UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

June 26, 2018

Mary Beth Endres
Registration and Regulatory Affairs Pesticide Manager
Axion Ag Products, LLC
c/o Liberty Crop Protection, LLC
1800 Fall River Drive, Suite 100
Loveland, CO 80538

Subject: Registration Review Label Mitigation for Glufosinate
Application Date: 3/20/18
Product Name: Ax Glufosinate 280 Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 89167-25
Decision Number: 541501

Dear Mary Beth:

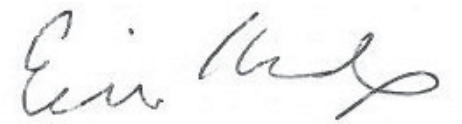
The Agency, in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, has completed reviewing all of the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Glufosinate Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. The label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under FIFRA, as amended, is acceptable.

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

A copy of your label stamped "Accepted" is enclosed. Products shipped after 12 months from the date of this amendment must bear the new revised label. Your release for shipment of the product bearing the amended label constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

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

Sincerely,



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

GLUFOSINATE	GROUP	10	HERBICIDE

AX GLUFOSINATE 280 HERBICIDE

A non-selective herbicide for post emergence broadcast use on canola, corn, cotton and soybean designated as LibertyLink®. AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide may be used for weed control in non-LibertyLink cotton when applied with a hooded sprayer. AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide may also be applied as a broadcast burndown application before planting or prior to emergence of canola, corn, sweet corn, cotton, olive, soybean or sugar beet. AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide may be used for post emergence weed control in listed tree, vine and berry crops. AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide may also be applied for potato vine desiccation.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**% BY WT.**
Glufosinate-ammonium (CAS No. 77182-82-2)	24.5%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	75.5%
TOTAL:	100.0%

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

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN

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.)

FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS: See Inside Booklet.
For MEDICAL emergency information concerning this product, call the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at **1-800-858-7378** or your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**.
FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE OR EXPOSURE, call CHEMTREC **800-424-9300.**

EPA Reg. No.: 89167-25 **EPA Est. No.: _____**

NET CONTENTS: _____Gal (_____ L)

ACCEPTED
06/26/2018
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 89167-25

Manufactured For:
AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC
1880 Fall River Drive, Suite 100
Loveland, CO 80538

062618

Product of China

FIRST AID

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 do so by the 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. For emergency information concerning this product, call the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at **1-800-858-7378** or your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**.
For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire or Exposure, call CHEMTREC **800-424-9300.**

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
CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- **All handlers must wear:** long-sleeve shirts, long pants, shoes and socks.
- **Applicators using groundboom equipment with open cabs to treat cotton must wear:** long-sleeve shirts, long pants, shoes and socks plus chemical-resistant gloves.
- **Mixer/loaders supporting groundboom application to corn, canola, soybean, cotton, citrus fruit, pome fruit, stone fruit and olives must wear:** long-sleeve shirts, long pants, shoes and socks plus chemical-resistant gloves.
- Wear a chemical resistant apron when mixing/loading and cleaning equipment. For overhead exposure wear chemical-resistant headgear.

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.

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.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

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

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

Not for Sale, Sale Into, Distribution and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York State.

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 requirement for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry-interval (REI) of 12 hours, with the following exceptions:

- Scouting activities in corn, canola and soybeans - REI is 4 days.
- Moving irrigation piping – REI 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, or Viton® ≥14 mils; chemical resistant footwear plus socks.

IMPORTANT CROP SAFETY INFORMATION
READ BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide may be applied as a burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to emergence of canola, corn, sweet corn, cotton, soybean or sugar beet.

Postemergence row crop applications of this product may be made only to crops not sensitive to the active ingredient in this product. AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC does not warrant the use of this product on crops other than those designated as LibertyLink® to safely withstand the application of this product. The basis of selectivity of this product in crops is the presence of a gene in LibertyLink crops which results in a plant that is not sensitive to the active ingredient of this product. Crops not containing this gene will be sensitive to this product and severe crop injury and/or death may occur. Do not allow spray to contact foliage or green tissue of desirable vegetation other than LibertyLink crops.

This product may be applied to cotton sensitive to the active ingredient in this product using a hooded sprayer.

Applications to trees, vines and berries must avoid contact of AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide solution, spray, drift or mist with green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur to trees, berries and vines. Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark should be sprayed unless protected from spray

contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers. Contact of this product with parts of trees, berries or vines other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.

RESISTANCE-MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

For resistance management, this product is a Group 10 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product 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.

Weed Management

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

- Rotate the use of this product or other Group 10 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in the field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout before and after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected are by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC at [855-466-8428 or 844-425-8488 or other appropriate telephone number].

Management of Resistant Biotypes

Since the occurrence of resistant weeds cannot be determined until after product use and scientific confirmation, to the extent consistent with applicable law, manufacturer is not responsible for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control resistant weed biotypes.

The following good agronomic practices are recommended to reduce the spread of resistant biotypes:

- If a naturally occurring resistant biotype is present in your application site, this product should be tank mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriately labeled herbicide with a different mode of action to achieve control.
- Cultural and mechanical control practices (e.g. crop rotation or tillage) may also be used as appropriate.
- Scout treated application site after herbicide applications and control escaping weeds including resistant biotypes before they set seed.
- Thoroughly clean equipment before leaving fields known to contain resistant biotypes.
- Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this Mode of Actions have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed

weed is being controlled by multiple mechanisms of action. Co-formulated active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled only one of the active ingredients in this product.

Integrated Pest (Weed) Management
This product may be integrated into an overall weed pest management strategy whenever the use of an herbicide is required. Practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use (weed scouting, proper application timing, banding) should be followed wherever possible. Consult local agricultural and weed authorities for additional IPM strategies established for your area.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide is a water-soluble herbicide for application as a foliar spray for the control of a broad spectrum of emerged annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weeds in LibertyLink canola, corn, cotton and soybean, and in trees, vine and berries. This product may also be applied for potato vine desiccation. This product may also be applied as a broadcast burndown application for planting or prior to emergence of canola, corn, sweet corn, cotton, olive, soybean or sugar beet.
AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide is only foliar-active with little or no activity in soil. Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled. Apply AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide to actively growingly growing weeds as described in the Weed Control for Row Crops section to get maximum weed control. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Necrosis of leaves and young shoots occur within 2 to 4 days after application under good growing conditions.

- AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide is rainfast four hours after application to most weed species; therefore, rainfall within four hours may necessitate retreatment or may result in reduced weed control.
- Applications must be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset to avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters and velvetleaf control.
- Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures or extended periods of cloudiness.
- To maximize weed control, do not cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS*

Rotational crop planting intervals following application of AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide 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, Cotton, Rice, Soybeans, 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 application of this product to potatoes.

APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES

Ground Application: AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide should be applied broadcast in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. Under dense weed/crop canopies, 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre should be used so that thorough spray coverage will be obtained. See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label for additional information on proper application of AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide.

Aerial Application: Poor coverage will result in reduced weed control. For optimal weed control, apply AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label for additional information on proper application of AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide.

COMPATIBILITY TESTING

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

1. Place 1.0 pint of water from the source that will be used to prepare the spray solution in a clear 1-quart jar.
2. For each pound of a dry tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 1.5 teaspoons to the jar.
3. For each 16 fluid ounces of a liquid tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
4. For each 16 fluid ounces of this product 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: AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the crop to be treated. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Refer to the specific crop section for rates and other restrictions.

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

AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide must be applied with properly calibrated and clean equipment. AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide is formulated to mix readily in water. Prior to adding AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide 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**).

Mix AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide with water to make a finished spray solution as follows:

1. Fill the spray tank half full with water.
2. Start agitation.
3. 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.
4. Add the appropriate amount of ammonium sulfate (AMS) to the spray tank.
5. If mixing with a liquid tank mix partner, add the liquid mix partner next.
6. Complete filling the spray tank with water.
7. Add the proper amount of this product and continue agitation.
8. 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 on this label are added, maintain good agitation at all times until contents of the tank are sprayed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is required to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Keep bypass line on or near bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Screen size in nozzles or line strainers must be 50 mesh or larger.

CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

Before using AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide, thoroughly clean bulk storage tank, refillable tank, nurse tanks, spray tanks, lines, and filter, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used. Equipment needs to be thoroughly rinsed using a commercial tank cleaner.

After using AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide, triple rinse the spray equipment and clean with a commercial tank cleaner before using for crops not labeled LibertyLink. Make sure any rinsate or foam is thoroughly removed from spray tank and boom. Rinsate may be disposed following the pesticide disposal directions on this label.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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 1/2 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 feet above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is required 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.

ADVISORY SPRAY DRIFT LANGUAGE

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 feet 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.

Drift Reduction Technology (DRT)

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

Wind

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

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

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

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

Shielded Sprayers

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

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		
	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)	
Weed Species	**22 fl oz/A[ab] (0.40 lb ai/A)**	**29 fl oz/A[ab] (0.53 lb ai/A)**
Amaranth, Palmer[3]	NR	4
Anoda, spurred	3	5
Beggarweed, Florida	4	5
Black medic	5	7
Blueweed, Texas	5	7
Buckwheat, wild	6	7
Buffalobur	6	7
Burcucumber	6	10
Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)	2	4
Carpetweed	4	6
Chickweed, common	6	8
Cocklebur, common	6	14
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	4	6
Cotton, volunteer[1]	6	8
Croton, tropic	3	5
Croton, woolly	2	4
Eclipta	4	6
Devil's claw	2	4
Fleabane, annual	6	8
Galinsoga, hairy	6	8
Galinsoga, smallflower	6	7
Groundcherry, cutleaf	4	5
Geranium, cutleaf	4	6
Hempnettle	4	6
Hosenettle, Carolina[2]	2	4
Jimsonweed	6	10
Knotweed	3	5
Kochia	4	6
Ladysthumb	6	14
Lambsquarters, common[3]	4	6
Mallow, common	4	6
Mallow, Venice	6	8
Marestail	**S**	6-12
Marshelder, annual	4	6
Morningglory, entireleaf[3]	6	8
Morningglory, ivyleaf[3]	6	8
Morningglory, pitted[3]	6	8
Morningglory, sharppod[3]	2	4
Morningglory, smallflower[3]	4	6
Morningglory, tall[3]	6	8
Mustard, wild	4	6
Nightshade, black	4	6
Nightshade, eastern black	6	8
Nightshade, hairy	6	8
Pennycress (stinkweed)	4	6
Pigweed, redroot[3]	3	4

Broadleaf Weed Control		
	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)	
Weed Species	**22 fl oz/A[ab] (0.40 lb ai/A)**	**29 fl oz/A[ab] (0.53 lb ai/A)**
Pigweed, prostrate[3]	3	4
Pigweed, spiny[3]	3	4
Pigweed, smooth[3]	3	4
Pigweed, tumble[3]	3	4
Puncturevine	4	6
Purslane, common	2	4
Pusley, Florida	**S**	3
Ragweed, common	6	10
Ragweed, giant	6	12
Senna coffee	4	6
Sesbania, hemp	6	8
Shepherd's-purse	6	8
Sicklepod (java bean)	4	6
Sida, prickly	4	5
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	6	14
Smellmelon	4	6
Sowthistle, annual	6	8
Soybeans, volunteer[1]	6	8
Spurge, prostrate	2	4
Spurge, spotted	2	4
Starbur, bristly	4	6
Sunflower, common	6	14
Sunfower, prairie	3	5
Sunflower, volunteer	6	10
Thistle, Russian[2]	**S**	6-12
Velvetleaf	3	4
Waterhemp, common[3]	NR	5
Waterhemp, tall[3]	NR	5

[a] In cotton, this product may be applied at 29 fluid ounces (0.52 lb ai) per acre three times per year. Observe an application interval of at least 10 to 14 days.

[b] Do not apply more than 22 fluid ounces (0.4 lb ai) per acre of this product post emergence in a single application to canola and corn.

S = Indicates suppression **NR** = Not Recommended

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

[2] May require sequential applications for control.

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

Grass Weed Control		
	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)	
Weed Species	**22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A)**	**29 fl oz/A[ab] (0.53 lb ai/A)**
Barley, volunteer[3]	3	4
Barnyardgrass	3	5
Bluegrass, annual	3	5
Corn, volunteer[1]	10	12
Crabgrass, large[2]	3	5
Crabgrass, smooth[2]	3	5
Cupgrass, woolly	6	12
Foxtail, bristly	6	8
Foxtail, giant	6	12

Grass Weed Control		
	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)	
Weed Species	**22 fl oz/A (0.40 lb ai/A)**	**29 fl oz/A[ab] (0.53 lb ai/A)**
Foxtail, green	6	12
Foxtail, robust purple	6	8
Foxtail, yellow[2]	3	4
Goosegrass[3]	2	3
Johnsongrass, seedling	3	5
Junglerice	3	5
Millet, wild proso	6	7
Millet, proso volunteer	6	7
Oat, wild[2]	3	4
Panicum, fall	3	5
Panicum, Texas	4	6
Rice, red	4	6
Rice, volunteer[1]	4	6
Sandbur, field[2]	**S**	2
Shattercane	6	8
Signalgrass, broadleaf	3	5
Sprangletop	4	6
Sorghum, volunteer	6	8
Stinkgrass	4	6
Wheat, volunteer[2]	4	5
Witchgrass	4	6

[a] In cotton, this product may be applied at 29 fluid ounces (0.52 lb ai) per acre three times per year. Observe an application interval of at least 10 to 14 days.

[b] Do not apply more than 22 fluid ounces (0.4 lb ai) per acre of this product post emergence in a single application to canola and corn.

S = Indicates suppression

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

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

[3] A sequential application may be necessary for control.

Biennial and Perennial Weeds**			
For control of the biennial and perennial weeds listed below, apply tank mix partners or sequential applications of AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide (22 fluid ounces (0.40 lb ai) per acre followed by 22 fluid ounces (0.40 lb ai) per acre).			
Alfalfa	Bursage, woolyleaf	Johnsongrass, rhizome	Poinsettia, wild
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Chickweed, mouseear	Milkweed, common*	Pokeweed
Bermudagrass	Clover, Alsike	Milkweed, honeyvine*	Quackgrass*
Bindweed, field	Clover, red	Muhly, wirestem*	Sowthistle, perennial
Bindweed, hedge	Dandelion	Nightshade, silverleaf	Thistle, bull
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Dock, smooth	Nutsedge, purple*	Thistle, Canada
Blueweed, Texas	Dogbane, hemp*	Nutsedge, yellow*	Timothy*
Bromegrass, smooth	Goldenrod, gray*	Orchardgrass	Wormwood, biennial
Burdock			

* Suppression Only

** See the **Applications Directions for Use on Cotton** section of this label for additional use rates.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR BURNDOWN USE

AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide may be applied as a burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to emergence of canola, corn, cotton, soybean, or sugar beet. Apply a minimum of 29 fluid ounces (0.53 lb ai) of this product per acre per application for burndown of existing weeds just prior to planting or prior to emergence of canola, corn cotton, soybean, or sugar beets. For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide. Refer to the **Weed Control for Row Crops** section of this label for selection of the proper rate dependent upon weed species present and size.

Crop	Burndown	In-Season Applications (LibetyLink Varieties Only)	Yearly Maximum
Cotton Use Pattern 1	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lb ai/A)	2 applications at 22 to 29 fl oz/A* (0.40 to 0.53 lb ai/A)	87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A)
Cotton Use Pattern 2	30 to 43 fl oz/A (0.55 to 0.79 lb ai/A)	1 application at 22 to 29 fl oz/A* (0.40 to 0.53 lb ai/A)	72 fl oz/A (1.3 lbs ai/A)
Soybean Use Pattern	29 to 36 fl oz/A (0.53 to 0.66 lb ai/A)	1 application at 22 to 29 fl oz/A** (0.40 to 0.53 lb ai/A)	65 fl oz/A (1.19 lb ai/A)
Canola, Corn, Sugar beets	29 to 36 fl oz/A (0.53 to 0.66 lb ai/A)	None	36 fl oz/A (0.66 lb ai/A)

* LibertyLink cotton OR with hooded prayer for non-LibertyLink varieties (see Cotton use directions)
** LibertyLink soybean only (see **Soybean** use directions)

RESTRICTIONS FOR BURNDOWN USE

- **In cotton (use pattern 1),** if a burndown application of 29 fluid ounces (0.53 lb ai) per acre is applied, up to two additional in-season applications at up to 29 fluid ounces (0.53 lb ai) per acre each may be applied. Make repeat applications a minimum of 10 days apart. Do not exceed 87 fluid ounces (1.59 lb ai) per acre for all application timings. Make only one burndown application per year.
- **In cotton (use pattern 2)**, if environmental conditions prevent timely applications, a single application may be made up to 43 fluid ounces (0.79 lb ai) per acre. If a single burndown application at 43 fluid ounces (0.79 lb ai) per acre is made, one additional in-season application of up to 29 fluid ounces (0.53 lb ai) per acre may be made a minimum of 10 days after the first application. Do not exceed 72 fluid ounces (1.3 lb ai) per acre for all application timings. If more than 29 fluid ounces (0.53 lb ai) per acre are used in any single application, the yearly total may not exceed 72 fluid ounces (1.3 lbs ai) per acre, including all application timings. If a second application is made, make it a minimum of 10 days after the first application. Make only one burndown application per year.
- **In soybean,** if environmental conditions prevent timely applications, a single application may be made of up to 36 fluid ounces (0.66 lb ai) per acre. If 29 to 36 fluid ounces (0.53 to 0.66 lb ai/A) per acre are used in a single burndown application, one additional in-season application may be made at up to 29 fluid ounces (0.53 lb ai) per acre. The second application may be made a minimum of 5 days after the first application. The yearly total may not exceed 65 fluid ounces (1.19 lb ai) per acre, including all application timings. Make only one burndown application per year.
- **In canola, corn, and sugar beets**, if environmental conditions prevent timely applications, a single burndown application may be made of up to 36 fluid ounces (0.65 lb ai) per acre per year. No additional applications of this product may be made post emergence to the crop during the growing season. Make only one burndown application per year.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON SUGAR BEETS

THOROUGH SPRAY COVERAGE IS VERY IMPORTANT. AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide works best when weeds are actively growing. A cultivation may be made at least 5 days before or 5 days after an application of this product.

APPLICATION TIMING

Applications of AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide on sugar beet may be made from the cotyledon stage up to the 10-leaf stage of the sugar beet. This product is a foliar-active material with no soil-residual activity. For best results, apply to emerged, young actively growing weeds. Weeds that emerge after application will

not be controlled. This product will have an effect on weeds that are larger than the recommended leaf stage; however, speed of activity and control may be reduced. Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. This product is rainfast 4 hours after application, therefore, rainfall within 4 hours may necessitate retreatment.

For best weed control and sugar beet yield, applications of this product should begin when weeds are up to 1 inch in height or diameter. Repeat applications should be made when newly germinated weeds again reach 1 inch in height or diameter. Refer to the **Rate Tables for Weed Control In Sugar Beets** for selection of the proper rate dependent upon the weed species present and size.

A repeat application of this product or a tank mix application with a residual herbicide selected from the tank mix partners listed on this label will be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at the time of application.

Tank Mixes: To support product performance, this product can be mixed with other herbicides registered for use on sugar beets. 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 mix.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON SUGAR BEETS

- Do not apply more than 30 fluid ounces (0.55 lb ai) per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 60 fluid ounces (1.1 lbs ai) per acre per year.
- Do not make more than two applications of this product per year. Make repeat applications at a minimum of 10 days apart.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply this product within 60 days of harvesting LibertyLink sugar beets.
- Do not plant rotation crops in field treated with this product within 120 days after the last application of this product with the following exceptions:
  - **70 days after last application:** wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum and triticale
  - **Any time after last application:** Corn, soybeans, canola and sugar beets containing the LibertyLink trait
- Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay
- Do not apply this product if LibertyLink sugar beets show injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excess rainfall, etc.).
- Do not add surfactants. Anti-foams or drift control agents may be added if needed.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

RATE TABLES FOR WEED CONTROL IN SUGAR BEETS

The rates of AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide in fluid ounces (pints) of formulated product per acre to be used for the control of weeds at selected heights are shown in the following tables. In weed populations with mixed species, apply the rate needed for all species present.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON CANOLA

Apply AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide only to canola labeled as LibertyLink. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

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 AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide. Refer to the **Weed Control for Row Crops** section of this label for selection of the proper rate dependent upon weed species present and size. For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

Applications of AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide on canola may be made from the cotyledon stage up to the early bolting stage of the canola. Slight discoloration of the canola may be visible after application. This effect is temporary and will not influence crop growth, maturity or yield.

Apply AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide at 22 fluid ounces (0.40 lb ai) per acre per application. A second application of AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide may be needed to control weeds that have no yet emerged at the time of application.

SPRAY ADDITIVES

AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use only fine feed grade or spray grade AMS at 3 pounds per acre. Anti-foams or drift control agents may be added if needed. Use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase risk of crop response.

CANOLA TANK MIX

To support product performance, this product can be mixed with other herbicides registered for use on canola. No additional surfactant is needed when tank mixing. 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 mix.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON CANOLA

- Do not apply more than 22 fluid ounces (0.40 lb ai) per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 44 fluid ounces (0.80 lb ai) per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than two applications of this product per year. Sequential applications must be at least 10 days apart.
- If this product was used in a burndown application, no post emergence applications may be applied to the crop.
- Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply this product within 65 days of harvesting canola.
- **Do not use on canola in the states of** Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.
- Do not apply this product if canola shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the **Rotational Crop Restrictions** section under the **Product Information** heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

Application Rate and Timing for LibertyLink Canola Seed Propagation

Up to three applications of AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide at up to 22 fluid ounces (0.40 lb ai) per acre per application may be made to LibertyLink canola for seed propagation. Applications may be made from the cotyledone 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 – LibertyLink Canola for Seed Propagation

- Do not apply more than three applications of this product at up to 22 fluid ounces (0.40 lb ai) per acre per application. Wait a minimum of 10 days between applications.
- Do not apply more than 66 fluid ounces (1.21 lbs ai) per acre per year.
- Do not apply this product 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 this product if LibertyLink 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 FIELD CORN AND SILAGE CORN

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

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 AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide. Refer to the **Weed Control for Row Crops** section of this label for selection of the proper rate dependent upon weed species present and size. For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

Applications of AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide on corn may be made with over-the-top broadcast or drop nozzles from emergence until 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 AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide using ground application and drop nozzles and avoid spraying into the whorl or leaf axils of the corn stalks. Applications of AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide following the use of soil-applied insecticides will not injure corn.

Apply AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide at 22 fluid ounces (0.40 lb ai) per acre per application. A second application of AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide or a tank mix application with a residual herbicide will be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at the time of application.

SPRAY ADDITIVES

For corn, AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use only fine feed grade or spray grade AMS at 3 pounds per acre (17 pounds per 100 gallons). When temperatures exceed 85°F, the rate of AMS can be reduced to 1.5 pounds per acre (8.5 pounds per 100 gallons) to reduce potential leaf burn. Use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase risk of crop response.

CORN TANK MIX

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.

To support product performance, this product can be mixed with other herbicides registered for use on corn. No additional surfactant is needed when tank mixing. To provide weed and insect control in corn, this product may be mixed with insecticides registered for use on corn.

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

- Do not apply more than 22 fluid ounces (0.40 lb ai) per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 44 fluid ounces (0.80 lb ai) per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than two applications of this product per year. Sequential applications must be at least 10 days apart.
- If this product was used in a burndown application, no post emergence applications may be applied to the crop.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply this product within 60 days of harvesting corn forage and within 70 days of harvesting corn grain and corn fodder.
- Do not use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers, a silicone-based antifoam agent may be added if needed.
- Do not apply this product if corn shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (droughts, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the **Rotational Crop Restrictions** section under the **Product Information** section of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON COTTON

Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide may be applied as a broadcast, over-the-top, post-emergence spray or as a directed spray only to LibertyLink cotton. This product may be applied post-emergence to non-LibertyLink cotton varieties or cultivars by using equipment designed to minimize contact of the spray with the cotton foliage. See the **Application Methods on Non-LibertyLink Cotton** section for selection of shielding equipment. Severe injury or death may result if the AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide contacts the foliage or stems of cotton NOT labeled as LibertyLink.

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 AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide. Refer to the **Weed Control for Row Crops** section of this label for selection of the proper rate dependent upon weed species present and size. For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

Apply AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide to cotton from emergence up to the early bloom stage at 22 to 29 fluid ounces (0.40 to 0.53 lb ai) per acre. If environmental conditions prevent a timely herbicide application, a single application of up to 43 fluid ounces (0.79 lb ai) per acre of AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide may be made to cotton. If more than 29 fluid ounces (0.53 lb ai) are used in any single application, the yearly total may not exceed 72 fluid ounces (1.3 lbs ai) per acre, including all application timings. See **Restrictions to the Directions for use on Cotton** below for additional information.

Refer to the **Weed Control for Row Crops** section of this label for selection of the proper rate dependent upon weed species present and size. In weed populations with mixed species, select the highest rate required to control all the species. Volunteer LibertyLink crop plants (corn, cotton, soybeans, sugar beets) from the previous season will not be controlled by applications of AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide. A repeat application of AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide or tank mixes with a residual herbicide will be needed to control weeds that have not emerged at the time of application. See the **Tank Mix section of Use on Cotton** of this label to select suitable tank mix partners.

Use Pattern	1st Application	2nd Application	3rd Application	Yearly Maximum
Option 1	22-29 fl oz/A (0.40 to 0.53 lb ai)	22-29 fl oz/A (0.40 to 0.53 lb ai)	22-29 fl oz/A (0.40 to 0.53 lb ai)	87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A)
Option 2	30-43 fl oz/A (0.55 to 0.79 lb ai/A)	22-29 fl oz/A (0.40 to 0.53 lb ai)	None	72 fl oz/A (1.3 lb ai/A)

APPLICATION METHODS TO LIBERTYLINK COTTON

Refer to the **Weed Control Row Crops** to select the proper application rate based upon the weed present and their size. Uniform and thorough spray coverage is required to achieve consistent weed control. For ground application. Apply AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide to LibertyLink cotton as an over-the-top foliar spray or as a spray directed to the lower one-third of the cotton stand.

APPLICATION METHODS TO NON-LIBERTYLINK COTTON

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

With the 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 of 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 volumes 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 VOLUME per acre	=	Amount of banded product needed per acre

POST-HARVEST – Fall Burndown

AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide may be applied as a post-harvest burndown treatment to fields (after cotton harvest). Up to 43 fluid ounces (0.79 lb ai) per acre of this product may be applied in a single application to control larger weeds growing in the crop at the time of harvest. If more than 29 fluid ounces (0.53 lb ai) per acre is used in a single application, the yearly total may not exceed 72 fluid ounces (1.3 lb ai) per acre, including all application timings. Refer to the **Rotational Crop Restrictions** section of this label for appropriate rotational crop information.

COTTON TANK MIXTURES

To support product performance, this product can be mixed with other herbicides registered for use on cotton. 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 mix.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON COTTON

- **Option 1:**
  - Do not apply more than 29 fluid ounces (0.53 lb ai) per acre per application.
  - Do not apply more than 87 fluid ounces (1.6 lb ai) per acre per year for all application timings.
  - Do not make more than three applications per year. Sequential applications must be at least 10 to 14 days apart.
- **Option 2:**
  - Do not apply more than 43 fluid ounces (0.79 lb ai) per acre in a first application.
  - Do not apply more than 29 fluid ounces (0.53 lb ai) per acre in a second application.
  - Do not apply more than 72 fluid ounces (1.3 lb ai) per acre per year for all application timings.
  - Do not make more than two in-season applications per year.
  - The second application must be made a minimum of 10 days after the first application.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply this product within 70 days prior to cotton harvest.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply this product to cotton south of Tampa, Florida (Route 60) or in Hawaii (except for test plots or breeding nurseries).
- Refer to the **Rotational Crop Restrictions** section under the **Product Information** heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plan back intervals.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR IN-SEASON USE ON SOYBEANS

Apply AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide only to soybeans designated as LibertyLink. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

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 AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide. Refer to the **Weed Control for Row Crops** section of this label for selection of the proper rate dependent upon weed species present

and size. Adding ammonium sulfate with AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide may improve weed control if weeds are under stress. For optimal yield early season weed removal is important.

Applications of AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide on soybeans may be made from emergence up to but not including the bloom growth stage.

Apply AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide at 22 to 29 fluid ounces (0.40 to 0.53 lb ai) per acre per application. See weed chart to determine rate. If environmental conditions prevent a timely herbicide application, a single application of up to 36 fluid ounces (0.66 lb ai) per acre may be made to soybeans followed by one additional application at a maximum of 29 fluid ounces (0.53 lb ai) per acre with a yearly maximum of 65 fluid ounces (1.19 lb ai) per acre. AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide may be applied alone or in a tank mix application with a residual herbicide to control weeds that have no yet emerged at the time of application.

Although timely post applications of AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide can provide complete weed control, residual herbicides at burndown, planting or tank mixed with AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide help ensure optimal weed management, particularly if environmental conditions delay timely post applications. Residual herbicides can also reduce early season weed competition and are a key element of good weed resistance management practices.

Application Rate and Timing – Soybeans

Use Pattern Rate Ranges		
1st Application	**2nd Application**	**Per Year**
22-36 fl oz/A (0.40 to 0.66 lb ai/A)	22-29 fl oz/A (0.40 to 0.53 lb ai/A)	65 fl oz/A (1.19 lb aiA)

SOYBEAN TANK MIX

To support product performance, this product can be mixed with other herbicides registered for use on soybeans. No additional surfactant is needed when tank mixing. 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 mix.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON SOYBEANS

- Do not apply more than 36 fluid ounces (0.65 lb ai) per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 65 fluid ounces (1.19 lb ai) per acre per year.
- Do not apply more than two applications per year. Sequential applications must be at least 5 days apart.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply this product within 70 days of harvesting soybean seed.
- 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 this product if soybeans show injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the **Rotational Crop Restrictions** section under the **Product Information** heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

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

AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide may be applied to select out susceptible "segregates", i.e., canola, corn, cotton, and soybean plants that are sensitive to glufosinate-ammonium during seed propagation.

- **Canola:** AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide may also be used in canola seed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate canola plants that do not carry the LibertyLink trait and as such, can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during canola seed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the LibertyLink trait will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. See **Application Use Directions for Use on Canola** for use rates and application timing.

- **Corn:** Inbred lines, plants not possessing the LibertyLink trait, will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. A hooded sprayer may be used to protect plants from coming into contact with the herbicide application. For the selection of LibertyLink corn "segregates", AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide may be applied at 22 fluid ounces (0.40 lb ai) per acre plus AMS at 3 pounds per acre (17 pounds per 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 fluid ounces (0.40 lb ai) per acre plus AMS at 3 pounds per acre 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 to 14 days apart. When temperatures exceed 85° F, the rate of AMS can be reduced to 1.5 pounds per acre (8.5 pounds per 100 gallons) to reduce potential leaf burn.
- **Cotton:** AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide may also be used in cotton seed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate cotton plants that do not carry the LibertyLink trait and as such, can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during cotton seed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the LibertyLink trait will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. See **Application Use Directions for Use on Cotton** for use rates and application timing.
- **Soybeans:** For the selection of LibertyLink soybean "segregates", AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide may be applied at up to 22 to 36 fluid ounces (0.40 to 0.66 lb ai) per acre when soybean is in the third trifoliate stage. A second treatment of 22 to 29 fluid ounces (0.40 to 0.53 lb ai) per acre may be applied up to but not including the bloom growth stage of soybean. Sequential applications must be at least 5 days apart.

Grass Weeds Controlled with AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide

Weed Species	Growth Stage of Weed* (Maximum Height)		Comments on Weed Growth Stage/Application Timing/ Number of Applications
	15 fl oz/A (0.9 pt/a) (0.27 lb ai/A)	20 fl oz/A 1.25 pt/A) (0.37 lb ai/A)	
Barley, volunteer	1-2 leaf (2")	3 leaf (3")	Multiple applications may be required
Barnyardgrass	1-3 leaf (2")	4-5 leaf (3")	Maximum of 1 tiller
Corn, volunteer	1-2 leaf (2")	3-4 leaf (6")	--
Crabgrass, large	1-3 leaf (2")	4-5 leaf (3")	Maximum of 1 tiller
Crabgrass, smooth	1-3 leaf (2")	4-5 leaf (3")	Maximum of 1 tiller
Cupgrass, woolly	1-5 leaf (4")	(8")	--
Foxtail, giant	1-4 leaf (3")	5-6 leaf (4")	Maximum of 2 tillers
Foxtail, green	1-4 leaf (3")	5-6 leaf (4")	Maximum of 2 tillers
Foxtail, yellow	1-3 leaf (2")	4 leaf (2")	Apply prior to tillering
Millet, volunteer proso	1-3 leaf (2")	4-5 leaf (3")	Maximum of 1 tiller
Millet, wild proso	1-3 leaf (2")	4-5 leaf (3")	Maximum of 1 tiller
Oat, wild	1-2 leaf (2")	3 leaf (3")	Maximum of 1 tiller
Panicum, fall	1-3 leaf (2")	4-5 leaf (3")	Maximum of 1 tiller
Panicum, Texas	1-3 leaf (2")	4-5 leaf (3")	Maximum of 1 tiller
Sandbur, field	--	1-4 leaf (2")	Apply prior to tillering
Wheat, volunteer	1-2 leaf (2")	3 leaf (3")	Maximum of 1 tiller
*Apply up to 30 fluid ounces (1.88 pt/A) (0.55 lb ai) per acre if weeds exceed the growth stage shown in the table.			

Perennial Weeds Controlled by AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide

Weed Species	Growth Stage of Weed* (Maximum Height)		Comments on Number of Applications
	15 fl oz/A (0.9 pt/a) (0.27 lb ai/A)	20 fl oz/A 1.25 pt/A) (0.37 lb ai/A)	
Quackgrass	--	1-3 leaf (3")	Multiple applications required
Sowthistle, perennial	--	1-4 leaf (3")	
Thistle, Canada	--	1-4 leaf (3")	

Weed Species	Growth Stage of Weed* (Maximum Height)		Comments on Number of Applications
	15 fl oz/A (0.9 pt/a) (0.27 lb ai/A)	20 fl oz/A 1.25 pt/A) (0.37 lb ai/A)	
*Apply up to 30 fluid ounces (1.88 pt/A) (0.55 lb ai) per acre if weeds exceed the growth stage shown in the table.			

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide

Weed Species	Growth Stage of Weed* (Maximum Diameter)	
	15 fl oz/A (0.9 pt/a) (0.27 lb ai/A)	20 fl oz/A 1.25 pt/A) (0.37 lb ai/A)
Buckwheat, wild	1-4 leaf (2”)	5-6 leaf (3")
Buffalobur	1-4 leaf (2”)	5-6 leaf (3")
Carpetweed	--	1-4 leaf (2”)
Chickweed, common	1-4 leaf (2”)	5-6 leaf (3")
Cocklebur, common	1-6 leaf (3”)	7-8 leaf (5”)
Kochia	(1”)	(2”)
Ladysthumb	1-2 leaf (1”)	3-4 leaf (3”)
Lambsquarter, common	1-2 leaf (1”)	4-5 leaf (3”)
Mallow, Venice	1-4 leaf (2”)	5-6 leaf (3")
Marshelder	1-2 leaf (1”)	3-4 leaf (3”)
Mustard, wild	1-4 leaf (2”)	5-6 leaf (3")
Nightshade, eastern black	1-4 leaf (2”)	5-6 leaf (3")
Pigweed, prostrate	(1”)	(3”)
Pigweed, redroot	1-2 leaf (1”)	3-4 leaf (3”)
Pigweed, smooth	1-2 leaf (1”)	3-4 leaf (3”)
Pigweed, spiny	1-2 leaf (1”)	3-4 leaf (3”)
Purslane, common	(1”)	(2”)
Ragweed, common	1-6 leaf (3”) 1-6 leaf (3”)	7-8 leaf (5”)
Ragweed, giant	1-4 leaf (2”)	5-6 leaf (3")
Shepherd’s purse	1-4 leaf (2”)	5-6 leaf (3")
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	1-2 leaf (1”)	3-4 leaf (3”)
Sowthistle, annual	1-4 leaf (2”)	5-6 leaf (3")
Sunflower, common	1-6 leaf (3”)	7-8 leaf (5”)
Thistle, Russian	(1”)	(2”)
Velvetleaf	1-2 leaf (1”)	3-4 leaf (3”)
*Apply up to 30 fluid ounces (1.88 pt/A) (0.55 lb ai) per acre if weeds exceed the growth stage shown in the table.		

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON SWEET CORN

Apply AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide only to sweet corn labeled as LibertyLink.

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING FOR SWEET CORN

Applications of this product on sweet corn may be made from emergence until sweet corn is 24 inches tall or the V-7 stage of growth; i.e., 7 developed collars, whichever comes first. Apply at a rate of 20 fluid ounces (0.37 lb ai) per acre. This product must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS) for use on sweet corn. Two applicatons of this product can be made to sweet corn per year.

Tank Mixes: To support product performance, this product can be mixed with other herbicides registered for use on sweet corn. No additional surfactant is needed when tank mixing. 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.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON SWEET CORN

- Do not apply more than 20 fluid ounces (0.37 lb ai) per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 40 fluid ounces (0.73 lbs ai) per acre per year.
- Do not make more than two applications of this product per year. Sequential applications must be made at least 10 days apart.
- If this product was used as a burndown application, no postemergent applications can be applied to the crop.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply this product within 50 days of harvesting sweet corn and within 55 days of harvesting stover.
- Do not use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers.
- Do not apply this product if LibertyLink 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 **Product Information** section of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

See **Application Methods for Broadcast Application, Mixing Instructions** and **Weed Control for Row Crops** tables on this label for further instructions.

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

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

REGISTERED CROPS

- **Bushberry subgroup 13B:** blueberry, currant, elderberry, gooseberry and huckleberry
- Lingonberry, Juneberry and Salal
- **Citrus group 10-10:** lemon, orange, grapefruit, lime, mandarin, tangerine, tangelo, calamondin, kumquat, pummelo, citron and tangor; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these
- **Olives**
- **Pome fruit group 11-10:** apples, pears, crabapple, loquat, mayhaw, quince, azarole, medlar and tejocote;
- cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these
- **Stone fruit group 12-12:** apricot, cherry, peach, nectarine, plum, capulin, jujube and sloe; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these
- **Tree nut group 14:** almonds, filberts, hickory nuts, macadamia nuts (bush nuts), pecans, pistachios, and walnuts
- **Vineyards:** all grape varieties (table, wine, and raisins)

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide. Refer to the **Weed Control for Row Crops** section of this label for selection of the proper rate dependent upon weed species present and size. 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 AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide until sufficient regrowth has occurred.

Apply AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide 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 AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide may be necessary to control planets generating from underground parts or seed.

Avoid contact of AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide solution, spray drift or mist with green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur to trees 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 AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide with parts of trees or vines other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.**

Application Methods for Broadcast Applications
Apply AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide at the rates listed below for broadcast applications based on weed size and stage of growth.

Weed Size and Stage	AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide Rate
Weeds < 3" in height	48 fl oz/A (0.88 lb 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 to 82 fl oz/A (1.02 to 1.50 lbs ai/A)

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

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

Application Methods for Spot or Directed-Spray Applications
For spot or directed spray application, mix AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide at 1.7 fluid ounces (0.03 lb 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.

SUCKER CONTROL WITH AX GLUFOSINATE 280 HERBICIDE
AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide 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 fluid ounces (1.02 lbs ai) per acre. Coverage of all sucker foliage is necessary for optimum control. Suckers should not exceed 12 inches in length.

Weeds Controlled in Tree, Vine and Berry Crops

Broadleaf Weeds			
Alkali sida	Filaree, redstem	Morningglory, entireleaf	Redmaids
Ammannia, purple	Fleabane, annual	Morningglory, ivyleaf	Shepherd's-Purse
Arrowhead, California	Goosefoot	Morningglory, pitted	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
	Gromwell, field	Mullein, turkey	
Buckwheat, wild	Groundcherry, cutleaf	Mustard, wild	Sowthistle, annual
Buffalobur	Groundsel, common	Nettle	Spurge, prostrate
Burclover, California	Henbit	Nightshade, black	Starthistle, yellow
Carpetweed	Jimsonweed	Nightshade, eastern black	Sunflower, common
Chickweed, common	Knotweed		Sunflower, prairie
Chinese thornapple	Kochia	Nightshade, hairy	Sunflower, volunteer
Cocklebur, common	Lambsquarters, common	Pennycress	Swinecress
Copperleaf, Virginia		Pigweed, redroot	Thistle, Russian
Cudweed	Lettuce, miner's	Pineapple-weed	Turnip, wild
Cutleaf Eveningprimrose	Lettuce, prickly	Puncturevine	Velvetleaf
	London rocket	Purslane, common	Vervain

Dodder	Mallow, common	Radish, wild	Vetch
Eclipta	Malva (little mallow)	Ragweed, common	Willowherb, panicle
Fiddleneck	Marestail	Ragweed, giant	
Filaree	Mayweed		

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

* apply to annual ryegrass prior to 3 inches in height
** indicates suppression

RESTRICTIONS TO USE DIRECTION FOR USE ON TREE, VINE AND BERRY CROPS

- **Berry Bushes and Stone Fruit:** Do not make more than 2 applications at a maximum application rate of 82 fluid ounces (1.5 lbs ai) per acre per application. Do not apply more than 164 fluid ounces (3 lbs ai) per acre per 12-month period.
- **Tree Nuts, Vines, Pome Fruit, Citrus and Olives:** Do not make more than 3 applications at a maximum application rate of 82 fluid ounces (1.5 lbs ai) per acre per application. Do not apply more than 246 fluid ounces (4.5 lbs ai) per acre in any calendar year.
- Application to citrus fruits, pome fruits and olives must be a minimum of 14 days apart.
- Applications to berries and stone fruit must be a minimum of 28 days apart.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply this product within 14 days of nut, fruit, berry or grape harvest.
- Do not graze, harvest, and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply this product aerially to tree, berry, or vine crops.
- Do not make spot spray applications to suckers, as tree injury may occur.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR POTATO VINE DESICCATION

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING

Apply AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide at the beginning of natural senescence of potato vines. Apply 21 fluid ounces (0.38 lb ai) per acre. 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 AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide with the spray boom as low as possible to achieve thorough coverage of the potato vines for best control and to minimize drift potential.

RESTRICTIONS TO THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN POTATO VINE DESICCATION

- Do not apply more than 21 fluid ounces (0.38 lb ai) per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 21 fluid ounces (0.38 lb ai) per acre per year.
- Do not split this application or apply more than one application per harvest.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply within 9 days of potato harvest.
- Do not apply to potatoes grown for seed.
- Crop rotation and plantback intervals after application of this product for potato vine desiccant are:

Crop	Minimum Crop Rotation Interval
Canola, Corn, Cotton, Potato, Soybean, Sugar Beets	0 Days
Barley, Buckwheat, Millet, Oats, Rye, Sorghum, Triticale, Wheat	30 Days
Brassica Vegetables, Leafy Vegetables, Root and Tuber Vegetables	70 Days
Other crops	120 Days

FALLOW FIELDS OR POSTHARVEST

AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide 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 AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide at 22 or 29 fluid ounces (0.2 to 0.53 lb ai) per acre to fallow fields to control specific weeds. This product must be applied with ammonium sulfate. Tank mixes with 2,4-D, glyphosate or atrazine are advised with AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide to enhance total weed control. When using AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide in tank mix combinations, follow the precautions and directions of use of the most restrictive label. 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 FOR FALLOW FIELDS

- Do not apply more than 29 fluid ounces (0.53 lb ai) per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 29 fluid ounces (0.53 lb ai) per acre per year.
- Do not make more than one application per year.

FARMSTEADS, RECREATIONAL AND PUBLIC AREAS

When applied as directed, AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide controls undesirable plant vegetation in non-crop areas around farmstead building foundations, shelter belts, along fences, airports, commercial plants, storage and lumber yards, educational facilities, fence lines, ditch banks, dry ditches, roadsides, schools, parking lots, tank farms, pumping, stations, parks and non-selective farmstead weed control. Refer to the **Application Directions for Use on Listed Tree, Vine, and Berry Crops** section of this label for appropriate application broadcast and spot spray application rates and lists of weeds controlled.

RESTRICTIONS FOR FARMSTEADS

- Do not apply more than 82 fluid ounces (1.5 lbs ai) per acre per application.
- Do not apply more than 246 fluid ounces (4.5 lbs ai) per acre per year.
- Do not make more than 3 applications per year. Sequential applications must be made 14 days apart.
- Do not allow grazing of treated vegetation.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

[Rigid, Non-refillable containers small enough to shake (i.e., with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons)]

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Once container is rinsed, then offer for recycling or reconditioning; or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration; or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

[All refillable container types (containers with capacities greater than 50 lbs)]

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. This is a sealed returnable container to be used only for AX GLUFOSINATE 280 Herbicide. When this container is empty, it must not be opened, cleaned, or discarded. Empty containers must be returned to the original purchase location.

[Bottom discharge Intermediate Bulk Container (IBC) (containers with capacities greater than 50 lbs)]

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Empty the remaining contents from the Intermediate Bulk Container (IBC) into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inch on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

Contact your Ag retailer or Axion Ag Products, LLC for container return, disposal and recycling recommendations.

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.

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. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC 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 AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC 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 AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC, and TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. AXION AG PRODUCTS, LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

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