CORN - POSTEMERGENCE WEEDS CONTROLLED - GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 3% ORGANIC MATTER

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Zemax is used in field corn and seed corn for preemergence and early postemergence control of many annual grass and broadleaf weeds.

Zemax is also used in yellow popcorn, sweet corn and grain sorghum for preemergence control of many annual grass and broadleaf weeds.

See Tables 1 and 2 for a list of weeds controlled. This product must be used prior to weed emergence to effectively control most grass weeds.

Applied according to use directions and under normal growing conditions, Zemax will not harm the treated crop. During germination and early stages of growth, environmental conditions or other factors that favor poor or slow growth can weaken crop seedlings.

Zemax used under these conditions can result in crop injury.

Use Restrictions and Precautions

1. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

2. Do not use flood irrigation to apply or incorporate this product.

3. Do not use aerial application to apply Zemax.

4. Do not contaminate irrigation water used for non-labeled crops or water used for domestic purposes.

5. Do not apply under conditions which favor runoff or wind erosion of soil containing this product to non-target areas.

6. To prevent off-site movement due to runoff or wind erosion:
   a. Avoid treating powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for
wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

b. Do not apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces or frozen or snow covered soils.

Resistance Management

Zemax is a combination of mesotrione and S-metolachlor (Group 15 and 27 Herbicides).

Naturally occurring biotypes of certain broadleaf weed species with resistance to triazines, ALS, PPO, Glycine (glyphosate) and HPPD herbicides are known to exist. If biotypes of weeds resistant to triazines, ALS, PPO and glycine inhibitors are present in the field, this herbicide should control them if they are listed in Tables 1 and 2.

To reduce the risk of weeds developing resistance to HPPD inhibitors, implement a program including both preemergence and postemergence herbicides that provide effective control of all weeds using multiple modes of action. Consider weed resistance management strategies that includes two or more modes of action where a minimum of two modes of action are effective at controlling the target weed when either are applied alone.

Scout fields and eliminate weed escapes. Read and follow all label recommendations.

Zemax Herbicide contains two herbicide active ingredients and two modes of action and can be an effective component of a weed resistance management strategy.

Integrated Pest (Weed) Management

Zemax may be integrated into an overall weed and pest management strategy. Practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use (weed scouting, proper application timing, banding and rotations) should be followed wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional Integrated Pest Management strategies established for your area.

APPLICATION INFORMATION
Ground Application

Spray nozzles should be uniformly spaced, the same size and type, and should provide accurate and uniform application. Use spray nozzles that deliver medium to coarse droplet size to provide good coverage and avoid drift.

Ensure that all in-line strainer and nozzle screens in the sprayer are 50-mesh or coarser.

Always ensure that agitation is maintained until spraying is completed, even if stopped for brief periods of time. If the agitation is stopped for more than 5 minutes, resuspend the spray solution by running on full agitation prior to spraying.

Preemergence Applications

Apply Zemax preemergence with a carrier volume of 10-80 gals./A.

Postemergence Applications

Good weed coverage is essential for optimum weed control. Apply in a spray volume of 10-30 gals./A. When weed foliage is dense, use a minimum spray volume of 20 gals/A. Flat fan nozzles are recommended for optimum postemergence coverage. Do not use floodjet or venturi type nozzles or controlled droplet application equipment for postemergence applications. Use only clean water as the carrier when applying Zemax after crop emergence.

Aerial Application

Do not use aerial application to apply Zemax.

ADDITIVES

Applications After Corn Has Emerged

When applying Zemax postemergence to corn, add either a nonionic surfactant (NIS) or crop oil concentrate (COC). When using a NIS, add at 0.25% v/v (1 qt./100 gals.). When using a COC, add at a rate of 1% v/v (1 gal./100 gals.) or the equivalent of 1 gal./100 gals. The use of COC will provide more consistent weed control than an NIS but may also result in temporary crop injury.

In addition to NIS or COC, a nitrogen based adjuvant may also be added to increase
consistency of weed control. The use of nitrogen based adjuvants (AMS or UAN) will increase the risk of crop injury and can result in temporary crop injury.

Do not use methylated seed oil (MSO) with Zemax when applied alone to emerged field corn, or when Zemax is applied as a postemergence tank mixture with other products.

Applications Prior to Corn Emergence

Any of the adjuvants may be used at a preemergence or preplant timing, i.e. where the corn crop has not yet emerged, to increase burndown activity on existing weeds.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Zemax applied as directed in the label will control or suppress the weeds listed in Tables 1 and 2. Optimum weed control will be obtained if Zemax is applied according to all label directions.

If a significant rainfall does not occur within 7 days after a preemergence application, weed control may be decreased.

When weeds are stressed or not actively growing due to drought, heat, lack of fertility, flooding, or prolonged cool temperatures, postemergence control can be reduced or delayed.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

CORN USE DIRECTIONS

Apply Zemax for preemergence control of many annual grass and broadleaf weeds in field corn, seed corn, sweet corn and yellow popcorn. Zemax may also be applied early postemergence for the control of broadleaf weeds in field corn and seed corn. Do not apply Zemax to yellow popcorn or sweet corn after the crop has emerged, or crop injury may occur. Refer to Tables 1 and 2 for a list or weeds controlled or partially controlled by Zemax.

Zemax Application Timings

Burndown for Reduced Tillage Situations

In reduced or no-till corn and before the crop has emerged, Zemax can be applied
alone or in tank mixture with Gramoxone Inteon, Touchdown brands, Roundup brands or other registered herbicide for burndown of existing weeds. Refer to Tables 1 and 2 for specific weeds controlled by Zemax. Read and follow all product labels for specific use directions and information on weeds controlled. Refer to the ADDITIVES and TANK MIX sections on the label for additional recommendations.

Postemergence

Zemax may be applied in field or seed corn after emergence until the plants reach 30 inches in height or up to the 8-leaf stage of corn growth. Use only clean water as the carrier when applying Zemax after crop emergence. Do not apply postemergence in liquid fertilizer or severe crop injury will occur. Do not apply Zemax to emerged yellow popcorn or sweet corn, or severe crop injury may occur. Refer to the ADDITIVES section on the label for burndown adjuvant recommendations.

Method
Broadcast/Foliar Ground
Burndown
Broadcast/Foliar Ground
Burndown
Ratess
field_rates 0

Restrained Entry Interval

24 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.

Tillages
Fallow/Reduced
Timings
Postemergence (Crop)
Postemergence (Weed)