to 3
Sage, barnyard	R	1 to 3	-
Sida, prickly	C*	-	-
Smartweed,			
ladysthumb	C	4	1 to 3
Pennsylvania	C	4	1 to 3
Spurge,			
prostrate	C	4	1 to 3
spotted	C	4	1 to 3
Sunflower	C*	4	1 to 3
Thistle, Canada	-	R	1 to 3
Velvetleaf	C*	4	1 to3
Grass Weeds and Sedges**			
Barnyardgrass	R	3	1 to 3
Crabgrass,			
large	R	3	1 to 3
smooth	R	3	1 to 3
Cupgrass, woolly***	-	3	1 to 3
Foxtail,			
giant	C	6	1 to 6
green	C	3	1 to 3
yellow	C	3	1 to 3
Goosegrass	R	-	-

(continued)

	Soil Applied	Postemergence	
		Maximum Leaf Stage	**Size** (inches)
Grass Weeds and Sedges** *(continued)*			
Johnsongrass,			
rhizome	-	R	6 to 12
seedling	C	6	1 to 8
Millet, wild proso	R	R	1 to 3
Nutsedge,			
purple	R	R	1 to 3
yellow	R	R	1 to 3
Panicum,			
fall	R	-	-
Texas	R	-	-
Red rice	-	3	1 to 3
Shattercane	R	6	1 to 8
Signalgrass, broadleaf	R	4	1 to 8
Sorghum, almum	R	6	1 to 3

*When Predator ™ Herbicide is soil applied, these weeds are more consistently controlled by preplant incorporated treatments.
** Predator ™ Herbicide is active against many broadleaf and grass species. However, when heavy grass or common lambsquarters pressure is anticipated, use Predator ™ Herbicide in combination with a registered soil-applied grass herbicide (including pendimethalin herbicide) for optimum control (see **HERBICIDE COMBINATIONS** section).
*** Predator ™ Herbicide controls emerged woolly cupgrass only.

Herbicide Combinations
Use a soil applied grass herbicide (including pendimethalin) to control grass weeds not on Predator ™ Herbicide label and to enhance the control of certain broadleaf weeds including common lambsquarters and pigweeds. Refer to the pendimethalin (or other grass herbicide) label for specific use instructions, rates and precautions.

When applied as directed, Predator ™ Herbicide pre-plant incorporated or pre-emergence combination treatments with pendimethalin, trifluralin, dimethenamide-P, alachlor, or metolachlor/S-metolachlor will control the weeds listed in following table, in addition to those controlled by Predator ™ Herbicide alone.

GRASSES	Pendimethalin [a]	Trifluralin [b]	Alachlor	S-Metolachlor	Dimethenamide-P
Barnyardgrass	X	X	X	X	X
Crabgrass, smooth	X	X	X	X	X
Crabgrass, large	X	X	X	X	X
Crowfootgrass	X	X			
Goosegrass	X	X	X	X	X
Millet, wild proso	X	X			
Panicum, fall	X	X	X	X	X
Panicum, Texas	X	X			
Sandbur, field	X	X			
Shattercane	X **b**	X			
Signalgrass, broadleaf	X **b**	X	X	X	X
Witchgrass	X	X	X	X	X

[a] Pre-plant incorporated tank-mixture applications of Predator ™ Herbicide plus pendimethalin will suppress the growth of itchgrass and rhizome Johnsongrass.

[b] Pre-plant incorporated treatments only.

A selective post-emergence grass herbicide including sethoxydim may be mixed with Predator ™ Herbicide to control volunteer corn or grasses not controlled by Predator ™ Herbicide. For best results use crop oil concentrate AND liquid fertilizer with grass herbicide tank-mixtures.

Predator ™ Herbicide + Sethoxydim for Enhanced Grass Control

Apply Predator ™ Herbicide at the rate of 4 oz./acre (0.063 lb. imazethapyr a.e./acre). Refer to the table below for the appropriate rate of sethoxydim herbicide for enhanced grass control. The addition of sethoxydim to Predator ™ Herbicide at the specified rates will control the grasses listed below. (Refer to the sethoxydim label for additional weeds controlled.)

Sethoxydim Rate* (oz. per acre)	Annual Grasses Controlled	Size (inches)
12 oz. (0.14 lb. a.i./A)	Wild Proso Millet	4 – 10"
	Shattercane	3 – 12"
	Foxtail, Giant	3 – 8"
16 oz. (0.16 lb. a.i./A)	Junglerice	3 – 8"
	Panicum, Fall	3 – 8"
	Texas	3 – 8"
	Signalgrass, Broadleaf	3 – 8"

(continued)

Sethoxydim Rate* (oz. per acre)	Annual Grasses Controlled	Size (inches)
20 oz. (0.23 lb. a.i./A)	Volunteer Corn	4 – 10"
24 oz. (0.28 lb. a.i./A)	Barnyardgrass	3 – 8"
	Crabgrass, Large	3 – 6"
	Crabgrass, Smooth	3 – 6"
	Cupgrass, Woolly	3 – 8"
	Foxtail, Green	3 – 8"
	Foxtail, Yellow	3 – 8"
	Goosegrass	3 – 6"
	Johnsongrass, Seedling	3 – 8"
	Sprangletop, Red	3 – 8"
	Witchgrass	3 – 8"

*If a mixture of grasses is present, use the highest rate indicated for the grasses present.

The addition of sethoxydim herbicide to Predator ™ Herbicide enhances the grass control, especially when heavy infestations of grass exist. It also provides control of grasses not controlled by Predator ™ Herbicide. In some cases the activity of sethoxydim may be reduced when mixed with Predator ™ Herbicide. The reduction in activity may be overcome by delaying the application of sethoxydim herbicide 7 days following the application of Predator ™ Herbicide. If sethoxydim is applied first, wait 3 days before applying Predator ™ Herbicide.

For optimum control, apply the tank-mixture to actively growing weeds at the sizes indicated in the table above (for sequential applications refer to application rates and weeds sizes indicated on Predator ™ Herbicide and sethoxydim labels. Refer to the sethoxydim label for additional information regarding application rates, restrictions, precautions, weeds controlled, adjuvants advised and other information.

BROADLEAF WEEDS

Broadleaf herbicides that can be tank-mixed with Predator ™ Herbicide include acifluorfen, sodium bentazon, lactofen, cloransulam-methyl, paraquat dichloride, sodium bentazon + sodium acifluorfen, or sodium salt of fomesafen. Glyphosate may be tank-mixed with Predator ™ Herbicide to aid in control of certain weeds only in Roundup Ready Soybeans. See the glyphosate label for rates and weeds controlled and other restrictions. Certain herbicides must not be applied with Predator ™ Herbicide (see **RESTRICTIONS** section).

Predator ™ Herbicide + Acifluorfen for Enhanced Control of Common Ragweed and Pigweeds (including tall and common waterhemp).

The addition of acifluorfen to Predator ™ Herbicide at the specified rates will enhance the control of several broadleaf weeds, including common and giant ragweed, pigweed species and waterhemps. (Refer to the acifluorfen label for additional weeds controlled.)

When tank-mixing acifluorfen with Predator ™ Herbicide, apply Predator ™ Herbicide at the rate of 4 oz./acre (0.063 lb. imazethapyr a.e.). Apply acifluorfen at the following rates, depending on weed size:

Acifluorfen Rate (oz. per acre)*			
Weeds	**8 – 10 oz. (0.125 – 0.156 lb. a.i./A)**	**12 – 14 oz. (0.188 – 0.219 lb. a.i./A)**	**16 – 20 oz. (0.250 – 0.313 lb. a.i./A)**
	Weed Size		
Common ragweed Pigweed species Waterhemp, tall common	1 – 4"	4 – 6"	6 – 8"
Giant ragweed	–	1 – 6"	6 – 8"**

*Use the higher rate if common ragweed is present or the weed population is high.
**Use the 20 oz./acre (0.313 lb. a.i./A) rate if giant ragweed is 6 – 8 inches tall.

Acifluorfen Sequential Application Rates
When applying acifluorfen following an application of Predator ™ Herbicide (sequential), apply acifluorfen at the following rates:

Acifluorfen Rate (oz. per acre)*			
Weeds	**10 – 12 oz. (0.156 – 0.188 lb. a.i./A)**	**14 – 16 oz. (0.219 – 0.250 lb. a.i./A)**	**18 – 24 oz. (0.281 – 0.375 lb. a.i./A)**
	Weed Size		
Common ragweed Pigweed species Waterhemp, tall common	1 – 4"	4 – 6"	6 – 8"
Giant ragweed	–	1 – 6"	6 – 8"**

*Use the higher rate if common ragweed is present or the weed population is high.
**Use the 24 oz./acre (0.375 lb. a.i./A) rate if giant ragweed is 6 – 8 inches tall.

Predator ™ Herbicide + Cloransulam-methyl for Enhanced Control of Ragweed Species
Cloransulam-methyl may be tank-mixed with Predator ™ Herbicide to aid in the control of common and giant ragweed. See the FirstRate label for specified rates and precautions.

Predator ™ Herbicide + Sulfentrazone Containing Compounds
Predator ™ Herbicide provides control of many grasses and broadleaf weeds when applied to the soil or applied post-emergence to weeds. It also provides season-long control of many weeds. Sulfentrazone containing products may be tank-mixed with Predator ™ Herbicide in soil applications for enhanced weed control in soybeans.

Predator ™ Herbicide may be applied post-emergence to soybeans previously treated with sulfentrazone containing products.
NOTE: Sulfentrazone containing products are only labeled for soil applications to soybean.

Predator ™ Herbicide + Thifensulfuron for Enhanced Control of Common Lambsquarters
For optimal weed control management, apply a soil applied grass herbicide including pendimethalin, or trifluralin followed by Predator ™ Herbicide post-emergence. If common lambsquarters are not adequately controlled by the soil applied treatment, thifensulfuron herbicide may be tank-mixed with Predator ™ Herbicide for additional activity.

The addition of thifensulfuron herbicide to Predator ™ Herbicide may cause severe injury and/or stunting to soybeans, especially when applied under hot, humid conditions. The USER ASSUMES ALL RISKS AND CONSEQUENCES associated with applications of this tank-mixture to soybeans.

When tank-mixing thifensulfuron with Predator ™ Herbicide, use the following rates:

Predator ™ Herbicide – 4 fl. oz./acre
(0.063 lb. imazethapyr a.e.)
AND
Thifensulfuron – See label for rates

Add to the spray mixture:

Non-ionic surfactant – 1 quart per 100 gals.
(0.25% v/v)
AND

Liquid nitrogen based fertilizer (including 28%N, 32%N, or 10-34-0) at the rate of 1.25 to 2.5 gals. per 100 gals. of spray solution. Instead of a liquid fertilizer, spray grade ammonium sulfate may be used at the rate of 12 – 15 lbs. per 100 gals. of spray solution.

Apply to 1 – 3 trifoliate stage soybeans only.

Other Tank-Mixture Combinations

Predator ™ Herbicide + *Imazaquin for Volunteer Corn and Common Sunflower*
The application of Predator ™ Herbicide plus imazaquin may be applied to states or portions of states described as Region 2 or Region 3 on the imazaquin label, and the following counties in South Dakota: Yankton, Bon Homme, Hutchinson, McCook, Hanson, Davison, Miner, Lake, and Kingsbury. Refer to the respective labels for the advised use area. **DO NOT** use this tank-mixture in North Dakota or in Minnesota north of state highway #210.

Apply the products at the following rate:

Predator ™ Herbicide – 4 fl. oz./acre
(0.063 lb. imazethapyr a.e.)
AND
Imazaquin – See label for rates

The tank-mixture of Predator ™ Herbicide plus imazaquin will suppress volunteer corn. Apply to volunteer corn up to 10 inches in height.

The tank-mixture of Predator ™ Herbicide and imazaquin will enhance the control of common sunflowers. Apply to sunflowers up to 3 inches in size.

Refer to the imazequin label for additional weeds controlled.

A post-emergence application of Predator ™ Herbicide plus imazaquin will NOT suppress volunteer imidazolinone-resistant corn (field corn hybrids which possess resistance to imidazolinone herbicides i.e., Predator ™ Herbicide and imazaquin).

APPLICATIONS TO SOYBEANS IN NORTH DAKOTA AND MINNESOTA (north of highway #210)

Application Rate: Apply Predator ™ Herbicide at 3 oz./acre (0.047 lb. imazethapyr a.e.) post-emergence only.

Weeds Controlled	**POST-EMERGENCE**	
	Maximum Leaf Stage	**Size (inches)**
Cocklebur, common*	4	1 – 4
Kochia (non-ALS resistant)	4	1 – 3
Mustard, species	4	1 – 3
Nightshade,	4	1 – 3
black	4	1 – 3
Eastern black hairy	4	1 – 3
Pigweed, redroot	4	1 – 4
Wild oats**	3	1 – 4

*For control of common cocklebur, add acifluorfen herbicide at the rate of 12 oz./acre (0.188 lb. a.e.) to the spray solution.
**Predator ™ Herbicide will reduce competition from wild oats.

Exceptions to Rotational Crop Restrictions
All Crops
Full-rate application of products containing chlorimuron, cloransulam-methyl, flumetsulam, imazaquin, or products containing imazethapyr the same year as Predator ™ Herbicide may increase the risk of injury to sensitive follow crops. Consult labels for detailed uses of these products in combinations.
Only rotational crops harvested at maturity may be used for feed or food.

Barley
• **North Dakota ONLY -** Barley may be planted 18 months after Predator ™ Herbicide application.
• **Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia ONLY**
- Barley may be planted 4 months after Predator ™ Herbicide application.

Certain Vegetable Crops

Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia ONLY. The following crops may be planted 18 months following the last application of Predator ™ Herbicide:

Bahiagrass, cabbage, cantaloupe, cucumber, Irish potato, onion, sweet pepper transplants, sweet potato transplants, tomato transplants, and watermelon.

Imidazolinone-resistant Canola

Imidazolinone-resistant varieties of canola may be planted as a rotational crop the next season after an application of Predator ™ Herbicide at label rates on registered crops.

Corn

• **Corn Inbred Seed Lines -** Corn inbred seed lines may be planted the year following an application of Predator ™ Herbicide Several seed companies have tested a wide range of inbreds for sensitivity to Predator ™ Herbicide soil residues and have reported good crop safety. However, due to the proprietary nature of seed production, Actylis has not been given access to the inbred data. Growers are directed to contact the seed company for information and suggestions regarding the planting of corn grown for seed in fields treated with Predator ™ Herbicide the previous year. Since growing conditions, environmental conditions and grower practices are beyond the control of Actylis, all risks and consequences associated with planting seed corn inbreds into fields treated previously with Predator ™ Herbicide shall be assumed by the user.

• **Field Corn and Field Corn Grown for Seed - Arizona, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming**. Field corn and field corn grown for seed may be planted nine and one-half months after Predator ™ Herbicide application.

• **Sweet Corn and Popcorn Varieties - Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin ONLY**. Sweet corn and popcorn varieties may be planted the year following an application of Predator ™ Herbicide**.** Some sweet corn and popcorn varieties may be injured when planted at less than 18 months following an application of Predator ™ Herbicide. Before planting sweet corn for processing, contact the processor company for information and suggestions regarding the tolerance of sweet corn varieties planned for fields treated with Predator ™ Herbicide the previous year. **DO NOT** plant fresh market sweet corn varieties before 18 months after Predator ™ Herbicide use. Before planting popcorn, contact the popcorn company for information and suggestions regarding the tolerance of popcorn varieties planned for fields treated with Predator ™ Herbicide the previous year.

Since growing conditions, environmental conditions and grower practices are beyond the control of Actylis, **ALL RISKS AND CONSEQUENCES ASSOCIATED WITH PLANTING SWEET CORN OR POPCORN VARIETIES INTO FIELDS TREATED PREVIOUSLY WITH Predator ™ HERBICIDE SHALL BE ASSUMED BY THE USER.**

Stunting and maturity delay or other adverse effects may result when sweet corn or popcorn are planted following Predator ™ Herbicide use.

Cotton

• Rotational Interval following Predator ™ Herbicide Application to Alfalfa or Clover Grown for Seed

Irrigation and/or Precipitation Requirements	**Rotation Interval** (months)
less than 3 acre-feet (36 inches)of water	40
3 acre-feet (36 inches) of water or more	18

These guidelines **DO NOT** apply to Predator ™ Herbicide applications made to alfalfa or clover grown for hay or forage (use the 18-month rotational interval).

• **North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia ONLY -** Cotton may be planted 9½ months after an application of Predator ™ Herbicide if **ALL** of the following criteria are met:

- Predator ™ Herbicide is applied to peanuts only.
- Soil texture is sandy loam or loamy sand only.
- Greater than 16 inches of rainfall and/or irrigation is received following application of Predator ™ Herbicide through October of the application year.

Edible Legumes

After Predator ™ Herbicide is applied at no more than 3 fl. oz./acre (0.031 lb. a.e./A) to edible legumes in the use areas described, the following rotational intervals apply:

• **Chickpea, lentil, peas -** plant anytime
• **Snap bean** - 3 months
• **Barley -** 4 months

Snap Bean

When applied at no more than 1.5 fl. oz./acre (0.023 lb. a.e./A) to snap beans in the use areas defined on this label, snap beans may be replanted at any time after application of Predator ™ Herbicide.

Wheat

In areas east of Interstate Highway I-35, wheat may be planted 3 months following Predator ™ Herbicide application.

Non-Imidazolinone-resistant Wheat in North Dakota

Rotational Interval based on pH, Moisture, and Tillage		**Moldboard Plowing**	
		NO	**YES**
pH and Rainfall Requirements	>10 inches R+I **AND** pH >6.2	4 months	4 months
	<10 inches R+I **OR** pH <6.2	15 months	4 months

R+I = Rainfall and overhead irrigation from the time of Predator ™ Herbicide application up until time of wheat planting. **Does not include furrow or flood irrigation.**

If the rainfall or pH requirements are not fully met, and **non-imidazolinone-resistant** 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 **non-imidazolinone-resistant** wheat planted the next season increases if less than normal precipitation occurs within the first two months after Predator ™ Herbicide application.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage
Keep from freezing. **DO NOT** store below 32° F.

Pesticide Disposal
Wastes resulting from the use of Predator ™ Herbicide may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling
Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) 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 rinse 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.

Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) 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 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.

Batch Code No.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER AND NOTICE

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using Predator ™ Herbicide. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using Predator ™ Herbicide, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of Predator ™ Herbicide are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of Predator ™ Herbicide. 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 Predator ™ HERBICIDE.

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 Predator ™ HERBICIDE, 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.

Limitations Regarding Rotational Crops

Corn Inbred Seed Lines
Because cultural practices, environmental conditions and growing conditions are beyond the control of Actylis, all hazards and outcomes associated with planting corn inbred seed lines into fields where Predator ™ Herbicide was previously applied, to the extent consistent with applicable law the USER ASSUMES ALL HAZARDS AND OUTCOMES connected with such an application.

Sweet Corn and Popcorn
Because cultural practices, environmental conditions and growing conditions are beyond the control of Actylis, all hazards and outcomes associated with planting sweet corn and popcorn varieties into fields where Predator ™ Herbicide was previously applied, to the extent consistent with applicable law, the USER ASSUMES ALL HAZARDS AND OUTCOMES connected with such an application.

Limitations Regarding Use on Edible Legume Vegetables

Predator ™ Herbicide can cause crop injury or loss to edible legume crops. Actylis strongly advises that growers and users test Predator ™ Herbicide on your variety of edible legumes prior to use, and evaluate your crop response to Predator ™ Herbicide, to determine if it can be safely used. Actylis provides Predator ™ Herbicide to growers and users for use on edible legume vegetables specifically to the extent that the usefulness and benefit of using the product (in the sole opinion of the grower and user) offset the option of possible injury associated with the use of Predator ™ Herbicide. Grower and user must weigh the possibility of crop injury from Predator ™ Herbicide use against the availability and price of other possible weed control agents, the level of weed infestation, and other aspects when determining whether or not to use Predator ™ Herbicide on edible legume vegetables. Because of the risks, to the extent consistent with applicable law, the Grower and User assume responsibility for all hazards and outcomes connected with such an application.

To the extent consistent with applicable law Actylis does not accept any liability for claims, causes of action, penalties or fines, damages (including significant incidents and damages), losses, liabilities, judgements and expenditures resulting from or pertaining to injury to crops, property or persons associated with the use of Predator ™ Herbicide on edible legumes in a manner contrary to the instructions on Predator ™ Herbicide label.

Made in China, formulated in USA

IMAZETHAPYR | GROUP 2 | HERBICIDE

Predator™ HERBICIDE

For use on alfalfa, beans and peas, birdsfoot trefoil, clover, edamame, edible legumes, forage legume cover crops and perennial forage grasses, imidazolinone-resistant corn, peanut, and soybean

Active Ingredient:
ammonium salt of imazethapyr: (±)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-5-ethyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid* 22.87%
Other Ingredients: 77.13%
Total: 100.00%
*Equivalent to 21.6% (±)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-5-ethyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid

1 gallon contains 2.0 pounds of imazethapyr active ingredient as the acid equivalent (a.e.).

EPA Reg. No. 2749-632
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.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN

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

See inside for complete **First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use, Conditions of Sale and Warranty,** and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, EXPOSURE OR MEDICAL EMERGENCY 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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. **Pesticide Storage:** Keep from freezing. **DO NOT** store below 32° F. **Pesticide Disposal:** Wastes resulting from the use of Predator ™ Herbicide may be disposed of on-site or at an approved waste disposal facility. **Container Handling: Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. **Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) 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. **Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) 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 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.

PEEL BACK BOOK HERE AND RESEAL AFTER OPENING

PF 218833

PROOF

THIS PROOF IS TO BE CHECKED FOR ACCURACY

Please review and approve **Text, Spelling, Copy Placement, Size, Shape, Colors** and **Dieline.**

Authorized signature accepts responsibility for accuracy of all copy, color break and artwork. Cimarron Label is not liable for any discrepancies subsequently identified.

PLEASE NOTE: Due to color variance between printers/monitors, the colors represented by this proof cannot be deemed accurate. Please refer to a color matching system such as the Pantone Matching System for a truer representation of spot colors.

THIS PROOF IS NOT ACCURATE FOR COLOR-MATCH.

Dieline does not print.

Cimarron Label
an inovar company

4201 North Westport Ave. • Sioux Falls, SD 57107
Phone: (605) 978-0451 • Fax: (605) 978-0463

DATE	JOB NUMBER	CUSTOMER
11-28-23	218833	Aceto
LABEL SIZE	**BOOKLET SIZE**	
4.75" X 5.0"	4.5" X 4.0"	
LABEL COLORS	**BOOKLET OUTSIDE COLORS**	**BOOKLET INSIDE COLORS**
BLK	BLK, 7733	BLK
PATTERN VARNISH: ☒ YES ☐ NO		

Form: CS 006B - 3/29/2017

☐ ***ARTWORK IS APPROVED*** ☐ ***REVISED PROOF NEEDED***

WE CANNOT PROCESS THIS ORDER WITHOUT AN AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE

Signed _____ **Date** _____