Aim EC®, The Premier Herbicide For Weed Control In Vegetable Row Middle Management

Aim provides excellent post emergence broadleaf weed control in vegetable row middles. The active ingredient in Aim EC is carfentrazone-ethyl. Carfentrazone-ethyl is in HRAC Group E, the PPO inhibitor class in the triazolinone chemical family. Aim is the most widely labeled herbicide in this group.

Major Weeds Controlled

Nightshade (including paraquat resistant nightshade)
Purslane, Lambsquarters, Pigweed (redroot, smooth, prostrate)
Morningglory (ivyleaf, pitted, entireleaf, tall, palmleaf)
Palmer Amaranth, Waterhemp, Carpetweed, Pennsylvania Smartweed
Jimsonweed, Velvetleaf, Hemp Sesbania, Dayflower, Tropical Spiderwort, Mustards

Labeled for Most Vegetable Crop Groups as a Row Middle Application

Aim can be used in row middles of fruiting vegetables, brassica vegetables, cucurbit vegetables, legume vegetables, leafy vegetables, bulb vegetables, root and tuber vegetables, berries, herbs and spices, okra, tropical tree fruits, and pomegranate. See label for complete list of labeled crops.

The “Kick in the Tank” Herbicide

Field experience shows excellent results when Aim Herbicide is tank mixed with halosulfuron, triazines and other herbicides. Aim is not antagonistic with other burndown herbicides such as sethoxydim, clethodim, paraquat or glyphosate.

Aim Tough on Weeds, Easy To Use

• Aim is NOT a restricted use product
• Aim has a “Caution” signal word
• Aim has a 12 hour REI
• Aim has a 0 day PHI for most vegetable crops
• Plant back for Aim on most crops is anytime, (check label for specific crop restrictions)

Aim Use In Resistant Weed Control

• Aim should be tank mixed with other herbicides where repeated use of the same chemistry is leading to tolerant weeds which breaks the resistance cycle. When added to the tank Aim offers economical change of chemistry to reduce the potential of herbicide resistant weeds.
Aim Application and Adjuvant Suggestions

- Aim is a highly active compound and should not contact crop plants.
- Aim must be applied with a hooded sprayer.
- A surfactant must be used with Aim. A silicone plus MSO is the best when used as a burndown herbicide. A 1% solution of COC or a NIS is also acceptable. When adding a grass herbicide check the label for recommended surfactants as the requirements may be different.
- Water volume is critical. Aim is labeled down to 10 GPA. However, experience has demonstrated better results with a minimum of 20 GPA in most situations. According to UF/IFAS 35 GPA is ideal for burndown herbicides. Tank mix water should be in the pH 6.5 range.
- Ammonium sulfate or AMS replacement products can be used with Aim.
- Aim has not shown to be antagonistic with other burn down, systemic or residual herbicides.
- A drift control adjuvant is a helpful addition when using Aim.
- Aim should be directed away from the top of plastic mulched beds.

Aim for Tomato Burndown

- Aim should be applied at rates of 1.5 to 2.0 oz per acre.
- Aim may be applied up to 2 oz per acre per application and up to 6.1 oz per acre per season.
- For tomatoes prior to or shortly after planting, a suggested treatment is:
  Aim EC @ 2 oz/a + Metribuzin @ 1 lb/a + COC 1% v/v
- For tomatoes after transplanting, two suggested treatments are:
  Aim EC @ 2 oz/a + Sandea ® @ 0.5 oz/a + Select ® @ 8 oz/a + COC 1% v/v
  Aim EC @ 2 oz/a + Sandea @ 0.5 oz/a + Poast ® @ 24 oz/a + COC 1% v/v
- Review labels for appropriate crop uses and restrictions for each product in the tank.
- Field experience indicates Aim EC works well with most registered vegetable residual and burndown herbicides.

Aim For Burndown

- Aim can be used to burndown existing crop residue prior to planting. Aim will control paraquat resistant weeds in tomato and other crops.
- Aim is very active on most members of the Solanacea family of plants, including nightshade, tomato, and potato.
- Aim can be added to your current burndown program.
- Aim can be used at 2 oz/a with a 1% COC plus paraquat at 2.5 pts/a where grasses are present.
- Do not apply more than 6.1 oz of Aim EC per season.
- When using Aim as a burndown in a double crop plastic situation, it is important that either a rain event occur or the plastic bed be overhead irrigated with a minimum of 0.5 inches of water to remove any Aim residue. If no natural water or overhead irrigation is received delay planting for two weeks following an Aim application. For additional information see the FMC Fact Sheet “Aim Use in Plasticulture” (LC 9429 2/05).

Aim Fallow Use

- Aim can be used in fallow cropping systems to aid in moisture control between cropping periods
- Aim applied with glyphosate between crops helps pick up weed misses such as purslane and dayflower
- Aim can be applied by air or ground up to 2 oz/A in fallow systems