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

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_X_ Registration
___ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Reg. Number:	**Date of Issuance:**
7969-497	3/27/24

Term of Issuance:
Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
Relsion Herbicide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

BASF Corporation
26 David Drive, P. O. Box 13528,
RTP, NC 27709

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 (FIFRA).

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.

Continues page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

Lydia Crawford, Acting Product Manager 24
Fungicide and Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505T)

Date:
3/27/24

EPA Form 8570-6

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:

    - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 7969-497.”

3. Submit one copy of the 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 FIFRA 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) lists 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.

The record for this product currently contains the following CSF(s):

- Basic CSF dated 5/18/2022
- Alternate CSF 1 dated 5/18/2022

If you have any questions, please contact Marc Sheahin at 202-566-2896 or at sheahin.marc@epa.gov.

Enclosure

BASF
We create chemistry

ACCEPTED
3/27/2024
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 7969-497

Group	10	Herbicide
Group	29	Herbicide

[Text in brackets [ ] is optional text.]

Relsion™

Herbicide

Alternate Brand Name: Relsion™ 206 SC herbicide

Relsion™ herbicide is a nonselective herbicide that provides postemergence burndown and residual preemergence control of broadleaf and grassy weeds in the following crops: bushberries, citrus fruit trees, pome fruit trees, stone fruit trees, tree nuts, vine climbing small fruit crops [grape], and olive trees.

Active Ingredients:

glufosinate-ammonium*	18.05%
indaziflam**	0.54%
Other Ingredients:	81.41%
Total:	100.00%

* CAS Number 77182-82-2
** CAS Number 730979-19-8
Contains 1.67 pounds active ingredient glufosinate-ammonium and 0.05 pound active ingredient indaziflam per gallon formulated as a water-based suspension concentrate.

[**206 g/L** (200 gram glufosinate-ammonium and 6 gram indaziflam per liter)]

EPA Reg. No. 7969-XXX **EPA Est. No.**

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

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Net Contents:

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes. • Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.
If on skin or clothing	• 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	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling the poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

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. Additionally, call 1-800-832-HELP (4357) immediately for further information. You may contact the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378, Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 12 PM PST, or at http://nipc.orst.edu

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

WARNING. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing spray mist. **DO NOT** get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. 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-sleeve shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves including 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
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses)

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. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

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 washwater or rinsate. This product may enter water through spray drift or runoff. Follow directions for use to avoid spray drift and runoff. A level well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential of this product entering water from rainfall-runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by

avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

Nontarget Organism Advisory: This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of nontarget organisms by strictly following label directions intended to minimize spray drift, runoff, and 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, including no till, limited till and contour plowing; these methods also reduce pesticide runoff. Use vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands, etc. or on the downhill side of fields where runoff could occur to minimize water runoff.

Surface Water Advisory: Indaziflam may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application.

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

Pollinator Advisory: This product contains herbicides. 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. This product is moderately toxic to bees on a chronic basis and may cause chronic risk to pollinators or other terrestrial invertebrates. **DO NOT** apply this product to blooming vegetation or if bees or other pollinating insects are visiting the treatment area.

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.

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:

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-sleeve shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves including 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
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses)

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 must not exceed 125° F. If storage temperature for bulk **Relsion™ herbicide** is below 32° F, the material must not be pumped until its temperature exceeds 32° F. Protect against direct sunlight.

Pesticide Disposal

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

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

Container Handling

Rigid nonrefillable containers small enough to shake (i.e., with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons) Nonrefillable [Plastic] Container.
DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse 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 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Once container is rinsed, then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate; 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.

All refillable container types (containers with capacities greater than 50 lbs)
Refillable [Plastic] Container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. This is a sealed returnable container to be used only for **Relsion™ herbicide**. When this container is empty, it must not be opened, cleaned, or discarded. Empty containers must be returned to the original purchase location.

Bottom discharge Intermediate Bulk Container (IBC) (containers with capacities greater than 50 lbs) Refillable [Plastic] Container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Empty the remaining contents from the Intermediate Bulk Container (IBC) into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve. Contact your Ag retailer or BASF for container return, disposal, and recycling recommendations.

Product Information

Relsion provides both contact postemergence burndown and rate-dependent residual preemergence broadleaf and grass control (refer to **Weeds Controlled** in **Table 1** and **Table 2**) in the following crops (see **Table 4. Crop Groups**): bushberries, citrus fruit trees, pome fruit trees, stone fruit trees, tree nuts, vine climbing small fruit crops [grape], and olive trees. Refer to the **Crop-specific Use Directions** section for each crop use for crop-specific use directions, restrictions, and precautions.

Consult your local Cooperative Extension Service or BASF representative for guidelines on the optimum application timing of **Relsion** in your region for each labeled crop.

Relsion as a preemergence herbicide:
- Controls weeds by inhibiting cellouse biosynthesis in plants.
- Requires rainfall or irrigation for activation.
- Provides most effective residual weed control when applied to a dry soil surface followed by 48 hours without irrigation or rain, and then followed by adequate activating moisture from rain or an irrigation event within 21 days and prior to weed seed germination.
- Must contact weed seeds and seedlings before they emerge to be controlled.
- May have reduced efficacy if some weeds germinate underneath the treated soil layer if the soil has insufficient moisture.
- Is more effective when used only in areas that are unlikely to experience soil runoff or erosion.
- Has herbicidal effectiveness reduced when a high degree of crop debris or dense weed vegetation covers the soil surface and prevents **Relsion** from reaching the soil in a uniform distribution.
- Has residual performance improved when debris is removed from soil surface before application.

Relsion as a postemergence herbicide:
- As a contact herbicide requires uniform, thorough spray coverage.
- Has improved performance with warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight.
- Results in necrosis of weed leaves and young shoots within 2 to 4 days after application under good growing conditions.
- Is rainfast four (4) hours after application to most weed species; therefore, rainfall within four (4) hours may diminish the efficacy of the postemergent application. Reduced weed control may result and retreatment may be required.
- Has postemergence weed control reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions including drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.

Resistance Management

Relsion contains 2 active ingredients: a **Group 10** herbicide (glutamine synthetase inhibitor) and a **Group 29** herbicide (cellulose inhibitor). A given weed population may contain or develop resistance to an herbicide after repeated use. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed to mitigate or delay resistance. The following integrated weed management techniques are effective in reducing problems with herbicide resistant weed biotypes. It is best to use multiple practices to

manage or delay resistance, as no single strategy is likely to be totally effective.

Contact your local BASF representative, crop advisor or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions.

Treatment areas should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and the growth to determine if the intended application will be effective. Treated areas should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.

Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Report an incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your local extension specialists, certified crop advisor and/or BASF representative.

- **Use multiple herbicide sites of action** - Use tank mix partners and multiple sites of action during both the growing season and from year to year to reduce the selection pressure of a single site of action.
- **Know your weeds. Know your fields** - Closely monitor problematic areas with difficult-to-control weeds or dense weed populations.
- **Start with clean fields** - The use of a burndown herbicide program can control emerged weeds prior to planting.
- **Stay clean. Use residual herbicides** - Preemergence or early postemergence soil-applied residual herbicides should be used when possible.
- **Apply herbicides correctly** - Ensure proper application, including timing, full use rates and appropriate spray volumes.
- **Control weed escapes** - Consider hand removal of weeds or other techniques to stop weed seed production and improve weed management.
- **Zero tolerance. Reduce the seed bank** - **DO NOT** allow surviving weeds to set seed, which will help decrease weed populations from year to year and prevent major weed shifts.
- **Clean equipment** - Prevent the spread of herbicide-resistant weeds and their seeds.
- **Manage borders.** Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing borders including ditches, farmstead, and roadways.
- **Scout fields** before and after pesticide application.
- **Diversified approach.** To the extent possible, use a diversified approach towards weed management. Whenever possible, incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as biological management practices.

Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisory and/or BASF representative for additional resistance management or IPM recommendation. Also for more information on weed resistance management, visit the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) on the web at http://www.hracglobal.com.

Weeds Controlled

Table 1. Emerged Weeds Controlled

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

(continued)

Table 1. Emerged Weeds Controlled *(continued)*

Grass Weeds and Sedges	
Annual sedge	Johnsongrass, seedling
Barnyardgrass	Junglerice
Bluegrass, annual	Oat, wild
Brome, ripgut	Panicum, fall
Bromegrass, downy	Panicum, Texas
Canarygrass	Rush, toad**
Chess, soft	Ryegrass, annual*
Crabgrass, large	Sandbur, field
Crabgrass, smooth	Shattercane
Cupgrass, woolly	Sprangletop
Foxtail, giant	Stinkgrass
Foxtail, green	Wheat, volunteer
Foxtail, yellow	Windgrass
Goosegrass	Witchgrass
Biennial and Perennial Weeds	
Aster, white heath	Mullein, common
Bindweed, field	Mustard, tansy
Bindweed, hedge	Nutsedge, purple
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Nutsedge, yellow
Bromegrass, smooth	Onion, wild
Bulrush**	Orchardgrass
Burdock	Paragrass
Canada thistle	Plantain
Clover, Alsike	Poison ivy
Clover, red	Poison oak
Clover, white	Quackgrass
Dallisgrass	Rocket, yellow
Dandelion	Rose, wild
Dock, curly	*Rubus* spp.
Dogbane (hemp)	Spurge, leafy
Fescue	Thistle, bull
Goldenrod, gray	Thistle, musk
Guineagrass	Torpedograss
Horsetail	Vaseygrass
Lovegrass	Woodsorrel
Mugwort	Yarrow, common

* Apply to annual ryegrass prior to 3 inches in height
** Indicates suppression

Table 2. Weeds Controlled by Residual Activity

Broadleaf Weeds	
Buckwheat, wild*	Mallow, little/Cheeseweed
Burclover, California*	Mustard, wild
Carpetweed	Pigweed, green
Chickweed, common	Pigweed, prostrate
Cudweed, purple	Pigweed, redroot
Dandelion, common (seedling)	Purslane, common
	Pusley, Florida
Evening primrose, cutleaf*	Ragweed, common*
Filaree, redstem/Storksbill	Redmaids
Fleabane, hairy	Shepherd's-purse
Goatweed (sweet brome)	Sowthistle, annual
Groundsel, common	Spanish needles
Henbit*	Sunflower, common*
Horseweed/Marestail	Swinecress
Knotweed, prostrate*	Thistle, Russian
Kochia	Velvetleaf
Lambsquarters, common**	Willowherb, panicle
Grass Weeds and Sedges	
Annual sedge	Foxtail, giant
Barley, mouse	Foxtail, green
Barnyardgrass, common	Foxtail, yellow
Bluegrass, annual	Goosegrass
Brome, foxtail	Lovegrass, tufted
Cheat	Ryegrass, Italian (annual)*
Crabgrass, large	

* Denotes partial control.
** Consistent control is reliant on timely rain or irrigation activation.

Application Instructions

Relsion™ herbicide can ONLY be applied with using ground equipment. Uniform, thorough spray coverage of emerged weeds and/or soil surface is important to achieve consistent weed control with **Relsion**.

Application Methods and Equipment

Ground Application

- Apply when emerged weeds are small with specific rates as identified in the rate tables for each crop.
- Apply in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. Increase to 20 gallons of water per acre if a dense canopy of emerged weeds exists.
- **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 Advisories** section of this label for additional information on proper application of **Relsion**.
- **DO NOT use flood jet nozzles, controlled droplet application equipment, or air-assisted spray equipment.**

Mandatory Spray Drift Mitigation:

- **DO NOT** apply by air.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.
- 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. Set boom to lowest effective height over the target pest 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.

Spray Drift Advisories

Spray Drift Management: 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.

- **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.

Techniques for Controlling Droplet Size:

- **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.

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.

Drift Reduction Technology (DRT). The EPA Drift Reduction Technology (DRT) Program was developed to encourage the manufacture, marketing, and use of spray technologies scientifically verified to significantly reduce pesticide drift. The use of DRTs should result in significantly less pesticide from spray applications drifting and being deposited in areas not targeted by those applications, compared to spray technologies that do not meet the minimum DRT standard. EPA-verified drift reduction technologies (DRTs) and their ratings will be added to the following webpage as they become available: https://www.epa.gov/reducing-pesticide-drift/epa-verified- and-rated-drift-reduction-technologies.

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.

Tank Mixing Information

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the mixtures are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and precautions 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.

Relsion™ herbicide is formulated to mix readily in water. Prior to adding **Relsion** 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**).

Relsion may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with other herbicides (see active ingredient list below) registered for use in any labeled crop found in this label for a broader spectrum of control of emerged weeds and/or residual weed control. Refer to the tank mix product labels to confirm that the respective tank mix products are registered for use on the labeled crop. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. **Relsion** cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Read and follow tank mix product labels for application instructions, use restrictions and precautions, and rotational cropping guidance. If tank mix partner requires a surfactant, refer to surfactant mixing instructions. Use of a surfactant is dependent on tank mix partner.

- aminopyralid
- clethodim
- flumioxazin
- glufosinate-ammonium
- glyphosate
- imazapic
- indaziflam
- oryzalin
- oxyfluorfen
- paraquat
- pendimethalin
- rimsulfuron
- saflufenacil
- sethoxydim
- topramezone

Compatibility Testing

If **Relsion** is to be mixed with pesticide products not listed on this label, 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 ozs of a liquid tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
4. For each 16 fl ozs of **Relsion** 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 for Relsion

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) (1.5 to 3 lbs/A) [Methylated Seed Oil (MSO), Crop Oil Concentrate (COC), High Surfactant Oil Concentrate (HSOC), Nonionic Surfactant (NIS)] to the spray tank if needed.
6. If mixing with a liquid tank mix partner is needed, add the liquid mix partner next.
7. Complete filling the spray tank with water **before adding Relsion, as foaming may occur**.
8. Add **Relsion** when tank is full and continue agitation.
9. If foaming occurs, use a silicone-based **anti-foam agent**.
10. Since settling may occur and be difficult to get back into suspension, spray solution should not be left in the tank overnight.

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 listed on this label 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 resuspend 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 Relsion use, thoroughly clean bulk storage tank, refillable tank, nurse tanks, spray tank, lines, and filter particularly if an herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used. Equipment must be thoroughly rinsed using a commercial tank cleaner and as instructed on the prior herbicide label.

After Relsion use, 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.

Use Rate Equivalency

Use **Table 3**. to determine the corresponding amounts of active ingredients (glufosinate-ammonium and indaziflam) from **Relsion™ herbicide** product use rates.

Table 3: Use Rate Equivalency for Relsion

Amount of Relsion (fl ozs/A)	**Amount of glufosinate-ammonium** (lbs ai/A)	**Amount of indaziflam** (lbs ai/A)
67	0.87	0.026
78	1.02	0.030
98	1.28	0.038
115	1.50	0.045
163	2.13	0.064
219	2.86	0.086
230	3.00	0.090
277	3.61	0.108
324	4.23	0.127
332	4.33	0.130

Use Restrictions

The following restrictions for use of **Relsion** pertain to application in all labeled crops.

- **DO NOT** apply **Relsion** within 25 feet of ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands and other habitat where aquatic or semi-aquatic plants.
- **DO NOT** apply **Relsion** to soil that is water-saturated, frozen, or snow-covered.
- **DO NOT** apply by air.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system (e.g. chemigation).
- **DO NOT** apply **Relsion** to labeled crops growing on soils with 20% or greater gravel content. To determine the gravel content in the target soils, **DO NOT** remove gravel from soil samples before sending the samples for soil texture analysis, and request that gravel content be included in the analysis. The gravel content (greater than 2 mm or 0.079 inch in size, US standard sieve size 10) is defined as total percent gravel by weight before conducting soil texture analysis.
- **DO NOT** apply **Relsion** to labeled crops grown in orchards/groves/vineyards/fields with sandbars running through them.
- **Maximum annual use rate** – Refer to **Crop-specific Use Directions** section for maximum application use rates for each crop use. **DO NOT** apply more than the amount of **Relsion** specified per application and cumulatively from sequential applications per year based on soil texture, percent organic matter content, application site, and crop.
- **DO NOT** apply **Relsion** as spot spray around labeled crops (or other desired plants) due to the possible variability of the actual product application rate (i.e., excessive) which could result in severe crop injury or death.
- **DO NOT** make spot spray applications to tree or bush suckers, as crop injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** graze, harvest, and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.
- **DO NOT** irrigate (exception - flood irrigation, see bullet point below) until 48 hours after application of **Relsion**.
- **DO NOT** flood irrigate crop treatment areas (i.e., orchards or groves or vineyards) which have been treated with **Relsion** within 60 days after application.
- **Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI) in all labeled crops** - 90 days
- **Relsion** is not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties in New York State.

Use Precautions

The following precautions for use of **Relsion** pertain to application in all labeled crops.

- Avoid direct or indirect contact of **Relsion** solution, spray, drift, or mist with crop foliage, green bark, stems, roots, or fruit as it may cause localized crop injury or death. Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by non-porous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers. Contact of **Relsion** with plant tissues other than mature brown bark may result in serious damage or plant death.
- The soil surface where **Relsion** is to be applied should not have open channels or cracks or depressions in the soil which could allow herbicide to reach the crop roots either through direct contact from the spray application or with water movement from rain or irrigation as this may cause crop injury. If depressions in the soil such as from settling following transplanting exist around the base of the crop, fill them in with soil before application.
- Apply **Relsion** ONLY to labeled crops where the soil has completely settled around the transplants and there are no exposed roots, open channels or depressions in the soil that would allow the product to move into the root zone or injury may occur.
- Crops which are less vigorous or in poor health are more at risk of crop injury from an application of this herbicide. Causes of reduced vigor may include past pesticide treatment, excessive fertilizer or salt, insects, nematodes, diseases, flooding, drought, wind damage, frost, mechanical damage, or nutrient deficiency. Crops that are stressed may be more sensitive to herbicide injury and should not be treated.
- Prior to **Relsion** application, determine soil organic matter content (%OM) in the labelled crop-specific growing areas (e.g., groves, orchards, vineyards, etc.) by having soil core samples to a minimum depth of 6 inches of soil analyzed.

Rotational Crop Restrictions

Rotational planting intervals following application of **Relsion™ herbicide** labeled crops are listed as follows:

- Citrus may be transplanted into soil previously treated with **Relsion** at least one month after the last application provided potted trees (such as citripots) are used.
- Pome fruit, stone fruit, tree nut, and olive may be transplanted into soil previously treated with **Relsion** at least one year after the last application.
- Bushberries and vine climbing small fruits [grape] may be transplanted into soil previously treated with **Relsion** at least two years after the last application.

Soil previously treated with **Relsion** must be thoroughly mixed to a depth of at least 6 inches prior to transplanting. This may be done through any combination of tillage operations such as ripping, disking, or plowing.

If other herbicides have also been used, follow the most restrictive label for the crop rotation interval.

Rotational crop planting intervals to all crops not listed on this label is 24 months after the last **Relsion** application. Planting earlier than this may result in rotational crop injury or death. Failure to comply with these restrictions may also result in illegal residues in rotated crops.

If a desired rotational crop is not on this label, a bioassay should be conducted prior to planting if **Relsion** has been used in the previous 36 months. A successful field bioassay means growing a test strip or several plots of the intended crop from seed or transplant to maturity without any observed herbicide symptoms. The test should be conducted in representative areas across the field that includes knolls, low areas, field edges, and changes in soil texture. The rotational crop interval must be extended if the field bioassay does not result in acceptable crop tolerance.

Crop-specific Use Directions

This section provides information for use of **Relsion** in specific crops. Follow all crop-specific use directions and restrictions. Read product information, mixing, application, weeds controlled, and adjuvant instructions in preceding sections of the label. Read and follow tank mix product labels for restrictions, precautions, instructions, and rotational crop restrictions.

Relsion may be applied in crop treatment areas (i.e., groves, orchards, vineyards, etc.) containing the following individual bearing or nonbearing crops: bushberries, fruit trees, tree nuts, vine climbing small fruits [grape], and olive. See **Table 4. Crop Groups** for list of crop groupings and definitions.

Table 4. Crop Groups

Bushberries group 13-07B
Aronia berry; blueberry (highbush, lowbush); buffalo currant; Chilean guava; cranberry (highbush); currant (black, red); elderberry; European barberry; gooseberry; (edible) honeysuckle; huckleberry; jostaberry; Juneberry (Saskatoon berry); lingonberry; native currant; salal; sea buckthorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these
Citrus group 10-10
Australian desert lime, Australian finger lime, Australian round lime, Brown River finger lime, Calamondin, Citron, Citrus hybrids, Grapefruit, Japanese summer grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mediterranean mandarin, Mount White lime, New Guinea wild lime, Orange (sour), Orange (sweet), Pummelo, Russell River lime, Satsuma mandarin, Sweet lime, Tachibana orange, Tahiti lime, Tangelo, Tangerine (mandarin), Tangor, Trifoliate orange, Uniq fruit
Pome Fruit group 11-10
Apple, Azarole, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Medlar, Pear, Asian pear, Quince, Chinese quince, Japanese quince, Tejocote
Stone Fruit group 12-12
Crop Group 12-12 including Apricot, Japanese apricot, Capulin, Black cherry, Nanking cherry, Sweet cherry, Tart cherry, Chinese jujube, Nectarine, Peach, Plum, American plum, Beach plum, Canada plum, Cherry plum, Chickasaw plum, Damson plum, Japanese plum, Klamath plum, Prune plum, Plumcot, Sloe
Tree Nuts group 14-12
African nut-tree, Almond, Beech nut, Brazil nut, Brazilian pine, Bunya, Bur oak, Butternut, Cajou nut, Candlenut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Coconut, Coquito nut, Dika nut, Ginkgo, Guiana chestnut, Hazelnut (filbert), Heartnut, Hickory nut, Japanese horse-chestnut, Macadamia nut, Mongongo nut, Monkey-pot, Monkey puzzle nut, Okari nut, Pachira nut, Peach palm nut, Pecan, Pequi, Pili nut, Pine nut, Pistachio, Sapucaia nut, Tropical almond, Walnut (black), Walnut (English), Yellowhorn
Fruit, small, vine climbing, except fuzzy kiwifruit subgroup 13-07F [Grape]
Amur river grape; gooseberry; grape; kiwifruit, hardy; maypop; schisandra berry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these
Olives

Application Method and Timing

Relsion™ herbicide may be applied in a single application or sequentially (depending on specific crop use). Separate sequential applications by at least 90 days.

Apply **Relsion** as a directed spray to the base of bushes, trees, and/or vines (soil surface underneath the canopy) to control undesirable vegetation in the labeled crops. Apply as a broadcast or banded application depending on the situation to control weeds listed in the **Weeds Controlled** section (see **Table 1** and **Table 2**).

For best postemergence burndown results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Emerged 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. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, environmental conditions, or low use rate. Retreat these weeds with **Relsion** ONLY after sufficient regrowth has occurred.

Refer to the **Use Restrictions** and **Use Precautions** sections, as those apply to **Relsion** applications in all labeled crops.

Application Rate

Apply **Relsion** at the rates listed in **Table 5** for broadcast applications based on emerged weed size and stage of growth.

Table 5. Use Rate by Weed Growth Stage

Weed Size and Stage	Relsion Rate (fl ozs/A)
Weeds < 3 inches in height	67 to 115
Weeds < 6 inches in height pre-tiller grasses	78 to 115
Weeds > 6 inches in height and/or grasses that have tillered	78 to 115

Relsion may also be applied prior to weed germination, as it provides residual preemergence control of susceptible grass and broadleaf weeds. See the **Product Information** section for guidance to obtain the best results for making **Relsion** an effective residual preemergence herbicide. Supplemental irrigation can be used after **Relsion** application to improve residual weed control.

To determine the appropriate **Relsion** use rate, the following factors must be considered: crop or application site, existing weed size (for postemergence burndown weed control), and soil texture and percent organic matter content (for residual preemergence weed control). Soils with a high clay percentage may require a greater **Relsion** application rate than those with a low clay content. While selecting the rate that provides the best burndown weed control, use lower rates within the range on coarser textured soils and higher rates within the range on finer textured soils when rate ranges are indicated. Higher rates will give longer residual preemergence weed control and may improve weed control in fields with a lot of weed debris. See specific-crop use rates in **Table 6** through **Table 11**.

Relsion can be used on soils with more than 10% organic matter, although the length and effectiveness of residual preemergence weed control may be reduced when compared to soils with less organic matter.

Application Methods for Banded Spray Applications

Banded applications may be used using the following formula to calculate the amount of herbicide needed for strip sprays in crop treatment areas (i.e., groves, orchards, vineyards):

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

Application Directions to Replanted Crops

Relsion is intended for use in established bearing orchards/groves/vineyards (see specific sub-section for each labeled crop group for definitions of “established”). **Relsion** may also be applied around bearing or nonbearing newly planted bushes or trees or vines (i.e., replants or resets) anytime following replanting provided the following conditions exist:

1. The soil is completely settled around the replants and there are no open channels or depressions in the soil that would allow the **Relsion** to move into the root zone through open channels.
2. The replants are protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.
3. If the replants are not protected, they are at least one year old, and their trunk is callused with a mature brown bark before **Relsion** is applied.
4. The replants are exhibiting good health and vigor.
5. Application to replants is made with broadcast equipment delivering a uniform spray pattern, as spot spraying replants is not allowed. Direct or indirect spray contact with crop foliage, green bark, roots, or fruit is avoided as it may cause localized crop injury or death.

Replanting may occur anytime following an application of **Relsion** in the established orchard/grove/vineyard if the previously treated soil is removed from the transplant hole and new soil (i.e., soil that has not received any application of **Relsion** within the last 12 months) is used to fill in around the roots of the new transplant.

Application Directions For Use on Bushberries (all except lowbush blueberry)

Apply **Relsion™ herbicide** ONLY in established bushberry plantings (defined as at least one year (three years in California) after the bushes have been planted and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor (healthy growth and good vitality in California).

Table 6. Relsion Use Rate in Bushberries

Soil Texture	**Soil Organic Matter Content** (%)	**Relsion Rate** (fl ozs/A)
Sand and all other soils with gravel content 20% or greater	**Do Not Use**	
Any other soil with less than 20% gravel content	<1	67 to 115
	≥1	67 to 115

Crop-specific Restrictions

- Apply **Relsion** ONLY during the dormant season, from late fall to early spring, before the bud swell.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 115 fl ozs/A of **Relsion** (1.50 lbs ai/A glufosinate + 0.045 lb ai/A indaziflam) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 230 fl ozs/A of **Relsion** per acre (3.00 lbs ai/A glufosinate + 0.090 lb ai/A indaziflam) as a maximum cumulative amount from sequential applications per year in bushberries.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 2
- **Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI)** in bushberries - 90 days
- If glufosinate-ammonium is applied from other product sources, **DO NOT** apply more than the following maximum cumulative amount of glufosinate-ammonium per year in bushberries: 4.50 lbs ai/A.
- If indaziflam is applied from other product sources, **DO NOT** apply more than the following maximum cumulative amount of indaziflam per year in bushberries: 0.13 lb ai/A.
- **Preharvest interval (PHI)** for bushberries: 14 days

Crop-specific Restrictions for use in bushberries grown in California

- **DO NOT** apply more than 115 fl ozs/A of **Relsion** (1.50 lbs ai/A glufosinate + 0.045 lb ai/A indaziflam) per year.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 1

Application Directions For Use on Lowbush Blueberry

Apply **Relsion** ONLY in established lowbush blueberry plantings (defined as at least one year after the bushes have been planted and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor).

In lowbush blueberry, apply **Relsion** ONLY in a single application following harvest and pruning in the late fall (i.e., dormancy), or during the sprout year in early spring when the soil is frost-free and plants are pruned but prior to the onset of bud swell and vegetative growth and shoot emergence. Application after the onset of vegetative growth (i.e., emerging shoots or bud swell) in the late spring may result in unacceptable crop injury.

Table 7. Relsion Use Rate in Lowbush Blueberry

Soil Texture	**Soil Organic Matter Content** (%)	**Relsion Rate** (fl ozs/A)
Sand and all other soils with gravel content 20% or greater	**Do Not Use**	
Any other soil with less than 20% gravel content	<1	67 to 115
	≥1	67 to 115

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 115 fl ozs/A of **Relsion** (1.50 lbs ai/A glufosinate + 0.045 lb ai/A indaziflam) in a single application.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 1
- If additional glufosinate-ammonium is applied from other product sources, **DO NOT** apply more than the following maximum cumulative amount of glufosinate-ammonium per year in lowbush blueberry: 4.50 lbs ai/A.
- If additional indaziflam is applied from other product sources, **DO NOT** apply more than the following maximum cumulative amount of indaziflam per year in lowbush blueberry: 0.065 lb ai/A when grown on soils containing less than 1% organic matter and 0.085 lb ai/A when grown on soils containing equal to or greater than 1% organic matter.
- **Preharvest interval (PHI)** for lowbush blueberry: 90 days

Application Directions For Use on Citrus

Apply **Relsion™ herbicide** ONLY in established citrus groves (defined as those at least one year after the trees have been transplanted and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor).

Relsion may also be applied in recently planted citrus groves (defined as those planted a minimum of one month) provided the following conditions exist:

- transplanted trees were potted plants (such as citripots) and not bare-rooted
- tree trunks are protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers
- trees are actively growing and exhibiting good health and vigor

Table 8. Relsion Use Rate in Citrus

Soil Texture	**Relsion Rate** (fl ozs/A)
Any soil except those that contain 20% or greater gravel content	67 to 115

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 115 fl ozs/A of **Relsion** (1.50 lbs ai/A glufosinate + 0.045 lb ai/A indaziflam) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 332 fl ozs/A of **Relsion** per acre (4.33 lbs ai/A glufosinate + 0.130 lb ai/A indaziflam) as a maximum cumulative amount from sequential applications per year in citrus.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 3
- **Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI)** in citrus - 90 days
- If glufosinate-ammonium is applied from other product sources, **DO NOT** apply more than the following maximum cumulative amount of glufosinate-ammonium per year in citrus: 4.50 lbs ai/A.
- If indaziflam is applied from other product sources, **DO NOT** apply more than the following maximum cumulative amount of indaziflam per year in citrus: 0.134 lb ai/A.
- **Preharvest interval (PHI)** for citrus: 14 days

Application Directions For Use on Pome Fruit, Stone Fruit and Tree Nuts

Apply **Relsion** ONLY in established pome fruit, stone fruit, and pecan orchards (defined as those at least three years after the trees have been planted and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor).

Apply **Relsion** ONLY in established tree nuts (all other than pecan) orchards (defined as those at least one year after the trees have been planted and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor).

State-specific Use in Tree Nuts in California. Relsion can only be used in the counties of Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Madera, and Tulare in almonds after harvest and up to the start of the pink bud stage, and in pistachios, walnuts, and pecans up to the start of the green leaf tissue emergence.

Table 9. Relsion Use Rate in Pome Fruit, Stone Fruit, and Tree Nuts

Soil Texture	**Soil Organic Matter Content** (%)	**Relsion Rate** (fl ozs/A)
Any soil except those that contain 20% or greater gravel content	< 1	67 to 115
	1 to 3	67 to 115
	> 3	67 to 115

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 115 fl ozs/A of **Relsion** (1.50 lbs ai/A glufosinate + 0.045 lb ai/A indaziflam) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 332 fl ozs/A of **Relsion** per acre (4.33 lbs ai/A glufosinate + 0.130 lb ai/A indaziflam) as a maximum cumulative amount from sequential applications per year in pome fruit, stone fruit, and tree nuts.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 3
- **Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI)** in pome fruit, stone fruit, and tree nuts - 90 days
- If glufosinate-ammonium is applied from other product sources, **DO NOT** apply more than the following maximum cumulative amount of glufosinate-ammonium per year in pome fruit, stone fruit, and tree nuts: 4.50 lbs ai/A.
- If indaziflam is applied from other product sources, **DO NOT** apply more than the following maximum cumulative amount of indaziflam per year in pome fruit, stone fruit, and tree nuts: 0.134 lb ai/A.
- **Preharvest interval (PHI)** for pome fruit, stone fruit, and tree nuts: 14 days
- **DO NOT** apply **Relsion** to tree nuts laying on the ground if they are destined for harvest, as this may result in illegal residues.

Application Directions For Use on Olives

Apply **Relsion™ herbicide** ONLY in established olive orchards (defined as those at least three years after the trees have been planted and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor).

Table 10. Relsion Use Rate in Olive

Soil Texture	Soil Organic Matter Content (%)	Relsion Rate (fl ozs/A)
Any soil except those that contain 20% or greater gravel content	< 1	67 to 115
	1 to 3	67 to 115
	> 3	67 to 115

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 115 fl ozs/A of **Relsion** (1.50 lbs ai/A glufosinate + 0.045 lb ai/A indaziflam) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 230 fl ozs/A of **Relsion** per acre (3.00 lbs ai/A glufosinate + 0.090 lb ai/A indaziflam) as a maximum cumulative amount from sequential applications per year in olive grown on soils containing less than 1% organic matter.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 277 fl ozs/A of **Relsion** per acre (3.61 lbs ai/A glufosinate + 0.108 lb ai/A indaziflam) as a maximum cumulative amount from sequential applications per year in olive grown on soils containing 1% to 3% organic matter.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 332 fl ozs/A of **Relsion** per acre (4.33 lbs ai/A glufosinate + 0.130 lb ai/A indaziflam) as a maximum cumulative amount from sequential applications per year in olive grown on soils containing greater than 3% organic matter.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 3
- **Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI)** in olive - 90 days
- If glufosinate-ammonium is applied from other product sources, **DO NOT** apply more than the following maximum cumulative amount of glufosinate-ammonium per year in olive: 4.50 lbs ai/A.
- If indaziflam is applied from other product sources, **DO NOT** apply more than the following maximum cumulative amount of indaziflam per year in olive: 0.134 lb ai/A.
- **Preharvest interval (PHI)** for olive: 14 days

Application Directions For Use on Vine Climbing Small Fruits [Grape]

Apply **Relsion** ONLY in established vine climbing small fruit plantings [grape] (defined as at least three years after the vines have been planted and exhibiting normal growth and good vigor/vitality). In particular for grapes, ensure a soil barrier exists of at least 6 inches between the soil surface and the major portion of the root system prior to applying **Relsion** or crop injury may occur.

Table 11. Relsion Use Rate in Vine Climbing Small Fruits [Grape]

Soil Texture	Soil Organic Matter Content (%)	Relsion Rate (fl ozs/A)
Sand and all soils with gravel content 20% or greater	**Do Not Use**	
Any other soil with less than 20% gravel content	<1	67 to 115
	≥1	67 to 115

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 115 fl ozs/A of **Relsion** (1.50 lbs ai/A glufosinate + 0.045 lb ai/A indaziflam) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 163 fl ozs/A of **Relsion** per acre (2.13 lbs ai/A glufosinate + 0.064 lb ai/A indaziflam) as a maximum cumulative amount from sequential applications per year in vine climbing small fruits [grape].
- Maximum number of applications per year: 2
- **Minimum Retreatment Interval (RTI)** in vine climbing small fruits [grape] - 90 days
- If additional glufosinate-ammonium is applied from other product sources, **DO NOT** apply more than the following maximum cumulative amount of glufosinate-ammonium per year in vine climbing small fruits [grape]: 4.50 lbs ai/A.
- If indaziflam is applied from other product sources, **DO NOT** apply more than the following maximum cumulative amount of indaziflam per year in vine climbing small fruits [grape]: 0.066 lb ai/A.
- **Preharvest interval (PHI)** for vine climbing small fruits [grape]: 14 days
- **DO NOT** use **Relsion** in grapes grown in Florida or Georgia.

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The **Directions For Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use**, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BASF MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND BASF'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED TO REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT.

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BASF AND THE SELLER DISCLAIM ANY LIABILITY FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, EXEMPLARY, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

BASF and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of BASF. 1108

[Note to PM/reviewer: Making the product more restrictive than Federally accepted, incorporating the optional statement "Not registered for Use in California" may be included on the container label for any use, weed, or crop as determined to be necessary to secure CA-DPR registration.]

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