



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

July 13, 2017

Mr. Michael Kellogg
Agent for Tide International, USA, Inc.
c/o Pyxis Regulatory Consulting, Inc.
4110 136th St. Ct. NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98332

Subject: Label Amendment – Revised Label to facilitate registration in the state of California
Product Name: **Tide Glufosinate 280 SL Herbicide**
EPA Registration Number: 84229-45
Application Date: March 30, 2017
Decision Number: 528081

Dear Mr. Kellogg:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

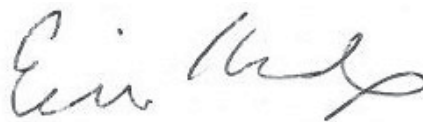
A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

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

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance

with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact Eleanor Thornton by phone at 703-305-6799, or via email at Thornton.eleanor@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Erik Kraft". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Erik" being more prominent than the last name "Kraft".

Erik Kraft, Product Manager 24
Fungicide and Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

[Note to reviewer: [Text] in brackets denotes optional text].

[Note to reviewer: {Text} in braces denotes where in the final label text will appear.]

{BOOKLET FRONT PANEL LANGUAGE}

GROUP	10	HERBICIDE
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TIDE GLUFOSINATE 280 SL HERBICIDE

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

TIDE GLUFOSINATE 280 SL is registered for use:

- as a burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to emergence of canola, corn, sweet corn*, cotton, soybean, sugar beet, LL canola, LL corn, LL soybean, and LL sugar beet*.
- post emergence weed control herbicide to be applied on all LibertyLink (LL) crops including LL canola, LL soybeans, LL corn, LL sweet corn*, and LL cotton
- post emergence weed control herbicide to be applied on cotton with a hooded sprayer only
- post emergence weed control herbicide to be applied on listed trees, vine and berry crops
- post emergence weed control herbicide to be applied on olives
- post emergence weed control herbicide to be applied on rice*
- as a vine desiccant in potatoes

*Not for use in California

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Glufosinate ammonium* 24.5%**

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 75.5%

TOTAL: 100.0%

*CAS Number 77182-82-2

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

EPA Reg. No. 84229-45

EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING - AVISO

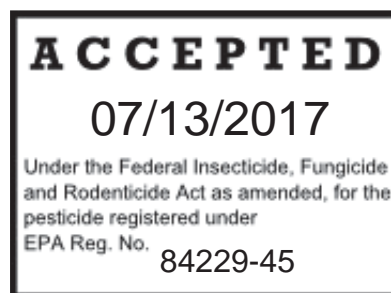
Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See inside label booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

Manufactured for:

Tide International, USA, Inc.
21 Hubble
Irvine, CA 92618

Net Contents:



{LANGUAGE INSIDE BOOKLET}

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.
IF ON SKIN:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty water for 15 -20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or when going for treatment. You may also contact CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: If this product is ingested, endotracheal intubation and gastric lavage should be performed as soon as possible followed by charcoal and sodium sulfate administration.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS WARNING

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long sleeved shirt and long pants; chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton® ≥ 14 mils; shoes and socks; protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses). Wear a chemical resistant apron when mixing/loading and cleaning equipment.

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

Mixers/loaders supporting aerial applications must wear a minimum of a NIOSH approved filtering face piece respirator with any N filter (TC-84A). You can also use other NIOSH approved particulate respirators that offer more protection. For more information, see www.epa.gov/pesticide-respirators.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS: Do not mix or allow contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENT

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

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

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Do not use this product until you have read the entire label. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses; and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours, with the exception of sweet corn irrigation activities, which has a 4-day REI.

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

- Coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton® ≥ 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses)

IMPORTANT CROP SAFETY INFORMATION

READ BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

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

*Not for use in California.

Post emergence row crop applications of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be made only to crops tolerant to the active ingredient in this product. Tide International, USA, Inc. does not warrant the use of this product on crops other than those designated as LibertyLink® to safely withstand the application of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL.

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

Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be applied to conventional or other transgenic cotton not tolerant to the active ingredient in Tide Glufosinate 280 SL using a hooded sprayer.

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

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

Tide Glufosinate 280 SL is registered for use:

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

*Not for use in California

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

Tide Glufosinate 280 SL:

- Apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL to actively growing small weeds as recommended in the Weed Control Row Crops section.
- Tide Glufosinate 280 SL is a contact herbicide and requires uniform thorough spray coverage.
- Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL.
- Necrosis of leaves and young shoots occur within 2 to 4 days after application under good growing conditions.
- Tide Glufosinate 280 SL is rainfast four (4) hours after application to most weed species, therefore, rainfall within four (4) hours may necessitate retreatment or may result in reduced weed control.

- To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters and velvetleaf control, applications should be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.
- Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present, or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.
- To maximize weed control, do not cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.
- Consult your local Cooperative Extension Service or Tide International, USA, Inc. representative for guidelines on the optimum application timing for Tide Glufosinate 280 SL in your region.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS*

Rotational crop planting intervals following application of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL are listed below. Failure to comply with these restrictions may result in illegal residues in rotated crops.

Rotational Crop	Plant Back Interval (Minimum Rotational Crop Planting Interval from Last Application)
Canola, Corn, Sweet Corn, Soybean, Cotton, Rice, and Sugar beets	May be planted at any time
Root and Tuber Vegetables, Leafy Vegetables, Brassica, Leafy Vegetables, and Small Grains (barley, buckwheat, oats, rye, teosinte, triticale, and wheat)	70 days
All Other Crops	180 Days
*See <i>Application Directions for Potato Vine Desiccation</i> for Rotational Crop Restrictions specifically after Tide Glufosinate 280 SL applications to potatoes.	

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Tide Glufosinate 280 SL is a Group 10 Herbicide, i.e., a glutamine synthetase inhibitor. A given weed population may contain or develop resistance to a herbicide after repeated use. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed to mitigate or delay resistance. The following Integrated Weed Management Techniques are effective in reducing problems with herbicide resistant weed biotypes. It is best to use multiple practices to manage or delay resistance, as no single strategy is likely to be totally effective.

- Rotate Crops. Crop rotation diversifies weed management.
- Rotate herbicide-tolerant traits. Alternate herbicide-tolerant (HT) traits and/or use HT trait stacks for more efficient rotation.
- Use multiple herbicide sites of action. Use tankmix partners and multiple SOAs during both the growing season and from year to year to reduce the selection pressure of a single SOA.
- Know your weeds, know your fields. Closely monitor problematic areas with difficult-to-control weeds or dense weed populations.
- Start with clean fields. Effective tillage or the use of a burndown herbicide program can control emerged weeds prior to planting.
- Stay clean – use residual herbicides. Regardless of tillage system, pre-emergence or early post-emergence soil-applied residual herbicides should be used when possible.
- Apply herbicides correctly. Ensure proper application, including timing, full use-rates and appropriate spray volumes.
- Control weed escapes. Consider spot herbicide applications, row wicking, cultivation or hand removal of weeds or other techniques to stop weed seed production and improve weed management.
- Zero tolerance – reduce the seed bank. Do not allow surviving weeds to set seed, which will help decrease weed populations from year to year and prevent major weed shifts.
- Clean equipment. Prevent the spread of herbicide-resistant weeds and their seeds.

Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisory and/or Tide International, USA, Inc. representative for additional resistance management or IPM recommendation. Also, for more information of Weed Resistance Management, visit the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) on the web at <http://www.hracglobal.com>.

WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS

Rates in ounces of formulated product per acre for the control of weeds at selected heights are shown in the weed control tables. In weed populations with mixed species, apply at a rate needed for the species that requires the highest rate.

BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL

Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (Inches)		Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (Inches)	
	22 fl. oz/A	29 fl. oz/A		22 fl. oz/A	29 fl. oz/A
Amaranth, Palmer ²	NR	4	Morningglory, smallflower ²	4	6
Anoda, spurred	3	5	Morningglory, tall ²	6	8
Beggarweed, Florida	4	5	Mustard, wild	4	6
Black, medic	5	7	Nightshade, black	4	6
Blueweed, Texas	5	7	Nightshade, eastern black	6	8
Buckwheat, wild	6	7	Nightshade, hairy	6	8
Buffalobur	6	7	Pennycress (stinkweed)	4	6
Burcucumber	6	10	Pigweed, redroot ²	3	4
Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)	2	4	Pigweed, prostrate ²	3	4
Carpetweed	4	6	Pigweed, spiny ²	3	4
Chickweed, common	6	8	Pigweed, smooth ²	3	4
Cocklebur, common	6	14	Pigweed, tumble ²	3	4
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	4	6	Puncturevine	4	6
Cotton, volunteer ¹	6	8	Purslane, common	2	4
Croton, tropic	3	5	Pusley, Florida	S	3
Croton, woolly	2	4	Ragweed, common	6	10
Eclipta	4	6	Ragweed, giant	6	12
Devil's claw	2	4	Senna, coffee	4	6
Fleabane, annual	6	8	Sesbania, hemp	6	8
Galinsoga, hairy	6	8	Shepherd's Purse	6	8
Galinsoga, small flower	6	7	Sicklepod (java bean)	4	6
Groundcherry, cutleaf	4	5	Sida, prickly	4	5
Geranium, cutleaf	4	6	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	6	14
Hempnettle	4	6	Smellmelon	4	6
Horsenettle, Carolina ³	2	4	Sowthistle, annual	6	8
Jimsonweed	6	10	Soybeans, volunteer ¹	6	8
Knotweed	3	5	Spurge, prostrate	2	4
Kochia ²	4	6	Spurge, spotted	2	4
Ladysthumb	6	14	Starbur, bristly	4	6
Lambsquarters, common ²	4	6	Sunflower, common	6	14
Mallow, common	4	6	Sunflower, prairie	3	5
Mallow, Venice	6	8	Sunflower, volunteer	6	10
Marestail	S	6-12	Thistle, Russian ²	S	6-12
Marshelder, annual	4	6	Velvetleaf ²	3	4
Morningglory, entireleaf ²	6	8	Waterhemp, common ²	NR	5
Morningglory, ivyleaf ²	6	8	Waterhemp, tall ²	NR	5
Morningglory, pitted ²	6	8			

Morningglory, sharppod ²	2	4			
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S Indicates suppression

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

² For applications to corn, tank mixing with atrazine may enhance weed control of this species.

³ May require sequential applications for control.

NR Not recommended.

GRASS WEED CONTROL

Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)		Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)	
	22 fl. oz/A	29 fl. oz/A		22 fl oz/A	29 fl oz/A
Barley, volunteer ³	3	4	Millet, wild proso	6	7
Barnyardgrass	3	5	Millet, proso volunteer	6	7
Bluegrass, annual	3	5	Oat, wild ²	3	4
Corn, volunteer ¹	10	12	Panicum, fall	3	5
Crabgrass, large ²	3	5	Panicum, Texas	4	6
Crabgrass, smooth ²	3	5	Rice, red	4	6
Cupgrass, woolly	6	12	Rice, volunteer ¹	4	6
Foxtail, bristly	6	8	Sandbur, field ²	S	2
Foxtail, giant	6	12	Shattercane	6	8
Foxtail, green	6	12	Signalgrass, broadleaf	3	5
Foxtail, robust purple	6	8	Sprangletop	4	6
Foxtail, yellow ²	3	4	Sorghum, volunteer	6	8
Goosegrass ³	2	3	Stinkgrass	4	6
Johnsongrass, seedling	3	5	Wheat, volunteer ²	4	5
Junglerice	3	5	Witchgrass	4	6

S Indicated suppression

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

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

³A sequential application may be necessary for control.

Biennial and Perennial Weeds**

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

Alfalfa	Clover, Alsike	Nutsedge, purple*
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Clover, red	Nutsedge, yellow*
Bermudagrass	Dandelion	Orchardgrass
Bindweed, field	Dock, smooth	Poinsettia, wild
Bindweed, hedge	Dogbane, hemp	Pokeweed
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Goldenrod, gray*	Quackgrass*
Blueweed, Texas	Johnsongrass, rhizome	Sowthistle, perennial
Bromegrass, smooth	Milkweed, common*	Thistle, bull
Burdock	Milkweed, honeyvine*	Thistle, Canada
Bursage, woollyleaf	Muhly, wirestem	Timothy*
Chickweed, Mouse ear	Nightshade, silverleaf	Wormwood, biennial

*Suppression Only

APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES

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

GROUND APPLICATION

- Apply early when weeds are small with directed rates as identified in the Rate Tables for each crop.
- Use nozzles and pressure that generate a MEDIUM to COARSE size spray droplet. NOTE: Weed control with very coarse, extremely coarse or ultra-coarse nozzles will not provide adequate coverage and will cause unsatisfactory weed control.
- Apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. Increase to 20 gallons of water per acre if dense weed canopy exists.
- Apply at ground speed of less than 15 mph to attain adequate coverage.
- Apply when wind speeds are between 2 mps and 10 mph. Do not apply when winds are gusty, or when conditions will favor movement of spray particles off the desired spray target. See the *Spray Drift Management* section of this label for additional information on proper application of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL.
- Do not use flood jet nozzles, controlled droplet application equipment, or air-assisted spray equipment.

AERIAL APPLICATION

- Apply early when weeds are small with directed rates as identified in the Rate Tables.
- Use nozzles and pressure that generate MEDIUM to COARSE size spray droplet. NOTE: Weed control with very coarse, extremely coarse or ultra coarse nozzles will not provide adequate coverage and will cause unsatisfactory weed control.
- Apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.
- See the Spray Drift Management section of this label for additional information on proper application of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL.
- Do not use flood jet nozzles, controlled droplet application equipment, or air-assisted spray equipment.

COMPATIBILITY TESTING

If Tide Glufosinate 280 SL is to be mixed with pesticide products not listed on this label, test the compatibility of the intended tank mixture prior to mixing the products in the spray tank. The following procedure assumes a spray volume of 25 gallons per acre. For other spray volumes, adjust the amount of the water used accordingly. Check compatibility as follows:

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

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Tank Mix Instructions

Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank

mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

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

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS FOR TIDE GLUFOSINATE 280 SL

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

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

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

CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

PRIOR TO TIDE GLUFOSINATE 280 SL USE

Before using Tide Glufosinate 280 SL, thoroughly clean bulk storage tank, refillable tank, nurse tanks, spray tank, lines, and filter, particularly if an herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used. Equipment should be thoroughly rinsed using a commercial tank cleaner and as instructed on the prior herbicide label.

AFTER TIDE GLUFOSINATE 280 SL USE

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

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Spray drift may result in injury to non-target crops or vegetation. To avoid spray drift, do not apply when wind speed is greater than 10 MPH or during periods of temperature inversions. Do not apply when weather conditions, wind speed, or wind direction may cause spray drift to non-target areas. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

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

Sensitive Areas

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

Do not apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons or to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use, or consumption can occur.

Aerial Drift Management: The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

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 must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the *Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information*.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

Information on 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 Inversions* below). AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

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** – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. 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 parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from 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 the largest droplets and the lowest drift.
- **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 Height** – 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 downward. 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. Applications should be avoided below 2

miles per hour due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in 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. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures.

Temperature Inversions

Do not make aerial or ground applications into areas of temperature inversions. 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 concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR BURNDOWN USE

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

*Not for use in California

Application Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3 inch weeds in height. For additional information on weed heights refer to the Weed Control for Row Crops section. • For best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL. • Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. • To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications should be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.
Application Use Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply 29 to 43 fl oz/A depending on crop and intention of post application use. Please see application charts below.
Adjuvant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tankmix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn. • AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or and water. • Anti-foam agent is recommended.
Surfactants/Oils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of surfactants may be included. Please refer to the surfactant label for more detailed information.
Spray Volume	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 GPA minimum • If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA.
Rainfast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 hours.

- In cotton, if environmental conditions prevent timely applications, a single application may be made of up to 43 fl. oz/A of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL. If more than 29 fl. oz/A are used in any single application, the yearly total may not exceed 72 fl. oz/A, including all application timings.

- In soybean, if environmental conditions prevent timely applications, a single application may be made of up to 36 fl. oz/A of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL. If 29-36 fl. oz/A are used in a single burndown application, one additional in-season application may be made at up to 29 fl. oz/A over the top of LL soybeans only. The yearly total may not exceed 65 fl. oz/A, including all application timings.
- In canola, corn, rice, and sugar beets, if environmental conditions prevent timely applications, a single application may be made of up to 36 fl. oz/A of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL. No additional applications of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be made post-emergence to the crop during the year.
- In rice, following a burndown application, there must be a minimum 7 day holding period after flooding of the field.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR CONVENTIONAL CROPS

Crop	Burndown	In-Season Applications	Per Year
Canola, Corn, Sweet Corn, Rice, Soybean, Sugar beet	29 – 36 fl. oz/A	None	36 fl oz/A
Cotton	29 fl. oz/A	2 applications at 29 fl. oz/A*	87 fl oz/A
Cotton	30 – 43 fl. oz/A	1 application at 29 fl. oz/A*	72 fl oz/A

*Post application in non LL cotton can only be applied with a hooded sprayer. See *Application Directions for Cotton* for more information.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR LL CROPS

Crop	Burndown	In-Season Applications (LibertyLink varieties only)	Per Year
LL Cotton Use Pattern 1	29 fl oz/A	2 applications at 29 fl oz/A*	87 fl oz/A
LL Cotton Use Pattern 2	30 – 43 fl oz/A	1 application at 29 fl oz/A*	72 fl oz/A
LL Soybean Use Pattern	29 – 36 fl oz/A	1 application at 29 fl oz/A	65 fl oz/A
LL Sugar beet	29 – 36 fl oz/A	1 application at 29 fl. oz/A	60 fl oz/A

*for non-LibertyLink cotton a hooded sprayer must be used.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LIBERTYLINK SUGAR BEETS*

***Not for use in California**

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

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3 inch weeds in height. For additional information on weed heights refer to the Weed Control for Row Crops section. • For best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL. • Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. • To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications should be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.
Application Use Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply 29 fl oz/A. • If required to control a second flush of weeds, or environmental condition did not allow for a timely first application and complete weed

	<p>control was not achieved, a second application of 29 fl oz/A can be applied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second application may only be made a minimum of 10 days after the first application.
Maximum Per Year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60 fl oz/A.
Adjuvant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tankmix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn. • AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or and water. • Anti-foam agent is recommended.
Surfactants/Oils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to the surfactant label for more detailed information.
Application Window	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotyledon up to 10 leaf stage of LL sugar beets.
Spray Volume	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 GPA minimum • If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA.
Rainfast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 hours.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON SUGAR BEETS

1. Do not apply more than 60 fl. oz/A of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL on the sugar beet crop per year.
2. Do not apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL within 60 days of harvesting sugar beets.
3. Do not plant rotation crops in a field treated with Tide Glufosinate 280 SL within 120 days after the last application of this product with the exception of wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum, and triticale, which may be planted 70 days after the last application of this product. Corn, soybeans, canola, and sugar beets tolerant to the active ingredient of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be planted at any time.
4. Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
5. Do not apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL if LL sugar beets show injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
6. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LIBERTYLINK CANOLA

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

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3 inch weeds in height. For additional information on weed heights refer to the Weed Control for Row Crops section. • For best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL. • Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications should be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.
Application Use Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply 22 fl oz/A. If required to control a second flush of weeds, or environmental condition did not allow for a timely first application and complete weed control was not achieved, a second application of 22 fl oz/A can be applied. Second application may only be made a minimum of 10 days after the first application.
Maximum Per Year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 44 fl oz/A.
Adjuvant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tankmix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn. AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or and water. Anti-foam agent is recommended.
Surfactants/Oils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to the surfactant label for more detailed information.
Application Window	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cotyledon up to early bolt stage of LL canola Slight discoloration of the canola may be visible after application. This effect is temporary and will not influence crop growth, maturity, or yield.
Spray Volume	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 GPA minimum If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA.
Rainfast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 hours.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON CANOLA

- Do not use on LL canola in the states of Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.
- Do not apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL within 65 days of harvesting LL canola.
- If Tide Glufosinate 280 SL was used in a burndown application, no post emergence applications may be applied to the crop.
- Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- Do not apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL if LL canola shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought excessive rainfall, etc).
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the “*Rotational Crop Restrictions*” section under the “**Information**” heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

LL CANOLA TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS

Tide Glufosinate 280 SL at 22 fl. oz/A plus AMS may be used in tank mix combination with certain herbicides for improved control of larger than labeled grasses. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions

and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

TANKMIX PARTNERS FOR TIDE GLUFOSINATE 280 SL ON LL CANOLA to control grasses may include: Quizalofop-p-ethyl, sethoxydim, clethodim

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING FOR LL CANOLA FOR TRANSGENIC SEED PROPAGATION

Up to three applications of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL at up to 22 fl oz/A per application may be made to canola for transgenic seed propagation. Applications may be made from the cotyledon stage up to the early bolting stage (e.g., BBCH 18 – 30, between just prior to stem elongation/bolting, eight or more leaves and beginning of stem elongation, no internodes).

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR LL CANOLA FOR TRANSGENIC SEED PROPAGATION

- Do not apply more than three applications of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL at up to 22 fl oz/A per application per year.
- Do not apply more than 66 fl oz/A of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL per year.
- Do not apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL beyond the early bolting stage or within 65 days of harvesting canola seed.
- Do not use treated canola seed for food, feed or oil purposes.
- Do not apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL if LL canola shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought excessive rainfall, etc).
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LIBERTYLINK SWEET CORN*

***Not for use in California**

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

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3 inch weeds in height. For additional information on weed heights refer to the Weed Control for Row Crops section.• For best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL.• Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.• To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications should be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.
Application Use Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply 20 fl oz/A.• If required to control a second flush of weeds, or environmental condition did not allow for a timely first application and complete weed control was not achieved, a second application of 20 fl oz/A can be applied.• The second application may only be made a minimum of 10 days after the first application.

Maximum Per Year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 fl oz/A.
Adjuvant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tankmix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn. • AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or and water. • Anti-foam agent is recommended.
Surfactants/Oils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to the surfactant label for more detailed directions.
Application Window	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergence up to 24" tall or in the V7 stage of growth.
Spray Volume	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 GPA minimum • If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA.
Rainfast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 hours.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LL SWEET CORN

- Do not apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL within 50 days of harvesting sweet corn ears and within 55 days of harvesting stover.
- If Tide Glufosinate 280 SL was used in a burndown application, no post-emergence applications may be made to the crop.
- Do not use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers.
- Do not apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL if corn shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.)
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply more than 40 fl oz/A of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL on sweet corn per year.
- Do not apply more than two applications of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL to the sweet corn crop. Sequential applications must be at least 10 days apart.

Refer to the “*Rotational Crop Restrictions*” section under the “Information” heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

See “Application Directions for Use on Field Corn and Silage Corn” for “Application Methods”, “Mixing Instructions”, and “Weed Control Tables”.

Tank Mix Instructions for use on LL Sweet Corn

Certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products. It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

TANK MIX PARTNERS FOR TIDE GLUFOSINATE 280 SL ON LIBERTYLINK SWEET CORN may include: Tembotrione, Atrazine

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

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

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3 inch weeds in height. For additional information on weed heights refer to the Weed Control for Row Crops section.• For best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL.• Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.• To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications should be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.
Application Use Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Apply 22 fl oz/A.• If required to control a second flush of weeds, or environmental condition did not allow for a timely first application and complete weed control was not achieved, a second application of 22 fl oz/A can be applied.• The second application may only be made a minimum of 10 days after the first application.
Maximum Per Year	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 44 fl oz/A.
Adjuvant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tankmix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn.• AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or and water.• Anti-foam agent is recommended.
Surfactants/Oils	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to the surfactant label for more detailed directions.
Application Window	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emergence up to 24" tall or in the V7 stage of growth.
Spray Volume	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 15 GPA minimum• If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA.
Rainfast	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 4 hours.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Applications of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL on corn may be made with over-the-top broadcast or drop nozzles from emergence until LL corn is 24 inches tall or in the V-7 stage of growth (i.e., 7 developed collars), whichever comes first. For corn 24 inches to 36 inches tall only apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL using ground application and drop nozzles and avoid spraying into the whorl or leaf axils of the corn stalks. Applications of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL following the use of soil applied insecticides will not injure corn.

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

- Do not apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL within 60 days of harvesting corn forage and within 70 days of harvesting corn grain and corn fodder.

- If Tide Glufosinate 280 SL was used in a burndown application, no post-emergence applications may be applied to the crop.
- Do not use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers.
- Do not apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL if corn shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.)
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the “*Rotational Crop Restrictions*” section under the “Information” heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

LL CORN TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS

Certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products. It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

TANKMIX PARTNERS FOR TIDE GLUFOSINATE 280 SL ON LIBERTY LINK CORN may include:
Atrazine, tembotrione, tembotrione + thiencazuron-methyl, diglycoamine salt of dicamba.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LIBERTYLINK COTTON

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

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3 inch weeds in height. For additional information on weed heights refer to the Weed Control for Row Crops section. • For best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL. • Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. • To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications should be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.
Application Use Rate Scenario 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply 32-43 fl oz/A in first application. • If required to control a second flush of weeds, or environmental condition did not allow for a timely first application and complete weed control was not achieved, a second application of 29 fl oz/A can be applied. • The second application may only be made a minimum of 10 days after the first application.
Maximum Per Year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 72 fl oz/A.
Application Use Rate Scenario 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply 29 fl oz/A per application. • If required to control multiple flushes of weeds, or environmental condition did not allow for a timely first application and complete weed control was not achieved a second application of 29 fl oz/A can be applied, followed by a third application of 29 fl oz/A.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sequential applications may only be made at a minimum of 10 days up to 14 days after each other.
Maximum Per Year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 87 fl oz/A
Adjuvant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tankmix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn. AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or and water. Anti-foam agent is recommended.
Surfactants/Oils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to the surfactant label for more detailed directions.
Application Window	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergence up to early bloom.
Spray Volume	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 GPA minimum If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA.
Rainfast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 hours.

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

Use Pattern	1 st Application	2 nd Application	3 rd Application	Per Year
Option 1	32-43 fl. oz/A	29 fl. oz/A		72 fl. oz/A
Option 2	29 fl. oz/A	29 fl. oz/A	29 fl oz/A	87 fl. oz/A

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LL COTTON

- Do not apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL to LL cotton in Florida, South of Tampa (Florida Route 60), or in Hawaii (except for test plots or breeding nurseries).
- Do not apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL within 70 days prior to cotton harvest.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the "Rotational Crop Restrictions" section under the "Information" heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

LL COTTON TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS

Certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL. Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON COTTON

Application of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL to cotton varieties not labeled as LibertyLink requires the use of hooded spray equipment designed to minimize exposure of the spray to the cotton stand. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3 inch weeds in height. For additional information on weed heights refer to the Weed Control for Row Crops section.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL. Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications should be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.
Application Use Rate Scenario 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply 32-43 fl oz/A in first application If required to control a second flush of weeds, or environmental condition did not allow for a timely first application and complete weed control was not achieved, a second application of 29 fl oz/A can be applied. The second application may only be made a minimum of 10 days up to 14 days after the first application.
Maximum Per Year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 72 fl oz/A.
Application Use Rate Scenario 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply 29 fl oz/A per application. If required to control multiple flushes of weeds, or environmental condition did not allow for a timely first application and complete weed control was not achieved a second application of 29 fl oz/A can be applied, followed by a third application of 29 fl oz/A. The sequential applications may only be made at a minimum of 10 days up to 14 days after each other.
Maximum Per Year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 87 fl oz/A
Adjuvant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tankmix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn. AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or and water. Anti-foam agent is recommended.
Surfactants/Oils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to the surfactant label for more detailed directions.
Application Window	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergence up to early bloom.
Spray Volume	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 GPA minimum If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA.
Rainfast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 hours.

APPLICATION METHODS TO NON-LIBERTYLINK COTTON

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

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

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

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

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

POST HARVEST-Fall Burndown

Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be applied as a post harvest burndown treatment to fields (after cotton harvest). Up to 43 fl. oz/A of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be applied in a single application to control larger weeds growing in the crop at the time of harvest. If more than 29 fl. oz/A is used in a single application, the yearly total may not exceed 72 fl. oz/A, including all application timings. Refer to the "Rotational Crop Restrictions" section of this label for appropriate rotational crop information.

COTTON TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS

Certain tank mixes may aid in the performance of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL. Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LIBERTYLINK SOYBEANS

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

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3 inch weeds in height. For additional information on weed heights refer to the Weed Control for Row Crops section. • For best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL. • Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. • To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications should be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.
Application Use Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply 29 fl oz/A to 36 fl oz/A depending on weed size. • If required to control a second flush of weeds, or environmental condition did not allow for a timely first application and complete weed control was not achieved, a second application of 29 fl oz/A can be applied. • The second application may only be made a minimum of 5 days up to 10 days after the first application.
Maximum Per Year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 65 fl oz/A.
Adjuvant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tankmix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn. • AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or and water. • Anti-foam agent is recommended.
Surfactants/Oils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to the surfactant label for more detailed directions.
Application Window	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergence up to bloom or R1 growth stage.
Spray Volume	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 GPA minimum • If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA.
Rainfast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 hours.

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

Use Pattern Rate Ranges		
1 st Application	2 nd Application	Season Maximum
29 – 36 fl. oz/A	29 fl. oz/A	65 fl. oz/A

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LL SOYBEANS

- Do not apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL within 70 days of harvesting LL soybean seed.
- Do not apply more than 65 fl. oz/A of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL on LL soybeans per year.
- Do not apply more than 36 fl. oz/A of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL in a single application.
- Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay.

- Do not use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone-based antifoam agent may be added if needed.
- Do not apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL if soybeans show injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.)
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the “Rotational Crop Restrictions” section under the “Information” heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.
- Sequential applications must be at least 5 days apart.

LL SOYBEAN TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS

Certain herbicide tank mixes may complement Tide Glufosinate 280 SL. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products. It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

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

Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be applied to select out susceptible “segregates” i.e., canola, corn, cotton, and soybean plants that are not tolerant to glufosinate-ammonium during seed propagation.

- **LL Canola:** Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may also be used in canola seed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate canola plants that do not carry a gene that imparts tolerance to glufosinate-ammonium and as such, can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during canola seed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the glufosinate-ammonium tolerance gene will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. See *Application Use Directions for Use on Canola* for use rates and application timing.
- **LL Corn:** Inbred lines, plants not possessing glufosinate-ammonium tolerance, will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. A hooded sprayer may be used to protect plants from coming into contact with the herbicide application. For the selection of tolerant corn “segregates”, Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be applied at 22 fl. oz/A plus AMS at 3 lb/A (17 lb/100 gallons) when corn is in the V-3 to V-4 stage of growth (i.e., 3 to 4 developed collars). A second treatment of 22 fl. oz/A plus AMS at 3 lbs/A may be applied when the corn is in the V-6 to V-7 stage of growth or up to 24” tall. Sequential applications must be at least 10 days apart. When temperatures exceed 85° F, the rate of AMS can be reduced to 1.5 lbs/A (8.5 lbs/100 gallons) to reduce potential leaf burn.
- **LL Cotton:** Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may also be used in cotton seed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate cotton plants that do not carry a gene that imparts tolerance to glufosinate-ammonium and as such, can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during cotton seed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the glufosinate ammonium tolerance gene will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. See *Application Use Directions for Use on Cotton* for use rates and application timing.
- **LL Soybeans:** For the selection of tolerant soybean “segregates”, Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be applied at up to 22 to 36 fl. oz/A when soybean is in the third trifoliate stage. A second treatment of 22 to 29 fl. oz/A may be applied up to but not including the bloom growth stage of soybean. Sequential applications must be at least 5 days apart.

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

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

REGISTERED CROPS

- Bushberries – blueberry, currant, elderberry, gooseberry, and huckleberry
- Other berries – Lingonberry, juneberry, and Salal
- Citrus – lemon, orange, grapefruit, lime, mandarin, tangerine, tangelo, calamondin, kumquat, pummelo, citron, citrus hybrids, Tangor, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these
- Olives
- Pome Fruit – apple, pear, cranberry, loquat, mayhaw, quince, azarole, Medlar, Tejocote, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these
- Stone Fruit – apricot, cherry, peach, nectarine, plum, capulin, jujube, Sloe, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these
- Tree Nuts – almonds, filberts, hickory nuts, macadamia nuts (bush nuts), pecans, pistachios, and walnuts
- Vineyards – all grape varieties (table, wine, and raisins)

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

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

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

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

Application Methods for Broadcast Applications

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

Weed Size and Stage	Tide Glufosinate 280 SL Rate
Weeds < 3” in height	48 fl. oz/A
Weeds <6” in height pre-tiller grasses	56 fl. oz/A
Weeds >6” in height and or/grasses that have tillered	56 – 82 fl. oz/A

Application Methods for Banded Spray Applications

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

Band width in inches	X	Rate per Acre Broadcast	=	Amount of Herbicide Needed for Treatment
Row width in inches				

Application Methods for Spot or Directed Spray Applications

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

Weeds Controlled in Tree, Vine, and Berry Crops

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

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

Biennial and Perennial Weeds			
Aster, white heath	Dallisgrass	Mustard, tansy	<i>Rubus</i> spp.
Bindweed, field	Dandelion	Nutsedge, purple	Spurge, leafy

Bindweed, hedge	Dock, curly	Nutsedge, yellow	Thistle, bull
Bluegrass, Kentucky	dogbane, hemp	Onion, wild	Thistle, musk
Bromegrass, smooth	Fescue	Orchardgrass	Torpedograss
Bulrush**	Goldenrod, gray	Paragrass	Vaseygrass
Burdock	Guineagrass	plantain	woodsorrel
Canada thistle	Horsetail	Poison ivy/oak	Yarrow, common
Clover, alsike	Love grass	Quackgrass	
Clover, red	Mugwort	Rocket, yellow	
Clover, white	Mullein, common	Rose, wild	

*Apply to annual ryegrass prior to 3 inches in height.

**Indicates suppression.

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

1. Do not apply more than 164 fl. oz of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL per acre (3 lbs ai/A) to berry bushes and stone fruit in a 12 month period. DO NOT make more than 2 applications at a maximum rate of 82 fl. oz per acre (1.5 lb ai/A) per application.
2. Do not apply more than 246 fl. oz (4.5 lb ai/A) of this product per acre to tree nuts, vines, pome fruit, citrus, and olives in any calendar year. DO NOT make more than 3 applications at a maximum rate of 82 fl. oz per acre (1.5 lb ai/A) per application.
3. Do not graze, harvest, and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.
4. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
5. Do not apply this product aerially to tree, berry, or vine crops.
6. Do not apply this product within 14 days of nut, fruit, berry, or grape harvest.
7. Applications to citrus fruits, pome fruits, and olives must be a minimum of 14 days apart.
8. Applications to stone fruit must be a minimum of 28 days apart.
9. Do not make spot spray applications to suckers, as tree injury may occur.

SUCKER CONTROL WITH Tide Glufosinate 280 SL

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

TANKMIX PARTNER INSTRUCTIONS

Tide Glufosinate 280 SL does not provide residual weed control or control of unexposed plant parts. Certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL or be added to provide residual herbicide activity. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Flumioxazin	Simazine
Napropamide	Terbacil
Oxyfluorfen	Norflurazon
Diuron	Oryzalin

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR POTATO VINE DESSICATION

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

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

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

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN POTATO VINE DESICCATION

1. Do not apply more than 21 fl. oz/A to potato vines per season.
2. Do not harvest potatoes until 9 days or more after application of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL.
3. Do not apply to potatoes grown for seed.
4. Canola, corn, cotton, rice, soybean, and sugar beets may be planted at any time after the application of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL as a potato vine desiccant.
5. Do not plant treated areas to wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum, and triticale until 30 or more days after an application of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL as a potato vine desiccant.
6. Do not plant treated areas to crops other than those listed in this use precautions section until 120 or more days after an application of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL as a potato vine desiccant.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON RICE*

***Not for use in California**

THOROUGH SPRAY COVERAGE IS VERY IMPORTANT. For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Tide Glufosinate 280 SL is a foliar active material with little or no soil residual activity. Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled. Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present, or when weeds are under stress due to drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. Tide Glufosinate 280 SL is rainfast 4 hours after application to most weed species. Rainfall within 4 hours after application may necessitate retreatment or reduced weed control may result.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON RICE

1. Do not exceed 48 oz of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL per growing season.
2. Do not apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL within 70 days of harvesting rice.
3. Do not plant rotation crops in a field treated with Tide Glufosinate 280 SL within 120 days after the last application of this product with the exception of wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum, and triticale, which may be planted 70 days after the last application of this product. The crops listed on this label may be planted at any time.
4. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
5. Do not use paddy water from a rice field treated with Tide Glufosinate 280 SL for irrigation, or as a water source for livestock or for raising crayfish.
6. Do not add surfactants or crop oils. A silicon-based anti foam agent may be added if needed.

**Application Timing for the Southern United States
(Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Texas)**

Applications of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL on rice may be made from the 1-leaf stage through the mid-tillering stage of development. Refer to the *Rate Tables for Weed Control in Rice* to select the proper rate to use to control the weed species present. Tide Glufosinate 280 SL will have an effect on weeds that are larger than the recommended leaf stage; however, speed of activity and control may be reduced.

Rice fields should be as level as possible and free of large clods to obtain uniform germination of rice and grassy weeds and to ensure uniform flood levels. If necessary, fields may be flushed prior to treatment so that the rice and grass/broadleaf weeds are actively growing at the time of treatment. If the rice field is flushed, allow sufficient time for germination of the weed species to occur prior to treatment.

Apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL prior to the permanent flood when weeds are in the 1- to 5-leaf stage. A second application is recommended after a new flush of weeds emerge. A second application may be made from 10 – 14 days after the first application up to the mid-tillering growth stage of the rice. For optimum weed control, apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL before canopy closure to ensure thorough spray coverage of the weed species.

When applying Tide Glufosinate 280 SL post-flood, lower the water level so that 75% of the weed foliage is exposed. The water level may be brought back to normal 48 hours after the herbicide application.

APPLICATION TIMING FOR CALIFORNIA

1) Water Seeded Rice

Tide Glufosinate 280 SL can be applied when the rice is in the 1 leaf stage to mid tillering stage of development (but prior to panicle initiation). For optimum weed control, apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL when rice is in the 4 to 5 leaf stage. Lower the water in the field in order to expose small broadleaf weeds and sedges. The water level may be brought back to the normal level 24 hours after herbicide application. The water level must be controlled such that the rice is not completely covered. A second application may be made at the 2 to 3 tiller stage of rice. For optimum weed control, apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL before canopy closure to ensure thorough spray coverage of the weed species.

- Minimum paddy depth of 8 inches.
- Do not exceed 24 fl. oz (0.44 lbs ai/A) per single application.
- Maximum of two applications at 24 fl. oz (0.44 lbs ai/A) with a minimum 10 day retreatment interval.
- Do not exceed 48 fl. oz (0.89 lbs ai/A) per year.
- Minimum 7 day holding period after last application.

2) Drilled or Dry Seeded Rice

Rice fields should be as level as possible and free of large clods to obtain uniform germination of rice and grassy weeds and to ensure uniform flood levels. If necessary, fields may be flushed prior to treatment so that the rice and grass/broadleaf weeds are actively growing at the time of treatment. If the rice field is flushed, allow sufficient time for germination of the weed species to occur prior to treatment.

Apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL prior to the permanent flood when weeds are in the 1-5 leaf stage. A second application is recommended after a new flush of weeds emerge. A second application may be made from 10 to 14 days after the first application up the mid tillering growth stage of the rice. For optimum weed control, apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL before canopy closure to ensure thorough spray coverage of the weed species.

- Do not exceed 48 fl. oz (0.89 lbs ai/A) per single application.
- 2 applications can be made at 24 fl. oz (0.44 lbs ai/A) with a minimum 10-day retreatment interval.
- Do not exceed 48 fl oz (0.89 lbs ai/A) per year.
- Minimum paddy depth of 4 inches.
- Minimum 7-day holding period after flooding of the field.

Rate Tables for Weed Control in Rice

Rates in ounces of formulated product per acre for the control of weeds are shown in the following tables. In weed populations with mixed species, apply the rates needed for all species present.

1. Southern United States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Texas)

Grass Weeds Controlled with Tide Glufosinate 280 SL in Rice Grown in the Southern United States

Weed Species	Maximum Weed Growth Stage (leaf/tiller)	
	20 fl oz/A	24 fl oz/A
Barnyardgrass	4 leaf	2 tiller
Crabgrass, large	4 leaf	2 tiller
Fall Panicum	4 leaf	2 tiller
Johnsongrass	4 leaf	2 tiller
Rice, red*	2 leaf	2 tiller
Signalgrass, broadleaf	4 leaf	2 tiller
Sprangletop	4 leaf	2 tiller
Watergrass	6 leaf	2 tiller

* For optimum red rice control, make two applications of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL. The first application should be made when the red rice is in the 2 – 3 leaf stage. The second application should be made after the newly emerged red rice reaches the 2 – 3 leaf stage but before the white rice reaches the mid tillering stage of development.

Broadleaf Weeds Suppressed or Controlled with Tide Glufosinate 280 SL in Rice Grown in the Southern United States

Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height in Diameter (inches)	
	20 fl. oz/A	24 fl. oz/A
Ammania	2"	4"
California Arrowhead	**	4"
Cocklebur, common	6"	10"
Curly Indigo	2"	8"
Dayflower	2"	4"
Eclipta	4"	6"
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	4"	8"
Morningglory, pitted	4"	8"
Northern jointvetch	4"	8"
Pennsylvania smartweed	4"	8"
Sesbania hemp	4"	10"

** indicates suppression

Tide Glufosinate 280 SL applied at 24 fl. oz/A may control or suppress the sedges shown in the following table. Control of sedges may be enhanced by using a second application or by a tank mix with other herbicides recommended on this label.

Sedges Suppressed with Tide Glufosinate 280 SL in Rice Grown in the Southern United States

Sedges	24 fl. oz/A
Bulrushes	**
Flatsedge	**
Nutsedge	**
Smallflower Umbrellaplant	**

** indicates suppression

2. California

Grass Weeds Controlled with Tide Glufosinate 280 SL at 20 fl oz/A in Rice Grown in California

Weed Species	Maximum Weed Growth Stage
Barnyardgrass	4 leaf
Sprangletop	4 leaf
Watergrass	4 leaf

Broadleaf Weeds Suppressed or Controlled with Tide Glufosinate 280 SL in Rice Grown in California

Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height (inches)	
	20 fl. oz/A	24 fl. oz/A
Ammania	2	4
California Arrowhead	2	4
Ducksalad	2	4

Tide Glufosinate 280 SL applied at 20 to 24 fl. oz/A may control or suppress the sedges shown in the following table. Control of sedges may be enhanced by using a second application or tank mixes with other herbicides.

Sedges Suppressed or Controlled with Tide Glufosinate 280 SL in Rice Grown in California

Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height (inches)	
	20 fl. oz/A	24 fl. oz/A
Ricefield bullrush	**	4
Smallflower Umbrellaplant	**	4

**indicates suppression

TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE IN RICE

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

1. Southern United States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Texas)

To enhance weed control and/or provide residual control in rice, Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be mixed with the following herbicides:

- Molinate + propanil
- Sodium Bentazone
- Thiodicarb
- Bensulfuron-methyl
- Pendimethalin
- Propanil
- Halosulfuron-methyl

2. California

To enhance weed control and/or provide residual control in rice, Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be mixed with the following herbicides:

- Bensulfuron-methyl
- Propanil

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN RICE SEED PROPAGATION

Tide Glufosinate 280 SL is to be applied as a foliar spray to selectively remove susceptible “segregates” (i.e., undesirable rice plants which are not tolerant to glufosinate-ammonium and to control a broad spectrum of emerged grass and broadleaf weeds in rice-transgenic seed propagation fields). Inbred lines or breeding material not possessing the glufosinate-ammonium tolerance gene will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. Apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL exclusively to rice-seed propagation fields in which the desired plants are glufosinate-ammonium tolerant.

THOROUGH SPRAY COVERAGE IS VERY IMPORTANT. Tide Glufosinate 280 SL works best when weeds are small and the crops and weeds are actively growing. Visual effects and control of rice susceptible “segregates” from Tide Glufosinate 280 SL applications occur within 2 to 4 days after application under good growing conditions. The ability of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL to eliminate rice plants not tolerant to Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be reduced when heavy dew, fog, or mist/rain is present on the crop, or when crop is under stress due to drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.

Rice fields should be as level as possible and free of large clods to obtain uniform germination or rice and grassy weeds and to ensure uniform flood levels. If necessary, fields may be flushed prior to treatment. If fields are flushed prior to treatment, flush in sufficient time so that the rice and grass/broadleaf weeds are actively growing at time of treatment.

Do not allow spray to contact foliage or green tissue of desirable vegetation other than rice lines in which the desired plants are glufosinate-ammonium tolerant. This product will injure any other green vegetation contacted by the spray.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SEED HANDLING, STORAGE AND USE

Seed from treated plants must be held in secured storage until used for breeding of glufosinate-ammonium tolerant rice seed, or destroyed. Seed from treated plants must be labeled as follows: “Do Not Use for Feed or Food Purposes. Store Away from Feed and Food Stuffs”. In addition, label the seed with the “Seed Disposal” statements found in the “Storage and Disposal” section of this label.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE

1. Do not use rice, any rice processed commodities or rice straw treated with Tide Glufosinate 280 SL for food or feed consumption.
2. Do not exceed 80 fl. oz/A of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL per year on rice being treated for segregate control in transgenic seed propagation fields.
3. Do not plant rotation crops in a field treated with Tide Glufosinate 280 SL for 120 days after the last application of this product with the exception of wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum, and triticale, which may be planted 70 days after the last application of this product.
4. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Rate Instructions and Timing for Transgenic Seed Propagation

For the selection of susceptible rice “segregates”, Tide Glufosinate 280 SL must be applied at 40 fl oz/A when rice is in the 1 to 3 leaf stage of growth. A second treatment of 40 fl oz/A must be applied 10 days later or up until the rice is in the mid tillering state of growth.

- Do not exceed 80 fl. oz (1.46 lbs ai/A) per single application.
- 2 applications can be made at 40 fl. oz (0.73 lbs ai/A) with a minimum 10-day re-treatment interval.
- Do not exceed 80 fl. oz (1.46 lbs ai/A) per year.
- Minimum paddy depth is 4 inches.
- If 1 application of 80 fl. oz is made, the application must be made to a dry field. A minimum 7-day holding period after flooding of the field is required.

- If 2 applications are made, the first application must be made to a dry field.
- The second application may be made to a flooded field with a required 55-day holding period for a 4-inch paddy depth or a 30-day holding period for an 8-inch paddy depth.

WATER MANAGEMENT

A sufficient portion of the target grassy weed plant must be exposed to Tide Glufosinate 280 SL for satisfactory control to be achieved. Therefore, if necessary, lower or allow water to recede so that at least 75% of the weed foliage is exposed above the water level. Do not increase the water level for at least 48 hours following the application of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL. The water level may be brought back to normal level following this period.

TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS FOR TIDE GLUFOSINATE 280 SL USE IN RICE SEED PROPAGATION

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

1. Southern United States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Texas)

To enhance weed control and/or provide residual control in rice, Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be mixed with the following herbicides:

- Molinate + propanil
- Sodium bentazon
- Thiodicarb
- Bensulfuron-methyl
- Pendimethalin
- Propanil
- Halosulfuron-methyl

2. California

To enhance weed control and/or provide residual control in rice, Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be mixed with the following herbicides:

- Thiodicarb
- Bensulfuron-methyl
- Propanil

FALLOW FIELDS OR POST HARVEST

Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be used as a substitute for tillage in fallow fields to control or suppress weeds listed in the **Weed Control for Row Crops** section of this label. Applications may be made in fallow fields, post harvest, prior to planting or emergence of any crop listed on this label.

Apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL at 22 or 29 fl. oz/A to fallow fields to control specific weeds. Tide Glufosinate 280 SL must be applied with ammonium sulfate. Tank mixes with 2,4-D, glyphosate or atrazine are recommended with Tide Glufosinate 280 SL to enhance total weed control. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See the **Application and Mixing Procedures** section of this label for additional information on how to apply this product. See the **Product Information** section of this label for rotational crop restrictions.

FARMSTEADS, RECREATIONAL, AND PUBLIC AREAS

When applied as listed, Tide Glufosinate 280 SL controls undesirable plant vegetation in non crop areas around farmstead, building foundations, shelter belts, along fences, airports, commercial plants, storage and lumber yards, educational facilities, fence lines, ditch banks, dry ditches, schools, parking lots, tank farms, pumping stations, parks, other public areas and general nonselective farmstead weed control.

Refer to the **Application Directions for use on listed Tree, Vine, and Berry Crops** section of this label for appropriate application broadcast and spot spray application rates and lists of weeds controlled.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

[NONREFILLABLE CONTAINERS]

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

(Nonrefillable container ≤ 5 gallons): Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

Tide International, USA, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Tide International, USA, Inc., and Buyer and User assumes the risk of any such used. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, TIDE INTERNATIONAL, USA, INC. MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product in the event of ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences that may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather or crop conditions, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Tide International, USA, Inc. or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law,

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[EPA approval date]