



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

APR - 6 2005

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Mr. Diego Fonseca
DowAgro Sciences, LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Dear Mr. Fonseca:

Subject: Glypro (Add Crop Uses)
EPA Registration No. 62719-324
Application Dated February 9, 2005

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended is acceptable, provided you make the following changes before you release the product for shipment.

1. On page 10, under Storage and Disposal, add the subheading "Pesticide Storage"
2. On page 10, under Storage and Disposal. Instructions for Users and Refillers, complete the phone number.
3. On page 41, under Canola with the Roundup Ready Gene, add the following restriction.

"Do not use this product on canola with the Roundup Ready Gene planted in the following states: Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, except for uses in wildlife food plots that will not be harvested for human or livestock food.

Submit two (2) copies of your final printed labeling incorporating the above change, before you release the product for shipment. Amended labeling will supercede all previously accepted "Glypro" labels. A stamped copy of labeling is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely,

James A. Tompkins
James A. Tompkins
Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

2/96

[Editor's note: This portion of the master label for Glypro (Glypro-Ag) contains crop uses.]

(Base Label):

(Logo) Dow AgroSciences

Glypro[®]-Ag

For control of annual and perennial weeds and woody plants in various cropping systems, fallow cropland and CRP acres, and farmsteads

[Optional Text: For use as an aid to ripening and to extend the period of high sucrose levels in sugarcane]

Avoid contact of herbicide with foliage, green stems, exposed non-woody roots or fruit of crops (except crops with the Roundup Ready[®] herbicide tolerant gene), desirable plants and trees, because severe injury or destruction may result.

Group	8	HERBICIDE
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Active Ingredient(s):

glyphosate [†] N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine,	
isopropylamine salt	53.8%
Inert Ingredients	46.2%
Total Ingredients	100.0%

[†] Contains 5.4 pounds per gallon glyphosate, isopropylamine salt (4 pounds per gallon glyphosate acid).

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:

APR - 6 2005
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.
42719-324

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION PRECAUTION

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.)

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Harmful If Inhaled

Avoid breathing spray mist. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE (Personal Protective Equipment). If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in 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.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

First Aid

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. Treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen depletion or loss due to decomposition of dead plants. This oxygen loss can cause fish suffocation.

In case of leak or spill, soak up and remove to a landfill.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied using only stainless steel, aluminum, fiberglass, plastic or plastic-lined steel containers.

Do not mix, store or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in galvanized steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks. This product or spray solutions of this product react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas, which may form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury, if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Terms and Conditions of Use, Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.dowagro.com.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-324

EPA Est. 00000-XX-00

®Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

Roundup Ready® is a registered trademark of Monsanto Company

4/96

Dow AgroSciences LLC • Indianapolis, IN 46268 U.S.A.

Herbicide

Net Contents __ gal

5/96

(Label Booklet):

(Logo) Dow AgroSciences

Glypro[®]-Ag

For control of annual and perennial weeds and woody plants in various cropping systems, fallow cropland and CRP acres, and farmsteads

[Optional Text: For use as an aid to ripening and to extend the period of high sucrose levels in sugarcane.]

Avoid contact of herbicide with foliage, green stems, exposed non-woody roots or fruit of crops (except crops with the Roundup Ready[®] herbicide tolerant gene), desirable plants and trees, because severe injury or destruction may result.

Group	8	HERBICIDE
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Active Ingredient:

glyphosate: N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine,
isopropylamine salt..... 53.6%

Inert Ingredients 46.4%

Total Ingredients 100.0%

Contains 5.4 pounds per gallon glyphosate, isopropylamine salt (4 pounds per gallon glyphosate acid).

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Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information, including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), User Safety Recommendations and Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Terms and Conditions of Use, Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.dowagro.com.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-496

EPA Est. 00000-XX-00

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6/96

Roundup Ready® is a registered trademark of Monsanto Company

Dow AgroSciences LLC • Indianapolis, IN 46268 U.S.A.

Herbicide

Net Contents __ gal

7/9/06

Contents	Page
Precautionary Statements	-
Hazards To Humans and Domestic Animals	-
Environmental Hazards	-
Physical Or Chemical Hazards	-
Storage and Disposal	-
General Information	-
(How this product Works)	-
Mixing	-
Mixing With Water	-
Tank Mixing Procedure	-
Mixing For Hand-Held Sprayers	-
Ammonium Sulfate	-
Colorants or Dyes	-
Drift Control Additives	-
Application Equipment and Techniques	-
Aerial Equipment	-
Ground Broadcast Equipment	-
Hand-Held and High-Volume Equipment	-
Selective Equipment (Wipers, etc.)	-
Injection Systems	-
CDA Equipment	-
Cut Stump Application	-
Crops (Alphabetical)	-
Alfalfa, Clover and other Forage Legumes	-
Asparagus	-
Canola, Crambe, Mustard (Seed)	-
Cereal Crops	-
Christmas Trees	-
Citrus Crops	-
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	-
Corn	-
Cotton	-
Dry Peas, Lentils, Chick Peas	-
Fallow Systems (Including Postharvest Applications)	-
Grain Sorghum (Milo)	-
Grass Seed Production	-
Herbs	-
Pastures	-
Peanuts	-
Small Fruits and Berries	-
Soybeans	-
Sugarcane	-
Sunflowers	-
Tree and Vine Crops (General)	-
Tree Fruits	-
Tree Nuts	-
Tropical Crops	-
Vegetable Crops	-
Vine Crops	-
Roundup Ready® Crops	-
Roundup Ready Corn	-
Roundup Ready Soybeans	-
Farmsteads	-
General Nonselective Weed Control, Trim-and-Edge and Bare Ground	-

Chemical Mowing	-
Habitat Management	-
Habitat Restoration and Maintenance	-
Wildlife Food Plots	-
Annual Weeds Rate Table (Alphabetically by Species)	-
Rates For 10 To 40 GPA	-
Tank Mixtures of Glypro-Ag with 2,4-D, Dicamba or Tordon® 22K	-
Perennial Weeds Rate Table (Alphabetically by Species)	-
Sugarcane (ripening aid and sucrose enhancement)	-
Terms and Conditions of Use	-
Warranty Disclaimer	-
Inherent Risks of Use	-
Limitation of Remedies	-

9/96

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**CAUTION****Harmful If Inhaled**

Avoid breathing spray mist. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE (Personal Protective Equipment). If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in 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.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

First Aid

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. Treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen depletion or loss due to decomposition of dead plants. This oxygen loss can cause fish suffocation.

In case of leak or spill, soak up and remove to a landfill.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied using only stainless steel, aluminum, fiberglass, plastic or plastic-lined steel containers.

Do not mix, store or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in galvanized steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks. This product or spray solutions of this product react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas, which may form a highly

w/96

combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury, if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.

Directions for Use

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

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

This is an end-use product. Dow AgroSciences does not intend and has not registered it for reformulation.

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 interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

Keep people and pets off treated areas until spray solution has dried.

11/96

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticide disposal or in accordance with applicable Federal, state or local procedures. Emptied container contains vapor and product residue. Observe all labeled safeguards until container is cleaned, reconditioned, or destroyed.

Container Disposal (Bulk and Mini Bulk):

- **Instructions for Users:** When the container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use, and return the container to the point of purchase, or to an alternate location designated by the registrant at the time of purchase of this product. If not returned to the point of purchase or a designated location, triple rinse or pressure rinse the empty container and offer for recycling if available.
- **Instructions for Users and Refillers:** This container must only be refilled with this pesticide product. **Do Not Reuse the Container for Any Other Purpose.** Do not transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, leaking, or obsolete, or to obtain information about recycling refillable containers, contact Dow AgroSciences at [317-337-XXXX]. Cleaning is not necessary prior to refilling with the same product. Clean container before final disposal of this container must be in compliance with state and local regulations.
- **Instructions for Refillers:** Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If the container cannot be refilled, triple rinse or pressure rinse the empty container and offer for recycling if available.

Plastic 1-Way Container Disposal: Do not reuse this container. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then 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.

Drums: Do not reuse container. Return container per any Dow AgroSciences container return program. If not returned, triple rinse container, then 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.

General Information

(How this product works)

Glypro®-Ag herbicide is a postemergence, systemic herbicide with no soil residual activity and is intended for control of annual and perennial weeds and woody plants in various cropping systems, fallow cropland and CRP acres, and farmsteads. Glypro-Ag is generally non-selective and gives broad-spectrum control of many annual weeds, perennial weeds, woody brush and trees. It is formulated as a water-soluble liquid. It may be applied through most standard industrial or field-type sprayers after dilution and thorough mixing with water or other carriers according to label instructions.

IMPORTANT: When using this product, unless otherwise specified, mix 2 or more quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution. Use a nonionic surfactant labeled for use with herbicides. The surfactant must contain 50 percent or more active ingredient. Ammonium sulfate, drift control additives, or dyes and colorants may be used. See the "Mixing" section of this label for instructions.

Time to Symptoms: The active ingredient in Glypro-Ag moves through the plant from the point of foliage contact to and into the root system. Visible effects on most annual weeds occur within 2 to 4 days, but on most perennial weeds may not occur for 7 days or more. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment may slow activity of Glypro-Ag and delay development of visual symptoms. Visible effects are a gradual wilting and yellowing of the plant that advances to complete browning of above ground growth and deterioration of underground plant parts.

Stage of Weeds: Annual weeds are easiest to control when they are small. Best control of most perennial weeds is obtained when treatment is made at late growth stages approaching maturity. Refer to the annual, perennial, woody brush and trees rate tables for recommendations for specific weeds.

Always use the higher rate of Glypro-Ag per acre within the recommended range when weed growth is heavy or dense or weeds are growing in an undisturbed (noncultivated) area.

Do not treat weeds under poor growing conditions such as drought stress, disease or insect damage, as reduced weed control may result. Reduced herbicidal activity may also occur when treating weeds heavily covered with dust.

Cultural Considerations: Reduced control may result when applications are made to annual or perennial weeds that have been mowed, grazed, or cut, and have not been allowed to regrow to the recommended stage for treatment.

Rainfastness: Heavy rainfall soon after application may wash Glypro-Ag off of the foliage and a repeat application may be required for adequate control.

Spray Coverage: For best results, spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray weed foliage to the point of runoff.

Mode of Action: The active ingredient in Glypro-Ag inhibits an enzyme found only in plants and microorganisms that is essential to formation of specific amino acids.

No Soil Activity: Weeds must be emerged at the time of application to be controlled by Glypro-Ag. Weeds germinating from seed after application will not be controlled. Unemerged plants arising from unattached underground rhizomes or rootstocks of perennials will not be affected by the herbicide and will continue to grow.

Biological Degradation: Degradation of Glypro-Ag is primarily a biological process carried out by soil microbes.

Tank Mixing: Glypro-Ag does not provide residual weed control. For subsequent residual weed control, follow a label-approved herbicide program. Read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used. Use according to the most restrictive label directions for each product in the mixture.

Buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of Glypro-Ag with herbicides or other materials that are not expressly recommended in this labeling. Mixing Glypro-Ag with herbicides or other materials not recommended on this label may result in reduced performance.

Annual Maximum Use Rate: Except as otherwise specified in a crop section of this label, the combined total of all treatments must not exceed 6 quarts of Glypro-Ag per acre per year. The maximum use rates stated throughout this product's labeling apply to this product combined with the use of all other herbicides containing glyphosate or sulfosate as the active ingredient, whether applied as mixtures or separately. Calculate the application rates and ensure that the total use of this and other glyphosate or sulfosate containing products does not exceed stated use rate.

For noncrop uses, the combined total of all treatments must not exceed 8 quarts of Glypro-Ag per acre per year.

Weed Resistance Management

Glyphosate, the active ingredient in this product, is a group 9 herbicide (inhibitor of EPSP synthase). Some naturally occurring weed biotypes that are tolerant (resistant) to glyphosate may exist due to genetic

131
176

variability in a weed population. Where resistant biotypes exist, the repeated use of herbicides with the same mode of action can lead to the selection for resistant weeds. Certain agronomic practices reduce the likelihood that resistant weed populations will develop, and can be utilized to manage weed resistance once it occurs.

To delay the selection for glyphosate resistant weeds, the following practices are recommended:

Herbicide Selection:

- Rotate the use of glyphosate with non-glyphosate herbicides.
- Avoid using more than two applications of a glyphosate-based herbicide in a given field over a two-year period. Utilize tank mixes or sequential applications of herbicides with alternative modes of action if this is not possible.
- Use herbicides with alternative modes of action for burndown applications prior to planting Roundup Ready® crops that are likely to require more than one over-the-top application of glyphosate.
- Apply full rates of glyphosate at the recommended time (correct weed size) to minimize escapes of tolerant weeds.

Crop Selection and Cultural Practices:

- Rotate Roundup Ready crops with conventional crops and use non-glyphosate herbicides to manage resistant volunteers.
- Use alternative weed control practices whenever possible, such as mechanical cultivation, delayed planting and weed-free crop seeds.
- Do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in weed species.
- Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to the local retailer, county extension agent, or Dow AgroSciences representative.

Specific Recommendations:

- In burndown programs, always tank mix glyphosate with 2,4-D and/or other non-glyphosate herbicide.
- Use soil-applied herbicides at full or reduced rates on some or all of your Roundup Ready crop fields to provide early season weed control, allow for optimal postemergence applications of glyphosate, and to interrupt or delay selection for glyphosate resistant weeds.

Because the presence of glyphosate-resistance in weed populations is difficult to detect prior to use, Dow AgroSciences accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of GF-1279A to control glyphosate-resistant weeds.

Attention

Avoid contact of herbicide with foliage, green stems, exposed non-woody roots or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, because severe injury or destruction may result.

AVOID DRIFT. Extreme care must be used when applying Glypro-Ag to prevent injury to desirable plants and crops.

Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift or splash onto desirable vegetation since minute quantities of Glypro-Ag can cause severe damage or destruction to the crop, plants or other areas on which treatment was not intended. The likelihood of injury occurring from the use of Glypro-Ag increases when winds are gusty, as wind velocity increases, when wind direction is constantly changing or when there are other meteorological conditions that favor spray drift. When spraying, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that will result in splatter or fine particles (mist) which are likely to drift. **Avoid applying at excessive speed or pressure.**

14/96

NOTE: Use of Glypro-Ag in any manner not consistent with this label may result in injury to persons, animals or crops, or other unintended consequences. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. **The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.**
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

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

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information:**

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. 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 Inversion section of this label).

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 higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of nozzles-Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation-Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

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. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

Boom Length-For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application-Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

15/96

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion, because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures 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, presence of an inversion 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 connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Mixing

Clean sprayer parts immediately after using Glypro-Ag by thoroughly flushing with water.

NOTE: reduced results may occur if water containing soil is used, such as visibly muddy water or water from ponds and ditches that is not clear.

Mixing with Water

Glypro-Ag mixes readily with water. Mix spray solutions of Glypro-Ag as follows: Fill the mixing or spray tank with the required amount of water. Add the recommended amount of Glypro-Ag and nonionic surfactant near the end of the filling process and mix well. Use caution to avoid siphoning back into the carrier source. Use approved anti-back-siphoning devices where required by state or local regulations. During mixing and application, foaming of the spray solution may occur. To prevent or minimize foam, avoid the use of mechanical agitators, terminate by-pass and return lines at the bottom of the tank and, if needed, use an approved anti-foam or defoaming agent.

Tank Mixing Procedure

Mix labeled tank mixtures of Glypro-Ag with water as follows:

1. Place a 20 to 35 mesh screen or wetting basket over filling port.
2. Through the screen, fill the spray tank one-half full with water and start agitation.

18/96

3. If a wettable powder is used, make a slurry with the water carrier, and add it **slowly** through the screen into the tank. Continue agitation.
4. If a flowable formulation is used, premix one part flowable with one part water. Add diluted mixture **slowly** through the screen into the tank. Continue agitation.
5. **If an emulsifiable concentrate formulation is used, premix one part emulsifiable concentrate with two parts water. Add diluted mixture slowly through the screen into the tank. Continue agitation.**
6. Continue filling the spray tank with water and add the required amount of Glypro-Ag near the end of the filling process.
7. Add individual formulations to the spray tank as follows: wettable powder, flowable, emulsifiable concentrate, drift control additive, non-ionic surfactant, and water-soluble liquid.

Maintain good agitation at all times until the 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 by-pass line on or near the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming. Screen size in nozzle or line strainers should be no finer than 50 mesh.

Always predetermine the compatibility of labeled tank mixtures of Glypro-Ag with water carrier by mixing small proportional quantities in advance.

Refer to the "Tank Mixing" section under "General Information" for additional precautions.

Mixing for Hand-held Sprayers

Prepare the desired volume of spray solution by mixing the amount of Glypro-Ag in water as shown in the following table:

Spray Solution

Spray Concentration (percent)	Amount of Glypro-Ag for Desired Volume:		
	1 gal	25 gal	100 gal
0.5%	2/3 fl oz	1 pt	2 qt
0.75%	1 fl oz	24 fl oz	3 qt
1.0%	1 1/3 fl oz	1 qt	1 gal
1.5%	2 fl oz	1 1/2 qt	1 1/2 gal
2.0%	2 2/3 fl oz	2 qt	2 gal
3.75	5 fl oz	3 3/4 qt	3 3/4 gal
5.0%	6 1/2 fl oz	5 qt	5 gal
10.0%	13 fl oz	10 qt	10 gal

2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce

For use in knapsack sprayers, it is suggested that the recommended amount of Glypro-Ag be mixed with water in a larger container. Fill sprayer with the mixed solution.

Non-ionic Surfactant

Unless otherwise specified, mix 2 or more quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of Glypro spray solution. Use a nonionic surfactant labeled for use with herbicides labeled for crop applications. The surfactant must contain 50 percent or more active ingredient.

17/96

Ammonium Sulfate

The addition of 1 to 2 percent dry ammonium sulfate by weight or 8.5 to 17 pounds per 100 gallons of water may increase the performance of Glypro-Ag, particularly when tank mixed with certain residual herbicides on annual and perennial weeds. The equivalent rate of ammonium sulfate in a liquid formulation may also be used. Ensure that ammonium sulfate is completely dissolved in the spray tank before adding herbicides. Thoroughly rinse the spray system with clean water after use to reduce corrosion.

Note: When using ammonium sulfate, apply Glypro-Ag at rates recommended in this label. Lower rates will result in reduced performance.

Colorants or Dyes

Agriculturally-approved colorants or marking dyes may be added to Glypro-Ag. Colorants or dyes used in spray solutions of Glypro-Ag may reduce performance, especially at lower rates or dilutions. Use colorants or dyes according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

Drift Control Additives

Drift control additives may be used with all equipment types, except wiper applicators, sponge bars and CDA equipment. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the additive label.

Application Equipment and Techniques

Do not apply Glypro-Ag through any type of irrigation system.

Glypro-Ag may be applied with the following application equipment:

Aerial: Fixed Wing and Helicopter

Ground Broadcast Spray: Boom or boomless systems, pull-type sprayer, floaters, pick-up sprayers, spray coupes and other ground broadcast equipment.

Hand-Held and High-Volume Spray Equipment: Knapsack and backpack sprayers, pump-up pressure sprayers, handguns, hand wands, mistblowers¹, lances and other hand-held and motorized spray equipment used to direct the spray onto weed foliage.

¹ Glypro-Ag is not registered in California or Arizona for use in mistblowers.

Selective Equipment: Recirculating sprayers, shielded and hooded sprayers, wiper applicators and sponge bars.

Injection Systems: Aerial or ground injection sprayers.

Controlled Droplet Applicator (CDA): Hand-held or boom-mounted applicators that produce a spray consisting of a narrow range of droplet sizes.

Apply these spray solutions in properly maintained and calibrated equipment capable of delivering desired volumes.

Cut Stump Application: Apply using suitable equipment to ensure coverage of the entire cambium of cut stems.

18/96

Aerial Equipment

Do not apply Glypro-Ag using aerial spray equipment except under conditions as specified within this label.

Use the recommended rates of this herbicide in 3 to 15 gallons of water per acre unless otherwise specified on this label. Unless otherwise specified, do not exceed 24 fluid ounces per acre. Aerial applications of Glypro-Ag may be made in annual cropping conventional tillage systems, fallow and reduced tillage systems and preharvest applications. Refer to the individual use area sections of this label for recommended volumes and application rates.

For aerial application in California or Arkansas, refer to the federal supplemental label for aerial applications in that state for specific instructions, restrictions and requirements. Tank mixtures of Glypro-Ag plus Banvel (dicamba) or 2,4-D herbicide may not be applied by air in California.

Avoid direct application to any body of water.

AVOID DRIFT: do not apply during low-level inversion conditions, when winds are gusty or under any other condition that favors drift. Drift may cause damage to any vegetation contacted to which treatment is not intended. To prevent injury to adjacent desirable vegetation, appropriate buffer zones must be maintained.

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift; therefore, do not use nozzles or nozzle configurations that dispense spray as fine spray droplets. Do not angle nozzles forward into the airstream and do not increase spray volume by increasing nozzle pressure.

Ensure uniform application: To avoid streaked, uneven or overlapped application, use appropriate marking devices.

Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove residues of Glypro-Ag accumulated during spraying or from spills. **Prolonged exposure of Glypro-Ag to uncoated steel surfaces may result in corrosion and possible failure of the part. Landing gear components are most susceptible.** The maintenance of an organic coating (paint), which meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38413, may prevent corrosion.

Ground Broadcast Equipment

Use the recommended rates of Glypro-Ag in 3 to 40 gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray unless otherwise specified. As density of weeds increases, spray volume should be increased within the recommended range to ensure complete coverage. Carefully select proper nozzles to avoid spraying a fine mist. For best results with ground application equipment, use flat fan nozzles. Check for even distribution of spray droplets.

Hand-Held and High-Volume Equipment

Apply to foliage of vegetation to be controlled. For applications made on a spray-to-wet basis, spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff. Use coarse sprays only. Refer to the "Mixing for Hand-held Sprayers" section of this label for instructions on preparing spray solutions of a certain percentage content.

For control of weeds listed in the annual weeds rate table, apply a 0.5 percent solution of Glypro-Ag to weeds less than 6 inches in height or runner length. Apply prior to seedhead formation in grass or bud

19/92

formation in broadleaf weeds. For annual weeds over 6 inches tall, or unless otherwise specified, use a 1 percent solution.

For best results, use a 1.5 percent solution on harder-to-control perennials, such as bermudagrass, dock, field bindweed, hemp dogbane, milkweed and Canada thistle.

When using application methods that result in less than complete coverage, use a 3.75 percent solution for annual and perennial weeds and a 3.75 to 5 percent solution for woody brush and trees.

Selective Equipment

Glypro-Ag may be applied through recirculating spray systems, shielded applicators, hooded sprayers, wiper applicators or sponge bars after dilution and thorough mixing with water to listed weeds growing in any noncrop site specified on this label and only when specifically recommended in cropping systems.

A recirculating spray system directs the spray solution onto weeds growing above desirable vegetation, while spray solution not intercepted by weeds is collected and returned to the spray tank for reuse.

A shielded or hooded applicator directs the herbicide solution onto weeds, while shielding desirable vegetation from the herbicide.

A wiper or sponge applicator applies the herbicide solution onto weeds by rubbing the weed with an absorbent material containing the herbicide solution.

Avoid contact of herbicide with desirable vegetation.

Contact of the herbicide solution with desirable vegetation may result in damage or destruction. Applicators used above desirable vegetation should be adjusted so that the lowest spray stream or wiper contact point is at least 2 inches above the desirable vegetation. Droplets, mist, foam or splatter of the herbicide solution settling on desirable vegetation may result in discoloration, stunting or destruction.

Applications made above the crops should be made when the weeds are a minimum of 6 inches above the desirable vegetation. Better results may be obtained when more of the weed is exposed to the herbicide solution. Weeds not contacted by the herbicide solution will not be affected. This may occur in dense clumps, severe infestations or when the height of the weeds varies so that not all weeds are contacted. In these instances, repeat treatment may be necessary.

Shielded and hooded applicators

Use nozzles that provide uniform coverage within the treated area. Keep shields on these sprayers adjusted to protect desirable vegetation. **Extreme care must be exercised to avoid contact of herbicide with desirable vegetation.**

A hooded sprayer is a type of shielded applicator. The spray pattern is completely enclosed on the top and all 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. If the hoods are raised, spray particles may escape and come into contact with the crop, causing damage or destruction of the crop. The spray hoods must be operated on the ground or skimming across the ground. Speed of operation 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.

Wiper applicators and sponge bars

Wiper applicators are devices that physically wipe appropriate amounts of Glypro-Ag directly onto the weed.

2/9/16

Equipment must be designed, maintained and operated to prevent the herbicide solution from contacting desirable vegetation. Operate this equipment at ground speeds no greater than 5 mph. Performance may be improved by reducing speed in areas of heavy weed infestations to ensure adequate wiper saturation. Better results may be obtained if 2 applications are made in opposite directions.

Avoid leakage or dripping onto desirable vegetation. Adjust height of applicator to ensure adequate contact with weeds. Keep wiping surfaces clean. Be aware that, on sloping ground, the herbicide solution may migrate, causing dripping on the lower end and drying of the wicks on the upper end of a wiper applicator.

Do not use wiper equipment when weeds are wet.

Mix only the amount of solution to be used during a 1-day period, as reduced activity may result from use of leftover solutions. Clean wiper parts immediately after using Glypro-Ag by thoroughly flushing with water.

A nonionic surfactant at a rate of 10 percent by volume of total herbicide solution is recommended for all wiper applications.

For Rope or Sponge Wick Applicators: Mix 3 quarts of Glypro-Ag in 2 gallons of water to prepare a 25 percent solution. Apply this solution to weeds listed in this section.

For Porous-Plastic Applicators: Solutions ranging from 25 to 100 percent of Glypro-Ag in water may be used in porous-plastic wiper applicators.

When applied as recommended, Glypro-Ag **controls** the following weeds:

corn, volunteer	sicklepod
panicum, Texas	spanishneedles
rye, common	starbur, bristly
shattercane	

When applied as recommended, Glypro-Ag **suppresses** the following weeds:

beggarweed,	pigweed, redroot
Florida	ragweed, common
bermudagrass	ragweed, giant
dogbane, hemp	smutgrass
dogfennel	sunflower
guineagrass	thistle, Canada
johnsongrass	thistle, musk
milkweed	vaseygrass
nightshade,	velvetleaf
silverleaf	

Injection Systems

Glypro-Ag may be used in aerial or ground injection spray systems. It may be used as a liquid concentrate or diluted prior to injecting into the spray stream. Do not mix Glypro-Ag with the concentrate of other products when using injection systems.

2/16

CDA Equipment

The rate of Glypro-Ag applied per acre by vehicle-mounted controlled droplet application (CDA) equipment must not be less than the amount recommended in this label when applied by conventional broadcast equipment. For vehicle-mounted CDA equipment, apply 3 to 15 gallons of water per acre.

For the control of annual weeds with hand-held CDA units, apply a 20 percent solution of Glypro-Ag at a flow rate of 2 fluid ounces per minute and a walking speed of 1.5 mph (1 1/2 pints per acre). For the control of perennial weeds, apply a 20 to 40 percent solution of Glypro-Ag at a flow rate of 2 fluid ounces per minute and a walking speed of 0.75 mph (3 to 6 pints per acre).

Controlled droplet application equipment produces a spray pattern that is not easily visible. Extreme care must be exercised to avoid spray or drift contacting the foliage or any other green tissue of desirable vegetation, as damage or destruction may result.

Cut Stump Application

Types of Application: Treating cut stumps in any noncrop site listed on this label

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag will control regrowth of cut stumps and resprouts of many types of woody brush and tree species, some of which are listed below. Apply Glypro-Ag using suitable equipment to ensure coverage of the entire cambium. Cut trees or resprouts close to the soil surface. Apply a 40 to 100 percent solution of Glypro-Ag to the freshly cut surface immediately after cutting. Delays in application may result in reduced performance. For best results, applications should be made during periods of active growth and full leaf expansion

alder	saltcedar
eucalyptus	sweetgum
madrone	tan oak
oak	willow
reed, giant	

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not make cut stump applications when the roots of desirable woody brush or trees may be grafted to the roots of the cut stump. Injury resulting from root grafting may occur in adjacent woody brush or trees.

CROPS (Alphabetical)

This section is organized alphabetically by crop category. There may be several labeled crops listed in a crop category.

Unless otherwise specified, applications may be made to control any weeds listed in the annual, perennial and woody brush tables. Also refer to the "Selective Equipment" section.

For any crop not listed in this "Crops" section, applications must be made at least 30 days prior to planting.

See "Roundup Ready® Crops" section for use of this product in crops that contain the Roundup Ready gene. **Do not** use the instructions in this "Crops (Alphabetical)" section.

For broadcast postemergence treatments, do not harvest or feed treated vegetation for 8 weeks following application, unless otherwise specified.

When applying Glypro-Ag prior to transplanting crops into plastic mulch, care must be taken to remove residues of this product, which could cause crop injury, from plastic prior to planting. Residues may be

22/96

removed from the plastic by a single application of 0.5 inches of water via sprinkler irrigation or natural rainfall. Applications made at emergence will result in injury or death of emerged seedlings.

Alfalfa, Clover, and Other Forage Legumes

Labeled Crops: Alfalfa, clover, kudzu, lespedeza, lupin, sainfoin, trefoil, velvet bean, vetch, crown vetch, milk vetch

Types of Applications: Preplant, preemergence, at-planting, preharvest (alfalfa only), spot treatment (alfalfa and clover only), wiper applicators (alfalfa and clover only), renovation

Preplant, Preemergence and At-planting

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied before, during or after planting crops listed in this section. Applications must be made prior to emergence of the crop.

Precautions and Restrictions: Remove domestic livestock before application and wait 8 weeks after application before grazing or harvesting.

Preharvest (Alfalfa only)

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be used in declining alfalfa stands or any stand of alfalfa where crop destruction is acceptable. This application will severely injure or destroy the stand of alfalfa. Glypro-Ag will control annual and perennial weeds, including quackgrass, when applied prior to the harvest of alfalfa. The treated crop and weeds can be harvested and fed to livestock after 36 hours. Allow a minimum of 36 hours between application and harvest. Applications may be made at any time of the year. Make only one application to an existing stand of alfalfa per year. For control of quackgrass, apply in the spring, late summer or fall when quackgrass is actively growing. Treatments for quackgrass must be followed by deep tillage for complete control.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not apply more than 1.5 pints of Glypro-Ag per acre as a preharvest treatment. Do not use for alfalfa grown for seed, as a reduction in germination or vigor may occur.

Spot treatment or Wiper applications (Alfalfa and Clover only)

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied as a spot treatment in alfalfa or clover. Glypro-Ag may be applied with wiper applicators to control or suppress the weeds listed under "Wiper Applicators" in the "Selective Equipment" section of this label. Applications may be made in the same area at 30-day intervals.

Precautions and Restrictions: For spot treatment and wiper applications, apply in areas where the movement of domestic livestock can be controlled. No more than one-tenth of any acre should be treated at one time. Remove domestic livestock before application and wait 14 days after application before grazing livestock or harvesting.

Renovation

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied as a broadcast spray to existing stands of alfalfa, clover, and other labeled forage legumes. Labeled crops may be planted into the treated area.

Precautions and Restrictions: Remove domestic livestock before application and wait 8 weeks after application before grazing or harvesting.

23/9

Asparagus

Types of Applications: Preplant, preemergence, spot treatment, postharvest

Preplant, Preemergence

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied prior to emergence of asparagus.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not apply within a week before the first spears emerge.

Spot treatment

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied immediately after cutting, but prior to the emergence of new spears.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not treat more than 10 percent of the total field area to be harvested. Do not harvest within 5 days of treatment.

Postharvest

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied after the last harvest and all spears have been removed. If spears are allowed to regrow, delay application until ferns have developed. Delayed treatments should be applied as a directed or shielded spray in order to avoid contact of the spray with ferns, stems or spears.

Precautions and Restrictions: Direct contact of the spray with the asparagus may result in serious crop injury. Select and use recommended types of spray equipment for postemergence postharvest applications. A directed spray is any application where the spray pattern is aligned in such a way as to avoid direct contact of the spray with the crop. A shielded spray is any application where a physical barrier is positioned and maintained between the spray and the crop to prevent contact of spray with the crop.

Canola, Crambe, Mustard (Seed)

Types of Applications: Preplant, preemergence, at-planting, post-harvest

Preplant, Preemergence and At-planting

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied before, during or after planting of canola, crambe, or mustard. Applications must be made prior to emergence of the crop.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not apply more than 1.2 quarts of this product per acre by ground.

Postharvest

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied after harvest of canola, crambe, or mustard. Higher rates may be required for control of large weeds that were growing in the crop at the time of harvest. Tank mixtures of Glypro-Ag with 2,4-D or dicamba may be used provided the tank mix product is labeled for postharvest use in canola.

Precautions and Restrictions: For any crop not listed on this label, applications must be made at least 30 days prior to planting the next crop. Do not harvest or feed treated vegetation for 8 weeks following application.

24/96

Cereal Crops

Labeled Crops: Barley, buckwheat, millet (pearl, proso), oats, rice, rye, teosinte, triticale, wheat (all), wild rice

Types of Applications: Preplant, preemergence, at-planting, spot treatment (except rice), post-harvest, preharvest (wheat only), wiper applicators (wheat only), red rice control prior to planting rice.

Do not treat rice fields or levees when the field contains floodwater.

Preplant, Preemergence and At-planting

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied before, during or after planting of cereal crops. Applications must be made prior to emergence of the crop.

Spot treatment (except rice)

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied as a spot treatment in cereal crops. Apply Glypro-Ag before heading in small grains.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not treat more than 10 percent of the total field area to be harvested. The crop receiving spray in the treated area will be killed. Take care to avoid drift or spray outside target area for the same reason.

Postharvest

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied after harvest of cereal crops. Higher rates may be required for control of large weeds that were growing in the crop at the time of harvest. Tank mixtures of Glypro-Ag with 2,4-D or dicamba may be used, provided the tank mix product is labeled for postharvest use in cereal crops.

Precautions and Restrictions: For any crop not listed on this label, applications must be made at least 30 days prior to planting the next crop. Do not harvest or feed treated vegetation for 8 weeks following application.

Preharvest (wheat only)

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag provides weed control when applied prior to harvest of wheat. Apply after the hard-dough stage of grain (30% or less grain moisture) and at least 7 days prior to harvest. Wheat stubble may be grazed immediately after harvest.

Glypro-Ag may be applied using either aerial or ground spray equipment. For ground or aerial applications, apply Glypro-Ag in 3 or more gallons of water per acre.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not apply more than 1.5 pints of Glypro-Ag per acre. Do not apply to wheat grown for seed, as a reduction in germination or vigor may occur.

Wiper applications (wheat only)

Specific Use Recommendations: Wiper applications may be used in wheat. To control common rye or cereal rye, apply after the weeds have headed and achieved maximum growth, when the rye is at least 6 inches above the wheat crop.

Precautions and Restrictions: Allow at least 35 days between application and harvest. Do not use roller applicators.

Red Rice Control Prior to Planting Rice: Apply 36 fluid ounces of this product in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Flush fields prior to application to obtain uniform germination and stand of red rice. Make

25/96

application when the majority of the red rice plants are in the 2-leaf stage and no more than 4 inches tall. Red rice plants with less than 2 true leaves may be only partially controlled.

Precautions and Restrictions: Avoid spraying during low humidity conditions as reduced control may result. Do not treat fields or levees when the fields contain water. Do not re-flood treated fields for 8 days following application.

Christmas Trees

Types of Applications: Post-directed, spot treatment, site preparation

Post-directed, Spot treatment

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be used as a post-directed spray and spot treatment around established Christmas trees.

Precautions and Restrictions: Desirable plants may be protected from the spray solution by using shields or coverings made of cardboard or other impermeable material. **Glypro-Ag is not recommended for use as an over-the-top broadcast spray in Christmas trees.** Care must be exercised to avoid contact of spray, drift or mist with foliage or green bark of established Christmas trees.

Site preparation

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be used prior to planting Christmas trees.

Precautions and Restrictions: Precautions should be taken to protect nontarget plants during site preparation applications.

Citrus Crops

Labeled Crops: Calamondin, chironja, citron, citrus hybrids, grapefruit, kumquat, lemon, lime, mandarin (tangerine), orange (all), pummelo, tangelo, tangor

Types of Applications: General weed control, middles (between rows of trees), strips (in row of trees), selective equipment

NOTE: for general use directions, see the "Tree, Nut And Vine (General)" section. The following directions are specific to citrus crops.

Florida and Texas only: For burndown or control of the weeds listed below, apply the recommended rates of Glypro-Ag in 3 to 30 gallons of water per acre. Where weed foliage is dense, use 10 to 30 gallons of water per acre.

For goatweed, apply 3 to 4.5 pints of Glypro-Ag per acre. Apply in 20 to 30 gallons of water per acre when plants are actively growing. Use 3 pints per acre when plants are less than 8 inches tall and 4.5 pints per acre when plants are greater than 8 inches tall. If goatweed is greater than 8 inches tall, the addition of Krovar II herbicide or Karmex herbicide may improve control. Refer to the individual product labels for specific crops, rates, geographic restrictions and precautionary statements.

26/96

Perennial weeds:

Weed Species	Glypro-Ag Rate Per Acre			
	1.5 pt	3 pt	4.5 pt	7.5 pt
bermudagrass	B	--	PC	C
guineagrass (area) (Texas and Florida ridge)	B	C	C	C
(Florida flatwoods)	--	B	C	C
paragrass	B	C	C	C
torpedograss	S	--	PC	C

S = Suppression

B = Burndown

PC = Partial control

C = Control

Precautions and Restrictions: Allow a minimum of 1 day between last application and harvest.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

Types of Applications: Renovation (rotating out of CRP), site preparation, postemergence, wiper

Rotating out of CRP, Site preparation

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be used to prepare CRP land for crop production.

Postemergence, Wiper

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be used to suppress competitive growth and seed production of undesirable vegetation in CRP acres. Such applications may be made with wiper application equipment or as a broadcast or spot treatment to dormant CRP grasses. For selective applications with broadcast spray equipment, apply 9 to 12 fluid ounces of Glypro-Ag per acre in early spring before desirable CRP grasses, such as crested and tall wheatgrass, break dormancy and initiate green growth. Late fall applications can be made after desirable perennial grasses have reached dormancy.

Precautions and Restrictions: Some stunting of CRP perennial grasses will occur if broadcast applications are made when plants are not dormant.

Corn

Types of Corn: Field corn, seed corn, sweet corn and popcorn

Types of Applications: Preplant, preemergence, at-planting, hooded sprayers, spot treatment, preharvest, post-harvest

Preplant, Preemergence and At-Planting

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied before, during or after planting corn. Applications must be made prior to emergence of the crop.

Tank Mixes: Apply these tank mixtures in 10 to 20 gallons of water or 10 to 60 gallons of nitrogen solution per acre. For Southern states, do not apply in nitrogen solutions to tough-to-control grasses such as barnyardgrass, fall panicum, broadleaf signalgrass, annual ryegrass and any perennial weeds. See the map in the Annual Weeds section of this label for areas included in this recommendation.

27/1/06

Tank mixtures with the following herbicide products may be applied before, during or after planting in conventional tillage systems, into a cover crop, established sod or in previous crop residue:

atrazine	FulTime®	LeadOff
Bicep II	Guardsman	Micro-Tech
Bicep II Magnum	Harness	Partner
Bicep Lite II	Harness Xtra	Pendimax®
Magnum	Harness Xtra 5.6L	(pendimethalin)
Bladex/Cyanazine	Hornet®	Python®
Bullet	Hornet WDG	Simazine
dicamba	Lariat	Surpass® EC
Degree	Lasso/Alachlor	TopNotch®
Degree Xtra	Linex	
Dual II	Lorox	
Dual II Magnum	Marksman	
Extrazine		
Frontier		

For improved burndown, Glypro-Ag may be tank mixed with 2,4-D or dicamba provided the tank mix product is labeled for burndown use prior to planting corn.

Annual weeds: For difficult-to-control weeds such as fall panicum, barnyardgrass, crabgrass, shattercane and broadleaf signalgrass up to 2 inches tall, and Pennsylvania smartweed up to 6 inches tall, apply Glypro-Ag at 1.5 pints per acre in these tank mixtures. For other labeled annual weeds, apply 12 to 18 fluid ounces of Glypro-Ag per acre when weeds are less than 6 inches tall, and 1.5 to 2.25 pints when weeds are over 6 inches tall.

Precautions and Restrictions: Applications of 2,4-D or dicamba must be made at least 7 days prior to planting corn.

The tank mix recommendations in this section are not registered in California.

Hooded Sprayers

Specific Use Recommendations: This product may be used through hooded sprayers for weed control between the rows of corn. Only hooded sprayers that completely enclose the spray pattern may be used.

When applying to corn that is grown on raised beds, ensure that the hood is designed to completely enclose the spray pattern. If necessary, extend the front and rear flaps of the hoods to reach the ground in deep furrows.

Follow these requirements:

- Spray hoods must be operated on the ground or skimming across the ground.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 pints of this product per acre per application.
- Corn must be at least 12 inches tall, measured without extending the leaves.
- Leave at least an 8 inch untreated strip over the drill row. For example, if the crop row width is 38 inches, the maximum width of the spray hood should be 30 inches.
- Maximum tractor speed: 5 mph
- Maximum wind speed: 10 mph
- Use low drift nozzles

Crop injury may occur when the foliage of treated weeds comes in direct contact with leaves of the crop. Do not apply this product when the leaves of the crop are growing in direct contact with weeds to be treated. Droplets, mist, foam or splatter of the herbicide solution may contact the crop and cause discoloration, stunting or destruction.

28196

Precautions and Restrictions: Contact of this product in any manner to any vegetation to which treatment is not intended may cause damage. Such damage shall be the sole responsibility of the applicator. Do not graze or feed corn forage or fodder following applications of this product through hooded sprayers. Do not apply more than 4.5 pints per acre per year of this product using hooded sprayer application.

Spot treatment

Specific Use Recommendations: For spot treatments, apply Glypro-Ag prior to silking of corn.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not treat more than 10 percent of the total field area to be harvested. The crop receiving spray in the treated area will be killed. Take care to avoid drift or spray outside target area for the same reason.

Preharvest

Specific Use Recommendations: Make applications at 35 percent grain moisture or less. Ensure that maximum kernel fill is complete and the corn is physiologically mature (black layer formed). For ground applications, apply up to 4.5 pints per acre of this product. For aerial applications, apply up to 1.5 pints per acre of this product.

Precautions and Restrictions: Allow a minimum of 7 days between application and harvest. It is not recommended that corn grown for seed be treated because a reduction in germination or vigor may result.

Post-harvest

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied after harvest of corn. Higher rates may be required for control of large weeds that were growing in the crop at the time of harvest. Tank mixtures of Glypro-Ag with 2,4-D or dicamba may be used, provided the label of the tank mix product is registered for post-harvest use in corn.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not harvest or feed treated vegetation for 8 weeks following application.

Cotton

Types of Applications: Preplant, preemergence, at-planting, hooded sprayer, selective equipment, spot treatment, preharvest

Preplant, Preemergence, and At-planting

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied before, during or after planting cotton. Applications must be made prior to emergence of the crop.

Hooded sprayer, Selective equipment

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied through hooded sprayers, recirculating sprayers, shielded applicators or wiper applicators in cotton. Allow at least 7 days between application and harvest.

Precautions and Restrictions: See the "Selective Equipment" part of the "Application Equipment and Techniques" section of this label for information on proper use and calibration of this equipment.

29/96

Spot treatment

Specific Use Recommendations: For spot treatments, apply Glypro-Ag prior to boll opening of cotton.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not treat more than 10 percent of the total field area to be harvested. The crop receiving spray in treated area will be killed. Take care to avoid drift or spray outside target area for the same reason.

Preharvest

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag provides weed control and cotton regrowth inhibition when applied prior to harvest of cotton. For weed control, apply at rates given in the annual, perennial and woody brush tables. Apply 12 fluid ounces to 3 pints of Glypro-Ag per acre for cotton regrowth inhibition. Allow a minimum of 7 days between application and harvest of cotton.

Glypro-Ag may be applied using either aerial or ground spray equipment. For ground applications, apply Glypro-Ag in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre. For aerial applications, apply Glypro-Ag in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre.

Apply after sufficient bolls have developed to produce the desired yield of cotton. Applications made prior to this time could affect maximum yield potential.

Glypro-Ag may be tank mixed with DEF 6, Folex, or Prep defoliant to provide additional enhancement of cotton leaf drop.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not feed or graze treated cotton forage or hay following preharvest applications. Applications of up to 1.5 quarts per acre per year of this product may be made by ground or air at preharvest timing. Do not exceed this amount. Do not apply to cotton grown for seed, as a reduction in germination or vigor may occur.

Dry Peas, Lentils, Chick Peas

(See "Vegetable Crops" section for specific use directions)

Fallow Systems (Including Post Harvest Applications)

Types of Applications: Chemical fallow, preplant fallow beds, aid-to-tillage

Post Harvest Use

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied to control existing weeds or volunteer crop following harvest of labeled crops. Weeds should be allowed to regrow after damage incurred during harvest and recover from environmental stress before application. Apply prior to heading of grass weeds and, if possible, before broadleaf weeds exceed a height of 24 inches. Applications may be made during the fallow period up until the planting or emergence of labeled crops, but for any crop not listed on this label, applications must be made at least 30 days prior to planting. Ground or aerial equipment may be used.

Refer to annual or perennial weeds rate tables for application rates and species controlled. If Glypro-Ag, applied post harvest, may be tank mixed with other herbicides. See "Chemical Fallow" section below for specific recommendations for tank mixing.

3/9/06

Chemical fallow

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied during the fallow period prior to planting or emergence of any crop listed on this label. For any crop not listed on this label, applications must be made at least 30 days prior to planting. Glypro-Ag may be used as a substitute for tillage to control annual weeds in fallow fields. Also, broadcast or spot treatments will control or suppress many perennial weeds in fallow fields. Ground or aerial application equipment may be used. Tank mixtures of Glypro-Ag with 2,4-D, dicamba, Tordon® 22K herbicide, atrazine or cyanazine herbicide may be used, provided the tank mix product is labeled for post-harvest or fallow land use.

Precautions and Restrictions: Tank mixtures of Glypro-Ag with Banvel (dicamba), Tordon 22K or 2,4-D may not be applied by air in California.

Follow planting, cropping, crop rotation and other restrictions and use precautions on the labels of each product used in tank mixtures.

Dicamba: Some crop injury may occur if dicamba is applied within 45 days of planting.

Tordon 22K[†]: The addition of Tordon 22K in a mixture with Glypro-Ag may provide short-term residual control of selected weed species. Application of Glypro-Ag in tank mix with Tordon 22K should be made only to land that will be planted the following year to grass, barley, oats, wheat, grain sorghum (milo) or fallowed. Some crop injury may occur if Tordon 22K is applied within 45 days of planting. Do not plant grain sorghum within 8 months after application. Tordon 22K is not intended for use on land planted to sweet sorghum.

[†] Tordon 22K is not registered for use in California.

Preplant fallow beds

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied to fallow beds prior to planting or emergence of any crop listed on this label. For any crop not listed on this label, applications must be made at least 30 days prior to planting. Glypro-Ag will control weeds listed in the annual, perennial and woody brush tables.

In addition, 9 fluid ounces of Glypro-Ag plus 2 to 4 fluid ounces of Goal® 2XL herbicide per acre will control the following weeds with the maximum height or length indicated: 3" -- common cheeseweed, chickweed, groundsel; 6" -- London rocket, shepherd's-purse.

12 fluid ounces of Glypro-Ag plus 2 to 4 fluid ounces of Goal 2XL per acre will control the following weeds with the maximum height or length indicated: 6" -- common cheeseweed, groundsel, maretail (*Conyza canadensis*), 12" -- chickweed, London rocket, shepherd's-purse.

Aid-to-tillage

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be used in conjunction with tillage practices in fallow systems or preplant to labeled crops to control downy brome, cheat, volunteer wheat, tansy mustard and foxtail. Apply 6 fluid ounces of Glypro-Ag in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Make applications before weeds are 6 inches in height. Application must be followed by conventional tillage practices no later than 15 days after treatment and before regrowth occurs. Allow at least 1 day after application before tillage.

Precautions and Restrictions: Tank mixtures Glypro-Ag with residual herbicides may result in reduced performance.

Flax

Types of Applications: Preplant, preemergence, at-planting, post-harvest

31/16

Preplant, Preemergence and At-planting

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied before, during or after planting of flax. Applications must be made prior to emergence of the crop.

Postharvest

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied after harvest of flax. Higher rates may be required for control of large weeds that were growing in the crop at the time of harvest. Tank mixtures of Glypro-Ag with 2,4-D or dicamba may be used, provided the tank mix product is labeled for post-harvest or fallow land use.

Precautions and Restrictions: For any crop not listed on this label, applications must be made at least 30 days prior to planting the next crop. Do not harvest or feed treated vegetation for 8 weeks following application.

Grain Sorghum (Milo)

Types of Applications: Preplant, preemergence, at-planting, spot treatment, wiper applicators, hooded sprayers, preharvest, post-harvest

Preplant, Preemergence, At-planting

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied before, during or after planting grain sorghum. Applications must be made prior to emergence of the crop.

The following herbicide products may be applied in tank mix combination with Glypro-Ag in 10 to 20 gallons of water or 10 to 60 gallons of nitrogen solution per acre. Apply before, during or after planting in conventional tillage systems, into a cover crop, established sod or over previous crop residue.

atrazine	Lariat
Bicep II	Lasso / alachlor
Bullet	Micro-Tech
Dual II	Partner

Annual weeds: For difficult-to-control weeds such as fall panicum, barnyardgrass, crabgrass, shattercane and broadleaf signalgrass up to 2 inches tall, and Pennsylvania smartweed up to 6 inches tall, apply Glypro-Ag at 1.5 pints per acre in these tank mixtures. For other labeled annual weeds, apply 12 to 18 fluid ounces of Glypro-Ag per acre when weeds are less than 6 inches tall, and 1.5 to 2.25 pints when weeds are over 6 inches tall.

Spot treatment and Wiper applications

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied as a spot treatment in grain sorghum. Make spot treatments before heading of milo. Glypro-Ag may be applied with wiper applicators to control or suppress the weeds listed under "Wiper Applicators" in the "Selective Equipment" section of this label.

Precautions and Restrictions: For spot treatment, do not treat more than 10 percent of the total field area to be harvested. The crop receiving spray in treated area will be killed. Take care to avoid drift or spray outside target area for the same reason.

For wiper applicators, allow at least 40 days between application and harvest. Do not use roller applicators. Do not feed or graze treated milo fodder. Do not ensile treated vegetation.

32/96

Hooded Sprayers

Specific Use Recommendations: This product may be used through hooded sprayers for weed control between the rows of grain sorghum. Only hooded sprayers that completely enclose the spray pattern may be used.

When applying to grain sorghum that is grown on raised beds, ensure that the hood is designed to completely enclose the spray pattern. If necessary, extend the front and rear flaps of the hoods to reach the ground in deep furrows.

Follow these requirements:

- Spray hoods must be operated on the ground or skimming across the ground.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 pints of this product per acre per application
- Grain sorghum must be at least 12 inches tall, measured without extending the leaves. Treat before milo extends tillers between the drill rows. If such tillers are contacted with the spray solution, the main plant may be killed.
- Leave at least an 8 inch untreated strip over the drill row. For example, if the crop row width is 38 inches, the maximum width of the spray hood should be 30 inches.
- Maximum tractor speed: 5 mph
- Maximum wind speed: 10 mph
- Use low drift nozzles

Crop injury may occur when the foliage of treated weeds comes in direct contact with leaves of the crop. Do not apply this product when the leaves of the crop are growing in direct contact with weeds to be treated. Droplets, mist, foam or splatter of the herbicide solution may contact the crop and cause discoloration, stunting or destruction.

Precautions and Restrictions: Contact of this product in any manner to any vegetation to which treatment is not intended may cause damage. Such damage shall be the sole responsibility of the applicator. Do not graze or feed grain sorghum forage or fodder following applications of this product through hooded sprayers. Do not apply more than 4.5 pints per acre per year of this product using hooded sprayer application.

Preharvest

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied prior to harvest of grain sorghum. Make applications at 30% grain moisture or less.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not apply more than 3 pints of this product per acre. Allow a minimum of 7 days between application and harvest of sorghum. It is not recommended that sorghum grown for seed be treated, as reduction in germination or vigor may occur. The use of this product for preharvest grain sorghum (milo) is not registered in California.

Post-harvest

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied after harvest of grain sorghum. Higher rates may be required for control of large weeds that were growing in the crop at the time of harvest. Tank mixtures of Glypro-Ag with 2,4-D or dicamba may be used provided the tank mix product is labeled for post-harvest or fallow land use.

Glypro-Ag may be applied to grain sorghum (milo) stubble following harvest to suppress or control regrowth. Apply 1.5 pints of Glypro-Ag per acre for control, or 1.25 pints of Glypro-Ag per acre for suppression.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not harvest or feed treated vegetation for 8 weeks following application.

33/96

Grass Seed Production

Types of Applications: Preplant, preemergence, renovation, site preparation, shielded sprayers, wiper applicators, spot treatments, creating rows in annual ryegrass.

Specific Use Recommendations: Applications may be made before, during or after planting or renovation of turf or forage grass areas grown for seed production. Applications must be made prior to the emergence of the crop to avoid crop injury. For maximum control of existing vegetation, delay planting to determine if any regrowth from escaped underground plant parts occurs. Where repeat treatments are necessary, sufficient regrowth must be attained prior to application. For warm-season grasses, such as bermudagrass, summer or fall applications provide best control.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not disturb soil or underground plant parts before treatment. Tillage or renovation techniques such as vertical mowing, coring or slicing should be delayed for 7 days after application to allow proper translocation into underground plant parts.

Do not feed or graze treated areas for 8 weeks following application.

Shielded Sprayers

Specific Use Recommendations: Apply 1.5 to 4.5 pints of this product as a broadcast spray in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre to control weeds in rows. Uniform planting in straight rows aids in shielded sprayer applications. Best results are obtained when the grass seed crop is small enough to easily pass by or through the protective shields.

Precautions and Restrictions: Contact of this product in any manner to any vegetation to which treatment is not intended may cause damage. Such damage shall be the sole responsibility of the applicator.

Wiper Applications

Precautions and Restrictions: Contact of the herbicide solution with desirable vegetation may result in damage or destruction. Applicators should be adjusted so that the wiper contact point is at least two (2) inches above the desirable vegetation. Weeds should be a minimum of six (6) inches above the desirable vegetation. Better results may be obtained when more of the weed is exposed to the herbicide solution. Weeds not contacted by the herbicide solution will not be affected. This may occur in dense clumps, severe infestations, or when height of weeds varies so that not all weeds are contacted. In these instances, repeat treatments may be necessary. Better results may be obtained if 2 applications are made in opposite directions.

Spot Treatments

Specific Use Recommendations: Use a 0.75 - 1.5% solution.

Precautions and Restrictions: Apply this product prior to heading of grasses. Do not treat more than 10 percent of the total field to be harvested. The crop receiving the spray in the treated area will be killed and, for the same reason, take care to avoid drift or spray outside target areas.

Creating Rows in Annual Ryegrass

Specific Use Recommendations: Use 12 - 24 fluid ounces of this product per acre mixed with water. Use the higher rate when the ryegrass is greater than 6 inches tall. Best results are obtained when applications are made before the ryegrass reaches 6 inches in height.

34/96

Precautions and Restrictions: Set nozzle heights to allow the establishment of the desired row spacing while preventing spray droplets, spray fines, or drift to contact the ryegrass plants not treated. Use of low pressure nozzles, or drop nozzles designed to target the application over a narrow band are recommended.

Grower assumes all responsibility for crop losses from misapplication.

Herbs

Types of Herbs: Peppermint, spearmint

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be used as a spot treatment in spearmint and peppermint. Apply spray-to-wet with hand-held equipment, such as backpack and knapsack sprayers, pump-up pressure sprayers, hand-guns, hand-wands or any other hand-held or motorized spray equipment used to direct the spray solution on to a limited area.

Precautions and Restrictions: Allow at least 7 days between application and harvest. Further applications may be made in the same area at 30-day intervals. No more than one-tenth of any acre should be treated at one time. The crop receiving spray in the treated area will be killed. Take care to avoid drift or spray outside the target area for this reason.

Pastures

Type of Pastures: Bahiagrass, bermudagrass, bluegrass, brome, fescue, orchardgrass, ryegrass, timothy, wheatgrass, alfalfa and clover

Types of Applications: Spot treatment, wiper application, preplant, preemergence, pasture renovation

Spot treatment and Wiper application

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied as a spot treatment or with wiper applicators in pastures. Applications may be made in the same area at 30-day intervals.

Precautions and Restrictions: For spot treatment and wiper applications, apply in areas where the movement of domestic livestock can be controlled. No more than one-tenth of any acre should be treated at one time. Remove domestic livestock before application and wait 14 days after application before grazing livestock or harvesting.

Preplant, Preemergence and Pasture renovation

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied prior to planting or emergence of forage grasses and legumes. In addition, Glypro-Ag may be used to control perennial pasture species listed on this label prior to re-planting.

Precautions and Restrictions: Remove domestic livestock before application and wait 8 weeks after application before grazing or harvesting.

Peanuts

Types of Applications: Preplant, preemergence, at-planting

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied before, during or after planting peanuts. Applications must be made prior to the emergence of the crop.

35/96

Small Fruits and Berries

Labeled Crops: Blackberry, blueberry, boysenberry, cranberry, currant, dewberry, elderberry, gooseberry, huckleberry, loganberry, olallieberry, raspberry (black, red), youngberry

Types of Applications: Preplant, preemergence, directed spray (except cranberry), wiper application

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied as a preplant or preemergence broadcast application or as a wiper application for crops listed in this section. Directed sprays may be applied to any crop except cranberries. For wick or wiper applicators, mix 3 quarts of Glypro-Ag in 4 gallons of water to prepare a 20 percent solution. In severe infestations, reduce equipment ground speed to ensure that adequate amounts of Glypro-Ag are wiped on the weeds. A second treatment in the opposite direction may be beneficial.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not permit herbicide solution to contact desirable vegetation, including green shoots, canes or foliage. Allow a minimum of 30 days between last application and harvest of cranberries. For other small fruits and berries, allow a minimum of 14 days between last application and harvest.

Soybeans

Types of Applications: Preplant, preemergence, at-planting, spot treatment, preharvest, selective equipment, hooded sprayers (For Roundup Ready soybeans, refer "Roundup Ready® Crops" section of this label.)

Preplant, Preemergence and At-planting

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied before, during or after planting soybeans. Applications must be made prior to emergence of the crop.

Tank mixtures of Glypro-Ag with the following herbicide products may be applied before, during or after planting in conventional tillage systems, into a cover crop, established sod or in previous crop residue:

Canopy	Lasso/Alachlor	Pursuit
Command	Linex	Pursuit Plus
Dual	Lorox/Linuron	Python
Dual II Magnum	Lorox Plus	Scepter
FirstRate®	Micro-Tech	Sencor/Lexone
Frontier	Partner	Squadron
Frontrow®	Preview	Turbo
Fusion	Pendimax	
Gemini	(pendimethalin)	

For improved burndown, Glypro-Ag may be tank-mixed with 2,4-D or 2,4-DB herbicide provided the tank mix product is labeled for preplant burndown use prior to planting soybeans. See the 2,4-D label for intervals between application and planting.

Annual weeds: For difficult-to-control weeds such as fall panicum, barnyardgrass, crabgrass, shattercane and broadleaf signalgrass up to 2 inches tall, and Pennsylvania smartweed up to 6 inches tall, apply Glypro-Ag at 1.5 pints per acre in these tank mixtures. For other labeled annual weeds, apply 12 to 18 fluid ounces of Glypro-Ag per acre when weeds are less than 6 inches tall, and 1.5 to 2.25 pints when weeds are over 6 inches tall.

36/96

Precautions and Restrictions: The tank mix recommendations in this section are not registered in California.

Spot treatment

Specific Use Recommendations: For spot treatments, apply Glypro-Ag prior to initial pod set in soybeans.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not treat more than 10 percent of the total field area to be harvested. The crop receiving spray in treated area will be killed. Take care to avoid drift or spray outside target area for the same reason.

Preharvest

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag provides weed control when applied prior to harvest of soybeans.

Apply at rates given in the annual, perennial and woody brush tables. Glypro-Ag may be applied using either aerial or ground spray equipment. For ground applications, apply Glypro-Ag in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre. For aerial applications, apply Glypro-Ag in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre.

Apply after pods have set and lost all green color. Allow a minimum of 7 days between application and harvest of soybeans. Care should be taken to avoid excessive seed shatter loss due to ground application equipment.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not graze or harvest treated crop for livestock feed within 25 days of last preharvest application. **Do not apply more than 4 quarts per acre of Glypro-Ag for preharvest applications. Do not apply more than 1.5 pints per acre of Glypro-Ag by air.** Do not apply to soybeans grown for seed as a reduction in germination or vigor may occur.

Selective equipment

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied through recirculating sprayers, shielded applicators, hooded sprayers, wiper applicators or sponge bars in soybeans. Allow at least 7 days between application and harvest.

Precautions and Restrictions: See the "Selective Equipment" part of the "Application Equipment and Techniques" section of this label for information on proper use and calibration of this equipment.

Sugarcane

Types of Applications: Preplant, preemergence, spot treatment, fallow, hooded sprayers

Preplant, Preemergence

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied in or around sugarcane fields or in fields prior to the emergence of plant cane.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not apply to vegetation in or around ditches, canals or ponds containing water to be used for irrigation.

3/96

Spot treatment

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied as a spot treatment in sugarcane. For control of volunteer or diseased sugarcane, make a 3/4 percent solution of Glypro-Ag in water and spray to wet the foliage of vegetation to be controlled. Volunteer or diseased sugarcane should have at least 7 new leaves.

Precautions and Restrictions: Avoid spray contact with healthy cane plants since severe damage or destruction may result. Do not feed or graze treated sugarcane foliage following application.

Fallow treatments

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be used as a replacement for tillage in fields that are lying fallow between sugarcane crops. Glypro-Ag may also be used to remove the last stubble of ratoon cane. For removal of last stubble of ratoon cane, apply 3 to 3.75 quarts of Glypro-Ag in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre to new growth having at least 7 new leaves. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage.

Hooded sprayers

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be used through hooded sprayers for weed control between the rows of sugarcane. A hooded sprayer is a type of shielded applicator. The spray pattern is completely enclosed on the top and all 4 sides by a hood, thereby shielding the crop from the spray solution.

Minimize the potential for spray particles to escape from under the hood by operating the sprayer at appropriate ground speeds, nozzle pressures and wind speeds. Operation on rough or sloping ground may result in spray particles escaping from the hood.

When applying to sugarcane that is grown on raised beds, ensure that the hood is designed to completely enclose the spray. If necessary, extend the front and rear flaps of the hoods to reach the ground in furrows between the rows.

Equipment must be designed, maintained and operated to prevent the herbicide solution from contacting the crop. Contact of Glypro-Ag in any manner to any vegetation to which treatment is not intended may cause damage. Such damage shall be the sole responsibility of the applicator.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not allow treated weeds to come into contact with the crop. Droplets, mist, foam or splatter of the herbicide solution settling on the crop may result in discoloration, stunting or destruction.

Sunflowers

Types of Applications: Preplant, preemergence

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied before, during or after planting sunflowers. Applications must be made prior to emergence of the crop.

A tank mixture with Pendimax 3.3 or Prowl (pendimethalin) may be applied before, during or after planting in conventional tillage systems, into a cover crop, established sod, or in previous crop residue.

Precautions and Restrictions: Do not apply more than 1.5 pints (24 fluid ounces) of Glypro-Ag per acre for sunflowers. Make only one preplant or preemergence application per year. Do not feed or graze sunflower forage following application of Glypro-Ag.

38/96

Tree and Vine Crops (General)

Types of Applications: General weed control, middles (between rows of trees), strips (in row of trees), selective equipment (except kiwi), perennial grass suppression

NOTE: This section gives general directions that apply to all citrus crops, tree fruits, tree nuts and vine crops. See the individual crop sections for instructions, preharvest intervals, precautions and restrictions for specific crops.

Glypro-Ag may be applied in middles, strips and for general weed control in established citrus groves, tree fruit and tree nut orchards, and vineyards. Apply at rates given in the annual and perennial weed and woody brush tables. Repeat applications may be made up to a maximum of 8 quarts per acre per year. Glypro-Ag may also be used for site preparation prior to transplanting these crops. Allow a minimum of 3 days between application and transplanting. Applications may be made with boom equipment, CDA, shielded sprayers, hand-held and high-volume wands, lances, orchard guns or with wiper applicator equipment, except as directed.

Middles (between rows)

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag will control or suppress annual and perennial weeds and ground covers growing between the rows of labeled tree and vine crops. If weeds are under drought stress, irrigate prior to application. Reduced control may result if weeds have been mowed prior to application.

A tank mixture of Glypro-Ag plus Goal 2XL may be used for annual weeds in middles between rows of citrus crops, tree fruits, tree nuts and vine crops. This mixture is recommended when weeds are stressed or growing in dense populations. Application of 12 to 24 fluid ounces per acre of Glypro-Ag plus 3 to 12 oz/A of Goal 2XL will control annual weeds with a maximum height or diameter of 6 inches, including crabgrass, hairy fleabane (*Conyza bonariensis*), common groundsel, junglerice, common lambsquarters, redroot pigweed, London rocket, common ryegrass, shepherd's-purse, annual sowthistle, common cheeseweed (malva), filaree (suppression), horseweed/marestail (*Conyza canadensis*), stinging nettle and common purslane (suppression). Application of 9 to 24 fluid ounces per acre of Glypro-Ag plus 3 to 12 oz/A of Goal 2XL will control common cheeseweed (malva) with a maximum height or diameter of 3 inches.

Strips (in rows)

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied in rows of tree or vine crops and may also be tank mixed with the following herbicide products:

Devrinol 50 DF	Princep Caliber 90
Direx 4L	Simazine 4L
Goal 2XL	Simazine 80w
Karmex DF	Sim-Trol 4L
Krovar I	Solicam DF
Krovar II	Surflan A.S.
Pendimax 3.3 (pendimethalin)	

Do not apply these tank mixtures in Puerto Rico.

Refer to the individual product labels for specific crops, rates, geographic restrictions and precautionary statements.

Apply 12 fluid ounces to 7.5 pints of Glypro-Ag per acre in these tank mixtures. Use rates at the higher end of the recommended rate range when weeds are stressed, growing in dense populations or are greater than 12 inches tall.

3/1/16

Perennial grass suppression

Glypro-Ag will suppress perennial grasses such as bahiagrass, bermudagrass, tall fescue, orchardgrass, Kentucky bluegrass, and quackgrass that are grown as ground covers in tree and vine crops.

For suppression of tall fescue, fine fescue, orchardgrass and quackgrass, apply 6 fluid ounces of Glypro-Ag in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre.

For suppression of Kentucky bluegrass covers, apply 4.5 fluid ounces of Glypro-Ag per acre. Do not add ammonium sulfate.

For best results, mow cool season grass covers in the spring to even their height and apply Glypro-Ag 3 to 4 days after mowing.

For suppression of vegetative growth and seedhead inhibition of bahiagrass for approximately 45 days, apply 4.5 fluid ounces of Glypro-Ag in 10 to 25 gallons of water per acre. Apply 1 to 2 weeks after full green-up or after mowing to a uniform height of 3 to 4 inches. This application must be made prior to seedhead emergence.

For suppression up to 120 days, apply 3 fluid ounces of Glypro-Ag per acre, followed by an application of 1.5 to 3 fluid ounces per acre about 45 days later. Make no more than 2 applications per year.

For burndown of bermudagrass, apply 1.5 to 3 pints of Glypro-Ag in 3 to 20 gallons of water per acre. Use this treatment only if reduction of the bermudagrass stand can be tolerated. When burndown is required prior to harvest, allow at least 21 days to ensure sufficient time for burndown to occur.

For suppression of bermudagrass, apply 4.5 to 12 fluid ounces of Glypro-Ag per acre east of the Rocky Mountains and 12 fluid ounces of Glypro-Ag per acre west of the Rocky Mountains. Apply in a total spray volume of 3 to 20 gallons per acre, no sooner than 1 to 2 weeks after full green-up. If the bermudagrass is mowed prior to application, maintain a minimum of 3 inches in height. Sequential applications may be made when regrowth occurs and bermudagrass injury and stand reduction can be tolerated. East of the Rocky Mountains, rates of 4.5 to 7.5 fluid ounces per acre should be used in shaded conditions or where a lesser degree of suppression is desired.

Selective equipment

Shielded and wiper applicators may be used in tree crops and grapes. Refer to the individual crop sections for time interval between application and harvest.

General Precautions/Restrictions: For citron and olive, apply as a post-directed spray only.

Extreme care must be exercised to avoid contact of herbicide solution, spray, drift or mist with foliage or green bark of trunk, branches, suckers, fruit or other parts of trees and vines. Contact of Glypro-Ag with other than matured brown bark can result in serious crop damage.

Avoid painting cut stumps with Glypro-Ag as injury resulting from root grafting may occur in adjacent trees.

Tree Fruits

Labeled Crops: Apple, apricot, cherry (sweet, sour), crabapple, loquat, mayhaw, nectarine, olive, peach, pear, plum/prune (all), quince

Types of Applications: General weed control, middles (between rows of trees), strips (in row of trees), selective equipment

4/10/16

NOTE: For general use directions, see the "Tree, Nut and Vine (General)" section. The following directions are specific to tree fruits.

Restrictions on application equipment

For cherries, any application equipment listed in this section may be used in all states.

Any application equipment listed in this section may be used in apricots, nectarines, peaches and plums/prunes growing in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah and Washington, except for peaches grown in the states specified in the following paragraph. In all other states use wiper equipment only.

For **peaches** grown in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee only, apply with a shielded boom sprayer or shielded wiper applicator, which prevents any contact of Glypro-Ag with the foliage or bark of trees. Apply no later than 90 days after first bloom. Applications made after this time may result in severe damage. Remove suckers and low hanging limbs at least 10 days prior to application. Avoid applications near trees with recent pruning wounds or other mechanical injury. Apply only near trees that have been planted in the orchard for 2 or more years. **Extreme care must be taken to ensure no part of the peach tree is contacted.**

Precautions and Restrictions: Allow a minimum of 1 day between last application and harvest for apple, crabapple, loquat, mayhaw, pear, and quince.

Allow a minimum of 17 days between last application and harvest for apricot, cherry, nectarine, olive, peach, and plum/prune.

Tree Nuts

Labeled Crops: Almond, beechnut, brazil nut, butternut, cashew, chestnut, chinquapin, filbert (hazelnut), hickory nut, macadamia, pecan, pistachio, walnut (black, English)

Types of Applications: General weed control, middles (between rows of trees), strips (in row of trees), selective equipment

NOTE: For general use directions, see the "tree, Nut and Vine (General)" section. The following directions are specific to tree nuts.

Precautions and Restrictions: Allow a minimum of 3 days between last application and harvest of tree nuts.

Tropical Crops

Labeled Crops: Atemoya, avocado, banana, Barbados cherry (acerola), breadfruit, canistel, carambola, cherimoya, cocoa beans, coconuts, coffee, dates, durian, figs, guava, jaboticaba, jackfruit, longan, lychee, mango, mangosteen, marmaladebox (genip), papaya, passion fruit, persimmon, pineapple, plantain, pomegranate, rambutan, sapodilla, sapote (black, mamey, white), soursop, sugar apple, tamarind, tea.

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied for general weed control or for site preparation prior to transplanting crops listed in this section. In coffee and banana, delay applications 3 months after transplanting to allow the new coffee or banana plant to become established.

Precautions and Restrictions: Allow a minimum of 14 days between last application and harvest of acerola, atemoya, avocado, breadfruit, canistel, carambola, cherimoya, cocoa beans, coconuts, dates,

41/96

figs, genip, jaboticaba, jackfruit, longan, lychee, mango, mayhaw, passion fruit, persimmon, pomegranate, sapodilla, sapote, soursop, sugar apple, tamarind, and tea.

Allow a minimum of 28 days between last application and harvest of coffee.

Allow a minimum of 1 day between last application and harvest of banana, guava papaya, and plantain.

Do not feed or graze treated pineapple forage following application.

Vegetable Crops

Labeled Crops: Amaranth, arrugula, artichoke (Jerusalem), beans (all), beet greens, garden beets, broccoli (all), brussels sprouts, cabbage (all), cabbage (Chinese), cantaloupe, cardoon, cavalo broccolo, carrot, cauliflower, casaba melon, celery, celery (Chinese), celeriac, celtuce, chard (Swiss), chayote, chervil, chick peas, chicory, chrysanthemum, collards, corn salad, crenshaw melon, cress, cucumber, dandelion, dock (sorrel), eggplant, endive, fennel (florence), garlic, gherkin, ginseng, gourds, ground cherry, guar, honeydew melon, honey ball melon, horseradish, kale, kohlrabi, leek, lentils, lettuce, mango melon, melons (all), mizuna, muskmelon, mustard greens, okra, onion, oriental radish, parsley, parsnips, peas (all), pepinos, pepper (all), Persian melon, potato (Irish), pumpkin, purslane, radish, rape greens, rhubarb, rutabaga, salsify, shallot, spinach (all), mustard spinach, squash (summer, winter), sugar beets, sweet potato, tomatillo, tomato, turnip, watercress, watermelon, yams.

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be applied prior to the emergence of direct seeded vegetables or prior to transplanting vegetables.

Precautions and Restrictions: When applying Glypro-Ag prior to transplanting crops into plastic mulch, care must be taken to remove residues of Glypro-Ag, which could cause crop injury, from the plastic prior to transplanting. Residues can be removed by a single 0.5-inch application of water, either by natural rainfall or sprinkler system. Applications made at emergence will result in injury or death to emerged seedlings.

For the following crops, apply only prior to planting. Allow at least 3 days between application and planting of cantaloupe, casaba melon, crenshaw melon, cucumber, eggplant, gherkin, gourds, ground cherry, honeydew melon, honey ball melon, mango melon, melons (all), muskmelon, pepper (all), Persian melon, pumpkin, squash (summer, winter), tomatillo, watercress, and watermelon.

Wiper applicators may be used in rutabagas. Allow at least 14 days between application and harvest.

Vine Crops

Labeled Crops: Grapes (raisin, table, wine), kiwi fruit

Types of Applications: General weed control, middles (between rows), strips (in row), selective equipment

NOTE: For general use directions, see the "Tree, Nut and Vine (General)" section. The following directions are specific to vine crops.

Applications should not be made when green shoots, canes or foliage are in the spray zone.

In the northeast and Great Lakes regions, applications must be made prior to the end of bloom stage of grapes to avoid injury, or make applications with shielded sprayers or wiper equipment.

Precautions and Restrictions: Allow a minimum of 14 days between last application and harvest.

42/96

Roundup Ready® Crops

The following instructions include all applications that can be made onto Roundup Ready® crops during the complete cropping season. Do NOT combine these instructions with other recommendations made for crop varieties that do not contain the Roundup Ready gene, in the "CROPS (ALPHABETICAL)" section of this label.

Glypro-Ag is recommended for postemergence application only on crop varieties designated as containing the Roundup Ready gene.

- Applying Glypro-Ag to crop varieties which are not designated as Roundup Ready will result in severe crop injury and yield loss. Avoid contact with foliage, green stems, or fruit of crops, or any desirable plants that do not contain the Roundup Ready gene, since severe injury or destruction will result.
- Roundup Ready crop varieties must be purchased from an authorized seed supplier. Crop safety and weed control performance is not warranted when Glypro-Ag is used in conjunction with "brown bag" or seed saved from previous year's crop production and replanted.
- The Roundup Ready designation indicates that the crop variety contains a patented gene that provides tolerance to glyphosate herbicides. Information on Roundup Ready crop varieties may be obtained from your seed supplier.

ATTENTION: Avoid drift. Extreme care must be used when applying this product to prevent injury to desirable plants and crops, which do not contain the Roundup Ready gene.

See "General Information" and "Application Instructions" sections of this label for essential use directions and restrictions for the application of this product.

Thoroughly clean the spray tank and all lines and filters to eliminate potential contamination from other herbicides prior to mixing and applying Glypro-Ag.

Note: The following recommendations are based on a clean start at planting by using a burn-down application or tillage to control existing weeds before crop emergence. In no-till and stale seedbed systems, a preplant burn-down treatment of 16-64 fluid ounces per acre of this product is recommended to control existing weeds prior to crop emergence.

There are no rotational crop restrictions following the application of this product.

Canola with the Roundup Ready® Gene

This product will control many troublesome weeds when applied preplant, preemergent and/or with over-the-top applications in Roundup Ready canola. Allow at least 60 days between last application and harvest of canola.

Maximum Allowable Combined Application Rates Per Season:

- Preplant, Preemergence applications 1.5 quarts/acre
- Total in-crop applications from emergence to 6-leaf 24 fl oz/acre

For ground applications with broadcast equipment, apply this product in 5 to 20 gallons of spray solution per acre. Carefully select proper nozzle and spray pressure to avoid spraying a fine mist. For best results with ground application equipment, use flat fan nozzles. Check for even distribution of spray droplets.

For aerial applications, apply this product in 3 to 15 gallons of water per acre.

43/96

Avoid drift. Extreme care must be used when applying this product to prevent injury to desirable plants and crops that do not contain the Roundup Ready gene. Do not apply during low-level inversion conditions, when winds are gusty or under any other conditions that favor drift. Drift may cause damage to any vegetation contacted to which treatment is not intended. To prevent injury to adjacent desirable vegetation, appropriate buffer zones must be maintained.

Do not allow the herbicide solution, to mist, drip, drift or splash onto desirable vegetation since minute quantities of this product can cause severe damage or destruction to the crop or plants in other areas on which treatment was not intended. The likelihood of injury occurring from the use of this product increases when winds are gusty, as wind velocity increases, when wind direction is constantly changing, or when there are meteorological conditions that favor spray drift. When spraying, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that will result in splatter or fine particles (mist) that are likely to drift. **Avoid applying at excessive speed or pressure.**

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift; therefore, do not use nozzles or nozzle configurations that dispense spray as fine spray droplets. Do not angle nozzles forward into the airstream and do not increase spray volume by increasing nozzle pressure.

There are no rotational crop restrictions following application of this product.

Sprayer Preparation: It is important that sprayer and mixing equipment be clean and free of pesticide residue before making applications of this product to Roundup Ready Canola. Follow the cleaning procedures specified on the label of the product(s) previously used. Canola can be very sensitive to many herbicides at extremely low concentrations and care should be taken to thoroughly clean all equipment prior to use.

Preplant or Preemergent Applications: This product may be applied by aerial or ground application equipment prior to planting or emergence of canola. The maximum combined application rate from all preplant and preemergent applications should not exceed 1.5 quarts per acre per season.

NOTE: In no-till and stale seedbed systems, always use a burndown treatment to control existing weeds before canola emerges. Apply a preplant burn-down treatment of 12 to 24 fluid ounces per acre of this product.

Over-the-top applications

This product may be applied by aerial or ground application equipment postemergence to Roundup Ready canola from emergence through the 6-leaf stage of development. Applications made during bolting or flowering may result in crop injury or yield loss. To maximize yield potential, make applications early to eliminate competing weeds.

Single Application: Apply 12 to 18 fluid ounces per acre no later than the 6-leaf stage for the control of annual weeds. Avoid overlapping applications that may result in temporary yellowing, delayed flowering, and/or growth reduction. Similar injury may result when applications of more than 12 fluid ounces per acre are applied after the 4-leaf stage.

Sequential Applications: Apply 12 fluid ounces per acre to 1-3 leaf canola followed by a sequential application at a minimum interval of 10 days, but not later than the 6-leaf stage. Sequential applications are recommended for early emerging annual weeds and perennial weeds such as Canada thistle and quackgrass.

This product will suppress most perennial weeds. For some perennial weeds, repeat applications may be required to eliminate crop competition throughout the growing season.

No more than two over-the-top broadcast applications may be made from crop emergence through the 6-leaf stage of development and the total in-crop application rate should not exceed 24 fluid ounces per acre.

44/la

Weeds controlled

For specific rates of application and instructions for control of various annual and perennial weeds, refer to "Annual Weeds Rate Table" section of the label booklet for Glypro-Ag.

Tank mixtures with other herbicides, insecticides or fungicides may result in reduced weed control or crop injury and are not recommended for over-the-top applications of this product.

Some weeds with multiple germination times or suppressed (stunted) weeds may require sequential applications of this product for control. The second application should be made after some regrowth has occurred and at least 10 days after a previous application of this product.

Corn with the Roundup Ready® Gene

This product may be applied postemergence to Roundup Ready corn from emergence through the V8 stage (8 leaves with collars) or until corn height reaches 30 inches, whichever comes first. Single in-crop applications of Glypro-Ag are not to exceed 24 fluid ounces per acre. Sequential in-crop applications of Glypro-Ag from emergence through the V8 stage or 30 inches must not exceed 1.5 quarts per acre per growing season.

Maximum Yearly Rates Allowed

Preplant: Maximum amount of Glypro-Ag which can be applied prior to crop emergence is 3.75 quarts per acre.

In-crop: Maximum combined total of multiple in-crop applications from emergence through the V8 stage or 30 inches is 1.5 quarts per acre.

Preharvest: Maximum amount of Glypro-Ag that can be applied after maximum kernel fill is complete and the crop is physiologically mature (black layer formation) until 7 days before harvest is 24 fluid ounces per acre.

Cropping Season: Combined total per year for all applications may not exceed 6 quarts per acre.

When applied as directed, Glypro-Ag controls labeled annual grass and broadleaf weeds in Roundup Ready corn. Many perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds will be controlled or suppressed with one or more application of Glypro-Ag. Applications should be made to actively growing weeds before they reach the maximum size listed in the "Weeds Controlled" section of the label booklet for Glypro-Ag herbicide.

The addition of 1 to 2 percent dry ammonium sulfate by weight or 8.5 to 17 pounds per 100 gallons of water may increase the performance of Glypro-Ag under hard water conditions, drought conditions or when tank mixed with Bullet, Micro-Tech or Partner Herbicides. Refer to the "Mixing" section of the label booklet for proper use instructions. Ensure that ammonium sulfate is completely dissolved in the spray tank before adding herbicides. Thoroughly rinse the spray system with clean water after use to reduce corrosion. The addition of other additives, including fertilizers and micronutrients are not recommended with Glypro-Ag since this may result in increased potential for crop injury.

Allow a minimum of 50 days between application of Glypro-Ag and harvest of corn forage and 7 days between application and harvest of corn grain. Allow a minimum of 10 days between in-crop applications of Glypro-Ag. **In California, do not graze, harvest or feed corn forage or silage following sequential in-crop applications of Glypro-Ag on Roundup Ready corn.** There are no rotational crop restrictions following applications of Glypro-Ag.

ATTENTION: Avoid drift. Extreme care must be used when applying this product to prevent injury to desirable plants and crops that do not contain the Roundup Ready gene.

45/96

Thoroughly clean the spray tank and all lines and filters to eliminate potential contamination from other herbicides prior to mixing and applying this product.

For ground applications: Use the recommended rates of Glypro-Ag in 5 to 20 gallons of spray solution per acre as a broadcast spray. Carefully select correct nozzles and spray pressure to avoid spraying a fine mist. Check for even distribution of spray droplets.

For aerial applications: Use the recommended rates of Glypro-Ag in 3 to 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. Do not exceed 24 fluid ounces per acre. See the "Annual and Perennial Weeds Rate Tables" in this label. **Avoid drift - do not apply during inversion conditions, when winds are gusty or under any other conditions that favor drift. Drift may cause damage to any vegetation contacted to which treatment is not intended. To prevent injury to adjacent vegetation, appropriate buffer zones must be maintained.**

Weed Control Recommendations

Apply 18 to 24 fluid ounces of Glypro-Ag herbicide per acre for control of labeled grasses and broadleaf weeds in conventional and no-till corn production systems. Refer to the "Annual Weeds Rate Table" for rate recommendations for specific annual weeds. Glypro-Ag herbicide applied at up to 24 fluid ounces per acre will control or suppress the growth of perennial weeds such as: bermudagrass, Canada thistle, common milkweed, field bindweed, hemp dogbane, horsenettle, nutsedge, quackgrass, rhizome johnsongrass, redvine, trumpet creeper, swamp smartweed, and wirestem muhly. For additional information on perennial weeds, see the "Perennial Weeds Rate Table".

Preemergence followed by Postemergence Weed Control Program

This product may be applied postemergence in-crop following any labeled preemergence herbicide application. The post application of Glypro-Ag should be made before the weeds reach a height and/or density that the weeds become competitive with the crop. A single in-crop application of Glypro-Ag at the recommended rate will provide control of emerged weeds listed on this label. This product may be applied postemergence to Roundup Ready corn from emergence through the V8 stage (8 leaves with collars) or until corn height reaches 30 inches (free standing), whichever comes first.

Postemergence Only Weed Control Program

This product may be applied alone as a postemergence in-crop application to provide control of emerged weeds listed on the label. The postemergence application of Glypro-Ag should be made before the weeds reach a height and/or density that the weeds become competitive with the crop. If new flushes of weeds occur, a sequential application of Glypro-Ag at 18 to 24 fluid ounces per acre will control the labeled grasses and broadleaf weeds. This product may be applied postemergence to Roundup Ready corn from emergence through the V8 stage or until corn height reaches 30 inches (free standing), whichever comes first.

This product may be applied in tank mixture with a labeled rate of FulTime, Surpass, Surpass 100, TopNotch, Bicep II, Bicep Lite II Magnum, Bicep II Magnum, Dual II, Dual II Magnum, Frontier, Guardsman, LeadOff, Degree, Degree Xtra, Harness, Harness Xtra, Harness Xtra 5.6L, Hornet, Hornet WDG, Micro-Tech, Bullet, Partner, Permit or atrazine herbicides. Refer to the specific product label and observe all precautions and limitations on the label for all products used in tank mixtures, including application timing restrictions, soil restrictions, minimum re-cropping interval and rotational guidelines - the more restrictive requirements apply. Tank mixtures with other products may result in increased potential for crop injury and/or weed antagonism. Refer to the table below for height limitation for tank mix partner.

46/96

Tank Mix Partner	Maximum Height Of Corn For Application
Bicep II Bicep II Magnum Bicep Lite II Magnum Bullet † Dual II Dual II Magnum Micro-Tech † Partner †	5 inches
Frontier Guardman LeadOff	8 inches
FulTime Degree Degree Xtra Harness Harness Xtra Harness Xtra 5.6 Surpass EC TopNotch	11 inches
Hornet Hornet WDG	20 inches
Permit	24 inches
Atrazine	12 inches

† Bullet, Micro-Tech and Partner are not registered for use as a postemergence application in Texas.

Soybeans with the Roundup Ready® Gene

Specific Use Directions

This product may be applied postemergence to Roundup Ready soybeans from the cracking stage throughout flowering. Allow a minimum of 14 days between application and harvest of soybeans.

Note: Use of this product for in-crop application over Roundup Ready soybeans is not registered in California.

Maximum Allowable Application Rates:

- Combined total for all applications 6 quarts per acre
- Preplant, preemergence applications 3.75 quarts per acre
- Total in-crop applications from cracking throughout flowering 2.25 quarts per acre
- Maximum preharvest application rate 24 fluid ounces per acre

When applied as directed, Glypro-Ag will control labeled annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in Roundup Ready soybeans. Many perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds will be controlled or suppressed with one or more applications of Glypro-Ag.

Precautions and Restrictions: The combined total application from crop emergence through harvest must not exceed 2.25 quarts per acre. The maximum rate for any single in-crop application is 1.5 quarts

per acre. The maximum combined total of this product that can be applied during flowering is 1.5 quarts per acre. Allow a minimum of 14 days between final application and harvest of soybeans.

For ground applications: Use the recommended rates of Glypro-Ag in 5 to 20 gallons of spray solution per acre as a broadcast spray. Carefully select proper nozzle and spray pressure to avoid spraying a fine mist. For best results with ground application equipment, use nozzles that provide a flat fan pattern. Check for even distribution of spray droplets.

For aerial applications: Use the recommended rates of Glypro-Ag in 3 to 15 gallons of spray solution per acre. Do not exceed 1.5 pints of Glypro-Ag per acre. **Do not apply during low level inversion conditions, when winds are gusty or under any other conditions that favor drift. Drift may cause damage to any vegetation contacted to which treatment is not intended. Maintain appropriate buffer zones to prevent injury to adjacent desirable vegetation.**

Annual Weed Rate Tables

The following rate recommendations will provide control of labeled grasses and broadleaf weeds in conventional and no-till soybean production systems. Refer to the "Annual Weeds Rate Table" section for rate recommendations for specific annual weeds.

Dow AgroSciences will not warrant crop safety or weed control when Roundup Ready soybeans are treated with herbicides not specified on this supplemental label. Because of the potential for; 1) crop injury, 2) poor weed control from antagonism, and/or 3) rotational crop restrictions, herbicides not specified on this supplemental label should not be used, whether applied preemergence or applied postemergence as a tank mixture with Glypro-Ag herbicide.

Up to 48 fluid ounces per acre of Glypro-Ag may be used in any single application for control of annual weeds, where heavy weed densities exist.

Midwest/ Mid-Atlantic Recommendations

Narrow row or drilled soybeans: A single in-crop application of Glypro-Ag will provide effective control of labeled weeds. For best results, an initial application of 24 fluid ounces per acre (fluid ounces per acre), on 4-8" weeds is recommended. Weeds will generally be 4 - 8" tall 3 to 5 weeks after planting. If the initial application is delayed and weeds are 8-18" tall, use 36 fluid ounces per acre for best results.

Under adverse growing conditions such as drought, hail, wind damage or a poor soybean stand that slows or delays canopy closure, a sequential application of Glypro-Ag at 18 to 24 fluid ounces per acre may be necessary to control late flushes of weeds. The combined total application in-crop must not exceed 72 fluid ounces per acre.

Wide row soybeans: An in-crop application of Glypro-Ag will provide effective control of the initial stand of labeled weeds. For best results, an initial application of 24 fluid ounces per acre (fluid ounces per acre), on 4-8" weeds is recommended. Weeds will generally be 4-8" tall 3 to 5 weeks after planting. If new flushes of weeds occur, they can be controlled by sequential applications of Glypro-Ag.

Initial Treatment, and Sequential Applications (if Needed)

Weed Height (inches)	Rate (fl oz/acre)
1 - 3	18
4 - 8	24
8 - 18	36

Giant ragweed: Apply 24 fluid ounces per acre when the weed is 8-12" tall to avoid the need for sequential application.

48/96

Black nightshade, Pennsylvania smartweed, velvetleaf and waterhemp. Apply 24 fluid ounces per acre to weeds 3-6 inches tall and 36 fluid ounces when weeds are up to 12 inches tall. For morningglory species, apply 24 fluid ounces when weeds are up to 4 inches tall, and 36 fluid ounces when weeds are up to 6 inches tall.

Some weeds, such as black nightshade, woolly cupgrass, shattercane, wild proso millet, burcumber, and giant ragweed, with multiple germination times may require a sequential application of Glypro-Ag. Suppressed or stunted weeds may also require sequential applications. Sequential applications should be made after some regrowth has occurred. Use a minimum of 18 fluid ounces of Glypro-Ag per acre for sequential applications. The combined total of all in-crop postemergence treatments must not exceed 72 fluid ounces per acre.

Southeast Recommendations

Narrow row, drilled, or wide-row soybeans: An in-crop application of Glypro-Ag will provide effective control of the initial stand of labeled weeds. For best results, an initial application of 24 fluid ounces per acre on 3-6" weeds is recommended. Weeds will generally be 3-6" tall 2 to 3 weeks after planting.

Initial Treatment

Weed Height (inches)	Rate (fl oz/acre)
3 - 6	24
6 - 12	36

Under adverse growing conditions such as drought, hail, wind damage or a poor soybean stand that slows or delays canopy closure, a sequential application of Glypro-Ag at 12 to 24 fluid ounces per acre may be necessary to control late flushes of weeds.

Sequential Application (if needed)[†]

Weed Height (inches)	Rate (fl oz/acre)
2 - 3	12
3 - 6	18
6 - 12	24

Florida pusley, hemp sesbania and spurred anoda: Apply 24 fluid ounces per acre to weeds 2-4" for the initial application. Apply 24 oz/acre when these weeds are 3-6" tall if a sequential application is necessary.

Morningglory, black nightshade, groundcherry, and Pennsylvania smartweed: Apply 18 fluid ounces per acre on 1-3" weeds, 24 fluid ounces per acre on 3-6" weeds, or 36 fluid ounces per acre on 6-12" weeds for the initial application.

Some weeds, such as black nightshade, broadleaf signalgrass, Texas panicum, burcumber, and sicklepod, with multiple germination times may require a sequential application of Glypro-Ag. Suppressed or stunted weeds may also require sequential applications. Sequential applications should be made after some regrowth has occurred. Use a minimum of 16 fluid ounces of Glypro-Ag per acre for sequential applications. The combined total of all in-crop postemergence treatments must not exceed 72 fluid ounces per acre.

Delta/Mid-South Recommendations

Narrow row, drilled, or wide row soybeans: An in-crop application of Glypro-Ag will provide effective control of the initial stand of labeled weeds. A sequential application will be required to control new flushes of weeds. For best results, an initial application of 24 fluid ounces per acre (fluid

49/96

ounces per acre), on 2-4" weeds is recommended. Weeds will generally be 2-4" tall 2 to 3 weeks after planting.

Initial Treatment

Weed Height (inches)	Rate (fl oz/acre)
2 - 4	24
5 - 12	36

Sequential Application (if needed)[†]

Weed Height (inches)	Rate (fl oz/acre)
2 - 3	12
3 - 6	18
6 - 12	24

Hemp sesbania and spurred anoda: Apply a sequential treatment of 24 fluid ounces per acre on 3-6" weeds if necessary

Some weeds, such as black nightshade, broadleaf signalgrass, Texas panicum, burcumber, and sicklepod, with multiple germination times may require a sequential application of Glypro-Ag. Suppressed or stunted weeds may also require sequential applications. Sequential applications should be made after some regrowth has occurred. Use a minimum of 12 fluid ounces of Glypro-Ag per acre for sequential applications. The combined total of all in-crop postemergence treatments must not exceed 72 fluid ounces per acre.

Perennial Weeds Rate Recommendations

A rate of 24 to 48 fluid ounces per acre (single or multiple applications) of Glypro-Ag will control or suppress perennial weeds such as: bermudagrass, Canada thistle, common milkweed, field bindweed, hemp dogbane, horsenettle, maretail (horseweed), nutsedge, quackgrass, rhizome johnsongrass, redvine, trumpetcreeper, swamp smartweed, and wirestem muhly.

For best results, allow perennial weed species to reach a height of at least 6" before spraying. For additional information on perennial weeds, see the "Perennial Weeds Rate Table" section. For some perennial species, repeat application may be required to eliminate crop competition throughout the growing season.

Farmsteads

Labeled Use Sites: Glypro-Ag may be used in farmsteads (including building foundations, along and in fences, dry ditches, dry canals, along ditchbanks, farm roads, shelterbelts, prior to landscape plantings and equipment storage areas).

Types of Applications: General nonselective weed control, trim-and-edge, chemical mowing, cut stumps, and habitat management.

General nonselective weed control, Trim-and-edge

Glypro-Ag may be tank mixed with the following herbicide products. Refer to these product labels for labeled application sites and application rates. For annual weeds, use 1.5 pints per acre of Glypro-Ag

Sofia

when weeds are less than 6 inches tall and 2.25 pints per acre when weeds are greater than 6 inches tall. For perennial weeds, apply 3 to 7.5 pints per acre in these tank mixes. For tank mixtures of Glypro-Ag with these products through backpack sprayers, handguns or other high-volume spray-to-wet applications, see the "Hand-Held and High Volume Equipment" section of this label for recommended rates.

Arsenal	Plateau
Banvel (dicamba) †	Princep DF
Barricade 65WG	Princep Liquid
diuron †	Ronstar 50W
Endurance	Sahara
Escort	simazine †
Karmex DF	Surflan
Krovar I DF	Telar
Oust	Vanquish
Pendulum 3.3 EC	2,4-D †
Pendulum WDG	

† Glypro-Ag may be tank mixed with this product provided the label includes use on non-cropland areas (farmsteads).

Tank mixtures of Glypro-Ag with Banvel and 2,4-D may not be applied by air in California.

Chemical mowing

Perennials: Glypro-Ag will suppress perennial grasses listed in this section to serve as a substitute for mowing. Apply Glypro-Ag at a rate of 4.5 to 6 fluid ounces per acre. Use 8 fluid ounces of Glypro-Ag per acre when treating tall fescue, fine fescue, orchardgrass or quackgrass covers. Use 4.5 fluid ounces of Glypro-Ag per acre when treating Kentucky bluegrass. Apply treatments in 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre. Chemical mowing applications may be made along farm ditches and other parts of farmsteads.

Precautions and Restrictions: Use only in areas where some temporary injury or discoloration of perennial grasses can be tolerated.

Habitat Management

Types of Uses: Habitat restoration and maintenance, wildlife food plots

Habitat restoration and maintenance

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be used to control exotic and other undesirable vegetation in habitat management areas. Applications can be made to allow recovery of native plant species, prior to planting desirable native species, and for similar broad-spectrum vegetation control requirements. Spot treatments can be made to selectively remove unwanted plants for habitat maintenance and enhancement. The tank mixtures listed in this section of the label (Farmsteads) may be used for habitat restoration and maintenance.

Wildlife food plots

Specific Use Recommendations: Glypro-Ag may be used as a site preparation treatment to control annual and perennial weeds prior to planting wildlife food plots. Any wildlife food species may be planted after applying Glypro-Ag, or native species may be allowed to repopulate the area. If tillage is needed to prepare a seedbed, wait 7 days after application before tillage.

5/1/96

Annual Weeds Rate Table (Alphabetically By Species)

Water carrier volumes of 3 to 10 gallons per acre for ground applications and 3 to 5 gallons per acre for aerial applications are recommended.

Apply to actively growing annual weeds.

Do not tank mix with soil residual herbicides when using these rates unless otherwise specified.

For weeds that have been mowed, grazed or cut, allow regrowth to occur prior to treatment.

For those rates less than 36 fluid ounces per acre, Glypro-Ag may be used up to 36 fluid ounces per acre where heavy weed densities exist.

Annual Weeds Rate Table

Weed Species	Rate of Glypro-Ag (Fluid Ounces Per Acre)				
	12	18	24	30	36
	Maximum Height/Length				
annoda, spurred	-	2"	3"	5"	8"
barley	18"	18"+	-	-	-
barnyardgrass	-	3"	6"	7"	9"
bassia, fivehook	-	-	6"	-	-
bittercress	12"	20"	-	-	-
bluegrass, annual	10"	-	-	-	-
bluegrass bulbous	6"	-	-	-	-
brome, downy ^{1,2}	6"	12"	-	-	-
brome, Japanese	6"	12"	24"	-	-
browntop panicum	6"	8"	12"	-	24"
buckwheat, wild ³	-	1"	2"	-	-
burcucumber	6"	12"	18"	-	-
buttercup	12"	20"	-	-	-
Carolina foxtail	10"	-	-	-	-
Carolina geranium	-	-	4"	-	9"
carpetweed	-	6"	12"	-	-
cheat ²	6"	20"	-	-	-
chervil	20"	-	-	-	-
chickweed	-	12"	18"	-	-
cocklebur	12"	18"	24"	-	36"
copperleaf, hophornbeam	-	2"	4"	-	6"
copperleaf, Virginia	-	2"	4"	-	6"
corn	6"	12"	20"	-	-
corn speedwell	12"	-	-	-	-
crabgrass	6"	12"	18"	-	-
cutleaf evening primrose	-	-	3"	-	6"
devilsclaw (unicorn plant)	-	3"	6"	-	-
dwarf dandelion	12"	-	-	-	-
eastern mannagrass	8"	12"	-	-	-
eclipta	-	4"	8"	12"	-

fall panicum	4"	6"	8"	12"	24"
falsedandelion	-	20"	-	-	-
falseflax, smallseed	12"	-	-	-	-
fiddleneck	-	6"	12"	-	-
field pennycress	6"	12"	-	-	-
filaree	-	-	6"	-	12"
fleabane, annual	6"	20"	-	-	-
fleabane, hairy (<i>conyza bonariensis</i>)	-	-	6"	-	10"
fleabane, rough	3"	6"	12"	-	-
Florida pusley	-	-	4"	-	6"
foxtail	6"	12"	20"	-	-
goatgrass, jointed	6"	12"	-	-	-
goosegrass	3"	5"	8"	-	18"
grain sorghum (milo)	6"	12"	20"	-	-
groundsel, common	-	6"	10"	-	-
hemp sesbania	-	2"	4"	6"	8"
henbit	-	-	6"	-	20"
horseweed/marestail (<i>conyza canadensis</i>)	6"	12"	18"	-	-
itchgrass	6"	12"	18"	-	-
jimsonweed	-	-	12"	-	18"
johnsongrass (seedling)	-	12"	18"	-	24"
junglerice	-	3"	6"	7"	9"
knotweed	3"	8"	12"	-	20"
kochia ⁴	-	3-6"	12"	-	-
lambsquarters	6"	8"	12"	-	20"
little barley	12"	-	-	-	-
London rocket	6"	-	24"	-	-
mayweed	-	2"	6"	12"	18"
morningglory (<i>ipomoea spp.</i>)	-	2"	3"	4"	6"
mustard, blue	6"	12"	18"	-	-
mustard, tansy	6"	12"	18"	-	-
mustard, tumble	6"	12"	18"	-	-
mustard, wild	6"	12"	18"	-	-
nightshade, black	-	4"	8"	-	-
nightshade, hairy	-	4"	8"	-	-
oats	-	6"	20"	-	-
pigweed species	-	12"	18"	24"	-
prickly lettuce	-	6"	12"	-	-
purslane	-	6"	8"	-	12"
ragweed, common	-	6"	12"	-	18"
ragweed, giant	-	4"	9"	-	18"
red rice	-	-	4"	-	-
Russian thistle	-	6"	12"	-	-
rye, cereal ²	6"	18"	18+ ¹¹	-	-
ryegrass	-	-	6"	-	12"
sandbur, field	6"	12"	-	-	-
shattercane	12"	18"	-	-	-
shepherd's-purse	6"	12"	-	-	-
sicklepod	-	2"	4"	-	8"
signalgrass, broadleaf	-	3"	6"	7"	9"
smartweed, ladythumb	-	-	6"	-	9"

smartweed, pennsylvania	-	-	6"	-	9"
sowthistle, annual	-	-	6"	-	12"
spanishneedles	-	-	8"	-	18"
speedwell, purslane	12"	-	-	-	-
sprangletop	6"	12"	20"	-	-
spurge, prostrate	-	6"	12"	-	-
spurge, spotted	-	6"	12"	-	-
spurry, umbrella	6"	-	-	-	-
stinkgrass	-	12"	-	-	-
sunflower	12"	18"	-	-	-
teaweed/ prickly sida	-	2"	4"	-	6"
Texas panicum	6"	8"	12"	-	24"
velvetleaf	-	3"	6"	-	12"
Virginia pepperweed	-	18"	-	-	-
waterhemp	-	3"	6"	-	12"
wheat ²	6"	12"	18"	-	-
wheat (over-wintered)	-	6"	12"	18+"	-
wild oats	6"	20"	-	-	-
wild proso millet	-	6"	12"	-	18"
witchgrass	-	12"	-	-	-
woolly cupgrass	-	6"	12"	-	-
yellow rocket	-	12"	20"	-	-

¹ For control of downy brome in no-till systems, use 18 fluid ounces per acre.

² Performance is better if application is made before this weed reaches the boot stage of growth.

³ Use 18 fluid ounces per acre of this product to control wild buckwheat in the cotyledon to 2-leaf stage. Use 24 fluid ounces per acre to control wild buckwheat at the 2 to 4 leaf stage. For improved control of wild buckwheat over 2 inches in size, use sequential treatments of 24 fluid ounces followed by 24 fluid ounces of this product per acre.

⁴ Do not treat kochia in the button stage.

Annual Weeds--Water Carrier Volumes of 10 to 40 Gallons per Acre

Apply 1.5 to 2.25 pints of Glypro-Ag per acre. Use 1.5 pints per acre if weeds are less than 6 inches tall and 2.25 pints per acre if weeds are over 6 inches tall. These rates will provide control of weeds listed in the annual weed control tables when water carrier volumes are 10 to 40 gallons per acre for ground applications.

Annual Weeds -- Tank Mixtures with 2,4-D, Dicamba or Tordon 22K

Application of 9 to 12 fluid ounces of this product plus 0.25 pound a.i. of dicamba or 0.5 pound a.i. of 2,4-D or 1 to 2 ounces of Tordon 22K per acre will control the following weeds with the maximum height or length indicated: 6" -- prickly lettuce, marestalk/horseweed (*Conyza canadensis*), morningglory (*Ipomoea spp.*), kochia (dicamba only); wild buckwheat (Tordon 22K only); 12" -- cocklebur, lambsquarters, pigweed, Russian thistle.

Application of 12 fluid ounces of Glypro-Ag plus 0.5 pound a.i. of 2,4-D per acre will control the following weeds when they are a maximum height or length of 6 inches: common ragweed, giant ragweed, Pennsylvania smartweed, and velvetleaf.

Application of 9 fluid ounces of Glypro-Ag plus 0.25 pound a.i. of dicamba or 0.5 pound a.i. of 2,4-D per acre will control foxtail up to 18".

54/96

Refer to the specific product labels for crop rotation restrictions and cautionary statements of all products used in tank mixtures. Some crop injury may occur if dicamba or Tordon 22K is applied within 45 days of planting.

Do not apply tank mixtures of Glypro-Ag with Banvel (dicamba), Tordon 22K or 2,4-D by air in California.

Annual Weeds-Tank Mixtures with Atrazine or Bladex for Fallow and Reduced Tillage Systems

For use only in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington. In Oregon and Washington, do not exceed 1 pound atrazine per acre.

Application of 12 ounces of this product plus 1 to 2 pounds of atrazine or 2.4 to 4 pounds of cyanazine per acre will control the following weeds: barnyardgrass (barnyardgrass requires 20 ounces of Glypro-Ag for control), downy brome, green foxtail, lambsquarters, prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), tansy mustard, pigweed, field sandbur (*Cenchrus* spp.), stinkgrass, Russian thistle (*Salsola kali*), volunteer wheat, witchgrass (*Panicum capillare*) and kochia (for Kochia, add 4 fluid ounces of Banvel/dicamba for control).

Perennial Weeds Rate Table (Alphabetically By Species)

Apply to actively growing perennial weeds.

Note: If weeds have been mowed or tilled, do not treat until plants have resumed active growth and have reached the recommended stages.

Repeat treatments may be necessary to control weeds regenerating from underground parts or seed. Repeat treatments must be made prior to crop emergence.

Unless otherwise stated, allow 7 or more days after application before tillage.

Best results are obtained when soil moisture is adequate for active weed growth.

Weed Species	Rate (pt/acre)	Water Volume (gpa)	Hand-Held (% Solution)
Alfalfa	1.5 - 3	3 - 10	1.5%
Make applications after the last hay cutting in the fall. Allow alfalfa to regrow to a height of 6 to 8 inches or more prior to treatment. Applications should be followed with deep tillage at least 7 days after treatment, but before soil freeze-up.			
Alligatorweed	6	3 - 20	1.25%
Partial control. Apply when most of the plants are in bloom. Repeat applications will be required to maintain control.			
Anise (fennel)	--	--	0.75 - 1.5%
Apply as a spray-to-wet treatment. Optimum results are obtained when plants are treated at the bud to full-bloom stage of growth.			
Bahiagrass	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the early head stage.			

55/96

Bentgrass	2.25	10 - 20	1.5%
For suppression in grass seed production areas. For ground applications only. Ensure entire crown area has resumed growth prior to a fall application. Bentgrass should have at least 3 inches of growth. Tillage prior to treatment should be avoided. Tillage 7 to 10 days after application is recommended for best results.			
Bermudagrass	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
For control, apply 7.5 pints of Glypro-Ag per acre. For partial control, apply 4.5 pints per acre. Treat when bermudagrass is actively growing and seedheads are present. Retreatment may be necessary to maintain control.			
Bermudagrass, water (knotgrass)	1.5 - 2.25	5 - 10	1.5%
Apply 2.25 pints of Glypro-Ag in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply when water bermudagrass is 12 to 18 inches in length. Allow 7 or more days before tilling, flushing or flooding the field. Fall applications only: Apply 1.5 pints of Glypro-Ag in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Fallow fields should be tilled prior to application. Apply prior to frost on water bermudagrass that is 12 to 18 inches in length. Glypro-Ag is not registered in California for use on water bermudagrass.			
Bindweed, field	0.75 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
Do not treat when weeds are under drought stress as good soil moisture is necessary for active growth. For control, apply 6 to 7.5 pints of Glypro-Ag per acre west of the Mississippi River and 4.5 to 6 pints east of the Mississippi River. Apply when the weeds are at or beyond full bloom. For best results, apply in late summer or fall. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost. Also for control, apply 3 pints of Glypro-Ag plus 0.5 pound a.i. of dicamba in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre. Do not apply by air. For suppression on irrigated agricultural land, apply 1.5 to 3 pints of Glypro-Ag plus 1 pound a.i. of 2,4-D in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre with ground equipment only. Applications should be made following harvest or in fall fallow ground when the bindweed is actively growing and the majority of runners are 12 inches or more in length. The use of at least one irrigation will promote active bindweed growth. For suppression, apply 12 fluid ounces of Glypro-Ag plus 0.5 pound a.i. of 2,4-D or 0.25 pound a.i. of dicamba in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre for ground applications and 3 to 5 gallons of water per acre for aerial applications. Apply by air in fallow and reduced tillage systems only. Applications should be delayed until maximum emergence has occurred and when vines are between 6 to 18 inches in length. In California only, apply 1.5 to 7.5 pints of Glypro-Ag per acre. The actual rate needed for suppression or control will vary within this range depending on local conditions. For suppression on irrigated land where annual tillage is performed, apply 1.5 pints of Glypro-Ag in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply to bindweed that has reached a length of 12 inches or greater. Allow maximum weed emergence and runner growth. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.			
Bluegrass, Kentucky	1.5 - 3	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply 3 pints of Glypro-Ag in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre when most plants have reached boot-to-early seedhead stage of development. For partial control in pasture or hay crop renovation, apply 1.5 to 2.25 pints of Glypro-Ag in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached 4 to 12 inches in height.			

54/96

Blueweed, Texas	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply 6 to 7.5 pints of Glypro-Ag per acre west of the Mississippi River and 4.5 to 6 pints per acre east of the Mississippi River. Apply when plants are at or beyond full bloom. New leaf development indicates active growth. For best results, apply in late summer or fall. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost.			
Brackenfern	4.5 - 6	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
Apply to fully expanded fronds, which are at least 18 inches long.			
Bromegrass, smooth	1.5 - 3	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply 3 pints of Glypro-Ag in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre when most plants have reached boot-to-early seedhead stage of development. For partial control in pasture or hay crop renovation, apply 1.5 to 2.25 pints of Glypro-Ag in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached 4 to 12 inches in height.			
Bursage, woolly-leaf	--	3 - 20	1.5%
For control, apply 3 pints of Glypro-Ag plus 0.5 lb a.i. of dicamba per acre. For partial control, apply 1.5 pints of Glypro-Ag plus 0.5 lb a.i. of dicamba per acre. Apply when plants are producing new active growth, which has been initiated by moisture for at least 2 weeks and when plants are at or beyond flowering.			
Canarygrass, reed	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	1.5%
For best results, apply when most plants have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth.			
Cattail	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the early head stage.			
Clover; red, white	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage.			
Cogongrass	4.5 - 7.5	10 - 40	1.5%
Apply when cogongrass is at least 18 inches tall in late summer or fall. Due to uneven stages of growth and the dense nature of vegetation preventing good spray coverage, repeat treatments may be necessary to maintain control.			
Dallisgrass	4.5 - 7.5	2 - 20	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the early head stage.			
Dandelion	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage of growth. Also for control, apply 12 fluid ounces of Glypro-Ag plus 0.5 pound a.i. 2,4-D in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre.			
Dock, curly	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage of growth. Also for control, apply 12 fluid ounces of Glypro-Ag plus 0.5 pound a.i. 2,4-D in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre.			
Dogbane, hemp	6	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the late bud to flower stage of growth. Following crop harvest or mowing, allow weeds to regrow to a mature stage prior to treatment. For best results, apply in late summer or fall.			

SH/96

For suppression, apply 12 fluid ounces of Glypro-Ag plus 0.5 pound a.i. of 2,4-D in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre for ground applications and 3 to 5 gallons of water per acre for aerial applications. Delay applications until maximum emergence of dogbane has occurred.

Fescue (Except tall)	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
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Apply when most plants have reached the early head stage.

Fescue, tall	1.5 - 4.5	3 - 40	1.5%
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Apply 4.5 pints of Glypro-Ag per acre when most plants have reached boot-to-early seedhead stage of development.

Fall applications only: Apply 1.5 pints of Glypro-Ag in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply to fescue in the fall when plants have 6 to 12 inches of new growth. A sequential application of 12 fl oz per acre of Glypro-Ag will improve long-term control and control seedlings germinating after fall treatments or the following spring.

Guineagrass	4.5	3 - 40	0.75%
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Apply when most plants have reached at least the 7-leaf stage of growth. Ensure thorough coverage when using hand-held equipment.

Horsenettle	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
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Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage.

Horseradish	6	3 - 40	1.5%
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Apply when most plants have reached the late bud to flower stage of growth. For best results, apply in late summer or fall.

Iceplant	--	--	1.5%
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Iceplant should be at or beyond the early bud stage of growth. Thorough coverage is necessary for best control.

Jerusalem artichoke	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
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Apply when most plants are in the early bud stage.

Johnsongrass	0.75 - 4.5	3 - 40	0.75%
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In annual cropping systems apply 1.5 to 3 pints of Glypro-Ag per acre. Apply 1.5 pints of Glypro-Ag in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Use 3 pints of Glypro-Ag when applying 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. In noncrop or areas where annual tillage (no-till) is not practiced, apply 3 to 4.5 pints of Glypro-Ag in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre.

For best results, apply when most plants have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth or in the fall prior to frost. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage. Do not tank mix with residual herbicides when using the 1.5 pint per acre rate.

For burndown of Johnsongrass, apply 12 fl oz of Glypro-Ag in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre before the plants reach a height of 12 inches. For this use, allow at least 3 days after treatment before tillage.

Spot treatment (partial control or suppression): Apply a 0.75% solution of Glypro-Ag when Johnsongrass is 12 to 18 inches in height. Coverage should be uniform and complete.

Kikuyugrass	3 - 4.5	3-40	1.5%
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Spray when most kikuyugrass is at least 8 inches in height (3 or 4-leaf stage of growth). Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.

58/96

Knapweed	6	3-40	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the late bud to flower stage of growth. For best results, apply in late summer or fall.			
Lantana	-	-	0.75 - 1%
Apply at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Use the higher application rate for plants that have reached the woody stage of growth.			
Lespedeza	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage.			
Milkweed, common	4.5	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the late bud to flower stage of growth.			
Muhly, wirestem	1.5 - 3	3 - 40	1.5%
Use 1.5 pints of Glypro-Ag in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Use 3 pints of Glypro-Ag when applying 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre or in pasture, sod, or noncrop areas. Spray when the wirestem muhly is 8 inches or more in height. Do not till between harvest and fall applications or in the fall or spring prior to spring applications. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.			
Mullein, common	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
Apply when most plants are in the early bud stage.			
Napiergrass	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
Apply when most plants are in the early head stage.			
Nightshade, silverleaf	3	3 - 10	1.5%
Applications should be made when at least 60 percent of the plants have berries. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost.			
Nutsedge; purple, yellow	0.75 - 4.5	3 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
<p>Apply 4.5 pints of Glypro-Ag per acre or apply a 0.75 to 1.5% solution for control of nutsedge plants and immature nutlets attached to treated plants. Treat when plants are in flower or when new nutlets can be found at rhizome tips. Nutlets, which have not germinated, will not be controlled and may germinate following treatment. Repeat treatments will be required for long-term control of ungerminated tubers.</p> <p>Sequential applications: 1.5 to 3 pints of Glypro-Ag in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre will also provide control. Make applications when a majority of the plants are in the 3 to 5-leaf stage (less than 6 inches tall). Repeat this application, as necessary, when newly emerging plants reach the 3 to 5-leaf stage. Subsequent applications will be necessary for long-term control.</p> <p>For partial control of existing plants, apply 12 fl oz to 3 pints of Glypro-Ag in 3 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Treat when plants have 3 to 5 leaves and most are less than 6 inches tall. Repeat treatments will be required to control subsequent emerging plants or regrowth of existing plants.</p>			
Orchardgrass	1.5 - 3	3 - 40	1.5%
<p>Apply 3 pints of Glypro-Ag in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre when most plants have reached boot-to-early seedhead stage of development. For partial control in pasture or hay crop renovation, apply 1.5 to 2.25 pints of Glypro-Ag in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached 4 to 12 inches in height.</p> <p>Orchardgrass sods going to no-till corn: Apply 1.5 to 2.25 pints of Glypro-Ag in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply to orchardgrass that is a minimum of 12 inches tall for spring applications and 6</p>			

59/96

inches tall for fall applications. Allow at least 3 days following application before planting. A sequential application of atrazine will be necessary for optimum results.			
Pampasgrass	--	--	1.5%
Pampasgrass should be at or beyond the boot stage of growth. Thorough coverage is necessary for best control.			
Paragrass	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
Apply when most plants are in the early head stage.			
Phragmites	4.5 - 7.5	10 - 40	0.75 - 1.5%
For partial control. For best results, treat during late summer or fall months or when plants are actively growing and in full bloom. Treatment before or after this stage may lead to reduced control. Due to the dense nature of the vegetation, which may prevent good spray coverage or uneven stages of growth, repeat treatments may be necessary to maintain control. Visual control symptoms will be slow to develop.			
Poison hemlock	--	--	0.75 - 1.5%
Apply as a spray-to-wet treatment. Optimum results are obtained when plants are treated at the bud to full-bloom stage of growth.			
Pokeweed, common	1.5	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply to actively growing plants up to 24 inches tall.			
Quackgrass	1.5 - 4.5	3 - 40	1.5%
In annual cropping systems, or in pastures and sods followed by deep tillage: Apply 1.5 pints of Glypro-Ag in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. For 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre, apply 3 pints of Glypro-Ag. Do not tank mix with residual herbicides when using the 1.5 pint rate. Spray when quackgrass is 6 to 8 inches in height. Do not till between harvest and fall applications or in fall or spring prior to spring application. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage. In pastures or sods, use a moldboard plow for best results. In pastures, sods or noncrop areas where deep tillage does not follow application: Apply 3 to 4.5 pints of Glypro-Ag in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre when the quackgrass is greater than 8 inches tall.			
Redvine	1.25 - 3	5 - 10	1.5%
For suppression, apply 18 fluid ounces of Glypro-Ag per acre at each of two applications 7 to 14 days apart or a single application of 3 pints per acre. Apply recommended rates in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply in late September or early October to plants that are at least 18 inches tall and have been growing 45 to 60 days since the last tillage operation. Make applications at least 1 week before a killing frost.			
Reed, giant	--	--	1.5%
Best results are obtained when applications are made in late summer to fall.			
Ryegrass, perennial	1.5 - 4.5	3 - 40	0.75%
In annual cropping systems apply 1.5 to 3 pints of Glypro-Ag per acre. Apply 1.5 pints of Glypro-Ag in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Use 3 pints of Glypro-Ag when applying 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. In noncrop or areas where annual tillage (no-till) is not practiced, apply 3 to 4.5 pints of Glypro-Ag in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. For best results, apply when most plants have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth or in the fall prior to frost. Do not tank-mix with residual herbicides when using the 1.5 pint per acre rate.			

6/96

Smartweed, swamp	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply when most plants have reached the early bud stage of growth. Also for control, apply 12 fluid ounces of Glypro-Ag plus 0.5 pound a.i. of 2,4-D in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre in the late summer or fall.			
Sowthistle, perennial	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply when most plants are at or beyond the bud stage of growth. After harvest, mowing or tillage in the late summer or fall, allow at least 4 weeks for initiation of active growth and rosette development prior to the application of this product. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.			
Spurge, leafy	--	3 - 10	1.5%
For suppression, apply 12 fluid ounces of Glypro-Ag plus 0.5 pound a.i. 2,4-D in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre in the late summer or fall. If mowing has occurred prior to treatment, apply when most of the plants are 12 inches tall.			
Starthistle, yellow	3	10 - 40	1.5%
Best results are obtained when applications are made during the rosette, bolting and early flower stages.			
Sweet potato, wild	--	--	1.5%
Partial control. Apply to plants that are at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Repeat applications may be required.			
Thistle, artichoke	--	--	1.5%
Partial control. Apply to plants that are at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Repeat applications may be required.			
Thistle, Canada	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	1.5%
Apply when most plants are at or beyond the bud stage of growth. After harvest, mowing or tillage in the late summer or fall, allow at least 4 weeks for initiation of active growth and rosette development prior to the application of Glypro-Ag. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage. For suppression, apply 1.5 pints of Glypro-Ag, or 12 fl oz of Glypro-Ag plus 0.5 pound a.i. 2,4-D, in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre in the late summer or fall after harvest, mowing or tillage. Allow rosette regrowth to a minimum of 6 inches in diameter before treating. Applications can be made as long as leaves are still green and plants are actively growing at the time of application. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.			
Timothy	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	1.5%
For best results, apply when most plants have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth.			
Torpedograss	6 - 7.5	3 - 40	1.5%
For partial control. Apply when most plants are at or beyond the seedhead stage of growth. Repeat applications will be required to maintain control. Fall treatments must be applied before frost.			
Trumpet creeper	3	5 - 10	1.5%
Partial control. Apply in late September or October, to plants that are at least 18 inches tall and have been growing 45 to 60 days since the last tillage operation. Make applications at least 1 week before a killing frost.			
Vaseygrass	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%

Apply when most plants are in the early head stage.			
Velvetgrass	4.5 - 7.5	3 - 20	1.5%
Apply when most plants are in the early head stage.			
Wheatgrass, western	3 - 4.5	3 - 40	1.5%
For best results, apply when most plants have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth.			

[Editor's note: This section moved from the non-crop section of the master label for Glypro. Do not include in commercial label for Glypro-Ag.]

Growth Regulation in Sugarcane

General Information

This product may be foliar applied to sugarcane to hasten ripening and increase the level of sucrose in sugarcane. It is effective in both low and high-tonnage sugarcane. When applied as directed under the conditions described, this product will hasten ripening and extend the period of high sucrose level in sugarcane.

Use Precautions and Restrictions

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

Do not apply this product to any crop other than sugarcane for purposes of manipulating ripening or sugar content.

Do not apply with surfactant.

As a result of leaf desiccation, improved trash burn can be expected.

Do not apply to sugarcane to be harvested for seed purposes.

Do not feed or graze treated sugarcane forage following application.

Rainfall within 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness.

Use of this product in any manner not consistent with this label may result in injury to persons, animals or crops, other unintended consequences.

Within 2 to 3 weeks after application, this product may produce a slight yellowing to pronounced browning and drying of leaves and shortening of upper internodes. Spindle death may occur.

Most sucrose increase is concentrated in the top nodes of the treated cane stalk. In order to recover the maximum sugar where topping is practiced, top plants at the base of the fourth leaf.

This product may not increase the sucrose content of sugarcane under conditions of good natural ripening.

Prior to application, consult your state sugarcane authority or local Dow AgroSciences representative regarding the degree of sucrose response anticipated for the variety of sugarcane to be treated.

6296

Do not plant to subsequent crops other than the following for 30 days after application: Alfalfa, artichoke (Jerusalem), asparagus, barley, beans (all), beet greens, beets (red, sugar), blackberry, boysenberry, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, chickory, corn (all), cotton, cranberry, cucumber, currant, dewberry, eggplant, elderberry, forage grasses, forage legumes, garlic, gooseberry, gourds, horseradish, huckleberry, kale, lentils, lettuce, loganberry, melons, mustard greens, oats, okra, olallieberry, onion, parsnips, peanuts, peas (all), pepper, pineapple, potato (Irish, sweet), pumpkin, radish, raspberry (black, red), rice, rutabaga, sorghum (milo), soybeans, spinach, squash (summer, winter), tomatillo, tomatoes, watermelon, watercress, wheat.

Aerial Application

Apply the recommended rates of this product in 5 or more gallons of water per acre with either airplane or helicopter aerial spray equipment.

ATTENTION

Avoid Drift: Extreme care must be used when applying this product to prevent injury to desirable plants and crops. Do not apply during inversion conditions, when winds are gusty, or under any other condition that will allow drift. Drift may cause damage to any vegetation contacted to which treatment is not intended. To prevent injury to adjacent desirable vegetation, appropriate buffer zones must be maintained.

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift; therefore, do not use nozzles or nozzle configurations that disperse spray as fine spray droplets. Do not angle nozzles forward into the airstream and do not increase spray volume by increasing nozzle pressure.

Ensure Uniform Application: To avoid streaking, uneven or over-lapped application, use appropriate marking devices.

Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove residues of this product accumulated during spraying or from spills. **Prolonged exposure of this product to uncoated steel surfaces may result in corrosion and possible failure of the part. Landing gear is most susceptible.** The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) that meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38412 may prevent corrosion.

Note: Use of this product in any manner not consistent with this label may result in injury to persons, animals, crops, or their unintended consequences.

Mixing and Application Instructions

Apply these spray solutions in properly maintained and calibrated equipment capable of delivering desired volumes.

Mix only with clean water. When not in use, keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

Note: Reduced results may occur if water contaminated by soil is used, such as water from ponds and unlined ditches.

Mixing: This product mixes readily with water. Mix spray solutions of this product as follows: fill the mixing or spray tank with the required amount of water while adding the recommended amount to this product. Remove hose from tank immediately after filling to avoid siphoning back into water source.

Specific Use Directions

Note: Use the higher rate within the rate range when treating sugarcane under adverse ripening conditions or when less responsive varieties are to be treated.

6/8/96

Florida: Apply 6 to 14 fl oz/acre of this product 3 to 5 weeks before harvest of **last ratoon cane only**.

Hawaii: Apply 10 to 24 fl oz/acre of this product 4 to 10 weeks before harvest.

Louisiana: Apply 6 to 14 fl oz/acre of this product 3 to 5 weeks before harvest of **ratoon cane only**.

Puerto Rico: Apply 6 fl oz/acre of this product 3 to 5 weeks before harvest of ratoon cane only.

Texas: Apply 6 to 14 fl oz/acre of this product 3 to 5 weeks before harvest of **ratoon cane only**.

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitations of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Dow AgroSciences warrants that Glypro-Ag conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. Dow AgroSciences MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of Glypro-Ag. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Dow AgroSciences or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

The exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from Glypro-Ag (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Dow AgroSciences' election, one of the following:

- (1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
- (2) Replacement of amount of product used.

Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of Glypro-Ag unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer and Inherent Risks of Use above and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Dow AgroSciences or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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Roundup Ready® is a registered trademark of Monsanto Company

64/96

[Editor's note: This portion of the master label for Glypro contains non-crop uses.]

(Base Label):

(Logo) Dow AgroSciences LLC

Glypro®

EPA Reg. No. 62719-324

For control of annual and perennial weeds and woody plants in forests, non-crop sites, and in and around aquatic sites; also for use in pine straw plantations, wildlife habitat areas, for perennial grass release, and grass growth suppression

Avoid contact of herbicide with foliage, green stems, exposed non-woody roots or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, because severe injury or destruction may result.

Active Ingredient(s):

glyphosate [†] N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine,	
isopropylamine salt	53.8%
Inert Ingredients	46.2%
Total Ingredients	100.0%

[†] Contains 5.4 pounds per gallon glyphosate, isopropylamine salt (4 pounds per gallon glyphosate acid).

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION PRECAUCION

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.)

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Harmful If Inhaled

Avoid breathing spray mist. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE (Personal Protective Equipment). If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

VSA/6

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in 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.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

First Aid

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. Treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen depletion or loss due to decomposition of dead plants. This oxygen loss can cause fish suffocation.

In case of leak or spill, soak up and remove to a landfill.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied using only stainless steel, aluminum, fiberglass, plastic or plastic-lined steel containers.

Do not mix, store or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in galvanized steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks. This product or spray solutions of this product react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas, which may form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury, if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Terms and Conditions of Use, Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.dowagro.com.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-324

EPA Est. 00000-XX-00

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Dow AgroSciences LLC • Indianapolis, IN 46268 U.S.A.

6/6/96

Herbicide

Net Contents __ gal

(Label Booklet):

(Logo) Dow AgroSciences LLC

Glypro®

EPA Reg. No. 62719-324

For control of annual and perennial weeds and woody plants in forests, non-crop sites, and in and around aquatic sites; also for use in pine straw plantations, wildlife habitat areas, for perennial grass release, and grass growth suppression

Avoid contact of herbicide with foliage, green stems, exposed non-woody roots or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, because severe injury or destruction may result.

Active Ingredient(s):

glyphosate† N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine,	
isopropylamine salt	53.8%
Inert Ingredients	46.2%
Total Ingredients	100.0%

† Contains 5.4 pounds per gallon glyphosate, isopropylamine salt (4 pounds per gallon glyphosate acid).

Keep Out of Reach of Children**CAUTION PRECAUTION**

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.)

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to the label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information including Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), User Safety Recommendations and Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Terms and Conditions of Use, Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.dowagro.com.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-324

EPA Est. 00000-XX-00

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Herbicide

Net Contents __ gal

68/96

Contents	Page
Precautionary Statements	-
Hazards To Humans And Domestic Animals	-
Environmental Hazards	-
Physical Or Chemical Hazards	-
Storage And Disposal	-
General Information	-
Mixing & Application Instructions	-
Application Equipment & Techniques	-
Aerial Equipment	-
Ground Broadcast Equipment	-
Hand-Held and High-Volume Equipment	-
Weeds Controlled	-
Annual Weeds	-
Perennial Weeds	-
Woody Brush and Trees	-
Aquatic & Other Noncrop Sites	-
Non-crop Sites	-
Aquatic Sites	-
Forestry Site Preparation and Utility Rights-of-Way	-
Application Rates	-
Tank Mixtures	-
Forestry Conifer and Hardwood Release	-
Directed Sprays and Selective Equipment	-
Broadcast Application	-
Herbaceous Release	-
Wetland Sites	-
Wildlife Habitat Restoration and Management Areas	-
Wiper Applications	-
Cut Stump Applications	-
Injection and Frill Applications	-
Release of Bermudagrass or Bahiagrass on Noncrop Sites	-
Release of Dormant Bermudagrass and Bahiagrass	-
Release of Actively Growing Bermudagrass	-
Bahiagrass Seedhead and Vegetative Suppression	-
Annual Grass Growth Suppression	-
Terms and Conditions of Use	-
Warranty Disclaimer	-
Inherent Risks of Use	-
Limitation of Remedies	-

b9/b6

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**CAUTION****Harmful If Inhaled**

Avoid breathing spray mist. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE (Personal Protective Equipment). If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in 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.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

First Aid

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. Treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen depletion or loss due to decomposition of dead plants. This oxygen loss can cause fish suffocation.

In case of leak or spill, soak up and remove to a landfill.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied using only stainless steel, aluminum, fiberglass, plastic or plastic-lined steel containers.

Do not mix, store or apply this product or spray solutions of this product in galvanized steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks. This product or spray solutions of this product react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas, which may form a highly

7/1/06

combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury, if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

This is an end-use product. Dow AgroSciences does not intend and has not registered it for reformulation. See individual container label for repackaging limitations.

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 interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 4 hours.

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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store above 10°F (-12°C) to keep product from crystallizing. Crystals will settle to the bottom. If allowed to crystallize, place in a warm room 68°F (20°C) for several days to redissolve and roll or shake container or recirculate in mini-bulk containers to mix well before using.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from use of this product that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticide disposal or in accordance with applicable Federal, state or local procedures.

Container Disposal: Emptied container retains vapor and product residue. Observe all labeled safeguards until container is cleaned, reconditioned or destroyed. Do not reuse this container. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then 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.

General Information (How this product works)

This product herbicide is a water-soluble liquid, which mixes readily with water and nonionic surfactant to be applied as a foliar spray for the control or destruction of many herbaceous and woody plants. Glypro is intended for control of annual and perennial weeds and woody plants in forests, non-crop sites, and in and around aquatic sites; also for use in pine straw plantations, wildlife habitat areas, for perennial grass release and grass growth suppression.

7/96

The active ingredient in Glypro moves through the plant from the point of foliage contact to and into the root system. Visible effects on most annual weeds occur within 2 to 4 days, 7 days or more on most perennial weeds, and 30 days or more on most woody plants. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment may slow the activity of this product and delay visual effects of control. Visible effects include gradual wilting and yellowing of the plant which advances to complete browning of above-ground growth and deterioration of underground plant parts.

Unless otherwise directed on this label, delay application until vegetation has emerged and reached the stages described for control of such vegetation under the "Weeds Controlled" section of this label.

Unemerged plants arising from unattached underground rhizomes or root stocks of perennials or brush will not be affected by the spray and will continue to grow. For this reason best control of most perennial weeds or brush is obtained when treatment is made at late growth stages approaching maturity.

Always use the higher rate of Glypro and surfactant within the recommended range when vegetation is heavy or dense, when treating dense multi-canopied sites or woody vegetation or difficult-to-control herbaceous or woody plants.

Do not treat weeds, brush or trees under poor growing conditions such as drought stress, disease or insect damage, as reduced control may result. Reduced control of target vegetation may also occur if foliage is heavily covered with dust at the time of treatment.

Reduced control may result when applications are made to woody plants or weeds following site disturbance or plant top growth removal from grazing, mowing, logging or mechanical brush control. For best results, delay treatment of such areas until resprouting and foliar growth has restored the target vegetation to the recommended stage of growth for optimum herbicidal exposure and control.

Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness. Heavy rainfall or irrigation within 2 hours after application may wash the product off the foliage and a repeat treatment may be required.

Glypro does not provide residual weed control. For subsequent residual weed control, follow a label-approved herbicide program. Read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used.

Note: The maximum rates stated throughout this product's labeling apply to this product combined with the use of all other herbicides containing glyphosate or sulfosate as the active ingredient, whether applied as mixtures or separately. Calculate the application rates and ensure that the total use of this and other glyphosate or sulfosate containing products does not exceed the maximum use rates.

Grazing Restrictions: This product may be used to treat undesirable vegetation in utility rights-of-way that pass through pastures, rangeland, and forestry sites that are being grazed. For tank mix applications, comply with all restrictions appearing on the tank mix product label.

Except for lactating dairy animals there are no grazing restrictions following the labeled applications of this product.

- For lactating dairy animals there are no grazing restrictions for the following labeled applications of this product:
 - ▶ Where the spray can be directed onto undesirable woody brush and trees, such as in handgun spray-to-wet or low volume directed spray treatments.
 - ▶ For tree injection of frill applications and for cut stump treatments
- For broadcast applications, observe the following restrictions for lactating dairy animals:
 - ▶ For application rates of greater than 4.5 but not to exceed 7.5 quarts per acre, no more than 15 percent of the available grazing area may be treated.

72/96

- ▶ For application rates that do not exceed 4.5 quarts per acre, no more than 25 percent of the available grazing area may be treated.
- These restrictions do not apply to pastures, rangeland or forestry sites outside of utility rights-of-way.

NOTE: Use of this product in any manner not consistent with this label may result in injury to persons, animals or crops, or other unintended consequences. When not in use, keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

Buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of this product or other materials that are not expressly recommended in this label. Mixing this product with herbicides or other materials not recommended in this label may result in reduced performance.

ATTENTION: Avoid drift. Extreme care must be used when applying this product to prevent injury to desirable plants and crops.

Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift or splash onto desirable vegetation since minute quantities of this product can cause severe damage or destruction to the crop, plants or other areas on which treatment was not intended. The likelihood of plant or crop injury occurring from the use of this product is greatest when winds are gusty or in excess of 5 miles per hour or when other conditions, including lesser wind velocities, will allow spray drift to occur. When spraying, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that will result in splatter or fine particles (mist) which are likely to drift. **Avoid applying at excessive speed or pressure.**

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information:**

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. 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 Inversion section of this label).

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 higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of nozzles-Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

73/116

Nozzle Orientation-Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

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. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

Boom Length-For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application-Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion, because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures 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 connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Mixing And Application Instructions

Apply these spray solutions in properly maintained and calibrated equipment capable of delivering desired volumes. Hand-gun applications should be properly directed to avoid spraying desirable plants. Note: reduced results may occur if water containing soil is used, such as water from ponds and unlined ditches.

7/4/96

Mixing

Glypro mixes readily with water. Mix spray solutions of this product as follows:

1. Fill the mixing or spray tank with the required amount of water while adding the required amount of this product (see "Directions for Use" and "Weeds Controlled" sections of this label).
2. Near the end of the filling process, add the required surfactant and mix well. Remove hose from tank immediately after filling to avoid siphoning back into the water source.

Note: If tank mixing with Garlon® 3A herbicide, ensure that Garlon 3A is well mixed with at least 75 percent of the total spray volume before adding Glypro to the spray tank to avoid incompatibility.

During mixing and application, foaming of the spray solution may occur. To prevent or minimize foam, avoid the use of mechanical agitators, place the filling hose below the surface of the spray solution (only during filling), terminate by-pass and return lines at the bottom of the tank, and, if needed, use an approved anti-foam or defoaming agent.

Keep by-pass line on or near bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Screen size in nozzle or line strainers should be no finer than 50 mesh. Carefully select correct nozzle to avoid spraying a fine mist. For best results with conventional ground application equipment, use flat fan nozzles. Check for even distribution of spray droplets.

IMPORTANT: When using this product, unless otherwise specified, mix 2 or more quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution. Use a nonionic surfactant labeled for use with herbicides. The surfactant must contain 50 percent or more active ingredient.

Always read and follow the manufacturer's surfactant label recommendations for best results.

Colorants or marking dyes approved for use with herbicides may be added to spray mixtures of this product. Colorants or dyes used in spray solutions of this product may reduce performance, especially at lower rates or dilutions. Use colorants or dyes according to the manufacturer's label recommendations.

Clean sprayer and parts immediately after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water and dispose of rinsate according to labeled use or disposal instructions.

Carefully observe all cautionary statements and other information appearing in the surfactant label.

Application Equipment And Techniques

ATTENTION: AVOID DRIFT. EXTREME CARE MUST BE EXERCISED WHEN APPLYING THIS PRODUCT TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS AND CROPS.

Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift, or splash onto desirable vegetation since minute quantities of this product can cause severe damage or destruction to crops, plants, or other areas on which the treatment was not intended. The likelihood of plant or crop injury occurring from the use of this product is greatest when winds are gusty or in excess of 5 miles per hour or when other conditions, including lesser wind velocities, will allow spray drift to occur. When spraying, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that will result in splatter or fine particles (mist) which are likely to drift. AVOID APPLYING AT EXCESSIVE SPEED OR PRESSURE.

Note: Use of this product in a manner not consistent with this label may result in injury to persons, animals, or crops, or other unintended consequences. When not in use, keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

75/96

Aerial Equipment

[Alternative text within brackets is specific to the brand name, Glypro:

See the supplemental label for use of this product by air in California.

For control of weed or brush species listed in this label using aerial application equipment: For aerial broadcast application, unless otherwise specified, apply the rates of Glypro and surfactant recommended for broadcast application in a spray volume of 3 to 20 gallons of water per acre. See the "Weeds Controlled" section of this label for labeled annual and herbaceous weeds and woody plants and broadcast rate recommendations. Aerial applications of this product may only be made as specifically recommended in this label.

Forestry and Utility Rights-of-Way Sites: It is recommended that Glypro be applied by helicopter only in forestry sites and utility rights-of-way. Apply the rate of Glypro and surfactant recommended for broadcast sprays in a spray volume of 5 to 30 gallons per acre.

In California, aerial application may be made only in non-residential, forestry sites or chaparral areas.]

[Alternative label text within brackets is specific to the brand name, Rodeo:

For aerial application of this product in California, refer to Federal supplemental label for Rodeo herbicide entitled "For Aerial Application in California Only". In California, aerial application may be made in aquatic sites and noncrop areas, including aquatic sites present in noncrop areas that are part of the intended treatment.

For control of weed or brush species listed in this label using aerial application equipment: For aerial broadcast application, unless otherwise specified, apply the rates of Glypro and surfactant recommended for broadcast application in a spray volume of 3 to 20 gallons of water per acre. See the "Weeds Controlled" section of this label for labeled annual and herbaceous weeds and woody plants and broadcast rate recommendations. Aerial applications of this product may only be made as specifically recommended in this label.]

AVOID DRIFT. Do not apply during inversion conditions, when winds are gusty or under any other condition which will allow drift. Drift may cause damage to any vegetation contacted to which treatment is not intended. To prevent injury to adjacent desirable vegetation, appropriate buffer zones must be maintained.

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift; therefore, do not use nozzles or nozzle configurations which dispense spray as fine spray droplets. Do not angle nozzles forward into the airstream and do not increase spray volume by increasing nozzle pressure.

Drift control additives may be used. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing in the additive label. The use of a drift control agent for conifer and herbaceous release applications may result in conifer injury and is not recommended.

Ensure uniform application. To avoid streaked, uneven or overlapped application, use appropriate marking devices.

Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove residues of this product accumulated during spraying or from spills. **Prolonged exposure of this product to uncoated steel surfaces may result in corrosion and possible failure of the part. Landing gear are most susceptible.** The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) which meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38413 may prevent corrosion.

76/96

Ground Broadcast Equipment

For control of weed or brush species listed in this label using conventional boom equipment: For ground broadcast application, unless otherwise specified, apply the rates of Glypro and surfactant recommended for broadcast application in a spray volume of 3 to 30 gallons of water per acre. See the "Weeds Controlled" section of this label for labeled annual and herbaceous weeds and woody plants and broadcast rate recommendations. As density of vegetation increases, spray volume should be increased within the recommended range to ensure complete coverage. Carefully select correct nozzle to avoid spraying a fine mist. For best results with ground application equipment, use flat fan nozzles. Check for even distribution of spray droplets.

Forestry and Utility Rights-of-Way Sites: Glypro is recommended for broadcast applications using suitable ground equipment in forestry sites, utility sites, and utility rights-of way. Apply the recommended rates of Glypro and surfactant in a spray volume of 10 to 60 gallons per acre. Check for even distribution of spray droplets.

Hand-Held and High-Volume Equipment (Use Coarse Sprays Only)

For control of weeds listed in this label using knapsack sprayers or high-volume spraying equipment utilizing handguns or other suitable nozzle arrangements:

High volume sprays: Prepare a **3/4 to 2 percent solution** of this product in water, add a nonionic surfactant and apply to foliage of vegetation to be controlled. For specific rates of application and instructions for control of various annual and perennial weeds, see the "Weeds Controlled" section in this label.

Applications should be made on a spray-to-wet basis. Spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to point of runoff.

Low volume directed sprays: Glypro may be used as a **5 to 10 percent solution** in low-volume directed sprays for spot treatment of trees and brush. This treatment method is most effective in areas where there is a low density of undesirable trees or brush. If a straight stream nozzle is used, start the application at the top of the targeted vegetation and spray from top to bottom in a lateral zig-zag motion. Ensure that at least 50 percent of the leaves are contacted by the spray solution. For flat fan and cone nozzles and with hand-directed mist blowers, mist the application over the foliage of the targeted vegetation. Small, open-branched trees need only be treated from one side. If the foliage is thick or there are multiple root sprouts, applications must be made from several sides to ensure adequate spray coverage.

Prepare the desired volume of spray solution by mixing the amount of this product in water, shown in the following table:

Spray Solution

Desired Volume	Amount of Glypro							
	3/4%	1%	1 1/4%	1 1/2%	2%	5%	8%	10%
1 gal	1 fl oz	1 1/3 fl oz	1 2/3 fl oz	2 fl oz	2 2/3 fl oz	6 1/2 fl oz	10 1/4 fl oz	12 3/4 fl oz
25 gal	1 1/2 pt	1 qt	1 1/4 qt	1 1/2 qt	2 qt	5 qt	2 gal	- 2.5 gal
100 gal	3 qt	1 gal	1 1/4 gal	1 1/2 gal	2 gal	5 gal	8 gal	10 gal

2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce

For use in knapsack sprayers, it is suggested that the recommended amount of this product be mixed with water in a larger container. Fill the knapsack sprayer with the mixed solution and add the correct amount of surfactant.

7796

Selective Equipment

This product may be applied through shielded sprayers or wiper application equipment. This equipment may be used to selectively control undesirable vegetation without harming desirable vegetation.

Shielded sprayers direct the herbicide solution onto weeds while shielding desirable vegetation from the spray solution. Any recommended rate or tank mixture of this product may be used employing this equipment.

Wiper applicators physically wipe product directly onto undesirable vegetation. Care should be taken to avoid wiping desirable vegetation. Use a 33 to 100 percent solution of this product, diluted in water for wiper applications. Use a 33 percent solution for wick or gravity feed systems. Higher concentrations may be used in pressurized systems that are capable of handling thicker solutions. Addition of a nonionic surfactant at a rate of 10 percent by volume of total herbicide solution is recommended.

Weeds Controlled

Annual Weeds

Apply to actively growing annual grasses and broadleaf weeds.

Allow at least 3 days after application before disturbing treated vegetation. After this period the weeds may be mowed, tilled or burned. See "Directions for Use," "General Information" and "Mixing and Application Instructions" for labeled uses and specific application instructions.

Broadcast Application Rates: Use 1 1/2 pints of this product per acre plus 2 or more quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution if weeds are less than 6 inches tall. If weeds are greater than 6 inches tall, use 2 1/2 pints of this product per acre plus 2 or more quarts of an approved nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Hand-Held, High-Volume Application Rates: Use a 3/4 percent solution of this product in water plus 2 or more quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution and apply to foliage of vegetation to be controlled.

When applied as directed, Glypro plus nonionic surfactant will control the following annual weeds:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Balsamapple [†]	<i>Momordica charantia</i>
Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Bassia, fivehook	<i>Bassia hyssopifolia</i>
Bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
Bluegrass, bulbous	<i>Poa bulbosa</i>
Brome	<i>Bromus spp.</i>
Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus spp.</i>
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>
Chickweed, mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
Corn, volunteer	<i>Zea mays</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria spp.</i>
Dwarf dandelion	<i>Krigia cespitosa</i>

Falseflax, smallseed	<i>Camelina microcarpa</i>
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia</i> spp.
Flaxleaf fleabane	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
Fleabane	<i>Erigeron</i> spp.
Foxtail	<i>Setaria</i> spp.
Foxtail, Carolina	<i>Alopecurus carolinianus</i>
Groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Horseweed/Marestail	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Lambsquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Morningglory	<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.
Mustard, blue	<i>Chorispora tenella</i>
Mustard, tansy	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>
Mustard, tumble	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>
Mustard, wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Oats, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Panicum	<i>Panicum</i> spp.
Pennycress, field	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>
Pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Pigweed, smooth	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
Ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
Ragweed, giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>
Rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Rye	<i>Secale cereale</i>
Ryegrass, Italian ^{††}	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Sandbur, field	<i>Cenchrus</i> spp.
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>
Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Signalgrass, broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>
Sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Spanishneedles ^{††}	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>
Stinkgrass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola kali</i>
Spurry, umbrella	<i>Holosteum umbellatum</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

[†] Apply with hand-held equipment only.

^{††} Apply 3 pints of this product per acre.

Annual weeds will generally continue to germinate from seed throughout the growing season. Repeat treatments will be necessary to control later germinating weeds.

Perennial Weeds

Apply Glypro to control most vigorously growing perennial weeds. Unless otherwise directed, apply when target plants are actively growing and most have reached early head or early bud stage of growth. Unless otherwise directed, allow at least 7 days after application before disturbing vegetation.

NOTE: If weeds have been mowed or tilled, do not treat until regrowth has reached the recommended stages. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost.

7/9/96

Repeat treatments may be necessary to control weeds regenerating from underground parts or seed.

Specific Weed Control Recommendations: For perennial weeds, apply the recommended rate plus 2 or more quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution. See the "General Information", "Directions for Use" and "Mixing and Application" sections in this label for specific uses and application instructions.

When applied as directed, Glypro plus nonionic surfactant will control the following perennial weeds: (Numbers in parentheses "(-)" following common name of a listed weed species refer to "Specific Perennial Weed Control Recommendations" for that weed which follow the species listing.)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alfalfa (31)	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
Alligatorweed [†] (1)	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>
Anise/Fennel (31)	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>
Artichoke, Jerusalem (31)	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>
Bahiagrass (31)	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>
Bermudagrass (2)	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Bindweed, field (3)	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Bluegrass, Kentucky (12)	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
Blueweed, Texas (3)	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>
Brackenfern (4)	<i>Pteridium</i> spp.
Bromegrass, smooth (12)	<i>Bromus inermis</i>
Canarygrass, reed (12)	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>
Cattail (5)	<i>Typha</i> spp.
Clover, red (31)	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Clover, white (31)	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Cogongrass (6)	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
Cordgrass (7)	<i>Spartina</i> spp.
Cutgrass, giant [†] (8)	<i>Zizaniopsis miliacea</i>
Dallisgrass (31)	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>
Dandelion (31)	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dock, curly (31)	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Dogbane, hemp (9)	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>
Fescue (31)	<i>Festuca</i> spp.
Fescue, tall (10)	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>
Guineagrass (11)	<i>Panicum maximum</i>
Hemlock, poison (31)	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
Horsenettle (31)	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>
Horseradish (9)	<i>Armoracia rusticana</i>
Ice Plant (22)	<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>
Johnsongrass (12)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Kikuyugrass (21)	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>
Knapweed (9)	<i>Centaurea repens</i>
Lantana (13)	<i>Lantana camara</i>
Lespedeza, common (31)	<i>Lespedeza striata</i>
Lespedeza, sericea (31)	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>
Loosestrife, purple (14)	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Lotus, American (15)	<i>Nelumbo lutea</i>
Maidencane (16)	<i>Panicum hematomon</i>
Milkweed (17)	<i>Asclepias</i> spp.
Muhly, wirestem (21)	<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>
Mullein, common (31)	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Napiergrass (31)	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>
Nightshade, silverleaf (3)	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
Nutsedge, purple (18)	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>

8/9/06

Nutsedge, yellow (18)	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>
Orchardgrass (12)	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Pampasgrass (19)	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>
Paragrass (16)	<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>
Phragmites ^{††} (20)	<i>Phragmites spp.</i>
Quackgrass (21)	<i>Agropyron repens</i>
Reed, giant (22)	<i>Arundo donax</i>
Ryegrass, perennial (12)	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Smartweed, swamp (31)	<i>Polygonum coccineum</i>
Spatterdock (23)	<i>Nuphar luteum</i>
Starthistle, yellow (31)	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Sweet potato, wild [†] (24)	<i>Ipomoea pandurata</i>
Thistle, artichoke (25)	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>
Thistle, Canada (25)	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Timothy (12)	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
Torpedograss [†] (26)	<i>Panicum repens</i>
Tules, common (27)	<i>Scirpus acutus</i>
Vaseygrass (31)	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>
Velvetgrass (31)	<i>Holcus spp.</i>
Waterhyacinth (28)	<i>Eichornia crassipes</i>
Waterlettuce (29)	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
Waterprimrose (30)	<i>Ludwigia spp.</i>
Wheatgrass, western (12)	<i>Agropyron smithii</i>

[†] Partial control.

^{††} Partial control in southeastern states. See "Specific Weed Control Recommendations" below.

Specific Perennial Weed Control Recommendations:

1. **Alligatorweed:** Apply 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 1/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment to provide partial control of alligatorweed. Apply when most of the target plants are in bloom. Repeat applications will be required to maintain such control.
2. **Bermudagrass:** Apply 7 1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and when seedheads appear.
3. **Bindweed, field / Silverleaf Nightshade / Texas Blueweed:** Apply 6 to 7 1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray west of the Mississippi River and 4 1/2 to 6 pints of this product per acre east of the Mississippi River. With hand-held equipment, use a 1 1/2 percent solution. Apply when target plants are actively growing and are at or beyond full bloom. For silverleaf nightshade, best results can be obtained when application is made after berries are formed. Do not treat when weeds are under drought stress. New leaf development indicates active growth. For best results apply in late summer or fall.
4. **Brackenfern:** Apply 4 1/2 to 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 to 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply to fully expanded fronds which are at least 18 inches long.
5. **Cattail:** Apply 4 1/2 to 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and are at or beyond the early-to-full bloom stage of growth. Best results are achieved when application is made during the summer or fall months.
6. **Cogongrass:** Apply 4 1/2 to 7 1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray. Apply when cogongrass is at least 18 inches tall and actively growing in late summer or fall. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage or mowing. Due to uneven stages of growth and the dense nature of vegetation preventing good spray coverage, repeat treatments may be necessary to maintain control.
7. **Cordgrass:** Apply 4 1/2 to 7 1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 to 2 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Schedule applications in order to allow 6 hours before treated plants are covered by tidewater. The presence of debris and silt on the cordgrass plants will

8/96

reduce performance. It may be necessary to wash targeted plants prior to application to improve uptake of this product into the plant.

8. **Cutgrass, giant:** Apply 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment to provide partial control of giant cutgrass. Repeat applications will be required to maintain such control, especially where vegetation is partially submerged in water. Allow for substantial regrowth to the 7 to 10-leaf stage prior to retreatment.
9. **Dogbane, hemp / Knapweed / Horseradish:** Apply 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and most have reached the late bud-to-flower stage of growth. For best results, apply in late summer or fall.
10. **Fescue, tall:** Apply 4 1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and most have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth. When applied prior to the boot stage, less desirable control may be obtained.
11. **Guineagrass:** Apply 4 1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and when most have reached at least the 7-leaf stage of growth.
12. **Johnsongrass / Bluegrass, Kentucky / Bromegrass, smooth / Canarygrass, reed / Orchardgrass / Ryegrass, perennial / Timothy / Wheatgrass, western:** Apply 3 to 4 1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and most have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth. When applied prior to the boot stage, less desirable control may be obtained. In the fall, apply before plants have turned brown.
13. **Lantana:** Apply this product as a 3/4 to 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply to actively growing lantana at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Use the higher application rate for plants that have reached the woody stage of growth.
14. **Loosestrife, purple:** Apply 4 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 to 1 1/2 percent solution using hand-held equipment. Treat when plants are actively growing at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Best results are achieved when application is made during summer or fall months. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost.
15. **Lotus, American:** Apply 4 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Treat when plants are actively growing at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Best results are achieved when application is made during summer or fall months. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost. Repeat treatment may be necessary to control regrowth from underground parts and seeds.
16. **Maidencane / Paragrass:** Apply 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Repeat treatments will be required, especially to vegetation partially submerged in water. Under these conditions, allow for regrowth to the 7 to 10-leaf stage prior to retreatment.
17. **Milkweed, common:** Apply 4 1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and most have reached the late bud-to-flower stage of growth.
18. **Nutsedge, purple, yellow:** Apply 4 1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray, or as a 3/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment to control existing nutsedge plants and immature nutlets attached to treated plants. Apply when target plants are in flower or when new nutlets can be found at rhizome tips. Nutlets which have not germinated will not be controlled and may germinate following treatment. Repeat treatments will be required for long-term control.
19. **Pampasgrass:** Apply a 1 1/2 percent solution of this product with hand-held equipment when plants are actively growing.
20. **Phragmites:** For partial control of phragmites in Florida and the counties of other states bordering the Gulf of Mexico, apply 7 1/2 pints per acre as a broadcast spray or apply a 1 1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment. In other areas of the U.S., apply 4 to 6 pints per acre as a broadcast spray or apply a 3/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment for partial control. For best results, treat during late summer or fall months when plants are actively growing and in full bloom. Due to the dense nature of the vegetation, which may prevent good spray coverage and uneven stages of growth,

S2/96

repeat treatments may be necessary to maintain control. Visual control symptoms will be slow to develop.

21. **Quackgrass / Kikuyugrass / Muhly, wirestem:** Apply 3 to 4 1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment when most quackgrass or wirestem muhly is at least 8 inches in height (3 to 4-leaf stage of growth) and actively growing. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.
22. **Reed, giant / ice plant:** For control of giant reed and ice plant, apply a 1 1/2 percent solution of this product with hand-held equipment when plants are actively growing. For giant reed, best results are obtained when applications are made in late summer to fall.
23. **Spatterdock:** Apply 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when most plants are in full bloom. For best results, apply during the summer or fall months.
24. **Sweet potato, wild:** Apply this product as a 1 1/2 percent solution using hand-held equipment. Apply to actively growing weeds that are at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Repeat applications will be required. Allow the plant to reach the recommended stage of growth before retreatment.
25. **Thistle, Canada / artichoke:** Apply 3 to 4 1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment for Canada thistle. To control artichoke thistle, apply a 2 percent solution as a spray-to-wet application. Apply when target plants are actively growing and are at or beyond the bud stage of growth.
26. **Torpedograss:** Apply 6 to 7 1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 to 1 1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment to provide partial control of torpedograss. Use the lower rates under terrestrial conditions, and the higher rates under partially submerged or a floating mat condition. Repeat treatments will be required to maintain such control.
27. **Tules, common:** Apply this product as a 1 1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply to actively growing plants at or beyond the seedhead stage of growth. After application, visual symptoms will be slow to appear and may not occur for 3 or more weeks.
28. **Waterhyacinth:** Apply 5 to 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or apply a 3/4 to 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and at or beyond the early bloom stage of growth. After application, visual symptoms may require 3 or more weeks to appear with complete necrosis and decomposition usually occurring within 60 to 90 days. Use the higher rates when more rapid visual effects are desired.
29. **Waterlettuce:** For control, apply a 3/4 to 1 percent solution of this product with hand-held equipment to actively growing plants. Use higher rates where infestations are heavy. Best results are obtained from mid-summer through winter applications. Spring applications may require retreatment.
30. **Waterprimrose:** Apply this product as a 3/4 percent solution using hand-held equipment. Apply to plants that are actively growing at or beyond the bloom stage of growth, but before fall color changes occur. Thorough coverage is necessary for best control.
31. **Other perennial weeds listed above:** Apply 4 1/2 to 7 1/2 pints of Glypro per acre as a broadcast spray or apply as a 3/4 to 1 1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment.

Woody Brush and Trees

NOTE: If brush has been mowed or tilled or trees have been cut, do not treat until regrowth has reached the recommended stage of growth.

Application Rates and Timing

When applied as a 5 to 8 percent solution as a directed application as described in the "Hand-Held and High-Volume Equipment" section, this product will control or partially control all wood brush and tree species listed in this section of this label. Use the higher rate of application for dense stands and larger woody brush and trees.

Specific Brush or Tree Control Recommendations: Numbers in parentheses "(-)" following the common name of a listed brush or tree species refer to "Specific Brush or Tree Control Recommendations" which follow the species listing. See this section for specific application rates and timing for listed species.

83/96

For woody brush and trees, apply the recommended rate plus 2 or more quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution when plants are actively growing and, unless otherwise directed, after full-leaf expansion. Use the higher rate for larger plants and/or dense areas of growth. On vines, use the higher rate for plants that have reached the woody stage of growth. Best results are obtained when application is made in late summer or fall after fruit formation.

In arid areas, best results are obtained when application is made in the spring or early summer when brush species are at high moisture content and are flowering. Ensure thorough coverage when using hand-held equipment. Symptoms may not appear prior to frost or senescence with fall treatments.

Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage, mowing or removal. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control plants regenerating from underground parts or seed. Some autumn colors on undesirable deciduous species are acceptable provided no major leaf drop has occurred. Reduced performance may result if fall treatments are made following a frost.

See the "Directions for Use" and "Mixing and Application Instructions" sections in this label for labeled use and specific application instructions.

When applied as directed, Glypro plus nonionic surfactant will control the following woody brush plants and trees: (Numbers in parentheses "(-)" following common name of a listed brush or tree species refer to "Specific Brush or Tree Control Recommendations" for that species which follow the species listing.)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alder (1)	<i>Alnus spp.</i>
Ash [†] (20)	<i>Fraxinus spp.</i>
Aspen, quaking (2)	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>
Bearclover, Bearmat (20)	<i>Chamaebatia foliolosa</i>
Birch (3)	<i>Betula spp.</i>
Blackberry (1)	<i>Rubus spp.</i>
Broom, French (4)	<i>Cytisus monspessulanus</i>
Broom, Scotch (4)	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Buckwheat, California [†] (5)	<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>
Cascara [†] (20)	<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>
Catsclaw [†] (6)	<i>Acacia greggi</i>
Ceanothus (20)	<i>Ceanothus spp.</i>
Chamise (17)	<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>
Cherry, bitter (7)	<i>Prunus emarginata</i>
Cherry, black (7)	<i>Prunus serotina</i>
Cherry, pin (7)	<i>Prunus pensylvanica</i>
Coyote brush (8)	<i>Baccharis consanguinea</i>
Creeper, Virginia [†] (20)	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>
Dewberry (1)	<i>Rubus trivialis</i>
Dogwood (9)	<i>Cornus spp.</i>
Elderberry (3)	<i>Sambucus spp.</i>
Elm [†] (20)	<i>Ulmus spp.</i>
Eucalyptus, bluegum (10)	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>
Hasardia [†] (5)	<i>Haplopappus squamosus</i>
Hawthorn (2)	<i>Crataegus spp.</i>
Hazel (3)	<i>Corylus spp.</i>
Hickory (9)	<i>Carya spp.</i>
Holly, Florida (11)	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>
(Brazilian peppertree)	
Honeysuckle (1)	<i>Lonicera spp.</i>
Hornbeam, American (20)	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>
Kudzu (12)	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>

8/96

Locust, black † (20)	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Manzanita (20)	<i>Arctostaphylos</i> spp.
Maple, red † (13)	<i>Acer rubrum</i>
Maple, sugar (14)	<i>Acer saccharum</i>
Maple, vine † (20)	<i>Acer circinatum</i>
Monkey flower † (5)	<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>
Oak, black † (20)	<i>Quercus velutina</i>
Oak, northern pin (14)	<i>Quercus palustris</i>
Oak, post (1)	<i>Quercus stellata</i>
Oak, red (14)	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Oak, southern red (7)	<i>Quercus falcata</i>
Oak, white † (20)	<i>Quercus alba</i>
Persimmon † (20)	<i>Diospyros</i> spp.
Poison-ivy (15)	<i>Rhus radicans</i>
Poison-oak (15)	<i>Rhus toxicodendron</i>
Poplar, yellow † (20)	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Prunus (7)	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Raspberry (1)	<i>Rubus</i> spp.
Redbud, eastern (20)	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>
Rose, multiflora (16)	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>
Russian-olive (20)	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Sage: black (17), white	<i>Salvia</i> spp.
Sagebrush, California (17)	<i>Artemisia californica</i>
Salmonberry (3)	<i>Rubus spectabilis</i>
Salt cedar † (9)	<i>Tamarix</i> spp.
Saltbush, sea myrtle (18)	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>
Sassafras (20)	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>
Sourwood † (20)	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>
Sumac, poison † (20)	<i>Rhus vernix</i>
Sumac, smooth † (20)	<i>Rhus glabra</i>
Sumac, winged † (20)	<i>Rhus copallina</i>
Sweetgum (7)	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Swordfern † (20)	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>
Tallowtree, Chinese (17)	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>
Thimbleberry (3)	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>
Tobacco, tree † (5)	<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>
Trumpet creeper (2)	<i>Campsis radicans</i>
Waxmyrtle, southern † (11)	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Willow (19)	<i>Salix</i> spp.

† Partial control (See below for control or partial control instructions.)

Specific Brush or Tree Control Recommendations:

- 1. Alder / Blackberry / Dewberry / Honeysuckle / Oak, Post / Raspberry:** For control, apply 4 1/2 to 6 pints per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 to 1 1/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment.
- 2. Aspen, Quaking / Hawthorn / Trumpet creeper:** For control, apply 3 to 4 1/4 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 to 1 1/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment.
- 3. Birch / Elderberry / Hazel / Salmonberry / Thimbleberry:** For control, apply 3 pints per acre of this product as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment.
- 4. Broom, French / Broom, Scotch:** For control, apply a 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment.
- 5. Buckwheat, California / Hasardia / Monkey flower / Tobacco, tree:** For partial control of these species, apply a 3/4 to 1 1/2 percent solution of this product as a foliar spray with hand-held equipment. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.
- 6. Catsclaw:** For partial control, apply a 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed.

85/96

7. **Cherry, bitter / Cherry, black / Cherry, pin / Oak, southern red / Sweetgum / Prunus:** For control, apply 3 to 7 1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 to 1 1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment.
8. **Coyote brush:** For control, apply a 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed.
9. **Dogwood / Hickory / Salt cedar:** For partial control, apply a 1 to 2 percent solution of this product with hand-held equipment or 6 to 7 1/2 pints per acre as a broadcast spray.
10. **Eucalyptus, bluegum:** For control of eucalyptus resprouts, apply a 1 1/2 percent solution of this product with hand-held equipment when resprouts are 6 to 12-feet tall. Ensure complete coverage. Apply when plants are actively growing. Avoid application to drought-stressed plants.
11. **Holly, Florida / Waxmyrtle, southern:** For partial control, apply this product as a 1 1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment.
12. **Kudzu:** For control, apply 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Repeat applications will be required to maintain control.
13. **Maple, red:** For control, apply as a 3/4 to 1 1/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment when leaves are fully developed. For partial control, apply 2 to 7 1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray.
14. **Maple, sugar / Oak, northern pin / Oak, red:** For control, apply as a 3/4 to 1 1/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed.
15. **Poison-ivy / Poison-oak:** For control, apply 6 to 7 1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Repeat applications may be required to maintain control. Fall treatments must be applied before leaves lose green color.
16. **Rose, multiflora:** For control, apply 3 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Treatments should be made prior to leaf deterioration by leaf-feeding insects.
17. **Sage, black / Sagebrush, California / Chamise / Tallowtree, Chinese:** For control of these species, apply a 3/4 percent solution of this product as a foliar spray with hand-held equipment. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.
18. **Saltbush, sea myrtle:** For control, apply this product as a 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment.
19. **Willow:** For control, apply 4 1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment.
20. **Other woody brush and trees listed above:** For partial control, apply 3 to 7 1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 to 1 1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment.

Aquatic and other Noncrop Sites

Apply Glypro as directed and under conditions described to control or partially control weeds and woody plants listed in the "Weeds Controlled" section in industrial, recreational and public areas or other similar aquatic or terrestrial sites on this label.

Noncrop Sites

Glypro may be used to control the listed weeds in the following terrestrial noncrop sites and/or in aquatic sites within these areas:

Airports
 Golf Courses
 Habitat Restoration & Management Areas
 Highways & Roadsides
 Industrial Plant Sites
 Lumberyards
 Parking Areas
 Parks

8/9/96

Petroleum Tank Farms
Pipeline, Power, Telephone & Utility Rights-of-Way
Pumping Installations
Railroads
Schools
Storage Areas
Similar Sites

Aquatic Sites

Glypro may be applied to emerged weeds in seeps, irrigation and drainage ditches, wildlife habitat restoration and management areas and similar sites.

If aquatic sites are present in the noncrop area and are part of the intended treatment, read and observe the following directions:

- **Glypro does not control plants which are completely submerged or have a majority of their foliage under water.**
- There is no restriction on the use of treated water for irrigation, recreation or domestic purposes.
- Consult local state fish and game agency and water control authorities before applying this product to public water. Permits may be required to treat such water.
- **NOTE:** Do not apply this product directly to water within ½ mile up-stream of an active potable water intake in flowing water (i.e., river, stream, etc.) or within ½ mile of an active potable water intake in a standing body of water such as lake, pond or reservoir. To make aquatic applications around and within 1/2 mile of active potable water intakes, the water intake must be turned off for a minimum period of 48 hours after the application. The water intake may be turned on prior to 48 hours if the glyphosate level in the intake water is below 0.7 parts per million as determined by laboratory analysis. These aquatic applications may be made **only** in those cases where there are alternative water sources or holding ponds which would permit the turning off of an active potable water intake for a minimum period of 48 hours after the applications. This restriction does not apply to intermittent inadvertent overspray of water in terrestrial use sites.
- For treatments after drawdown of water or in dry ditches, allow 7 or more days after treatment before reintroduction of water to achieve maximum weed control. Apply this product within 1 day after drawdown to ensure application to actively growing weeds.
- Floating mats of vegetation may require retreatment. Avoid wash-off of sprayed foliage by spray boat or recreational boat backwash or by rainfall within 6 hours of application. Do not re-treat within 24 hours following the initial treatment.
- Applications made to moving bodies of water must be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of this herbicide in water. When making any bankside applications, do not overlap more than 1 foot into open water. Do not spray in bodies of water where weeds do not exist. The maximum application rate of 7 1/2 pints per acre must not be exceeded in any single broadcast application that is being made over water.
- When emerged infestations require treatment of the total surface area of impounded water, treating the area in strips may avoid oxygen depletion due to decaying vegetation. Oxygen depletion may result in fish kill.

Forestry Site Preparation and Utility Rights-of-Way

In forest and utility sites, Glypro is recommended for the control or partial control of woody brush, trees, and annual and perennial herbaceous weeds. Glypro is also recommended for use in preparing or

8/19/06

establishing wildlife openings within these sites and for maintaining logging roads, and for side trimming along utility rights-of-way.

In forestry sites, Glypro is recommended for use in site preparation prior to planting any tree species, including Christmas trees and silvicultural nursery sites.

In utility sites, Glypro is recommended for use along electrical power, pipeline, and telephone rights-of-way, and in other utility sites associated with these rights-of-way, such as substations.

Application Rates[†]:

Method of Application	Application Rate	Spray Volume (gal/acre)
Broadcast		
Aerial	1.5 to 7.5 qt/acre	5 to 30
Ground	1.5 to 7.5 qt/acre	10 to 60
Spray-to-Wet		
Handgun, Backpack Mistblower	0.75 to 2% by volume	spray-to-wet
Low Volume Directed Spray^{††}		
Handgun, Backpack Mistblower	5% to 10% by volume	partial coverage

[†] Where repeat applications are necessary, do not exceed 8.0 quarts per acre per year.

^{††} For low volume directed spray applications, coverage should be uniform with at least 50 percent of the foliage contacted. For best results, coverage of the top one-half of the plant is important.

In forestry site preparation and utility rights-of-way applications, Glypro requires use with a nonionic surfactant. Use a nonionic surfactant containing greater than 80 percent active ingredient and labeled for use with herbicides. Use of this product without surfactant will result in reduced herbicidal performance. Refer to the "Mixing and Application Instructions" section of this label for more information.

Mix 2 or more quarts of nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.5% or more by volume). Use of surfactant concentrations greater than 1.5% by volume with handgun applications or 2.5% by volume with broadcast applications is not recommended.

Use higher rates of Glypro within the recommended rate ranges for control or partial control of woody brush, trees and hard-to-control perennial herbaceous weeds. For best results, apply to actively growing woody brush and trees after full leaf expansion and before fall color and leaf drop. Use increased rates within the recommended rate range to control of perennial herbaceous weeds from emergence up to the appearance of seedheads, flowers or berries appear. Use lower rates within the recommended rate range to control annual herbaceous weeds and actively growing perennial herbaceous weeds after seedheads, flowers or berries appear. Apply to foliage of actively growing annual herbaceous weeds anytime after emergence.

Tank Mixtures

Glypro may be used in tank mix combination with other herbicide products to broaden the spectrum of vegetation controlled. When tank mixing, read and observe applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on the respective product labels. Use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product on the mixture. Any recommended rate of Glypro may be used in a tank mix.

Note: For forestry site preparation, make sure the tank mix product is approved for use prior to planting the desired species. Observe planting interval restrictions. For side trimming treatments in utility rights-of-way, tank mixtures with Arsenal 2WSL herbicide are not recommended. For side trimming treatments, it is recommended that this product be used alone as recommended, or as a tank mix with Garlon.

88/96

Product	Broadcast Rate	Use Sites
Arsenal Applicators Concentrate	2 to 16 fl oz/acre	Forestry site preparation
Oust	1 to 4 oz/acre	Forestry site preparation, utility sites
Garlon 3A [†]	1 to 4 qt/acre	Forestry site preparation, utility sites
Garlon 4	1 to 4 qt/acre	Forestry site preparation, utility sites
Arsenal 2WSL	2 to 32 fl oz/acre	Utility sites
Spray-to-Wet Rates		
Arsenal Applicators Concentrate	1/32% to 1/2% by volume	Forestry site preparation
Arsenal 2WSL	1/32% to 1/2% by volume	Utility sites
Low Volume Directed Spray Rates		
Arsenal Applicators Concentrate	1/8% to 1/2% by volume	Forestry site preparation
Arsenal 2WSL	1/8% to 1/2% by volume	Utility sites

[†] Ensure that Garlon 3A is thoroughly mixed with water before adding Glypro. Agitation is required while mixing Glypro with Garlon 3A to avoid compatibility problems.

For control of herbaceous weeds, use the lower recommended tank mixture rates. For control of dense stands or difficult-to-control woody brush and trees, use the higher recommended rates.

Forestry Conifer and Hardwood Release

Directed Sprays and Selective Equipment

Glypro may be applied as a directed spray or by using selective equipment in forestry conifer and hardwood sites, including Christmas tree plantations and silvicultural nurseries. Mix 2 to 6 quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution (0.5 to 1.5 percent by volume) for all spray applications. Use a surfactant with greater than 80 percent active ingredient.

Tank Mixing: In hardwood plantations, tank mixtures with Oust may be used. In pine plantations, tank mixtures with Garlon 4 or Arsenal AC may be used. Comply with all site restrictions, forestry species limitations, and precautions on the tank mix product labels.

Avoid contact of spray drift, mist or drips with foliage, green bark or non-woody surface roots of desirable plant species. See "Application Equipment and Techniques" section of this label for specific recommendations and precautions.

Spray-to-Wet Applications: Use a 2 percent spray solution to control undesirable woody brush and trees. To control herbaceous weeds, use a 1 to 2 percent spray solution.

Low Volume Directed Spray Applications: Use a 5 to 10 percent spray solution. Coverage should be uniform with at least 50 percent of the foliage contacted. Coverage of the top one-half of the unwanted vegetation is important.

Broadcast Applications: For equipment calibrated for broadcast applications, use 1 1/2 to 7 1/2 quarts of Glypro per acre. Apply in 10 to 60 gallons of clean water per acre. Shielded application equipment may be used to avoid contact of the spray solution with desirable plants. Shields should be adjusted to prevent spray contact with the foliage of green bark of desirable vegetation.

Wiper Application Equipment: See the "Selective Equipment" section of this label for equipment and application rate recommendations.

89/96

Broadcast Application

Note: Except where specifically recommended below, make broadcast applications of Glypro only where conifers have been established for more than one year.

Broadcast application must be made after formation of final conifer resting buds in the fall or prior to initial bud swelling in the spring.

Injury may occur to conifers treated for release, especially where spray patterns overlap or the higher rates are applied. Damage can be accentuated if applications are made when conifers are actively growing, or are under stress from drought, flood water, improper planting, insects, animal damage or diseases.

Glypro may require use with a surfactant. Use a nonionic surfactant recommended for over-the-top foliar spray at the recommended labeled rate. Follow the instructions under "Mixing" portion of the "Mixing and Applications" section of this label.

For release of the following conifer species outside the Southeastern United States:

Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*)

Fir (*Abies* species)

Hemlock ^{††} (*Tsuga* species)

Pines [†] (*Pinus* species)

Redwood, California ^{††} (*Sequoia* species)

[†] Includes all species except loblolly pine, longleaf pine, shortleaf pine or slash pine.

^{††} Use of a surfactant is not recommended for release of hemlock species or California redwood. In mixed conifer stands, injury to these species may result if a surfactant is used.

Application Rate for Conifer Release: Apply 3/4 to 1 1/2 quarts per acre as a broadcast spray. In Maine and New Hampshire, up to 2 1/4 quarts per acre of Glypro may be used for the control and suppression of difficult-to-control hardwood species.

To release Douglas fir, and pine and spruce species at the end of the first growing season (except in California), apply 3/4 to 1 1/8 quarts per acre of Glypro. Make sure that all conifers are well hardened off.

Note: For release of Douglas fir with Glypro or recommended tank mixtures, a nonionic surfactant recommended for over-the-top foliar spray may be used. To avoid possible conifer injury, nonionic surfactants may be used at 2 fluid ounces per acre at elevations above 1500 feet, or 1 fluid ounce per acre in the coastal range or at elevations below 1500 feet. Use of surfactant rates exceeding those listed above may result in unacceptable conifer injury and are not recommended. Make sure that the nonionic surfactant has been adequately tested for safety to Douglas fir before use.

Tank Mixtures with Oust: To release jack pine, white pine and white spruce, apply 3/4 to 1 1/2 quarts of Glypro with 1 to 3 ounces (1 to 1 1/2 ounces for white pine) of Oust per acre. Make applications to actively growing weeds as a broadcast spray over the top of established conifers. Applications at these rates should be made after formation of conifer resting buds in the late summer or fall.

Tank Mixtures with Arsenal Applicators Concentrate: Glypro may be tank mixed with Arsenal Applicators Concentrate for release of Douglas fir. Tank mix 3/4 to 1 1/8 quarts of Glypro with 2 to 6 fluid ounces of Arsenal Applicators Concentrate per acre. For release of balsam fir and red spruce, apply a mixture of 1 1/2 quarts of Glypro with 1 to 2 1/2 fluid ounces of Arsenal Applicators Concentrate per acre.

In Maine and New Hampshire for the release of red pine, balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce, Norway spruce, and black spruce with dense tough-to-control brush and where maples make up a large

90/96

component of the undesirable trees, up to 2 1/4 quarts per acre of Glypro may be tank mixed with 1 to 2 1/2 fluid ounces per acre of Arsenal Applicators Concentrate herbicide and applied as a broadcast spray.

Tank mixtures with Arsenal Applicators Concentrate and Oust or Oust XP Herbicides: In Maine and New Hampshire for release of red pine, balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce, Norway spruce and black spruce with heavy grass and herbaceous weed densities, tough-to-control brush and where maples make up a large component of the undesirable trees up to 2 1/4 quarts per acre of Glypro may be tank mixed with 1 to 2.5 fluid ounces per acre of Arsenal Applicators Concentrate and 1 to 3 oz of Oust or Oust XP herbicides and applied as a broadcast spray.

For release of the following conifer species in the Southeastern United States:

Loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*)
Eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*)
Shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*)
Slash pine (*Pinus elliotii*)
Virginia pine (*Pinus virginiana*)
Longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*)

Apply 1 1/8 to 1 7/8 quarts of Glypro per acre as a broadcast spray during late summer or early fall after the conifers have hardened off. For applications at the end of the first growing season, use 3/4 quart of Glypro alone or in a recommended tank mixture.

Tank Mixtures with Arsenal Applicators Concentrate: For conifer release, apply 3/4 to 1 1/2 quarts of Glypro with 2 to 16 fluid ounces of Arsenal Applicators Concentrate per acre as a broadcast spray. Use only on conifer species that are labeled for over-the-top spray for both products. Use the higher recommended rates for dense tough-to-control wood brush and trees.

Read and observe label claims, cautionary statements and all information on the labels of each product used in these tank mixtures. Use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the mixture.

Herbaceous Release

When applied as directed, Glypro plus listed residual herbicides provides postemergence control of the annual weeds and control or suppression of the perennial weeds listed in this label, and residual control of the weeds listed in the residual herbicide label. Make applications to actively growing weeds as a broadcast spray over the top of labeled conifers.

Tank Mixtures with Oust: To release loblolly pines, tank mix 12 to 18 fluid ounces of Glypro with 2 to 4 ounces of Oust per acre.

To release slash pines, tank mix 9 to 12 fluid ounces of Glypro with 2 to 4 ounces of Oust per acre.

In Maine and New Hampshire for release of red pine, balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce, Norway spruce, and black spruce with heavy grass and herbaceous weeds infesting the site, up to 2 1/4 quarts per acre of Glypro may be tank mixed with 1 to 3 oz of Oust herbicide or Oust XP herbicide to control grass, herbaceous weeds and woody brush, and applied as a broadcast spray.

Mix up to 32 fluid ounces per acre of Entry II or equivalent surfactant with the recommended rate of Glypro plus Oust. Applications can be made over newly planted pines after emergence of herbaceous weeds in the spring or early summer. Best results are obtained from applications made in May and June.

Weed control may be reduced if water volumes exceed 25 gallons per acre for these treatments.

4/96

Tank Mixture with Atrazine: To release Douglas fir, apply 3/4 quart of Glypro with 4 pounds a.i. of atrazine per acre. Apply only over Douglas fir that has been established for at least one full growing season. Apply in the early spring, usually mid-March through early April. Injury will occur if applications are made after bud swell in the spring. For this use, do not add surfactant to the tank mixture.

Always read and follow the manufacturer's label for all herbicides and surfactants used.

Wetland Sites

Glypro may be used in and around water (aquatic areas) and wetlands found in forestry and in power, telephone and pipeline rights-of-way sites, including where these sites are adjacent to or surrounding domestic water supply reservoirs, supply streams, lakes and ponds. Read and observe the following before making applications in and around water.

Consult local public water control authorities before applying Glypro in and around public water. Permits may be required to treat in such areas.

There is no restriction on the use of treated water for irrigation, recreation or domestic purposes.

Note: Do not apply this product directly to water within 1/2 mile up-stream of an active potable water intake in flowing water (i.e., river, stream, etc.) or within 1/2 mile of an active potable water intake in a standing body of water such as a lake, pond or reservoir. To make aquatic applications around and within 1/2 mile of active potable water intakes, the water intake must be turned off for a minimum period of 48 hours after application. These aquatic applications may be made ONLY in those cases where there are alternative water sources or holding ponds which would permit the turning off of an active potable water intake for a minimum period of 48 hours after the application. This restriction does not apply to intermittent inadvertent overspray of water in terrestrial use sites.

Do not spray open bodies of water where woody brush, trees and herbaceous weeds do not exist. The maximum application rate of 3 3/4 quarts per acre must not be exceeded in a single over-water broadcast application except as follows, where any recommended rate may be applied:

- Stream crossings in utility right-of-way.
- Where applications will result in less than 20 percent of the total water area being treated.

Wildlife Habitat Restoration and Management Areas

Glypro is recommended for the restoration and/or maintenance of native habitat and in wildlife management areas.

Habitat Restoration and Maintenance: When applied as directed, exotic and other undesirable vegetation may be controlled in habitat management areas. Applications may be made to allow recovery of native plant species, to open up water to attract waterfowl, and for similar broad-spectrum vegetation control requirements in habitat management areas. Spot treatments may be made to selectively remove unwanted plants for habitat enhancement. For spot treatments, care should be exercised to keep spray off of desirable plants.

Wildlife Food Plots: Glypro may be used as a site preparation treatment prior to planting wildlife food plots. Apply as directed to control vegetation in the plot area. Any wildlife food species may be planted after applying this product, or native species may be allowed to reinfest the area. If tillage is needed to prepare a seedbed, wait 7 days after applying this product before tilling to allow for maximum effectiveness.

9/96

Wiper Applications

For wick or wiper applications, mix 1 gallon of this product with 2 gallons of clean water to make a 33 percent solution. Addition of a nonionic surfactant at a rate of 10 percent by volume of total herbicide solution is recommended.

Wiper applications can be used to control or suppress annual and perennial weeds listed on this label. In heavy weed stands, a double application in opposite directions may improve results. See the "Weed Controlled" section in this label for recommended timing, growth stage and other instructions for achieving optimum results.

Cut Stump Application

Woody vegetation may be controlled by treating freshly cut stumps of trees and resprouts with this product. Apply this product using suitable equipment to ensure coverage of the entire cambium. Cut vegetation close to the soil surface. **Apply a 50 to 100 percent solution of this product to freshly cut surface immediately after cutting.** Delay in applying this product may result in reduced performance. For best results, trees should be cut during periods of active growth and full leaf expansion.

When used according to directions for cut stump application, this product will **control, partially control or suppress** most woody brush and tree species, some of which are listed below:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alder	<i>Alnus spp.</i>
Coyote brush [†]	<i>Baccharis consanguinea</i>
Dogwood [†]	<i>Cornus spp.</i>
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>
Hickory [†]	<i>Carya spp.</i>
Madrone	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>
Maple [†]	<i>Acer spp.</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus spp.</i>
Poplar [†]	<i>Populus spp.</i>
Reed, giant	<i>Arundo donax</i>
Salt cedar	<i>Tamarix spp.</i>
Sweet gum [†]	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Sycamore [†]	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Tan oak	<i>Lithocarpus densiflorus</i>
Willow	<i>Salix spp.</i>

[†] Glypro is not approved for this use on these species in the state of California.

Injection and Frill Applications

Woody vegetation may be controlled by injection or frill application of this product. Apply this product using suitable equipment which must penetrate into living tissue. Apply the equivalent of 1 ml of this product per 2 to 3 inches of trunk diameter. This is best achieved by applying 25 to 100 percent concentration of this product either to a continuous frill around the tree or as cuts evenly spaced around the tree below all branches. As tree diameter increases in size, better results are achieved by applying dilute material to a continuous frill or more closely spaced cuttings. Avoid application techniques that allow runoff to occur from frill or cut areas in species that exude sap freely after frills or cutting. In species such as these, make

93/196

frill or cut at an oblique angle so as to produce a cupping effect and use undiluted material. For best results, applications should be made during periods of active growth and full leaf expansion.

This treatment will control the following woody species:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Oak	<i>Quercus spp.</i>
Poplar	<i>Populus spp.</i>
Sweet gum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>

This treatment will suppress the following woody species:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Black gum [†]	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus spp.</i>
Hickory	<i>Carya spp.</i>
Maple, red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>

[†] Glypro is not approved for this use on this species in the state of California.

Release of Bermudagrass or Bahiagrass on Noncrop Sites

Release Of Dormant Bermudagrass And Bahiagrass

When applied as directed, this product will provide control or suppression of many winter annual weeds and tall fescue for effective release of dormant bermudagrass or bahiagrass. Make applications to dormant bermudagrass or bahiagrass.

For best results on winter annuals, treat when weeds are in an early growth stage (below 6 inches in height) after most have germinated. For best results on tall fescue, treat when fescue is in or beyond the 4 to 6-leaf stage.

Weeds Controlled

Rate recommendations for control or suppression of winter annuals and tall fescue are listed below.

Apply the recommended rates of this product in 10 to 25 gallons of water per acre plus 2 quarts nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of total spray volume.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed [†]

Note: C = Controlled; S = Suppressed

Weed Species	Rate of Glypro (Fluid Ounces Per Acre)					
	6	9	12	18	24	48
Barley, little <i>Hordeum pusillum</i>	S	C	C	C	C	C
Bedstraw, catchweed <i>Galium aparine</i>	S	C	C	C	C	C
Bluegrass, annual <i>Poa annua</i>	S	C	C	C	C	C
Chervil <i>Chaerophyllum tainturieri</i>	S	C	C	C	C	C
Chickweed, common	S	C	C	C	C	

94/96

<i>Stellaria media</i>						
Clover, crimson <i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	•	S	S	C	C	C
Clover, large hop <i>Trifolium campestre</i>	•	S	S	C	C	C
Speedwell, corn <i>Veronica arvensis</i>	S	C	C	C	C	C
Fescue, tall <i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	•	•	•	•	S	S
Geranium, Carolina <i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	•	•	S	S	C	C
Henbit <i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	•	S	C	C	C	C
Ryegrass, Italian <i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	•	•	S	C	C	C
Vetch, common <i>Vicia sativa</i>	•	•	S	C	C	C

† These rates apply only to sites where an established competitive turf is present.

Release Of Actively Growing Bermudagrass

NOTE: Use only on sites where bahiagrass or bermudagrass are desired for ground cover and some temporary injury or yellowing of the grasses can be tolerated.

When applied as directed, this product will aid in the release of bermudagrass by providing control of annual species listed in the "Weeds Controlled" section in this label, and suppression or partial control of certain perennial weeds.

For control or suppression of those annual species listed in this label, use 3/4 to 2 1/4 pints of this product as a broadcast spray in 10 to 25 gallons of spray solution per acre, plus 2 quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of total spray volume. Use the lower rate when treating annual weeds below 6 inches in height (or length of runner in annual vines). Use the higher rate as size of plants increases or as they approach flower or seedhead formation.

Use the higher rate for partial control or longer-term suppression of the following perennial species. Use lower rates for shorter-term suppression of growth.

Bahiagrass	Johnsongrass †
Dallisgrass	Trumpet creeper ††
Fescue (tall)	Vaseygrass

† Johnsongrass is controlled at the higher rate.

†† Suppression at the higher rate only.

Use only on well-established bermudagrass. Bermudagrass injury may result from the treatment but regrowth will occur under moist conditions. Repeat applications in the same season are not recommended, since severe injury may result.

Bahiagrass Seedhead and Vegetative Suppression

95/96

When applied as directed in the "Noncrop Sites" section in this label, this product will provide significant inhibition of seedhead emergence and will suppress vegetative growth for a period of approximately 45 days with single applications and approximately 120 days with sequential applications.

Apply this product 1 to 2 weeks after full green-up of bahiagrass or after the bahiagrass has been mowed to a uniform height of 3 to 4 inches. Applications must be made prior to seedhead emergence. Apply 5 fluid ounces per acre of this product, plus 2 quarts of an approved nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of total spray volume in 10 to 25 gallons of water per acre.

Sequential applications of this product plus nonionic surfactant may be made at approximately 45-day intervals to extend the period of seedhead and vegetative growth suppression. For continued vegetative growth suppression, sequential applications must be made prior to seedhead emergence.

Apply no more than 2 sequential applications per year. As a first sequential application, apply 3 fluid ounces of this product per acre plus nonionic surfactant. A second sequential application of 2 to 3 fluid ounces per acre plus nonionic surfactant may be made approximately 45 days after the last application.

Annual Grass Growth Suppression

For growth suppression of some annual grasses, such as annual ryegrass, wild barley and wild oats growing in coarse turf on roadsides or other industrial areas, apply 3 to 4 ounces of this product in 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre. Mix 2 quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution. Applications should be made when annual grasses are actively growing and before the seedheads are in the boot stage of development. Treatments made after seedhead emergence may cause injury to the desired grasses.

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96/96

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