OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

October 08, 2025

Maryanne Kellogg
maryanne@pyxisrc.com
TIDE INTERNATIONAL, USA, INC.

Subject: Non-PRIA (Pesticide Registration Improvement Act) Labeling Amendment - Label amendment to update use rates, add California specific language and reformat the label
Product Name: Tide Glufosinate 280 SL Herbicide
Admin Number: 84229-45
EPA Receipt Date: 08/05/2025
Action Case Number: 00666049

Dear Maryanne Kellogg:

The amended labeling 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 terms or conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing terms or 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 (1) copy of the final printed labeling before you release this 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 your company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by EPA. If the website is false or misleading, the product will be considered to be misbranded and sale or distribution of the product is unlawful under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR § 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements the 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 EPA find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains statements or claims substantially differing from statements or claims made in connection with obtaining a FIFRA section 3 registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

Your release for shipment of this product constitutes acceptance of these terms. If these terms are not complied with, this registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

If you have questions, please contact Olivia Anderson by telephone at (202) 564-2255 or via email at anderson.olivia@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Kable Bo Davis

Kable Bo Davis, Senior Advisor
FHB, RD
Office of Pesticide Programs

[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}

GLUFOSINATE	GROUP	10	HERBICIDE

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, glufosinate-resistant canola, glufosinate-resistant corn, glufosinate-resistant soybean, and glufosinate-resistant sugar beet*.
- post emergence weed control herbicide to be applied on all glufosinate-resistant crops including glufosinate-resistant canola, glufosinate-resistant soybeans, glufosinate-resistant corn, glufosinate-resistant sweet corn*, and glufosinate-resistant 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
- as a vine desiccant in potatoes
- on labeled non-crop use sites

***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

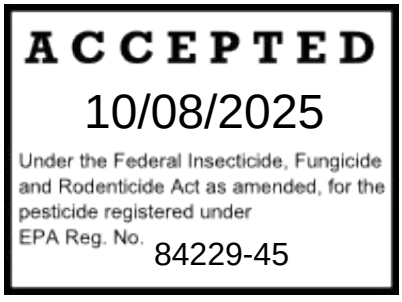
WARNING - AVISO

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, [additional] Precautionary Statements, [and] Directions for Use [including] [Storage and Disposal] [instructions].

Manufactured for:
Tide International, USA, Inc.
21 Hubble
Irvine, CA 92618

Net Contents:



{LANGUAGE INSIDE BOOKLET}

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	● 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:	● 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:	● Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. ● Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. ● Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. ● Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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. 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.

Applicators using groundboom equipment with open cabs to treat cotton must wear long-sleeve shirt, long pants, shoes, and socks plus chemical-resistant gloves and protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses).

Mixer/loaders supporting groundboom applications to corn, canola, soybean, cotton, citrus fruit, pome fruit, stone fruit, and olives must wear long-sleeve shirt, long pants, shoes, and socks plus chemical-resistant gloves and protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses).

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.

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands 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 not 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 must be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures.

Under some conditions, this product may have a potential to run off to surface water or adjacent land. Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion, including 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 advised.

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 scouting activities in corn, canola, and soybeans, which has a 4-day REI. The REI for works to move irrigation piping is 7 days for all crops.

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)

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. The application for NON-CROP USES are not within the scope of the WPS.
Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

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, soybean, sugar beet, glufosinate-resistant canola, glufosinate-resistant corn, glufosinate-resistant sweet corn*, glufosinate-resistant soybean, and glufosinate-resistant sugar beet*.

*Not for use in California.

Post emergence row crop applications of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be made only to crops containing the glufosinate-resistant trait. Tide International, USA, Inc. does not warrant the use of this product on crops other than those designated as glufosinate-resistant 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 glufosinate-resistant crops which results in a plant that is non-sensitive to the active ingredient of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL. Crops not containing the glufosinate-resistant trait will suffer and severe crop injury and/or death may occur. Do not allow spray to contact foliage or green tissue of desirable vegetation other than glufosinate-resistant crops.

Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be applied to all cotton using a hooded sprayer.

Applications to trees, vines, and berries must 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 may 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.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MITIGATION

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

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

POLLINATOR ADVISORY STATEMENT

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

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

BOOM HEIGHT

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

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.
Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

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

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

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

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

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, soybean, sugar beet, glufosinate-resistant canola, glufosinate-resistant corn, glufosinate-resistant sweet corn*, glufosinate-resistant soybean, and glufosinate-resistant sugar beet*.
- post emergence weed control herbicide to be applied on all glufosinate-resistant crops including glufosinate-resistant canola, glufosinate-resistant soybeans, glufosinate-resistant corn, glufosinate-resistant sweet corn* and glufosinate-resistant 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.
- on labeled non-crop use sites

*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 specified 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 must 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 including 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, 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 *Application Directions for Potato Vine Desiccation* for Rotational Crop Restrictions specifically after Tide Glufosinate 280 SL applications to potatoes.	

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, Tide Glufosinate 280 SL is a Group 10 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Tide Glufosinate 280 SL and other Group 10 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL or other Group 10 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.

- Use tank mixtures from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weeds species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective. Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
    - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
    - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
    - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species
- If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method including hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Tide International, USA, Inc. representative. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

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

(including Glyphosate-, Triazine-, PPO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and Auxin-Resistant Biotypes)

Common Name	Scientific Name	22 fl. oz./A (0.4 lb. a.i./A) C=Control S = Suppression	29 – 43 fl. oz./A[1] (0.53-0.79 lb. a.i./A) C=Control S = Suppression
Amaranth, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*	Not Advised	C
Anoda, spurred	*Anoda cristata*	C	C
Beggarweed, Florida	*Desmodium tortuosum*	C	C
Black medic	*Medicago lupulina L.*	C	C
Blueweed, Texas	*Helianthus ciliaris DC.*	C	C
Buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*	C	C
Buffalobur	*Solanum cornutum*	C	C
Burcucumber	*Sicyos angulatus*	C	C
Canola, volunteer [2]	*Brassica* spp.	C [2]	C [2]
Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)	*Galium aparine L.*	C	C
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*	C	C
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*	C	C
Cocklebur, common	*Xanthium strumarium*	C	C
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	*Acalypha ostryaefolia*	C	C
Cotton, volunteer [2]	*Gossypium* spp.	C [2]	C [2]
Croton, tropic	*Croton glandulosus*	C	C
Croton, woolly	*Croton capitatus*	C	C
Eclipta	*Eclipta alba*	C	C
Devil's claw	*Proboscidea Louisiana*	C	C
Fleabane, annual	*Erigeron annuus*	C	C
Galinsoga, hairy	*Galinsoga ciliate*	C	C
Galinsoga, small flower	*Galinsoga parviflora*	C	C
Groundcherry, cutleaf	*Physalis angulate*	C	C
Geranium, cutleaf	*Geranium dissectrum L.*	C	C
Hempnettle	*Galeopsis spp.*	C	C
Horsenettle, Carolina [3]	*Solanum carolinense*	C [3]	C [3]
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*	C	C
Knotweed	*Polygonum spec.*	C	C
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*	C	C
Ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*	C	C
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*	C	C
Mallow, common	*Malva spec.*	C	C
Mallow, Venice	*Hibiscus trionum*	C	C
Marestail [4]	*Conyza Canadensis*	S	C
Marsh-elder, annual	*Iva annua*	C	C
Morningglory, entireleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea var. intergriuscula*	C	C
Morningglory, ivyleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*	C	C
Morningglory, pitted	*Ipomoea lacunose*	C	C
Morningglory, sharppod	*Ipomoea cordatotriloba*	C	C
Morningglory, Smallflower	*Jacquemontia tamnifolia*	C	C
Morningglory, tall	*Lpomoea purpurea*	C	C
Mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis*	C	C

Common Name	Scientific Name	22 fl. oz./A (0.4 lb. a.i./A) C=Control S = Suppression	29 – 43 fl. oz./A[1] (0.53-0.79 lb. a.i./A) C=Control S = Suppression
Nightshade, black	*Solanum nigrum*	C	C
Nightshade, eastern black	*Solanum ptycanthum*	C	C
Nightshade, hairy	*Solanum sarrachoides*	C	C
Pennycress	*Thlaspi arvense*	C	C
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*	C	C
Pigweed, prostrate	*Amaranthus blitoides*	C	C
Pigweed, spiny	*Amaranthus spinosus*	C	C
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*	C	C
Pigweed, tumble	*Amaranthus albus*	C	C
Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*	C	C
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*	C	C
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*	S	C
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	C	C
Ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*	C	C
Senna coffee	*Cassia occidentalis*	C	C
Sesbania, hemp	*Sesbania herbacea*	C	C
Shepherd's-Purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*	C	C
Sicklepod (java bean)	*Senna obtusifolia*	C	C
Sida, prickly	*Sida spinosa L.*	C	C
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*	C	C
Smell melon	*Cucumis melo L. var. Dudaim*	C	C
Sowthistle, annual	*Sonchus oleraceus L.*	C	C
Soybeans, volunteer [2]	*Glycine max*	C[2]	C[2]
Spurge, prostrate	*Euphorbia humifusa*	C	C
Spurge, spotted	*Euphorbia maculate L.*	C	C
Starbur, bristly	*Acanthospermum hispidum*	C	C
Sunflower, common	*Helianthus annuus*	C	C
Sunflower, prairie	*Corythucha pura*	C	C
Sunflower, volunteer	*Girassol*	C	C
Thistle, Russian [3]	*Salsola kali*	S[3]	C[3]
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*	C	C
Waterhemp, common	*Amaranthus rudis*	Not Advised	C
Waterhemp, tall	*Amaranthus tuberculatos*	Not Advised	C

[1] Maximum rate on canola, field corn, sweet corn and soybean in California is 36 fl. oz/A (0.66 lb ai/A).
[2]Volunteer glufosinate-resistant crops from the previous season will not be controlled.
[3] May require sequential applications for control.
[4] For optimum control apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL on 6" marestail.

GRASS WEED CONTROL

(including Glyphosate-, Triazine-, PPO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and Auxin-Resistant Biotypes)

Common Name	Scientific Name	22 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb. a.i./A) C=Control S = Suppression	29 – 43 fl. oz./A[1] (0.53-0.79 lb. a.i./A) C=Control S = Suppression
Barley, volunteer [3]		C [3]	C [3]
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa spec.*	C	C
Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua L.*	C	C
Corn, volunteer [2]	*Zea mays L.*	C [2]	C [2]
Crabgrass, large [4]	*Digitaria sanguinalis*	C [4]	C [4]
Crabgrass, smooth[4]	*Digitaria ischaemum*	C [4]	C [4]
Cupgrass, woolly	*Eriochloa villosa*	C	C
Foxtail, bristly	*Setaria verticillata*	C	C
Foxtail, giant	*Setaria faberi*	C	C
Foxtail, green	*Setaria viridis*	C	C
Foxtail, robust purple	*Setaria viridis*	C	C
Foxtail, yellow[4]	*Pennisetum glaucum*	C [4]	C [4]
Goosegrass [3]	*Eleusine indica*	C [3]	C [3]
Johnsongrass, seedling	*Sorghum halepense*	C	C
Junglerice	*Echinochloa colonum*	C	C
Millet, wild-proso	*Panicum miliaceum L.*	C	C
Millet, proso volunteer	*Milium vernale*	C	C
Oat, wild [4]	*Avena fatua*	C [4]	C [4]
Panicum, fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*	C	C
Panicum, Texas	*Panicum texanum*	C	C
Rice, red	*Oryza sativa L.*	C	C
Rice, volunteer[1]	*Oryza sativa*	C [1]	C [1]
Sandbur, field [4]	*Cenchrus pauciflorus*	S [4]	C [4]
Shattercane	*Sorghum vulgare PERS.*	C	C
Signalgrass, broadleaf	*Brachiaria platyphylla*	C	C
Sprangletop	*Leptochloa spec.*	C	C
Sorghum, volunteer	*Sorghum spp.*	C	C
Stinkgrass	*Eragrostis cilianensis*	C	C
Wheat, volunteer[3,4]	*Triticum spec.*	C [3,4]	C [3,4]
Witchgrass	*Panicum virgatum L.*	C	C

[1] Maximum rate on canola, field corn, sweet corn and soybean in California is 36 fl. oz/A (0.66 lb ai/A).
[2]Volunteer glufosinate-resistant 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 advised for controlling dense clumps of volunteer corn or rice.
[3]For best control of yellow foxtail, field sandbur, crabgrass, and wild oats, treat prior to initiation.
[4]A sequential application may be necessary for control.

Biennial and Perennial Weeds

(including Glyphosate-, Triazine-, PPO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and Auxin-Resistant Biotypes)

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

Common Name	Scientific Name	29 – 43 fl. oz./A[1] (0.53-0.79 lb. a.i./A)
		C=Control S = Suppression
Alfalfa	*Medicago sativa L.*	C
Bermudagrass	*Cynodon dactylon*	C
Bindweed, field	*Convolvulus arvensis L.*	C
Bindweed, hedge	*Calystegia sepium*	C
Bluegrass, Kentucky	*Poa pratensis L.*	C
Blueweed, Texas	*Helianthus ciliaris DC.*	C
Bromegrass, smooth	*Bromus inermis*	C
Burdock	*Arctium spp.*	C
Bursage, woollyleaf	*Ambrosia grayi*	C
Chickweed, Mouse-ear	*Cerastium vulgatum L.*	C
Clover, red	*Trifolium pretense L.*	C
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*	C
Dock, smooth	*Rumex spec.*	C
Dogbane, hemp	*Apocynum cannabinum*	S
Goldenrod, gray	*Solidago nemoralis*	S
Johnsongrass, rhizome	*Sorghum halepense*	C
Milkweed, common	*Asclepias syriaca*	S
Milkweed, honeyvine	*Ampelamus albidus*	S
Muhly, wirestem	*Muhlenbergia frondosa*	S
Nightshade, silverleaf	*Solanum elaeagnifolium*	C
Nutsedge, purple	*Cyperus rotundus*	S
Nutsedge, yellow	*Cyperus ferax*	S
Orchardgrass	*Dactylis glomerata L.*	C
Poinsettia, wild	*Euphorbia heterophylla L.*	C
Pokeweed	*Phytolaccaceae*	C
Quackgrass	*Agropyron repens*	S
Sowthistle, perennial	*Sonchus arvensis L.*	C
Thistle, bull	*Cirsium vulgare*	C
Thistle, Canada	*Cirsium arvense*	C
Timothy	*Phleum pretense L.*	S
Wormwood, biennial	*Artemisia biennis*	S

[1] Maximum rate on canola, field corn, sweet corn and soybean in California is 36 fl. oz/A (0.66 lb ai/A).

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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 advised 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 must 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.

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, soybean, sugar beet, glufosinate-resistant canola, glufosinate-resistant corn, glufosinate-resistant sweet corn*, glufosinate-resistant soybean, and glufosinate-resistant sugar beet*.
*Not for use in California

Application Timing	• 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 including drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. • To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications must be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.
Application Use Rate	• Apply 29 to 43 fl oz/A (0.53-0.79 lbs ai/A) depending on crop and intention of post application use. Please see application charts below. Do not make more than 1 burndown application per year.
Adjuvant	• 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 advised.
Surfactants/Oils	• The use of surfactants may be included. Please refer to the surfactant label for more detailed information.
Spray Volume	• 15 GPA minimum

	• If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA.
Rainfast	• 4 hours.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR CONVENTIONAL CROPS

Crop	Burndown	In-Season Applications	Annual Max
Canola, Corn, Sweet Corn***, Soybean	29 – 43* fl. oz/A (0.53-0.79 lbs ai/A)	None	43* fl. oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A)
Sugar beet	29 – 36 fl. oz/A (0.53 – 0.66 lbs ai/A)	None	36 fl. oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A)
Cotton Use Pattern 1	29 fl. oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)	2 applications at 29 fl. oz/A** (0.53 lbs ai/A)	87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A)
Cotton Use Pattern 2	32 – 43 fl. oz/A (0.59-0.79 lbs ai/A)	1 application at 29 fl. oz/A** (0.53 lbs ai/A)	72 fl oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A)

*Maximum rate in California is 36 fl. oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A).
**Post application in non glufosinate-resistant cotton can only be applied with a hooded sprayer. See *Application Directions for Cotton* for more information.
***Not for use in CA.

Restrictions:

- In cotton (use pattern 1), if a burndown application of 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lbs ai/A) is applied, up to two additional in-season applications at up to 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lbs ai/A) each may be applied. Make repeat applications a minimum of 10 days apart. Do not exceed 87 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs ai/A) for all application timings.
- In cotton (use pattern 2), if environmental conditions prevent timely applications, a single application may be made of up to 43 fl. oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL. If a single burndown application at 43 fl. oz./A (0.79 lbs ai/A) is made, one additional in-season application of up to 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lbs ai/A) may be made a minimum of 10 days after the first application. Do not exceed 72 fl. oz./A (1.32 lbs ai/A) for all application timings. If more than 29 fl. oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) are used in any single application, the yearly total may not exceed 72 fl. oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A), including all application timings. If a second application is made, make it a minimum of 10 days after the first application.
- In canola, corn (sweet and field), and soybean, if environmental conditions prevent timely applications, a single application may be made of up to 43* fl. oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/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. Do not apply more than 43 fl. oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) per year. *Maximum rate in California is 36 fl oz/A (0.66 lb ai/A)

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT CROPS

Crop	Burndown	In-Season Applications (glufosinate-resistant varieties only)	Annual Max
Glufosinate-resistant Cotton Use Pattern 1	32 – 43* fl oz/A (0.59-0.79 lbs ai/A)	1 application at 29 fl oz/A**** (0.53 lbs ai/A)	72 fl oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A)
Glufosinate-resistant Cotton Use Pattern 2	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)	1 to 2 applications at 29 fl oz/A**** (0.53 lbs ai/A)	87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A)

Glufosinate-resistant Soybean	29 – 43* fl oz/A (0.53-0.79 lbs ai/A)	1 to 2 application at 29 – 43* fl oz/A (0.53-0.79 lbs ai/A)	87* fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A)
Glufosinate-resistant Field Corn	29 – 43** fl oz/A (0.53-0.79 lbs ai/A)	1 to 2 application at 29 – 43** fl oz/A (0.53-0.79 lbs ai/A)	87** fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A)
Glufosinate-resistant Sweet Corn***	22 fl. oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)	1 to 2 applications at 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)	44 fl oz/A (0.80 lb ai/A)
Glufosinate-resistant Canola	29 – 43* fl oz/A (0.53 – 0.79 lbs ai/a)	1 to 2 applications at 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)	87* fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A)
Glufosinate-resistant Sugar beet***	29 – 36 fl oz/A (0.53-0.66 lbs ai/A)	1 application at 29 fl. oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)	60 fl oz/A (1.10 lbs ai/A)

*Maximum rate in California is 36 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A) with an annual maximum of 72 fl oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A)
**Maximum rate in California is 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) with an annual maximum of 44 fl oz/A (0.80 lbs ai/A)
***Not for use in California
****For cotton that is not glufosinate-resistant, a hooded sprayer must be used.

Restrictions:

- Glufosinate-resistant Cotton Use Pattern 1 – Apply 32-43 fl oz/A (0.59-0.79 lbs ai/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 (0.53 lbs ai/A) can be applied. The second application may only be made a minimum of 10 days up to 14 days after the first application. The yearly total may not exceed 72 fl. oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A).
- Glufosinate-resistant Cotton Use Pattern 2 – Apply 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/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 (0.53 lbs ai/A) can be applied, followed by a third application of 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A). Sequential applications may only be made at a minimum of 10 days up to 14 days after each other. The yearly total may not exceed 87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A).
- Glufosinate-resistant Soybean – Apply 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) to 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/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 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) to 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) can be applied. The second application may only be made a minimum of 5 days up to 10 days after the first application. The yearly total may not exceed 87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A).
- Glufosinate-resistant Sugar beet - Apply 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) to 36 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/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 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) can be applied. Second application may only be made a minimum of 10 days after the first application. The yearly total may not exceed 60 fl oz/A (1.10 lbs ai/A).

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT SUGAR BEETS*

*Not for use in California

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

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Timing	• 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 including drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. • To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications must be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.
Application Use Rate	• Apply 29 - 36 fl oz/A. (0.53 – 0.66 lbs ai/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 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) can be applied. • Second application may only be made a minimum of 10 days after the first application.
Maximum Per Year	• 60 fl oz/A (1.10 lbs ai/A)
Adjuvant	• 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 advised.
Surfactants/Oils	• 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	• Cotyledon up to 10 leaf stage of glufosinate-resistant sugar beets.
Spray Volume	• 15 GPA minimum • If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA.
Rainfast	• 4 hours.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON SUGAR BEETS

1. Do not apply more than 60 fl. oz/A (1.10 lbs ai/A)of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL on the sugar beet crop per year.
2. Do not apply more than 36 fl. oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A) per application.
3. Do not make more than two applications per year.

4. A second application may only be made a minimum of 10 days after the first application.
5. Do not apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL within 60 days of harvesting sugar beets.
6. 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 containing the glufosinate-resistant trait may be planted at any time.
7. Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
8. Do not apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL if glufosinate-resistant sugar beets show injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
9. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT CANOLA

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

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Timing	• 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 including drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. • To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications must be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.
Application Use Rate	• Apply 22 - 29 fl oz/A (0.40-53 lbs ai/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 (0.40 lbs ai/A) can be applied. • Second application may only be made a minimum of 10 days after the first application.
Maximum Per Year	• 87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A)
Adjuvant	• 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 advised.
Surfactants/Oils	• 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	• Cotyledon up to early bolt stage of glufosinate-resistant 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	• 15 GPA minimum • If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA.
Rainfast	• 4 hours.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT CANOLA

- Do not apply more than 87 fl. oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A) of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL per year.
- The maximum annual application rate for California is 72 fl. oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A).
- Do not apply more than 43 fl. oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL per application.
- Do not make more than two applications per year. Sequential applications must be at least 10 days apart.
- Do not use on glufosinate-resistant 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 glufosinate-resistant canola.
- Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- Do not apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL if glufosinate-resistant 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.

GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT CANOLA TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS

Tide Glufosinate 280 SL at 22 fl. oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/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.

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

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMIING FOR GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT CANOLA FOR GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT SEED PROPAGATION
Not for use in California

Up to three applications of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL at up to 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) per application may be made to canola for glufosinate-resistant 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 GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT CANOLA FOR GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT SEED PROPAGATION

- Do not apply more than three applications of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL at up to 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) per application per year. Wait a minimum of 10 days between applications.

- Do not apply more than 87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/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 glufosinate-resistant 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 GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT SWEET CORN*

*Not for use in California

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

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Timing	• 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 including drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. • To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications must be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.
Application Use Rate	• Apply 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/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 (0.40 lbs ai/A) can be applied. • The second application may only be made a minimum of 10 days after the first application.
Maximum Per Year	• 44 fl oz/A (0.80 lbs ai/A)
Adjuvant	• 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 advised.
Surfactants/Oils	• 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	• Emergence up to 24” tall or in the V6 stage of growth.

Spray Volume	• 15 GPA minimum • If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA.
Rainfast	• 4 hours.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT SWEET CORN

- Do not apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL within 50 days of harvesting sweet corn ears and within 55 days of harvesting stover.
- 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 44 fl oz/A (0.80 lbs ai/A) of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL on sweet corn per year.
- Do not apply more than 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) per application.
- Do not apply more than two applications of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL per year. Sequential applications must be at least 10 days apart.
- If Tide Glufosinate 280 SL was used in a burndown application, no post-emergence applications may be made to the crop.

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 Glufosinate-resistant 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 GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT SWEET CORN may include: Tembotrione, Atrazine

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT FIELD CORN AND GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT SILAGE CORN

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

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Timing	• 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 including drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.

	• To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications must be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.
Application Use Rate	• Apply 29 – 43* fl oz/A (0.53-0.79 lbs ai/A). *The maximum rate in California is 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/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 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) can be applied. *The maximum rate in California is 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A). • The second application may only be made a minimum of 10 days after the first application.
Maximum Per Year	• 87* fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A). *The maximum annual application rate in California is 44 fl oz/A (0.80 lbs ai/A).
Adjuvant	• 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 advised.
Surfactants/Oils	• 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	• Emergence up to 24” tall or in the V7 stage of growth.
Spray Volume	• 15 GPA minimum • If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA.
Rainfast	• 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 glufosinate-resistant 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 GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT FIELD CORN AND GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT 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.

- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- Sequential applications must be made at least 10 days apart.
- Do not apply more than 87* fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A) per year. *The maximum annual application rate in California is 44 fl oz/A (0.80 lbs ai/A).
- Do not apply more than 43* fl oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) per application. *The maximum rate in California is 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A).
- 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.

GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT 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 GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT CORN may include: Atrazine, tembotrione, tembotrione + thiencarbazone-methyl, diglycoamine salt of dicamba.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT COTTON

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

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Timing	• 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 including drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. • To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications must be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.
Application Use Rate Scenario 1	• Apply 32-43 fl oz/A (0.59-0.79 lbs ai/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 (0.53 lbs ai/A) can be applied. • The second application may only be made a minimum of 10 days after the first application.
Maximum Per Year	• 72 fl oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A)
Application Use Rate Scenario 2	• Apply 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/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 (0.53 lbs ai/A) can be applied, followed by a third application of 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A).

	• The sequential applications may only be made at a minimum of 10 days up to 14 days after each other.
Maximum Per Year	• 87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A)
Adjuvant	• 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 advised.
Surfactants/Oils	• 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	• Emergence up to early bloom.
Spray Volume	• 15 GPA minimum • If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA.
Rainfast	• 4 hours.

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

Use Pattern	1st Application	2nd Application	3rd Application	Per Year
Option 1	32-43 fl. oz/A (0.59-0.79 lbs ai/A)	29 fl. oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)		72 fl. oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A)
Option 2	29 fl. oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)	29 fl. oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)	87 fl. oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A)

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT COTTON

- Do not apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL to glufosinate-resistant 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.
- Up to 3 applications of this product may be made to cotton per year at a maximum application rate of 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A). Do not apply more than 87 fl oz (including all application timings) to cotton (1.59 lbs ai/A) per year under this scenario. Sequential applications must be at least 10 days apart.
- If environmental conditions prevent timely applications resulting in large weeds or heavy infestations, a single application of this product at up to 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) may be made to cotton. Do not apply more than 43 fl oz (0.79 lb ai/A) of this product in a single application under this use scenario. If a single application greater than 29 fl oz (0.53 lbs ai/A) is made, a subsequent application not to exceed 29 fl oz (0.53 lb ai/A) may be made to cotton. The annual total use rate under this scenario may not exceed 72 fl oz (1.32 lb ai/A) of this product and no more than two applications of this product can be made under this scenario. Sequential applications must be at least 10 days apart.
- 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.

GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT 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 glufosinate-resistant 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	• 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 including drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. • To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications must be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.
Application Use Rate Scenario 1	• Apply 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/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 (0.53 lbs ai/A) can be applied, followed by a third application of 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A). • The sequential applications may only be made at a minimum of 10 days up to 14 days after each other.
Maximum Per Year	• 87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A)
Application Use Rate Scenario 2	• Apply 32-43 fl oz/A (0.59-0.79 lbs ai/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 (0.53 lbs ai/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	• 72 fl oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A)
Adjuvant	• 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 advised.
Surfactants/Oils	• 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	• Emergence up to early bloom.

Spray Volume	• 15 GPA minimum • If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA.
Rainfast	• 4 hours.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON COTTON

- Up to 3 applications of this product may be made to cotton per year at a maximum application rate of 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A). Do not apply more than 87 fl oz (including all application timings) to cotton (1.59 lbs ai/A) per year under this scenario. Sequential applications must be at least 10 days apart.
- If environmental conditions prevent timely applications resulting in large weeds or heavy infestations, a single application of this product at up to 43 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) may be made to cotton. Do not apply more than 43 fl oz (0.79 lb ai/A) of this product in a single application under this use scenario. If a single application greater than 29 fl oz (0.53 lbs ai/A) is made, a subsequent application not to exceed 29 fl oz (0.53 lb ai/A) may be made to cotton. The annual total use rate under this scenario may not exceed 72 fl oz (1.32 lb ai/A) of this product and no more than two applications of this product can be made under this scenario. Sequential applications must be at least 10 days apart.
- Do not apply within 70 days of harvest.

APPLICATION METHODS TO COTTON

Application of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL to cotton varieties not labeled as glufosinate-resistant 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 Row width in inches	X	Broadcast RATE per acre	=	Amount of banded product needed per acre

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

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 (0.79 lbs ai/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 (0.53 lbs ai/A) is used in a single application, the yearly total may not exceed 72 fl. oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A), including all application timings. Refer to the *"Rotational Crop Restrictions"* section of this label for appropriate rotational crop information.

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 GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT SOYBEANS

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

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Timing	• 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 including drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. • To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications need to be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.
Application Use Rate	• Apply 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) to 43* fl oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) depending on weed size. *The maximum rate in California is 36 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/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 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) to 43* fl oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) can be applied. *The maximum rate in California is 36 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A). • The second application may only be made a minimum of 5 days up to 10 days after the first application.
Maximum Per Year	• 87* fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A). *The maximum annual rate in California is 72 fl oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A).
Adjuvant	• 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 advised.
Surfactants/Oils	• 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	• Emergence up to bloom or R1 growth stage.
Spray Volume	• 15 GPA minimum • If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA.
Rainfast	• 4 hours.

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

Use Pattern Rate Ranges		
1st Application	**2nd Application**	**Yearly Maximum**
29 – 43* fl. oz/A (0.53-0.79 lbs ai/A)	29 – 43* fl. oz/A (0.53-0.79 lbs ai/A)	87* fl. oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A)

*The maximum rate in California is 36 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A) with the maximum annual rate of 72 fl oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A).

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT SOYBEANS

- Do not apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL within 70 days of harvesting glufosinate-resistant soybean seed.
- Do not apply more than 87* fl. oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A) of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL on glufosinate-resistant soybeans per year. *The maximum annual rate in California is 72 fl oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A).
- Do not apply more than 43* fl. oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A) of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL in a single application. *The maximum rate in California is 36 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A).
- Do not make more than 3 applications per year.
- Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- Do not use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone-based antifoam agent may be added if needed.
- Do not apply 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.

GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT 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 GLUFOSINATE-RESISTANT 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 aren't glufosinate-resistant during seed propagation.

- **Glufosinate-resistant 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 glufosinate-resistant trait and as such, can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during canola seed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the glufosinate-resistant trait will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. See *Application Use Directions for Use on Canola* for use rates and application timing.
- **Glufosinate-resistant Corn:** Inbred lines, plants not possessing the glufosinate-resistant trait, will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. A hooded sprayer may be used to protect plants from coming into contact with the herbicide application. For the selection of glufosinate-resistant corn "segregates", Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be applied at 22 fl. oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) plus AMS at 3 lb/A (17 lb/100 gallons) when corn is in the V-3 to V-4 stage of growth (i.e., 3 to 4 developed collars). A second treatment of 22 fl. oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) plus AMS at 3 lbs/A may be applied when the corn is in the V-6 to V-7 stage of growth or up to 24" tall. Sequential applications must be at least 10 days apart. When temperatures exceed 85º F, the rate of AMS can be reduced to 1.5 lbs/A (8.5 lbs/100 gallons) to reduce potential leaf burn.
- **Glufosinate-resistant 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 the glufosinate-resistant trait and as such, can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during cotton seed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the glufosinate-resistant trait will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. See *Application Use Directions for Use on Cotton* for use rates and application timing.
- **Glufosinate-resistant Soybeans:** For the selection of glufosinate-resistant "segregates", Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be applied at up to 29 to 43* fl. oz/A (0.53-0.79 lbs ai/A) when soybean is in the third trifoliate stage. A second treatment of 29 to 43* fl. oz/A (0.53-0.79 lbs ai/A) may be applied up to but not including the bloom growth stage of soybean. Sequential applications must be at least 5 days apart. *The maximum rate in California is 36 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A).

Restrictions for Seed Propagation:

Glufosinate-resistant Canola: See *Application Use Directions for Use on Canola* for use rates and application timing.

Glufosinate-resistant Corn: Do not make more than 2 applications per year. Do not apply more than 44 fl oz/A (0.80 lbs ai/A) per year. Sequential applications must be 10 days apart.

Glufosinate-resistant Cotton: See *Application Use Directions for Use on Cotton* for use rates and application timing.

Glufosinate-resistant Soybeans: Do not make more than 2 applications per year. Do not apply more than 87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A) per year. Sequential applications must be at least 5 days apart. The maximum rate in California is 36 fl oz (0.66 lbs ai/A).

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

- Berries (Crop Subgroup 13-07B)

- Blueberry, highbush; blueberry, lowbush; currant; elderberry; gooseberry; huckleberry; Juneberry; lingonberry; salal

- Citrus Crop Group 10-10
  - Orange or tangerine/mandarin, calamondin; citron, citrus hybrids; Mediterranean mandarin; orange, sour; orange; sweet; satsuma darin; tachibana orange; tangerine (manderine); tangelo; tangor, trifoliate orange; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these
  - Lemon or lime – Australian desert lime; Australian finger lime; Australian round lime; brown river finger lime; kumquat; lemon; lime; mount white lime; New Guinea wild lime; Russel River lime; sweet lime; Tahiti lime; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these
  - Grapefruit – Grapefruit; Japanese summer grapefruit; pummelo; tangelo; uniq fruit; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.
- Olives: all olive varieties
- Pome Fruit Crop Group 11-10
  - Apple; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw; pear; pear, oriental; quince; azarole; hook; medlar; quince, Chinese; quince, Japanese; tejocote; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these
- Stone Fruit Crop Group 12-12
  - Apricot; cherry, sweet; cherry, tart; nectarine, peach; plum; plum, chicksaw; damson; plum, Japanese; plumcot; prune; capulin; jujube and sloe; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.
- Tree Nuts Crop Group 14
  - Almond; beech nut; Brazil nut; butternut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin; filbert (hazelnut); hickory nut; macadamia nut (bush nut); pecan; pistachios; walnut, black and English.
- Grapes: 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 spray trunks with callused mature brown bark 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 (0.88 lbs ai/A)
Weeds <6” in height pre-tiller grasses	56 fl. oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A)
Weeds >6” in height and or/grasses that have tillered	56 – 82 fl. oz/A (1.02-1.50 lbs ai/A)

Application Methods for Banded Spray Applications

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

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

Application Methods for Spot or Directed Spray Applications

For spot or directed spray applications: mix Tide Glufosinate 280 SL at 1.7 fl. oz (0.03 lbs ai) of product per gallon of water. Apply to undesirable vegetation foliage until wet but prior to runoff. Ensure uniform and complete coverage. Thoroughly clean the sprayer following use. **DO NOT** make spot or directed spray applications to tree or vine trunk as injury may occur.

Weeds Controlled in Tree, Vine, and Berry Crops

Broadleaf Weeds			
Alkali sida	Fleabane, annual	Morningglory, Ivyleaf	Smartweed, 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	*Rubus* 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 listed berry bushes and stone fruit in a 12 month period. DO NOT make more than 2 applications per year at a maximum rate of 82 fl. oz per acre (1.50 lb ai/A) per application.
2. Do not apply more than 246 fl. oz (4.50 lb ai/A) of this product per acre to listed tree nuts, vines, pome fruit, citrus, and olives in any calendar year. DO NOT make more than 3 applications per year at a maximum rate of 82 fl. oz per acre (1.50 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 listed nut, fruit, berry, or grape harvest.
7. Applications to listed citrus fruits, pome fruits, and olives must be a minimum of 14 days apart.
8. Applications to listed 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 uncallused. For sucker control, apply a split application approximately 4 weeks apart at 56 fl. oz of product/A (1.02 lbs ai/A). Coverage of all sucker foliage is necessary for optimum control. Suckers must 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 (0.38 lbs ai/A). Do not split this application or apply more than one application per harvest. Potato varieties

with heavy or dense vines may require an application of another desiccation product to complete vine desiccation.

Thorough coverage of the potato vines to be desiccated is essential. Use a sufficient volume of water (20 to 100 gpa) to obtain a thorough coverage of the potato vines. Vary the gallons of water per acre and the spray pressure as indicated by the density of the potato vines to assure thorough spray coverage. Increase the spray volume to at least 30 gallons of water per acre when the potato vine canopy is dense or under cool and dry conditions. Apply 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 (0.38 lbs ai/A) to potato vines per year.
2. Do not apply more than 21 fl. oz/A (0.38 lbs ai/A) per application.
3. Do not make more than one application per harvest.
4. Do not harvest potatoes until 9 days or more after application of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL.
5. Do not apply to potatoes grown for seed.
6. Canola, corn, cotton, soybean, and sugar beets may be planted at any time after the application of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL as a potato vine desiccant.
7. 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.
8. 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.

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 (0.40 or 0.53 lbs ai/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 advised 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.

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

1. Do not apply more than 87 fl. oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A) per year.
2. Do not apply more than 29 fl. oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) per application.
3. Do not make more than 3 applications per year.
4. Sequential applications must be at least 14 days apart.

NON-CROP USES

Tide Glufosinate 280 SL controls annual and perennial weeds in non-crop area defined below in the "Where to Apply Section". Applications may be made on a broadcast, banded or spot treatment basis depending on the situation. 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 treatments may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed.

WHEN TO APPLY

Tide Glufosinate 280 SL is a foliar-active material. Best results are obtained when weeds are actively growing. 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 of the highest rate directed.

Tide Glufosinate 280 SL must be applied at the labeled rate in the **HOW TO APPLY** section. Repeat applications of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL or tank mixes of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL plus one or more appropriate residual herbicide(s) listed on this label will be needed to control weeds emerging from underground parts or seeds.

HOW TO MIX

Tide Glufosinate 280 SL must be mixed with water to make finished spray solution as follows:

1. Fill the spray tank with the required amount of water.
2. Add the proper amount of product, then mix thoroughly

HOW TO APPLY

Spot or Directed Applications

This product may be used as a spot or directed spray application using 0.4 to 0.75 fl oz/gal of water (0.007-0.014 lbs ai/gal of water) depending upon the weed and stage of growth as shown in the following sections. Spray undesirable vegetation foliage on a spray-to-wet basis. Do not apply beyond runoff. Ensure uniform and complete coverage. Use a coarse spray. Do not spray during windy conditions. Backpack, pump-up, and hydraulic sprayers may be used. Thoroughly clean the sprayer following use.

When making spot treatments DO NOT exceed broadcast per acre use rates.

Broadcast or Boom Applications

Apply 12-38 fl oz/A (0.22-0.69 lb ai/A) depending upon the weed and stage of growth as shown in the following sections. Use a minimum of 40 gallons of water per acre with a minimum of 30-psi spray pressure.

Aerial Applications

Apply as a foliar treatment using a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre to ensure thorough coverage. Do not apply when winds are gusty or under conditions which favor drift on to desirable vegetation. Applications under conditions which cause drift of this product will result in damage to any vegetation contacted. Drift control additives may be used. If a drift control additive is used, observe and follow all directions and precautions as specified on the additive label.

Tank Mix Directions for Non-crop Uses

Tide Glufosinate 280 SL is compatible in tank mixes with many other herbicides including non-selective herbicides including glyphosate.

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 products 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 applications of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL plus the following herbicides are advised for broad-spectrum postemergence and preemergence weed control:

Isopropylamine salt of imazapyr	butroxydim	noflurazon
prodiamine	isoxaben	Diglycolamine salt of 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic Acid
oryzalin	pendimethalin	oxadiazon

A compatibility test must be conducted with any potential tank mix partner with Tide Glufosinate 280 SL, except with any one of those listed above. Using a clear glass quart jar, conduct the test as described below:

1. Fill the jar three-quarters full with water.
2. Add the appropriate amount of herbicide in following order: (a) dry flowable, (b) wettable powder, (c) aqueous suspensions, (d) flowables, (e) liquids and (f) solutions and emulsifiable or liquid concentrates. Shake or gently stir jar after each addition to thoroughly mix.
3. After adding all ingredients, let the mixture stand for 15 minutes and then look for separation, large flakes, precipitates gels, and heavy oily film on the jar or other signs of incompatibility.
4. If the compatibility test shows signs of incompatibility, do not tank mix the product tested with Tide Glufosinate 280 SL.

For the following weeds controlled by Tide Glufosinate 280 SL apply:

Spot application:
Apply 0.75 fl oz/gal of water (0.014 lb/ai/gal of water) when the weed height or diameter is less than 6 inches. Apply 1.25 fl oz/gal of water (0.023 lb ai/gal of water) when the weed height or diameter is 6 inches or greater.

Broadcast application:
Apply 40 fl oz/A (0.73 lb ai/A) when the weed height or diameter is less than 6 inches.
Apply 56 fl oz/A (1.02 lb ai/A) when the weed height or diameter is 6 inches or greater.

Broadleaf Weeds

Chickweed	Jimsonweed	Marestail
Clover	Kochia	Purslane
Cocklebur, common	London rocket	Sheperdspurse
Filaree	Malva (little mallow)	Smartweed

Grasses and Sedges

Barnyardgrass	Green Foxtail	Alexandergrass (Signalgrass)
Cupgrass	Johnsongrass (rhizome)	Stinkgrass
Fall Panicum	Lovegrass	Windgrass, yellow
Giant Foxtail	Shattercane	Foxtail
Goosegrass	Smallflower	

For the following Weeds controlled by Glufosinate 280 SL Apply:

Spot application:
Apply 1.25 fl oz/gal of water (0.023 lb ai/gal of water) when the weed height or diameter is less than 6 inches.
Apply 1.75 fl oz/gal of water (0.032 lb ai/gal of water) when the weed height or diameter is 6 inches or greater.

Broadcast application:
Apply 56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A) when the weed height or diameter is less than 8 inches tall. Apply 80 fl oz/A (1.46 lbs ai/A) when the weed height or diameter is 8 inches or greater.

Broadleaf weeds

Annual sowthistle	Lambsquarter	Tansy mustard
Bindweed	Leafy spurge	Velvetleaf
Buffalobur	Mugwort	Vervain
Burdock	Musk thistle	Virginia copperleaf
Canada thistle	Nettle	White heath aster
Curly dock	Nightshade	Wild buckwheat
Dandelion	Pennycress	Wild mustard
Dogbane (hemp)	Pigweed, redroot	Wild onion
Field gromwell	Plantain	Wild rose
Fleabane	Prickly lettuce	Wild turnip
Goldenrod	Ragweed	Wood sorrel
Horsetail	Russian thistle	Yellow rocket

Grasses and Sedges

Annual bluegrass	Downy bromegrass	Ryegrass
Bahiagrass	Fescue	Sandbur
Barley	Guineagrass	Smooth bromegrass
Bermudagrass	Kentucky bluegrass	Torpedograss
Carpetgrass	Nutsedge	Vaseygrass
Crabgrass	Paragrass	Wheat
Dallisgrass	Quackgrass	Wild oat

Additional Use Directions
1. Use higher rates within the directed rate range for plant sizes listed when vegetation cover is dense or when weeds are growing under stressed conditions including drought or when average temperatures are below 50°F.
2. The addition of 8.5 to 17 pounds of ammonium sulfate (spray grade) per 100 gallons of water (1 to 2% by weight) or 2 to 4 pounds of ammonium sulfate per acre may improve the level of weed control.

Use on woody Species (Not for Use in California)
When applied as labeled, Tide Glufosinate 280 SL will provide control, partial control, or suppression of certain perennial woody weed species. Apply 64 -192 fl oz/A (1.19 - 3.51 lb ai/A). Use the higher specified rates per acre of this product when conditions are not optimum for spray penetration, including when vegetation growth is heavy or dense. Lower specified rates may be used when the target species is a conifer and when vegetation growth conditions allow for uniform spray coverage.

Blackberry	*Rubus* spp.
Deer brush	*Ceanothus integerrimus*
Douglas fir	*Pseudosuga menziesii*
Gallberry	*Ilex* spp.
Hazel	*Corylus* spp.
Honeysuckle	*Lonicera* spp.
Huckleberry	*Gaylussacia* spp.
Maple	*Acer* spp.
Multiflora rose	*Rosa multiflora*
Oak	*Quercus* spp.
Pine	*Pinus* spp.
Poison ivy	*Toxicdendron radicans*
Poison oak	*Toxicdendron toxicarium*
Roundleaf greenbrier	*Smilax rotundifolia*
Salmon berry	*Rubus spectabilis*
Sweet gum	*Liqwdambar styraciflua*
Sumac	*Rhus* spp.
Thimbleberry	*Rubus parvifforus*
Trumpetcreeper	*Campsis radicans*
Vine maple	*Acer circinatum*
Western red cedar	*Thuja plicata*

WHERE TO APPLY

Trimming and Edging

Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be used for trimming and edging landscape areas including: around individual trees and shrubs, landscape beds, foundations, fences, driveways, paths, and parking areas; also on golf courses along cart paths, around sign and light posts, and around sand traps. For control of weeds emerging from seed, the use of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL in a tank mix with preemergence herbicides is advised. If spraying in areas adjacent to desirable plants, use a shield made of cardboard, plywood, or sheet metal while spraying to help prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants. Refer to How to Apply sections of this labeling for appropriate application rates to control specific weeds.

Farmsteads, Recreational and Public Areas

When applied as a spot or directed spray application, this product controls annual and perennial weeds listed on this label in areas including: areas around farmstead building foundations, shelter belts, along fences, airports, commercial plants, storage and lumber yards, educational facilities, fence lines, ditch banks, dry ditches, roadsides, schools, parking lots, tank farms, pumping stations, and parks. Refer to the How to Apply section of this labeling for appropriate application rates to control specific weeds.

Dormant Bermudagrass (Not for use on Residential Turf/Turfgrass/Lawns)

Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be used to control winter annual weeds in well-established ornamental dormant hybrid or common Bermudagrass. Apply only when the turf is fully dormant and prior to spring green-up or severe turfgrass injury or delayed green-up may occur. For best results, apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL at a rate of 40 - 80 fl oz/A (0.73 - 1.46 lb ai/A) after most weeds have germinated and are in an early growth stage. Refer to the Weeds Controlled by Tide Glufosinate 280 SL section of this label for selecting specified rates. Applications of Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may also be used to suppress or control undesirable biennial or perennial weeds. Do not apply more than 80 fl oz (1.46 lbs ai) of Tide

Glufosinate 280 SL per acre per year for this use. Avoid high volume and spot applications where spray volume exceeds 80 gallons per acre or injury or delayed greenup may occur.

Ornamentals and Christmas Trees
When applied as specified by this label, this product may be used for the control of undesirable vegetation in site preparation prior to planting, around and within shade and greenhouses, and as a directed spray around containers and field-grown established ornamentals and Christmas trees.
DO NOT apply directly to or allow drift to contact desirable green tissue or green, thin, or uncalloused bark of desirable vegetation or injury may result.
DO NOT apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL as an over-the-top broadcast spray in ornamentals and shade or Christmas trees.

Directed spray application:
Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be applied as a directed spray to control in-row weeds in field-grown woody plants. Refer to the How to Apply section of this labelling for appropriate application rate to control specific weeds. This product may also be used between and around containers and in site preparation for new planting.

Site preparation application:
This product may be used for pre-plant site preparation for the control of annual and perennial weeds listed on this label, in ornamental and Christmas tree plantings. Ornamentals and Christmas trees may be planted in to the treated area after the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours has elapsed. Refer to the How to Apply section of this labelling for appropriate application rates to control specific weeds.

Greenhouse and shade house applications:
Tide Glufosinate 280 SL may be used to control weeds in greenhouses and shade houses. Air circulation fans must be turned off during application. Apply Tide Glufosinate 280 SL as a directed spray, using large droplet and low-pressure type nozzles. Avoid drift and direct contact with desirable vegetation. Do not use in greenhouses or shade houses containing edible crops.

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR NON-CROP USE

1. DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
2. DO NOT apply directly to or allow drift to contact desirable green tissue or green, thin, or uncalloused bark of desirable vegetation.
3. DO NOT allow grazing of vegetation treated with this product.
4. DO NOT exceed maximum use rate of 82 fl oz/A (1.5 lbs ai/A) per single application.
5. DO NOT make more than 3 applications per year for broadcast or boom applications but no more than 2 applications per year on Dormant bermudagrass.
6. DO NOT exceed maximum use rate of 1.75 fl oz/gal of water (0.032 lbs ai/gal of water) for spot or directed applications and do not apply beyond runoff.
7. DO NOT apply more than 246 fl oz (4.50 lbs ai/A) of this product per acre per year to non-crop areas except on Dormant Bermudagrass do not apply more than 80 fl oz per acre per year.
8. Applications must be made at least 14 days apart in non-crop areas.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Keep the container tightly closed and dry in a cool, well-ventilated place. Storage temperature must not exceed 125ºF. If storage temperature for bulk Tide Glufosinate 280 SL is below 32ºF, the material must not be pumped until its temperature exceeds 32ºF. 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.
(Nonrefillable Container > 5 gallons): Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.
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, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Tide International, USA, Inc. and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, in no event shall Tide International, USA, Inc. or Seller be liable for any incidental, consequential, or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER AND BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF TIDE INTERNATIONAL, USA, INC.**

AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT SHALL BE, AT THE ELECTION OF TIDE INTERNATIONAL, USA, INC. OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT, OR COMPENSATION LIMITED TO DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE FAIR MARKET PURCHASE PRICE, AND SHALL NOT INCLUDE INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

Tide International, USA, Inc. and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitations of warranty and of liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by the duly authorized representative of Tide International, USA, Inc.

[EPA approval date]