



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

1381-265

Date of Issuance:

6/28/18

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Glufosinate 280

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Lisa Mathias
Product Registration Specialist
Winfield Solutions, LLC
PO Box 64589, MS 5705
Shoreview, MN 55126

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

- 1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Signature of Approving Official:

Erik Kraft
Erik Kraft, Product Manager 24
Fungicide & Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

6/28/18

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 1381-265."
3. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 02/07/2018

If you have any questions, please contact Lisa Pahel by phone at (703) 347-0459, or via email at pahel.lisa@epa.gov.

Glufosinate 280 [Herbicide]

Glufosinate 280 is a non-selective herbicide that provides control of a broad spectrum of broadleaf and grassy weeds.

Glufosinate 280 is registered for use as a:

- burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to emergence of canola, corn, sweet corn, cotton, olive, soybean, and sugar beet.
- post emergence weed control herbicide to be applied on crops containing the LibertyLink® trait
- post emergence weed control herbicide to be applied on cotton with a hooded sprayer only
- post emergence weed control herbicide to be applied on listed trees, vine and berry crops
- post emergence weed control herbicide to be applied on olives
- as a vine desiccant in potatoes

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Glufosinate-ammonium* 24.5%**

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 75.5%

TOTAL: 100.0%

*CAS Number 77182-82-2

**Equivalent to 2.34 pounds of active ingredient per U.S. gallon.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING / AVISO**

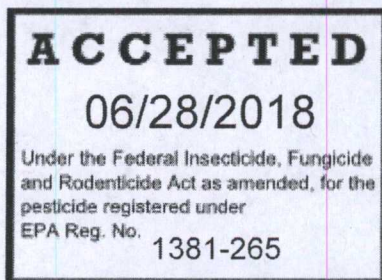
*Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)*

See booklet for additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS, COMPLETE DIRECTIONS FOR USE, WARRANTY DISCLAIMER, AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY.

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye 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. • Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.
IF ON SKIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. Call 1-877-424-7452 for emergency medical treatment information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
If this product is ingested, endotracheal intubation and gastric lavage should be performed as soon as possible, followed by charcoal and sodium sulfate administration.	

EPA REG. NO.: XXXX-XXX

Manufactured For:
Winfield Solutions, LLC
P.O. Box 64589
St. Paul, MN 55164-0589



EPA EST. NO.: _____

NET CONTENTS: _____

1/0627/8

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses). Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. 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 use.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants;
- chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton[®] ≥ 14 mils;
- shoes and socks; and
- protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses).

Mixer/loaders supporting aerial applications to corn, canola, soybean, and cotton must use closed mixing/loading systems.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present. Do not apply to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and must be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures.

Under some conditions, this product may have a potential to run-off to surface water or adjacent land. Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion, such as no till, limited till and contour plowing; these methods also reduce pesticide run-off. Use of vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands, etc. or on the downhill side of fields where run-off could occur to minimize water runoff is recommended.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not use this product until you have read the entire label. 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.

In the State of New York Only: Not For Use In Nassau and Suffolk Counties.

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 intervals. 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 12 hours, with the following exceptions:

- Canola, corn and soybean scouting – REI of 4 days
- Moving irrigation pipe (all crops) - REI of 7 days

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

- coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants;
- chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber >14 mils, nitrile rubber >14 mils, neoprene rubber >14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) >14 mils, or Viton® >14 mils;
- chemical resistant footwear plus socks; and
- protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses).

IMPORTANT CROP SAFETY INFORMATION READ BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

BURNDOW TREATMENTS

Glufosinate 280 may be applied as a **burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to emergence** of canola, corn, sweet corn, cotton, olive, soybean, and sugar beet.

POST EMERGENT TREATMENTS

Post emergence row crop applications of Glufosinate 280 may be made only to crops containing the LibertyLink trait. Winfield Solutions, LLC does not warrant the use of this product on crops other than those designated as LibertyLink to safely withstand the application of Glufosinate 280.

The basis of selectivity of Glufosinate 280 in crops is the presence of a gene in LibertyLink crops which results in a plant that is not sensitive to the active ingredient of Glufosinate 280. Crops not containing this gene will be sensitive to Glufosinate 280 and severe crop injury and/or death may occur. Do not allow spray to contact foliage or green tissue of desirable vegetation unless the crop contains the LibertyLink trait.

Post emergent applications of Glufosinate 280 may be applied to cotton not containing the LibertyLink trait using a hooded sprayer.

TREE, NUT, VINE AND BERRY TREATMENTS

When making applications to trees, vines, and berries, avoid contact of Glufosinate 280 solution, spray drift or mist with green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur to trees, berries and vines. Only spray trunks with callused, mature brown bark, unless the trunk is protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers. Contact of Glufosinate 280 with parts of trees, berries or vines other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Glufosinate 280 is a water-soluble non-selective herbicide for application as a foliar spray for the control of a broad spectrum of emerged broadleaf and grassy weeds.

Glufosinate 280 is registered for use as a:

- burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to emergence of canola, corn, sweet corn, cotton, olive, soybean, and sugar beet.
- post emergence weed control herbicide to be applied on crops containing the LibertyLink trait.
- post emergence weed control herbicide to be applied on cotton with a hooded sprayer only.
- post emergence weed control herbicide to be applied on listed trees, vine and berry crops.
- as a vine desiccant in potatoes.

Glufosinate 280 is only foliar-active with little or no activity in soil. Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled.

GLUFOSINATE 280:

- Apply to actively growing small weeds as specified in the **WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS** section.
- Glufosinate 280 is a contact herbicide and requires uniform thorough spray coverage.
- Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Glufosinate 280.
- Necrosis of leaves and young shoots occur within 2 to 4 days after application under good growing conditions.
- Glufosinate 280 is rainfast four (4) hours after application to most weed species; therefore, rainfall within four (4) hours may necessitate retreatment or may result in reduced weed control.
- To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters and velvetleaf control, make applications between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.
- Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.
- To maximize weed control, do not cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.
- Consult your local Cooperative Extension Service or Winfield Solutions, LLC representative for guidelines on the optimum application timing for Glufosinate 280 in your region.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

Rotational crop planting intervals following application of Glufosinate 280 with the exception of a potato vine desiccation* are listed below. Failure to comply with these restrictions may result in illegal residues in rotated crops.

Rotational Crop	Plant Back Interval (Minimum Rotational Crop Planting Interval from Last Application)
Canola, Corn, Sweet Corn, Soybean, Cotton, and Sugar beets	May be planted at any time
Root and Tuber Vegetables, Leafy Vegetables, Brassica Leafy Vegetables and Small Grains (barley, buckwheat, oats, rye, teosinte, triticale, and wheat).	70 Days
Other Crops	180 Days

*See the **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR POTATO VINE DESICCATION** for Rotational Crop Restrictions

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, Glufosinate 280 contains a Group 10 herbicide – Glufosinate-ammonium. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Glufosinate 280 and other Group 10 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.

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

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

- Rotate the use of Glufosinate 280 or other Group 10 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.
- Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include:
 - 1) Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;

- 2) A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species;
- 3) Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as 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 this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or Winfield Solutions, LLC representative for pesticide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact your Winfield Solutions, LLC representative.

Also, for more information on Weed Resistance Management, visit the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) on the web at <http://www.hracglobal.com>.

WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS

Rates in ounces of formulated product per acre for the control of weeds as shown in the weed control tables. In weed populations with mixed species, apply at a rate needed for the species targeting less than three-inch weeds.

Table 1. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled (including Glyphosate-, Triazine-, PPO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and Auxin-Resistant Biotypes)			
Common Name	Scientific Name	22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)	29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs ai/A)
		C = Control NR = Not Recommended S = Suppression	C = Control NR = Not Recommended S = Suppression
Amaranth, Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	NR	C
Anoda, spurred	<i>Anoda cristata</i>	C	C
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	C	C
Black medic	<i>Medicago lupulina</i> L.	C	C
Bluweed, Texas	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i> DC.	C	C
Buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	C	C
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum cornutum</i>	C	C
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>	C	C
Canola, volunteer ¹	<i>Brassica</i> spp.	C ₁	C ₁
Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)	<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	C	C
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>	C	C
Chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	C	C
Cocklebur, common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	C	C
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryaefolia</i>	C	C
Cotton, volunteer ¹	<i>Gossypium</i> sp.	C ₁	C ₁
Croton, tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>	C	C
Croton, woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>	C	C
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta alba</i>	C	C
Devil's claw	<i>Proboscidea Louisiana</i>	C	C
Fleabane, annual	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	C	C
Galinsoga, hairy	<i>Galinsoga ciliate</i>	C	C
Galinsoga, small flower	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	C	C
Groundcherry, cutleaf	<i>Physalis angulate</i>	C	C
Geranium, cutleaf	<i>Geranium dissectum</i> L.	C	C
Hempnettle	<i>Galeopsis</i> sp.	C	C
Horsenettle, Carolina ²	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	C ₂	C ₂
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	C	C
Knotweed	<i>Polygonum spec.</i>	C	C
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	C	C
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	C	C
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	C	C

Table 1. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled (including Glyphosate-, Triazine-, PPO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and Auxin-Resistant Biotypes)

Common Name	Scientific Name	22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)	29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs ai/A)
		C = Control NR = Not Recommended S = Suppression	C = Control NR = Not Recommended S = Suppression
Mallow, common	Malva spec.	C	C
Mallow, Venice	Hibiscus trionum	C	C
Marestail ³	Conyza Canadensis	S	C
Marsh-elder, annual	Iva annua	C	C
Morningglory, entireleaf	Ipomoea hederacea var. intergriuscula	C	C
Morningglory, ivyleaf	Ipomoea hederacea	C	C
Morningglory, pitte	Ipomoea lacunose	C	C
Morningglory, sharppod	Ipomoea cordatotriloba	C	C
Morningglory, smallflower	Jacquemontia tamnifolia	C	C
Morningglory, tall	Ipomoea purpurea	C	C
Mustard, wild	Sinapis arvensis	C	C
Nightshade, black	Solanum nigrum	C	C
Nightshade, eastern black	Solanum ptycanthum	C	C
Nightshade, hairy	Solanum sarrachoides	C	C
Pennycress	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	C	C
Pigweed, redroot	Amaranthus retroflexus	C	C
Pigweed, prostrate	Amaranthus blitoides	C	C
Pigweed, spiny	Amaranthus spinosus	C	C
Pigweed, smooth	Amaranthus hybridus	C	C
Pigweed, tumble	Amaranthus albus	C	C
Puncturevine	Tribulus terrestris	C	C
Purslane, common	Portulaca oleracea	C	C
Pusley, Florida	Richardia scabra	S	C
Ragweed, common	Ambrosia artemisiifolia	C	C
Ragweed, giant	Ambrosia trifida	C	C
Senna coffee	Cassia occidentalis	C	C
Sesbania, hemp	Sesbania herbacea	C	C
Shepherd's-Purse	Capsella bursa-pastoris	C	C
Sicklepod (java bean)	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	C	C
Sida, prickly	Sida spinosa L.	C	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	Polygonum pensylvanicum	C	C
Smell melon	Cucumis melo L. var. Dudaim	C	C
Sowthistle, annual	Sonchus oleraceus L.	C	C
Soybeans, volunteer ¹	Glycine max	C ₁	C ₁
Spurge, prostrate	Euphorbia humifusa	C	C
Spurge, spotted	Euphorbia maculate L.	C	C
Starbur, bristly	Acanthospermum hispidum	C	C
Sunflower, common	Helianthus annuus	C	C
Sunflower, prairie	Corythucha pura	C	C
Sunflower, volunteer	Girassol	C	C
Thistle, Russian ²	Salsola kali	S ₂	C ₂
Velvetleaf	Abutilon theophrasti	C	C
Waterhemp, common	Amaranthus rudis	NR	C
Waterhemp, tall	Amaranthus tuberculatos	NR	C

¹ Volunteer LibertyLink crops from the previous season will not be controlled.

² May require sequential applications for control.

³ For optimum control apply Glufosinate 280 on 6" marestail

Table 2. Grass Weeds Controlled (including Glyphosate-, Triazine-, PPO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and Auxin-Resistant Biotypes)

Common Name	Scientific Name	22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)	29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs ai/A)
		C = Control NR = Not Recommended S = Suppression	C = Control NR = Not Recommended S = Suppression
Barley, volunteer ³		C ₃	C ₃
Barnyardgrass	Echinochloa spec.	C	C
Bluegrass, annual	Poa annua L.	C	C
Corn, volunteer ¹	Zea mays L.	C ₁	C ₁
Crabgrass, large ¹	Digitaria sanguinalis	C ₂	C ₂
Crabgrass, smooth ²	Digitaria ischaemum	C ₂	C ₂
Cupgrass, woolly	Eriochloa villosa	C	C
Foxtail, bristly	Setaria verticillata	C	C
Foxtail, giant	Setaria faberi	C	C
Foxtail, green	Setaria viridis	C	C
Foxtail, robust purple	Setaria viridis	C	C
Foxtail, yellow ²	Pennisetum glaucum	C ₂	C ₂
Goosegrass ¹	Eleusine indica	C ₃	C ₃
Johnsongrass, seedling	Sorghum halepense	C	C
Junglerice	Echinochloa colonum	C	C
Millet, wild-proso	Panicum miliaceum L.	C	C
Millet, proso volunteer	Milium vernale	C	C
Oat, wild ²	Avena fatua	C	C
Panicum, fall	Panicum dichotomiflorum	C	C
Panicum, Texas	Panicum texanum	C	C
Rice, red	Oryza sativa L.	C	C
Rice, volunteer ¹	Oryza sativa	C ₁	C ₁
Sandbur, field ²	Cenchrus pauciflorus	S ₂	C ₂
Shattercane	Sorghum vulgare PERS.	C	C
Signalgrass, broadleaf	Brachiaria platyphylla	C	C
Sprangletop	Leptochloa spec.	C	C
Sorghum, volunteer	Sorghum sp.	C	C
Stinkgrass	Eragrostis ciliaris	C	C
Wheat, volunteer ²	Triticum spec.	C ₂	C ₂
Witchgrass	Panicum virgatum L.	C	C

¹ Volunteer LibertyLink crops from the previous season will not be controlled. A timely cultivation 7 to 10 days after an application and/or retreatment 10-21 days after the first application is necessary to control dense clumps of volunteer corn or rice.

² For best control of yellow foxtail, field sandbur, crabgrass, and wild oats, treat prior to tiller initiation.

³ A sequential application may be necessary for control.

Table 3. Biennial and Perennial Weeds Controlled (including Glyphosate-, Triazine-, PPO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and Auxin Resistant Biotypes)

For control of the biennial and perennial weeds listed below, tank mix partners or sequential applications of Glufosinate 280 are specified by crop (see crop sections)

Common Name	Scientific Name	29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs ai/A)
		C = Control NR = Not Recommended S = Suppression
Alfalfa	Medicago sativa L.	C
Bermudagrass	Cynodon dactylon	C
Bindweed, field	Convolvulus arvensis L.	C
Bindweed, hedge	Calystegia sepium	C

Table 3. Biennial and Perennial Weeds Controlled (including Glyphosate-, Triazine-, PPO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and Auxin Resistant Biotypes)

For control of the biennial and perennial weeds listed below, tank mix partners or sequential applications of Glufosinate 280 are specified by crop (see crop sections)

Common Name	Scientific Name	29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs ai/A)
		C = Control NR = Not Recommended S = Suppression
Bluegrass, Kentucky	<i>Poa pratensis</i> L.	C
Blueweed, Texas	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i> DC.	C
Bromegrass, smooth	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	C
Burdock	<i>Arctium</i> sp.	C
Bursage, woolyleaf	<i>Ambrosia grayi</i>	C
Chickweed, Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i> L.	C
Clover, red	<i>Trifolium pretense</i> L.	C
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	C
Dock, smooth	<i>Rumex</i> spec.	C
Dogbane, hemp	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	S
Goldenrod, gray	<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	S
Johnsongrass, rhizome	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	C
Milkweed, common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	S
Milkweed, honeyvine	<i>Ampelamus albidus</i>	S
Muhly, wirestem	<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>	S
Nightshade, sliverleaf	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	C
Nutsedge, purple	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	S
Nutsedge, yellow	<i>Cyperus ferax</i>	S
Orchardgrass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> L.	C
Poinsettia, wild	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> L.	C
Pokeweed	Phytolaccaceae	C
Quackgrass	<i>Agropyron repens</i>	S
Sowthistle, perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i> L.	C
Thistle, bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	C
Thistle, Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	C
Timothy	<i>Phleum pretense</i> L.	S
Wormwood, biennial	<i>Artemisia biennis</i>	C

APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES

Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control with Glufosinate 280.

GROUND APPLICATION

- Apply early when weeds are small with directed rates as identified in the Rate Tables for each crop.
- Apply Glufosinate 280 in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. Increase to 20 gallons of water per acre if dense weed canopy exists.
- Apply at ground speed of less than 15 mph to attain adequate coverage.
- See the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of this label for additional information on proper application of Glufosinate 280.

AERIAL APPLICATION

- Apply early when weeds are small with directed rates as identified in the Rate Tables.
- Apply Glufosinate 280 in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.
- See the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of this label for additional information on proper application of Glufosinate 280.

APPLICATION AND MIXING RESTRICTIONS

- DO NOT apply when winds are gusty, or when conditions will favor movement of spray particles off the desired spray target. See the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of this label for additional information on proper application of Glufosinate 280.
- Do not use flood jet nozzles, controlled droplet application equipment, or air-assisted spray equipment.

COMPATIBILITY TESTING

If Glufosinate 280 is to be mixed with other pesticides, test the compatibility of the intended tank mixture prior to mixing the products in the spray tank. The following procedure assumes a spray volume of 25 gallons per acre. For other spray volumes, adjust the amount of the water used accordingly. Check compatibility as follows:

1. Place 1.0 pint of water from the source that will be used to prepare the spray solution in a clear 1-quart jar.
2. For each pound of a dry tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 1.5 teaspoons to the jar.
3. For each 16 fl oz of a liquid tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
4. For each 16 fl oz of Glufosinate 280 to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
5. After adding all the ingredients, place a lid on the jar and tighten. Invert 10 times to mix.
6. Let the mixture stand for 15 minutes, and evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. Look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. If the tank mix partners are not compatible, do not use the mixture in a spray tank.
7. After compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL** section of this label.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Tank Mix Instructions: Glufosinate 280 may be applied in tank mix combinations with other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the crop to be treated. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. Glufosinate 280 cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Refer to the specific crop section for rates and other restrictions.

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.

Glufosinate 280 is formulated to mix readily in water. Prior to adding Glufosinate 280 to the spray tank, ensure that the spray tank is thoroughly clean, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used (see *Cleaning Instructions*).

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS FOR GLUFOSINATE 280

1. Start with properly calibrated and clean equipment.
2. Fill the spray tank half full with water.
3. Start agitation.
4. If mixing with a flowable/wettable powder tank mix partner. Prepare a slurry of the proper amount of the product in a small amount of water. Add the slurry to the spray tank.
5. Add ammonium sulfate (AMS) to the spray tank if needed.
6. If mixing with a liquid tank mix partner, add the liquid mix partner next.
7. Complete filling the spray tank with water **before adding Glufosinate 280, as foaming may occur.**
8. Add Glufosinate 280 when tank is full and continue agitation.
9. If foaming occurs, use a silicone-based **antifoam agent**.

Ensure that all spray system lines including pipes, booms, etc. have the correct concentration of spray solution by flushing out the spray system lines before starting the crop application.

If tank mix partners are added, maintain good agitation at all times until contents of the tank are sprayed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is required to re-suspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Keep bypass line on or near bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Screen size in nozzles or line strainers must be 50 mesh or larger.

CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

PRIOR TO GLUFOSINATE 280 USE

Before using Glufosinate 280, thoroughly clean bulk storage tank, refillable tank, nurse tanks, spray tank, lines, and filter particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used. Thoroughly rinse equipment using a commercial tank cleaner and as instructed on the prior herbicide label.

AFTER GLUFOSINATE 280 USE

After using Glufosinate 280, triple rinse the spray equipment and clean with a commercial tank cleaner before using the equipment for a new application. Make sure any rinsate or foam is thoroughly removed from spray tank and boom. Rinsate may be disposed following the pesticide disposal directions on this label.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Spray drift may result in injury to non-target crops or vegetation. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

- All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.
- For all non-aerial applications, wind speed must be measured adjacent to the application site, on the upwind side, immediately prior to application.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MITIGATION

- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.
- For aerial applications, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For ground applications and aerial applications, select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogues and in accordance with ASABE Standard 572.1.
- Spray at the appropriate boom height based on nozzle selection and nozzle spacing, but do not exceed a boom height of 24 inches above target pest or crop canopy. Set boom to lowest effective height over the target pest or crop canopy based on equipment manufacturer's directions. Automated boom height controllers are recommended with large booms to better maintain optimum nozzle to canopy height. Excessive boom height will increase the potential for spray drift.
- For non-crop vegetation management ground applications, apply with the nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or target vegetation, unless necessitated by the application equipment. Examples would include roadside, railroad, utility rights of way, forestry and other industrial vegetation management applications where safety or natural barriers obstruct application.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

POLLINATOR ADVISORY STATEMENT

This product contains a herbicide. Follow all label directions and precautions to minimize potential off-target exposure in order to prevent effects to non-target plants adjacent to the treated site which may serve as habitat or forage for pollinators.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! See Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.
- Nozzle Type - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- Boom Length - Longer booms increase drift potential. Therefore, a shorter boom length is recommended.
- Application Height - Application more than 10 ft. above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR BURNDOWN USE

Glufosinate 280 may be applied as a **burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to emergence** of canola, corn, sweet corn, cotton, soybean, sugar beet, LL canola, LL corn, LL sweet corn, LL cotton, LL soybean, [and LL sugar beet.]

Application Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3-inch weeds in height. For additional information refer to the WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS section.• For Best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Glufosinate 280.• Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.• To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, make applications between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.
Application Use Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply 29 to 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs ai/A) depending on crop, weed species and intention of post application use. Please see application charts below.
Adjuvant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tank mix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn.• AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or hard water.• The use of an anti-foam agent is advised.
Surfactants/Oils	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The use of surfactants may be included. Please refer to the surfactant label for more detailed information.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR BURNDOWN USE

Glufosinate 280 may be applied as a **burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to emergence** of canola, corn, sweet corn, cotton, soybean, sugar beet, LL canola, LL corn, LL sweet corn, LL cotton, LL soybean, [and LL sugar beet.]

Spray Volume	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 GPA minimum. • If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA.
Nozzle Spray Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium to Coarse nozzles. • Glufosinate 280 is a contact herbicide and requires proper nozzles with uniform thorough spray coverage to achieve optimum weed control. • See the SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section for more detailed information.
Rainfast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 hours.

Table 4. APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR CONVENTIONAL AND NON LL CROPS

Crop	Burndown	In-Season Applications	Minimum Re-treatment Interval	Maximum Per Year
Canola, Soybean, Sweet Corn, Field Corn	29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs ai/A)	None	N/A	43 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A)
Sugar Beet	29 - 36 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.66 lbs ai/A)	None	N/A	36 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A)
Cotton Use Pattern 1	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)	Up to 2 applications at 29 fl oz/A* (0.53 lbs ai/A)	10 days	87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A)
Cotton Use Pattern 2	30 - 43 fl oz/A (0.55 - 0.79 lbs ai/A)	1 application at 29 fl oz/A* (0.53 lbs ai/A)	10 days	72 fl oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A)

* post application in non LL cotton can ONLY be applied with a hooded sprayer. See **HOODED SPRAYER APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS** in the **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON COTTON** section of the label for more information.

Restrictions for Use on Conventional and Non LL crops:

- **Canola, Soybean, Sweet Corn, and Field Corn:**
 - **DO NOT** make more than one burndown application of Glufosinate 280 per year.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 per burndown application.
 - **DO NOT** make in-season (post emergent) applications of Glufosinate 280.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 per year.
- **Sugar Beets**
 - **DO NOT** make more than one burndown application of Glufosinate 280 per year.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 36 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 per burndown application.
 - **DO NOT** make in-season (post emergent) applications of Glufosinate 280.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 36 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 per year.
- **Cotton (Use Pattern 1):**
 - **DO NOT** make more than one burndown application of Glufosinate 280 per year.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 per burndown application.
 - **DO NOT** exceed a total of three applications of Glufosinate 280, including all application timings, per year. If a burndown treatment of 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 was applied, only two in-season (post emergent) applications at 29 fl oz/A may be applied. Applications must be made a minimum of 10 days apart.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 87.0 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280, including all application timings, per year.
 - If intending to apply in-season (post emergent) application(s), see additional use instructions and restrictions in the **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON COTTON** section of this label.
- **Cotton (Use Pattern 2):**
 - **DO NOT** make more than one burndown application of Glufosinate 280 per year.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 per burndown application.
 - **DO NOT** exceed a total of two applications of Glufosinate 280, including all application timings, per year. If a burndown treatment of Glufosinate 280 was applied at a rate greater than 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A), only one in-season (post emergent) application 29 fl oz/A may be applied. Applications must be made a minimum of 10 days apart.

- o **DO NOT** apply more than 72 fl oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280, including all application timings, per year.
- o If intending to apply an in-season (post emergent) application, see additional use instructions and restrictions in the **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON COTTON** section of this label.

Table 5. APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR LL CROPS

Crop	Burndown	In-Season Applications (LibertyLink varieties only)	Minimum Re-treatment Interval	Maximum Per Year
LL Soybean	29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs ai/A)	Up to 2 applications at 29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs ai/A)	5 days	87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A)
LL Field Corn	29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs ai/A)	Up to 2 applications at 29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs ai/A)	7 days	87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A)
LL Sweet Corn	22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)	If a burndown treatment is applied: None	N/A	22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)
		If no burndown treatment is applied: Up to 2 applications at 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)	7 days	44 fl oz/A (0.80 lbs ai/A)
LL Canola	29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs ai/A)	Up to 2 applications at 22 - 29 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A - 0.53 lbs ai/A)	7 days	87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A)
LL Cotton Use Pattern 1	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)	Up to 2 applications at 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)	10 days	87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A)
LL Cotton Use Pattern 2	30 - 43 fl oz/A (0.55 - 0.79 lbs ai/A)	1 application at 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)	10 days	72 fl oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A)
[LL Sugar beet	30 - 36 fl oz/A (0.55 - 0.66 lbs ai/A)	1 application at 30 fl oz/A (0.55 lbs ai/A)	10 days	60 fl oz/A (1.1 lbs ai/A)]

Restrictions for Use on LL Crops:

- **LL Soybeans:**
 - o **DO NOT** make more than one burndown application of Glufosinate 280 per year.
 - o **DO NOT** apply more than 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 per burndown application.
 - o **DO NOT** exceed a total of three applications of Glufosinate 280, including all application timings (one burndown application and up to two in-season [post emergent] applications), per year. Applications must be made a minimum of 5 days apart.
 - o **DO NOT** apply more than 87.0 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280, including all application timings, per year.
 - o If intending to apply in-season (post emergent) application(s), see additional use instructions and restrictions in the **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LIBERTYLINK SOYBEANS** section of this label.
- **LL Field Corn:**
 - o **DO NOT** make more than one burndown application of Glufosinate 280 per year.
 - o **DO NOT** apply more than 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 per burndown application.
 - o **DO NOT** exceed a total of three applications of Glufosinate 280, including all application timings (one burndown application and up to two in-season [post emergent] applications), per year. Applications must be made a minimum of 7 days apart.
 - o **DO NOT** apply more than 87.0 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280, including all application timings, per year.
 - o If intending to apply in-season (post emergent) application(s), see additional use instructions and restrictions in the **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE LIBERTYLINK FIELD CORN AND LIBERTYLINK SILAGE CORN** sections of this label.
- **LL Sweet Corn:**
 - o **DO NOT** make more than one burndown application of Glufosinate 280 per year.
 - o **DO NOT** apply more than 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 per burndown application.
 - o **DO NOT** make in-season (post emergent) applications to the sweet corn crop if Glufosinate 280 was used in a burndown application.
 - o If a burndown treatment was made, **DO NOT** apply more than 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 per year.

- If no burndown treatment is intended, see the **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LIBERTYLINK SWEET CORN** section of this label for in-season (post emergent) use instructions and restrictions.
- **Canola:**
 - **DO NOT** make more than one burndown application of Glufosinate 280 per year.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) per acre of Glufosinate 280 per burndown application.
 - **DO NOT** exceed a total of three applications of Glufosinate 280, including all application timings (one burndown application and up to two in-season [post emergent] applications), per year. Applications must be made a minimum of 7 days apart.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 87.0 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280, including all application timings, per year.
 - If intending to apply in-season (post emergent) application(s), see additional use instructions and restrictions in the **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LIBERTYLINK CANOLA** section of this label.
- **Cotton (Use Pattern 1):**
 - **DO NOT** make more than one burndown application of Glufosinate 280 per year.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 per burndown application.
 - **DO NOT** exceed a total of three applications of Glufosinate 280, including all application timings, per year. If a burndown treatment of 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 was applied, only two in-season (post emergent) applications at 29 fl oz/A may be applied. Applications must be made a minimum of 10 days apart.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 87.0 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280, including all application timings, per year.
 - If intending to apply in-season (post emergent) application(s), see additional use instructions and restrictions in the **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON COTTON** section of this label.
- **Cotton (Use Pattern 2):**
 - **DO NOT** make more than one burndown application of Glufosinate 280 per year.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 per burndown application.
 - **DO NOT** exceed a total of two applications of Glufosinate 280, including all application timings, per year. If a burndown treatment of Glufosinate 280 was applied at a rate greater than 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A), only one in-season (post emergent) application at 29 fl oz/A may be applied. Applications must be made a minimum of 10 days apart.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 72 fl oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280, including all application timings, per year.
 - If intending to apply an in-season (post emergent) application, see additional use instructions and restrictions in the **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON COTTON** section of this label.
- **[Sugar beets:**
 - **DO NOT** make more than one burndown application of Glufosinate 280 per year.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 36 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 per burndown application.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 60 fl oz/A (1.1 lbs ai/A) per acre of Glufosinate 280, including all application timings, per year.
 - **DO NOT** exceed a total of two applications of Glufosinate 280, including all application timings, per year. If a burndown treatment of Glufosinate 280 was made up to one in-season (post emergent) application may be made. Applications must be made a minimum of 10 days apart.
 - If intending to apply in-season (post emergent) application(s), see additional use instructions and restrictions in the **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LIBERTYLINK SUGAR BEETS** section of this label.]

[APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LIBERTYLINK SUGAR BEETS

Apply Glufosinate 280 **only to sugar beets labeled as LibertyLink**. Glufosinate 280 is a contact herbicide and requires uniform, thorough spray coverage to achieve optimum weed control.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3-inch weeds in height. For additional information refer to the WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS section. ● For Best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Glufosinate 280. ● Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. ● To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, make applications between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.
Application Use Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Apply 30 fl oz/A (0.55 lbs ai/A) depending on weed species, size and density. For additional information refer to the WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS section. ● If required a second application of 30 fl oz/A (0.55 lbs ai/A) can be applied.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a second application is needed, make the second application a minimum of 10 days after the first application.
Maximum Per Year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 fl oz /A (1.1 lbs ai/A)
Adjuvant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tank mix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn. • AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or hard water. • The use of an anti-foam agent is advised.
Surfactants/Oils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to the surfactant label for more detailed information.
Application window	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotyledon up to 10 leaf stage of LL sugar beets.
Spray Volume	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 GPA minimum. • If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA.
Nozzle Spray Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium to Coarse nozzles. • Glufosinate 280 is a contact herbicide and requires proper nozzles with uniform thorough spray coverage to achieve optimum weed control. • See the SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section for more detailed information.
Rainfast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 hours.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LL SUGAR BEETS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 30 fl oz/A (0.55 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 per single in-season (post emergent) application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than two in-season (post emergent) applications of Glufosinate 280 per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed a total of two applications, including all application timings, of Glufosinate 280 per year. If a burndown treatment was made up to one in-season (post emergent) application of Glufosinate 280 may be made.
- Applications must be made a minimum of 10 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 60 fl oz/A (1.1 lbs ai/A), of Glufosinate 280 on LL sugar beets, including all application timings, per year.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): DO NOT** apply Glufosinate 280 within 60 days of harvesting sugar beets.
- **DO NOT** plant rotation crops in a field treated with Glufosinate 280 within 120 days after the last application of this product with the exception of wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum, and triticale, which may be planted 70 days after the last application of this product. Corn, soybeans, canola, and sugar beets containing the LibertyLink trait may be planted at any time.
- **DO NOT** graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- **DO NOT** apply Glufosinate 280 if LL sugar beets show injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.]

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LIBERTYLINK CANOLA

Apply Glufosinate 280 **only to canola labeled as LibertyLink**. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve optimum weed control.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3-inch weeds in height. For additional information refer to the WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS section. • For Best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Glufosinate 280. • Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. • To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, make applications between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.
Application Use Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply 22 - 29 fl oz/A (0.40 to 0.53 lbs ai/A) depending on weed species, size and density. For additional information refer to the WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS section. • If required, a second application up to 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) can be applied.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a second application is needed, make the second application a minimum of 7 days after the first application.
Application Use Rate with Tank Mix Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Tank mix partners advised to enhance grass control contain active ingredients including quizalofop p-ethyl, sethoxydim, and clethodim. • Apply 22 - 29 fl oz/A (0.40 to 0.53 lbs ai/A) depending on weed species, size and density. For additional information refer to the WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS section. • If required, a second application up to 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) can be applied. • If a second application is needed, make the second application a minimum of 7 days after the first application. • No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. • No label dosage rates may be exceeded. • Glufosinate 280 cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.
Maximum Per Year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 87 fl oz /A (1.59 lbs ai/A)
Adjuvant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tank mix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn. • AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or hard water. • The use of an anti-foam agent is advised to control foaming.
Surfactants/Oils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to the surfactant label for more detailed information.
Application window	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotyledon up to early bolt stage of LL canola. • Slight discoloration of the canola may be visible after application. This effect is temporary and will not influence crop growth, maturity, or yield.
Spray Volume	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 GPA minimum. • If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA.
Nozzle Spray Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium to Coarse nozzles. • Glufosinate 280 is a contact herbicide and requires proper nozzles with uniform thorough spray coverage to achieve optimum weed control. • See the "SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT" section for more detailed information.
Rainfast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 hours.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LL CANOLA

- **DO NOT** use on LL canola in the states of Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 29 fl oz (0.53 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 per single in-season (post emergent) application.
- **DO NOT** make more than two in-season (post emergent) applications of Glufosinate 280 per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed a total of three applications, including all application timings (one burndown application and up to two in-season [post emergent] applications), of Glufosinate 280 per year.
- Applications must be made a minimum of 7 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 87.0 fl oz (1.59 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280, including all application timings, per year.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): DO NOT** apply Glufosinate 280 within 65 days of harvesting LL canola.
- **DO NOT** graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- **DO NOT** apply Glufosinate 280 if LL canola shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** section under the **PRODUCT INFORMATION** heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING FOR LL CANOLA SEED PROPAGATION

Up to three applications of Glufosinate 280 at up to 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) per application may be made to LL canola for seed propagation. Applications may be made from the cotyledon stage up to the early bolting stage (e.g., BBCH 18 – 30, between just prior to stem elongation/bolting, eight or more leaves and beginning of stem elongation, no internodes).

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR LL CANOLA FOR SEED PROPAGATION

- **DO NOT** apply more than three applications of Glufosinate 280 at up to 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) per application per year. Make sequential applications a minimum of 7 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 per year.
- **DO NOT** apply Glufosinate 280 beyond the early bolting stage.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI): DO NOT** apply Glufosinate 280 within 65 days of harvesting canola seed.
- **DO NOT** use treated canola seed for food, feed or oil purposes.
- **DO NOT** apply Glufosinate 280 if canola shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LIBERTYLINK SWEET CORN

Apply Glufosinate 280 only to sweet corn labeled as LibertyLink. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

<p>Application Timing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3-inch weeds in height. For additional information refer to the WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS section. • For Best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Glufosinate 280. • Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. • To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, make applications between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.
<p>Application window</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergence up to V6 stage of growth.
<p>Application Use Rate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) depending on weed species, size and density. For additional information refer to the WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS section. • If required, a second application of 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) can be applied. • If a second application is necessary, make the second application a minimum of 7 days after the first application.
<p>Application Use Rate with Tank Mix Partners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Tank mixes may aid in the performance of Glufosinate 280. Advisable tank mix partners contain active ingredients including atrazine, tembotrione, thiencazuron-methyl, and dicamba, DGA salt. • Apply Glufosinate 280 at 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) depending on weed species, size and density. For additional information refer to the WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS section. • If required, a second application of 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) can be applied. • If a second application is needed, make the second application a minimum of 7 days after the first application. • No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. • No label dosage rates may be exceeded. • Glufosinate 280 cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.
<p>Maximum Per Year</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44 fl oz /A (0.8 lbs ai/A)

Adjuvant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tank mix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn. • AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or hard water. • The use of an anti-foam agent is advised.
Surfactants/Oils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to surfactant label for more detailed directions.
Spray Volume	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 GPA minimum. • If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to a minimum of 20 GPA.
Nozzle Spray Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium to Coarse nozzles. • Glufosinate 280 is a contact herbicide and requires proper nozzles with uniform thorough spray coverage to achieve optimum weed control. • See the SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section for more detailed information.
Rainfast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 hours.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LL SWEET CORN

- **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): DO NOT** apply Glufosinate 280 within 50 days of harvesting sweet corn ears and within 55 days of harvesting stover.
- If Glufosinate 280 was used in a burndown application, **DO NOT** make in-season (post emergent) applications.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 per single in-season (post emergent) application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than two in-season (post emergent) applications of Glufosinate 280 to sweet corn per year. Sequential applications must be at least 7 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 44 fl oz/A (0.80 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 on sweet corn per year.
- **DO NOT** use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers.
- **DO NOT** apply Glufosinate 280 if corn shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Refer to the **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** section under the **PRODUCT INFORMATION** heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LIBERTYLINK FIELD CORN AND LIBERTYLINK SILAGE CORN

Apply Glufosinate 280 only to corn labeled as LibertyLink. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3-inch weeds in height. For additional information refer to the WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS section. • For Best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Glufosinate 280. • Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. • To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, make applications between dawn and 2 hours before sunset
Application window	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergence up to V6 stage of growth.
Application Use Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply 29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs ai/A) depending on weed species, size and density. For additional information refer to the WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS section. • If required, a second application of 29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs ai/A) can be applied. • If a second application is necessary, make the second application a minimum of 7 days after the first application.
Application Use Rate with Tank Mix Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tank mixes may aid in the performance of Glufosinate 280. Advisable tank mix partners contain active ingredients including atrazine, tembotrione, thiencazuron-methyl, and dicamba, DGA salt. • Apply 29- 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 with labeled tank mix partners depending on weed species, size and density. For additional information refer to the Weed Control for Row Crops section. • If required, a second application of 29 to 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs ai/A) can be applied. • If a second application is necessary, make the second application a minimum of 7 days after the first application. • No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. • No label dosage rates may be exceeded. • Glufosinate 280 cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.
Maximum Per Year	• 87 fl oz /A (1.59 lbs ai/A)
Adjuvant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tank mix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn. • AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or hard water. • The use of an anti-foam agent is advised.
Surfactants/Oils	• The use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to surfactant label for more detailed directions
Spray Volume	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 GPA minimum • If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to a minimum of 20 GPA
Nozzle Spray Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium to Coarse nozzles. • Glufosinate 280 is a contact herbicide and requires proper nozzles with uniform thorough spray coverage to achieve optimum weed control. • See the SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section for more detailed information.
Rainfast	• 4 hours

APPLICATION DROP NOZZLE EQUIPMENT

Applications of Glufosinate 280 on LL corn may be made with drop nozzles from emergence until LL corn is 36 inches tall. Avoid spraying into the whorl or leaf axils of the corn stalks.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LL FIELD CORN, AND LL SILAGE CORN

- **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): DO NOT** apply Glufosinate 280 within 60 days of harvesting corn forage and within 70 days of harvesting corn grain and corn fodder.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) Glufosinate 280 in a single in-season (post emergent) application.
- **DO NOT** make more than two in-season (post emergent) applications of Glufosinate 280 per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed a total of three applications, including all application timings (one burndown application and up to 2 in-season [post emergent] applications), of Glufosinate 280 on corn per year.
- Applications must be made a minimum of 7 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 on LL corn, including all application timings, per year.
- **DO NOT** use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers.
- **DO NOT** apply Glufosinate 280 if corn shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** section under the **PRODUCT INFORMATION** heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON COTTON

Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Glufosinate 280 may be applied as a broadcast, over-the-top, post-emergence spray or as a directed spray only to cotton containing the LibertyLink trait. Application of Glufosinate 280 to cotton varieties not labeled as LibertyLink requires the use of hooded spray equipment designed to minimize exposure of the spray to the cotton stand.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3-inch weeds in height. For additional information refer to the WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS section. For Best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Glufosinate 280. Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, make applications between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.
Application Use Rate Scenario 1 (3 post applications)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) per application depending on weed species, size and density. For additional information refer to the WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS section. If required a second application of 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) can be applied, followed by a third application of 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A). The sequential applications must be made a minimum of 10 days up to 14 days after each other.
Maximum Per Year	87 fl oz /A (1.59 lbs ai/A)
Application Use Rate Scenario 2 (2 post applications)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply 30 - 43 fl oz/A (0.55 - 0.79 lbs ai/A) in first application depending on weed species, size and density. For additional information refer to the WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS section. If required a second application of 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) can be applied. If a second application is necessary, make the second application a minimum of 10 days after the first application.
Maximum Per Year	72 fl oz /A. (1.32 lbs ai/A)
Adjuvants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tank mix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn. AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or hard water. The use of an anti-foam agent is advised.
Surfactants/Oils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to surfactant label for more detailed directions.
Application window	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergence up to early bloom.
Spray Volume	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 GPA minimum. If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to a minimum of 20 GPA.
Nozzle Spray Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium to Coarse nozzles. Glufosinate 280 is a contact herbicide and requires proper nozzles with uniform thorough spray coverage to achieve optimum weed control. See the SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section for more detailed information.
Rainfast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 hours.

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

Use Pattern	1 st Application	2 nd Application Minimum of 10 Days Up to 14 Days After 1st Application	3 rd Application Minimum of 10 Days Up to 14 Days After 2nd Application	Maximum Per Year
Option 1	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)	87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A)
Option 2	30 - 43 fl oz/A (0.55 - 0.79 lbs ai/A)	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)	None	72 fl oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A)

COTTON TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS

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.

Certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of Glufosinate 280. Glufosinate 280 may be applied in tank mix combinations with other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the cotton to be treated. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. Glufosinate 280 cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

HOODED SPRAYER APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Application of Glufosinate 280 to cotton varieties not labeled as LibertyLink requires the use of hooded spray equipment designed to minimize exposure of the spray to the cotton stand. A hooded sprayer directs the spray onto weeds, while shielding the cotton stand from contact. Use nozzles that provide uniform coverage within the treated area. Keep hoods on these sprayers adjusted to protect desirable vegetation. Extreme care must be exercised to avoid exposure of the desirable vegetation to the spray.

With a hooded sprayer, the spray pattern is completely enclosed on the top and all 4 sides by a hood, thereby shielding the crop from the spray solution. This equipment must be set up and operated in a manner that avoids bouncing or raising the hoods off the ground in any way. The spray hoods must be operated on the ground or skimming across the ground. Tractor speed must be adjusted to avoid bouncing of the spray hoods. Avoid operation on rough or sloping ground where the spray hoods might be raised off the ground. If the hoods are raised, spray particles may escape and come into contact with the cotton, causing damage or destruction of the crop.

Herbicide rates and spray volume instructions are presented as broadcast equivalents and must be reduced in proportion to the area actually treated. Use the following formulas to calculate the correct rate and volume per planted (field) acre:

Band width in inches	X	Broadcast RATE per acre	=	Amount of banded product needed per acre
Row width in inches				

Band width in inches	X	Broadcast spray VOLUME per acre	=	Banded spray volume needed per acre
Row width in inches				

POST-HARVEST - Fall Burndown

Glufosinate 280 may be applied as a post-harvest burndown treatment to fields (after cotton harvest). Up to 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 may be applied in a single application to control larger weeds growing in the crop at the time of harvest. If more than 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) is used in a single application, the **yearly** total may not exceed 72 fl oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A), including all application timings. Refer to the **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** section of this label for appropriate rotational crop information.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON COTTON

- **DO NOT** apply Glufosinate 280 to LL cotton in Florida, South of Tampa (Florida Route 60), or in Hawaii, except for test plots or breeding nurseries.
- Up to 3 applications of Glufosinate 280, including all application timings, may be made to cotton per year at a maximum application rate of 29.0 fluid ounces per acre (0.53 lb ai/A). Applications must be made a minimum of 10 days apart. **DO NOT** apply more than 87.0 fluid ounces per acre (1.59 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280, including all application timings, to cotton per year under this application scenario.
- If environmental conditions prevent timely applications resulting in large weeds or heavy infestations, a single application of Glufosinate 280 at up to 43.0 fluid ounces per acre (0.79 lb ai/A) may be made to cotton. **DO NOT** apply more than 43.0 fluid ounces (0.79 lb ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 in a single application under this use scenario. If a single application greater than 29.0 fluid ounces (0.53 lb ai/A) is made, a subsequent application not to exceed 29.0 fluid ounces (0.53 lb ai/A) may be made to cotton. **DO NOT** exceed a total of 2 applications of Glufosinate 280, including all application timings, per year. Applications must be made a minimum of 10 days apart. **DO NOT** apply more than 72.0 fluid ounces per acre (1.32 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280, including all application timings, to cotton per year under this application scenario.
- **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): DO NOT** apply Glufosinate 280 within 70 days prior to cotton harvest.

- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** section under the **PRODUCT INFORMATION** heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LIBERTYLINK SOYBEANS

Apply Glufosinate 280 only to soybean designated as LibertyLink. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve optimum weed control.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3-inch weeds in height. For additional information refer to the WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS section. • For Best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Glufosinate 280. • Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. • To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, make applications between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.
Application window	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergence up to bloom or R1 growth stage.
Application Use Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply 29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs ai/A) depending on weed species, size and density. For additional information refer to the WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS section. • If required a second application of 29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs ai/A) can be applied up to a yearly maximum of 87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A). • If the second application is necessary, make the second application a minimum of 5 days after the first application.
Maximum Per Year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 87 fl oz /A (1.59 lbs ai/A)
Adjuvant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tank mix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn. • AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or hard water. • The use of an anti-foam agent is advised.
Surfactants/Oils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to surfactant label for more detailed directions.
Spray Volume	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 GPA minimum. • If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to a minimum of 20 GPA.
Nozzle Spray Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium to Coarse nozzles. • Glufosinate 280 is a contact herbicide and requires proper nozzles with uniform thorough spray coverage to achieve optimum weed control. • See the SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section for more detailed information.
Rainfast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 hours.

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

Use Pattern Rate Ranges		
1 st Application	2 nd Application Minimum of 5 Days After 1st Application	Maximum Per Year
29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs ai/A)	29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs ai/A)	87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A)

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LL SOYBEANS

- **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): DO NOT** apply Glufosinate 280 within 70 days of harvesting LL soybean seed.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 43.0 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 in a single in-season (post emergent) application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than two in-season (post emergent) applications of Glufosinate 280 to soybeans per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed a total of three applications, including all application timings (one burndown application and up to 2 in-season [post emergent] applications), of Glufosinate 280 per year.

- Applications must be made a minimum of 5 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 on LL soybeans, including all application timings, per year.
- **DO NOT** graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- **DO NOT** use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone-based antifoam agent may be added if needed.
- **DO NOT** apply Glufosinate 280 if soybeans show injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** section under the **PRODUCT INFORMATION** heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

LL SOYBEAN TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS

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.

Certain herbicide tank mixes may complement Glufosinate 280. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. Glufosinate 280 may be applied in tank mix combinations with other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the soybean to be treated. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. Glufosinate 280 cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR LIBERTYLINK CANOLA, CORN, COTTON, AND SOYBEAN SEED PROPAGATION

Glufosinate 280 may be applied to select out susceptible "segregates," i.e., canola, corn, cotton, and soybean plants that do not contain the LibertyLink trait during seed propagation.

- **LL Canola:** Glufosinate 280 may also be used in canola seed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate canola plants that do not carry the LibertyLink trait and as such, can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during canola seed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the LibertyLink trait will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. See **APPLICATION USE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON CANOLA** for use rates and application timing.
- **LL Corn:** Inbred lines, plants not possessing the LibertyLink trait, will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. A hooded sprayer may be used to protect plants from coming into contact with the herbicide application. For the selection of LibertyLink corn "segregates", Glufosinate 280 may be applied at 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) plus AMS at 3 lb/A (17 lb/100 gallons) when corn is in the V-3 to V-4 stage of growth, i.e., 3 to 4 developed collars. A second treatment of 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) plus AMS at 3 lbs/A may be applied when the corn is in the V-6 to V-7 stage of growth or up to 24" tall. Make sequential applications at least 10 days apart. When temperatures exceed 85° F, the rate of AMS can be reduced to 1.5 lbs/A (8.5 lbs/100 gallons) to reduce potential leaf burn.
- **LL Cotton:** Glufosinate 280 may also be used in cotton seed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate cotton plants that do not carry the LibertyLink trait and as such, can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during cotton seed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the LibertyLink trait will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. See **APPLICATION USE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON COTTON** for use rates and application timing.
- **LL Soybeans:** For the selection of LibertyLink soybean "segregates", Glufosinate 280 may be applied at 29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs ai/A) when soybean is in the third trifoliolate stage. A second treatment of 29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs ai/A) may be applied up to but not including the bloom growth stage of soybean. Sequential applications must be made at least 5 days apart.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LISTED TREE, VINE, AND BERRY CROPS

Apply Glufosinate 280 to the tree, vine, and berry crops listed below. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

REGISTERED CROPS

Bushberry (Crop Subgroup 13B): blueberry, currant, elderberry, gooseberry, and huckleberry

Citrus Fruit (Crop Group 10-10): lemon, orange, grapefruit, lime, mandarin, tangerine, tangelo, calamondin, kumquat, pummelo, citron, citrus hybrids, Tangor, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these

Juneberry

Lingonberry

Olives

Pome Fruit (Crop Group 11-10): Apple, pear, crabapple, loquat, mayhaw, quince, azarole, Medlar, Tejocote, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these

Salal

Stone Fruit (Crop Group 12-12): Apricot, cherry, peach, nectarine, plum, capulin, jujube, Sloe, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these

Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14): almonds, filberts, hickory nuts, macadamia nuts (bush nuts), pecans, pistachios, and walnuts

Vineyards: grape varieties (table, wine, and raisins)

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Glufosinate 280. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Weeds under stress or in dense populations will require application at the highest specified label use rate. Stressed conditions also include prior treatments of other contact or systemic herbicides. Do not retreat these weeds with Glufosinate 280 until sufficient regrowth has occurred.

Apply Glufosinate 280 as a directed spray to control undesirable vegetation in tree, vine, and berries listed on this label. Apply as a broadcast, banded, or spot treatment application depending on the situation to control weeds listed under the heading "Weeds Controlled in Tree, Vine and Berry crops." Avoid direct spray or drift to desirable vegetation. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications of Glufosinate 280 may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed.

Avoid contact of Glufosinate 280 solution, spray, drift or mist with green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur to trees, vines, and berries. **Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers. Contact of Glufosinate 280 HERBICIDE with parts of trees, vines, or berries other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.**

Application Methods for Broadcast Applications

Apply Glufosinate 280 at the rates listed below for broadcast applications based on weed size and stage of growth.

Weed Size and Stage	Glufosinate 280 Rate
Weeds < 3" in height	48 fl oz/A (0.88 lbs ai/A)
Weeds < 6" in height pre-tiller grasses	56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A)
Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered	56-82 fl oz/A (1.02 - 1.50 lbs ai/A)

Application Methods for Banded Spray Applications

Banded applications may be used using the following formula to calculate the amount of herbicide needed for orchard or vineyard strip sprays:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Rate per acre broadcast} = \text{Amount of herbicide needed for treatment}$$

Application Methods for Spot or Directed-Spray Applications

For spot or directed spray applications: mix Glufosinate 280 at 1.7 fl oz (0.031 lbs ai) of product per gallon of water. Apply to undesirable vegetation foliage until wet but prior to runoff. Ensure uniform and complete coverage. Thoroughly clean the sprayer following use. **DO NOT** make spot or directed spray applications to tree or vine trunk as injury may occur.

Weeds Controlled in Tree, Vine and Berry crops

Broadleaf Weeds

Alkali sida	Fleabane, annual	Morningglory, ivyleaf	Smartweed,
Ammannia, purple	Goosefoot	Morningglory, pitted	Pennsylvania
Arrowhead, California	Gromwell, field	Mullein, turkey	Sowthistle, annual
Buckwheat, wild	Groundcherry, cutleaf	Mustard, wild	Spurge, prostrate
Buffalobur	Groundsel, common	Nettle	Starthistle, yellow
Burclover, California	Henbit	Nightshade, black	Sunflower, common
Carpetweed	Jimsonweed	Nightshade, eastern black	Sunflower, prairie
Chickweed, common	Knotweed	Nightshade, hairy	Sunflower, volunteer
Chinese thornapple	Kochia	Pennycress	Swinecress
Cocklebur, common	Lambsquarters, common	Pigweed, redroot	Thistle, Russian
Copperleaf, Virginia	Lettuce, miner's	Pineapple-weed	Turnip, wild
Cudweed	Lettuce, prickly	Puncturevine	Velvetleaf
Cutleaf eveningprimrose	London rocket	Purslane, common	Vervain
Dodder	Mallow, common	Radish, wild	Vetch
Eclipta	Malva (little mallow)	Ragweed, common	Virginia copperleaf
Fiddleneck	Marestail	Ragweed, giant	Willowherb, panicle
Filaree	Mayweed	Redmaids	
Filaree, redstem	Morningglory, entireleaf	Shepherd's-Purse	

Grass Weeds

Barnyardgrass	Crabgrass, smooth	Junglerice	Shattercane
Bluegrass, annual	Cupgrass, woolly	Oat, wild	Sprangletop
Brome, ripgut	Foxtail, giant	Panicum, fall	Stinkgrass
Bromegrass, downy	Foxtail, green	Panicum, Texas	Wheat, volunteer
Canarygrass	Foxtail, yellow	Rush, toad**	Windgrass
Chess, soft	Goosegrass	Ryegrass, annual*	Witchgrass
Crabgrass, large	Johnsongrass, seedling	Sandbur, field	

Biennial and Perennial Weeds

Aster, white heath	Dallisgrass	Mustard, tansy	<i>Rubus</i> spp.
Bindweed, field	Dandelion	Nutsedge, purple	Spurge, leafy
Bindweed, hedge	Dock, curly	Nutsedge, yellow	Thistle, bull
Bluegrass, Kentucky	dogbank (hemp)	Onion, wild	Thistle, musk
Bromegrass, smooth	Fescue	Orchardgrass	Torpedograss
Bulrush**	Goldenrod, gray	Paragrass	Vaseygrass
Burdock	Guineagrass	Plantain	Woodsorrel
Canada thistle	Horsetail	Poison ivy/oak	Yarrow, common
Clover, Alsike	Lovegrass	Quackgrass	
Clover, red	Mugwort	Rocket, yellow	
Clover, white	Mullein, common	Rose, wild	

* apply to annual ryegrass prior to 3 inches in height

** indicates suppression

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON TREE, VINE, AND BERRY CROPS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 164 fl oz/A (3 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 to **berry bushes** and **stone fruit** in a 12-month period. **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications in a 12-month period at a maximum rate of 82 fl oz/A (1.5 lbs ai/A) per application. Make sequential applications a minimum of 28 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 246 fl oz/A (4.5 lbs ai/A) of this product to **tree nuts, vines, pome fruit, citrus, and olives** in any calendar year. **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications in a calendar year at a maximum rate of 82 fl oz/A (1.5 lbs ai/A) per application. Make sequential applications a minimum of 14 days apart.
- **DO NOT** graze, harvest, and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply this product aerially to tree, berry, or vine crops.
- **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): DO NOT** apply this product within 14 days of nut, fruit, berry, or grape harvest.
- **DO NOT** make spot spray applications to suckers, as tree injury may occur.

SUCKER CONTROL WITH GLUFOSINATE 280

Glufosinate 280 will reduce or eliminate sucker growth when applied to suckers that are young, green, and uncalled. For sucker control, apply a split application approximately 4 weeks apart at 56 fl oz of product/A (1.02 lbs ai/A). Coverage of all sucker foliage is necessary for optimum control. Suckers should not exceed 12 inches in length.

TANK MIX PARTNER INSTRUCTIONS

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.

Glufosinate 280 does not provide residual weed control or control of unexposed plant parts. Certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of Glufosinate 280 or be added to provide residual herbicide activity. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. Glufosinate 280 may be applied in tank mix combinations with other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the crop to be treated. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. Glufosinate 280 cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Advisable tank mix partners contain active ingredients including diuron, flumioxazin, napropamide, norfluzon, oryzalin, simazine, and terbacil.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR POTATO VINE DESICCATION

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

Apply Glufosinate 280 at the beginning of natural senescence of potato vines. Apply 21 fl oz/A (0.38 lbs ai/A). Do not split this application or apply more than one application per harvest. Potato varieties with heavy or dense vines may require an application of another desiccation product to complete vine desiccation.

Thorough coverage of the potato vines to be desiccated is essential. Use a sufficient volume of water (20 to 100 gpa) to obtain a thorough coverage of the potato vines. Vary the gallons of water per acre and the spray pressure as indicated by the density of the potato vines to assure thorough spray coverage. Increase the spray volume to at least 30 gallons of water per acre when the potato vine canopy is dense or under cool and dry conditions. Apply Glufosinate 280 with the spray boom as low as possible to achieve thorough coverage of the potato vines for best control and to minimize drift potential.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN POTATO VINE DESICCATION

- **DO NOT** apply more than 21 fl oz/A (0.38 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application of Glufosinate 280 per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 21 fl oz/A (0.38 lbs ai/A) to potato vines per year.
- **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI): DO NOT** harvest potatoes until 9 days or more after application of Glufosinate 280.
- **DO NOT** apply to potatoes grown for seed.
- Potatoes, canola, corn, cotton, soybean, and sugar beets may be planted at any time after the application of Glufosinate 280 as a potato vine desiccant.
- **DO NOT** plant treated areas to wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum, and triticale until 30 or more days after an application of Glufosinate 280 as a potato vine desiccant.
- **DO Not** plant treated areas to root and tuber vegetables, leafy vegetable, and brassica vegetable until 70 days after an application of Glufosinate 280 as a potato vine desiccant.
- **DO NOT** plant treated areas to crops other than those listed in this use precautions section until 120 or more days after an application of Glufosinate 280 as a potato vine desiccant.
- **DO NOT** split this application or apply more than one application per harvest.

FALLOW FIELDS OR POST HARVEST

Glufosinate 280 may be used as a substitute for tillage in fallow fields to control or suppress weeds listed in the **WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS** section of this label. Applications may be made in fallow fields, post-harvest, prior to planting or emergence of any crop listed on this label.

Apply Glufosinate 280 at 22 or 29 fl oz/A (0.40 or 0.53 lbs ai/A) to fallow fields to control specific weeds. Glufosinate 280 must be applied with ammonium sulfate. Tank mixes with 2,4-D, glyphosate or atrazine are advised with Glufosinate 280 to enhance total weed control.

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.

See the **APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES** section of this label for additional information on how to apply this product.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FALLOW FIELDS OR POST HARVEST:

- See the **PRODUCT INFORMATION** section of this label for rotational crop restrictions.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application per year.

FARMSTEADS, RECREATIONAL, AND PUBLIC AREAS

When applied as directed, Glufosinate 280 controls undesirable plant vegetation in non-crop areas around farmstead building foundations, shelter belts, along fences, airports, commercial plants, storage and lumber yards, educational facilities, fence lines, ditch banks, dry ditches, schools, parking lots, tank farms, pumping stations, parks, and nonselective farmstead weed control. Refer to the **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LISTED TREE, VINE, AND BERRY CROPS** section of this label for appropriate application broadcast and spot spray application rates and lists of weeds controlled.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FARMSTEADS, RECREATIONAL, AND PUBLIC AREAS:

- **DO NOT** make more than three applications of Glufosinate 280 at a maximum rate of 82 fl oz/A (1.5 lbs ai/A) per year. Make sequential applications a minimum of 14 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 246 fl oz/A (4.5 lbs ai/A) of Glufosinate 280 per year.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Keep the container tightly closed and dry in a cool, well ventilated place. Storage temperature should not exceed 125°F. If storage temperature for bulk Glufosinate 280 is below 32°F, the material should not be pumped until its temperature exceeds 32° F. Protect against direct sunlight.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Nonrefillable rigid container equal to or less than 5 gallons: Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable rigid container greater than 5 gallons: Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Refillable container: Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

SEED DISPOSAL: To dispose of out-of-date or otherwise unmarketable seed from plants, which have been treated with Glufosinate 280, broadcast and lightly incorporate seed into field soils using disc or other suitable implement. Any resulting crop may be destroyed by chemical or mechanical means. Alternatively, seed may be destroyed by deep burial, incineration or landfill disposal.

**FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY: Spill, leak, fire, exposure, or accident, call
CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300**

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

The directions for use of this product must be followed carefully. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, (1) THE GOODS DELIVERED TO YOU ARE FURNISHED "AS IS" BY MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND (2) MANUFACTURER AND SELLER MAKE NO WARRANTIES, GUARANTEES, OR REPRESENTATIONS OF ANY KIND TO BUYER OR USER, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OR BY USAGE OF TRADE, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, WITH REGARD TO THE PRODUCT SOLD, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, USE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THE PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE. UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO INEFFECTIVENESS, MAY RESULT BECAUSE OF SUCH FACTORS AS THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF OTHER MATERIALS USED IN COMBINATION WITH THE GOODS, OR THE MANNER OF USE OR APPLICATION, INCLUDING WEATHER, ALL OF WHICH ARE BEYOND THE CONTROL OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND ASSUMED BY BUYER OR USER. THIS WRITING CONTAINS ALL OF THE REPRESENTATIONS AND AGREEMENTS BETWEEN BUYER, MANUFACTURER AND SELLER, AND NO PERSON OR AGENT OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER HAS ANY AUTHORITY TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OR AGREEMENT RELATING IN ANY WAY TO THESE GOODS.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO EVENT SHALL MANUFACTURER OR SELLER BE LIABLE FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, OR FOR DAMAGES IN THE NATURE OF PENALTIES RELATING TO THE GOODS SOLD, INCLUDING USE, APPLICATION, HANDLING, AND DISPOSAL. MANUFACTURER OR SELLER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO BUYER OR USER BY WAY OF INDEMNIFICATION TO BUYER OR TO CUSTOMERS OF BUYER, IF ANY, OR FOR ANY DAMAGES OR SUMS OF MONEY, CLAIMS OR DEMANDS WHATSOEVER, RESULTING FROM OR BY REASON OF, OR ARISING OUT OF THE MISUSE, OR FAILURE TO FOLLOW LABEL WARNINGS OR INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, OF THE GOODS SOLD BY MANUFACTURER OR SELLER TO BUYER. ALL SUCH RISKS SHALL BE ASSUMED BY THE BUYER, USER, OR ITS CUSTOMERS, BUYER'S OR USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY, AND MANUFACTURER'S OR SELLER'S TOTAL LIABILITY SHALL BE FOR DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE COST OF THE PRODUCT.

If you do not agree with or do not accept any of directions for use, the warranty disclaimers, or limitations on liability, do not use the product, and return it unopened to the Seller, and the purchase price will be refunded.

LibertyLink® is a registered trademark of Bayer CropScience

[Note to reviewer:

- Any text found in brackets "[" "]" is optional on container label.
- State restrictions may not be found on the container label if the product is not registered in that associated state.
- Making the product more restrictive than Federally accepted, incorporating the optional statement "Not for use in California." may be included on the container label for any use, weed or crop as determined to be necessary to procure CADPR registration.]