OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

April 2, 2025

Mary Beth Endres
Regulatory Manager
Liberty Crop Protection, LLC
1880 Fall River Dr., Suite 100
Loveland, CO 80538

Subject: Label Amendment – Update Crop Directions, Hotline Number, Storage and Disposal Directions and Minor Typographical Revisions & Incorporating Mitigation Measures from the Registration Review Interim Decision for Fluroxypyr
Product Name: LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR HERBICIDE
EPA Registration Number: 89168-63
Application Date: September 17, 2021, March 16, 2023
Case Number: 480936, 479301

Dear Mary Beth Endres:

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

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 Fluroxypyr Interim Decision, and has concluded that your submission is acceptable.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. “To distribute or sell” is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

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

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

If you have any questions, please contact Derek Corbin at 202-566-2571 or at Corbin.Derek@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

Kable Bo Davis

Kable Bo Davis, Senior Advisor
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division; Immediate Office

Enclosure

ACCEPTED
04/02/2025
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 89168-63

FLUROXYPYR	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR Herbicide

For Selective Postemergence Control of Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds and Volunteer Potatoes in Small Grains (Wheat, Barley, Oats and Triticale), Field Corn, Sweet Corn, Grain Sorghum, Dry Bulb Onions, Pome Fruits, Fallow Cropland, On-Farm Non-Cropland, Millet Grown for Grain, Forage or Hay, and Grasses Grown for Seed, Forage, or Hay

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**% BY WT.**
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester, ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy) acetic acid,1-methylheptyl	45.52%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	54.48%
TOTAL:	100.00%

Acid Equivalent: Fluroxypyr: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid - 31.59% - 2.8 lb./gal

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 detaile.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail).

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

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

EPA REG. NO.: 89168-63

EPA EST. NO.:

NET CONTENTS: ____GAL (____L)

Manufactured for:
LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC
1880 Fall River Drive, Suite 100
Loveland, CO 80538

032725

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. **DO NOT** get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of natural rubber ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses)

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, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Control Statements:

When handlers use closed systems enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protections Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.607(e-f)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/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.

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. • 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 do so by the poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED:	• Move person to fresh air. • If person Is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For emergencies call the poison control center at **1-800-222-1222.** For non-emergency	

resource information concerning this product, call the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at **1-800-858-7378** Monday – Friday 8 am – Noon Pacific Time, (NPIC Web site: www.npic.orst.edu). For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire or Exposure, call CHEMTREC **800-424-9300**.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Drift or runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms and non-target plants. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

Non-Target Organism Advisory

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage ad habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Read entire label before using this product. **DO NOT** apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is: Coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves such as natural rubber ≥14 mil, shoes plus socks and protective eyewear.

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.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: When applied to on-farm non-cropland, keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR is a selective postemergence product for control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and volunteer potatoes in wheat, barley, oats, or triticale not under seeded with a legume, field corn, sweet corn, grain sorghum, dry bulb onions, pome fruits, fallow cropland, millet grown for grain, forage or hay, grasses grown for seed, forage or hay and on-farm non-cropland.

Product Precautions

- Avoid applications where proximity of susceptible crops or other desirable plants is likely to result in exposure to spray or spray drift.

Product Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR directly to, or otherwise permit it to come in direct contact with, susceptible crops or desirable plants including, but not limited to, alfalfa, canola, cotton, lettuce, edible beans, grapes, lentils, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tomatoes, or tobacco.
- **DO NOT** contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- **Maximum Application Rate (except Pome Fruit): DO NOT** apply more than 0.7 pint (0.25 lb ae) per acre of LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR per year.
- **Maximum Application Rate for Pome Fruit: DO NOT** apply more than 1.4 pints (0.49 lb ae) per acre of LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR per year.
- **Plant-back Restriction:** If replanting is required, plant only those crops listed on this label or Federally approved supplemental labeling for LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR within 120 days following application.
- **Chemigation: DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- This product is persistent and may be present in plant materials for over 30 days after application. **DO NOT** use treated plant material or manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage from treated areas for compost, mulch, or mushroom spawn until 30 days after application.
- Animals that have been fed fluroxypyr treated forage must be fed forage free of fluroxypyr for at least 3 days before they are moved off the treated property.

RESISTANCE-MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

S-metolachlor, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 4 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 4 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 4 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 area 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 LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC at 844-425-8488.

Management of Resistant Biotypes
Since the occurrence of resistant weeds cannot be determined until after product use and scientific confirmation, 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. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of actions for each target weed.

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.

Management of Kochia Biotypes
Research has suggested that many biotypes of kochia can occur within a single field. While kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR, all will be suppressed or controlled by the 0.4 pint (0.14 lb ae) per acre labeled rate. Application of LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR at rates below the 0.4 pint (0.14 lb ae) per acre rate can result in a shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field.

Best Resistance Management Practice: To preserve LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR it is recommended to use only a single application per season for the control of kochia. Populations of dicamba tolerant kochia have been identified in certain small grain and corn production regions. In these areas, apply LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR at a minimum rate of 0.4 pint (0.14 lb ae) per acre for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia. In addition, LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR should be rotated with products that **DO NOT** contain dicamba to minimize selection pressure. Use of these practices will preserve the utility of LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR for control of dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes.

Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift
Spray drift, even very small quantities of the spray that may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops whether dormant or actively growing. When applying LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR, use low-pressure equipment capable of producing sprays of uniform droplet size with a minimum of fine spray droplets. Under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets that do not settle rapidly onto target vegetation may be carried a considerable distance from the treatment area. A drift control or spray thickening agent may be used with this product to improve spray deposition and minimize the potential for spray drift. If used, follow all use directions and precautions on the product label.

Ground Applications: To minimize spray drift, apply LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR in a total spray volume of 8 or more gallons per acre using spray equipment designed to produce large-droplet, low pressure sprays. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer's instructions for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing and operating height and pressure. Spot treatments should be applied only with a

calibrated boom to prevent over application. Operate equipment at spray pressures no greater than is necessary to produce a uniform spray pattern. Operate the spray boom no higher than is necessary to produce a uniformly overlapping pattern between spray nozzles.

Restriction

- **DO NOT** apply with hollow cone-type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

Aerial Application: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high potential for temperature inversion. Spray drift from aerial application can be minimized by applying a coarse spray at spray boom pressure no greater than 30 psi; by using straight-stream nozzles directed straight back; and by using a spray boom no longer than 3/4 the rotor or wing span of the aircraft. Spray pattern and droplet size distribution can be evaluated by applying sprays containing a water-soluble dye marker or appropriate drift control agents over a paper tape (adding machine tape). Mechanical flagging devices may also be used.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the "SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES" section below.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

- **Volume -** Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure -** Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Spray Nozzle -** Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles -** Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

Boom-less Ground Applications

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom

ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Sprayer Cleanup

To avoid injury to or exposure of non-target crops, thoroughly clean and drain spray equipment used to apply LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR after use. Cleaning should occur as soon as possible after application of LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR. Spray equipment should be cleaned after use with LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR by the following procedure:

1. Drain any remaining LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR from the spray tank and dispose of according to label disposal instructions.
2. Hose down the interior surfaces of the tank. Flush tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water for 10 minutes. Fill the tank with water and recirculate for 15 minutes. Spray part of the mixture through the hoses, boom, and nozzles and drain the tank. All rinse water must be disposed of in compliance with local, state, and federal guidelines.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately.
4. If the spray equipment will be used on crops other than those labeled for LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR, repeat steps 1 and 2 and thoroughly wash the outside of spray tank and the boom.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR Alone

Fill spray tank with water equal to 1/2 to 3/4 of the required spray volume. Add the required amount of LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR, then finish filling the tank. Provide sufficient agitation during mixing and application to maintain a uniform emulsion.

Tank Mixing

This product may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for the same use and timing. 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 Mixing Precautions:

1. Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.

2. **DO NOT** exceed labeled application rates. **DO NOT** tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be used.
3. Always perform a (jar) test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: Perform a jar test prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR and other pesticides, fertilizers or carriers. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Tank Mixing Instructions

Fill spray tank with water to 1/4 to 1/3 of the required spray volume. Start agitation. Add different formulation types in the order indicated, allowing time for complete mixing and dispersion after addition of each.

1. Add dry flowables; wettable powders; aqueous suspensions, flowables or liquids.
2. Maintain agitation and 'fill spray tank to 3/4 of total spray volume and then add LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR and other emulsifiable concentrates and any solutions.

Finish filling the spray tank. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing, final filling and throughout application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be resuspended before spraying is resumed. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. Settled material may be more difficult to resuspend than when originally mixed.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Timing: Apply to actively growing weeds. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at and following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. Only weeds that are emerged at the time of application will be affected. Foliage that is wet at the time of application may decrease control. Applications of LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR are rain-fast within 1 hour after application.

Effect of Temperature on Herbicidal Activity: Herbicidal activity of LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR is influenced by weather conditions. Optimum activity requires active plant growth. The temperature range for optimum herbicidal activity is 55°F to 75°F. Reduced activity will occur when temperatures are below 45°F or above 85°F. Frost before application (3 days) or shortly after (3 days) may reduce weed control and crop tolerance.

Application Rates: Generally, application rates at the lower end of the specified rate range will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species, perennials, and under conditions where control is more difficult (plant stress conditions such as drought or extreme temperatures, dense weed stands and/or larger weeds) the higher rates within the rate range will be needed. Weeds growing in the absence of crop competition generally require higher rates to obtain satisfactory control or suppression.

Coverage: Apply in 3 or more gallons per acre by air or in 8 or more gallons per acre by ground equipment. **DO NOT** exceed 40 gallons per acre total spray volume. Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Inadequate spray volume and coverage may result in decreased weed control. As canopy and weed density increase, spray volume should be increased to obtain equivalent weed control. Use larger nozzle tips or decrease spraying speed to increase spray volume rather than increasing boom pressure. Refer to manufacturer's instructions for information on relationships between spray volume, and nozzle size and arrangement.

Adjuvants: Generally, this product does not require the use of an adjuvant to achieve satisfactory weed control when applied alone. However, the addition of an adjuvant may optimize herbicidal activity when applications are made (a) at lower carrier volumes, (b) under conditions of cool temperature, low relative

humidity or drought, or (c) to small, heavily pubescent kochia. Adjuvants may be used when required by a tank mix partner. Follow all applicable directions on the label for the tank mix partner.

Spot Treatments: To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers according to directions provided below.

Hand-Held Sprayers: Hand-held or backpack sprayers may be used for spot applications of LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR if care is taken to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table are based on an area of 1,000 sq. ft. The amount of LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR (fl. oz. or ml) in the table should be mixed with 1 gallon or more of water and applied to an area of 1,000 sq. ft. To calculate the amount of product required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl. oz. or ml) by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet, e.g., if the area to be treated is 3,500 sq. ft. multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. 3,500 ÷ 1,000 = 3.5). An area of 1000 sq. ft. is approximately 10.5 X 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Amount of LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR to Equal Specified Broadcast Rate (Mix with 1 Gallon or More of Water and Apply to 1,000 sq. ft.)		
0.4 Pt./A (0.14 lb ae)	**0.55 Pt./A (0.19 lb ae)**	**0.7 Pt./A (0.25 lb ae)**
0.15 fl. oz. (4.4 ml)	0.2 fl. oz. (5.9 ml)	0.26 fl. oz. (7.7 ml)

1 fl. oz. = 29.6 (30 ml)

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

Weeds Controlled

Bedstraw (cleavers)	Grape species	Puncturevine
Chickweed	Hemp dogbane	Purslane, common
Clover, white	Kochia[1]	Ragweed, common
Cocklebur	Mallow, Venice	Ragweed, giant
Coffeeweed	Morningglory	Sunflower
Flax, volunteer	Prickly lettuce	Velvetleaf

Weeds Suppressed[2]

Bindweed, field	Horseweed (marestail)	Mustard
Buckwheat, wild	Knotweed	Nightshade species
Canola, volunteer	Mallow, common	Pennycress, field
Devilsclaw	Marestail	Potato, volunteer
Field horsetail	Marshelder	Russian thistle

[1] Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes.

[2] Suppression is expressed as a reduction in weed competition (reduction population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.

APPLICATION SITES

Wheat, Barley, Oats, Triticale

Apply as a broadcast postemergence treatment to actively growing wheat, barley, oats or triticale from the 2 leaf crop growth stage up to and including flag leaf emergence (Zadoks scale 39) for control of broadleaf weeds. Apply when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall or vining. For control of volunteer potatoes, apply before potato plants are 8 inches tall. Only weeds emerged at the time of treatment will be controlled. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at, and following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. **DO NOT** use if cereal crop is underseeded with a legume.

Spot Application: Spot applications may be made; however, to prevent over-application spot treatments should be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. See instructions for Spot Application in “Application Directions” section.

Broadcast Application Rates:

Weed Size or Species[1]	Application Rate (Pint/Acre)
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 4 inches tall[2]	0.3 (0.11 lb ae)
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining	0.4 (0.14 lb ae)
Volunteer potatoes	0.7 (0.25 lb ae)

[1] See "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

[2] The 0.3 pint (0.11 lb ae) per acre rate will generally provide satisfactory control of kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes). However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperatures, the 0.4 pint (0.14 lb ae) per acre rate will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. Control of small kochia with reduced rates will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. The 0.4 pint (0.14 lb ae) per acre rate should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (see "Management of Kochia Biotypes" in the Product Information section of this label).

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated forage within 7 days of application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.7 pint (0.25 lb ae) of this product per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.7 pint (0.25 lb ae) of this product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application of this product per year, not to exceed 0.25 lb ae per acre.
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply closer than 14 days before cutting of hay or 40 days before harvesting of grain and straw.

Field Corn

Apply LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR as a broadcast post emergence treatment using ground equipment or by air. LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR may also be applied as a pre plant treatment for control of emerged volunteer potato or for burndown of emerged weeds (refer to "Special Directions for Control of Volunteer Potato" below). Refer to the Product Information section of this label for detailed information on application timing, effect of temperature on herbicidal activity, application rates, spray coverage and instructions for spot application.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

Key Weeds Controlled[1]	Key Weeds Suppressed[3]	Application Rate (Pint/Acre)
Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)	Devilsclaw	0.4 (0.14 lb ae)
Chickweed	Field bindweed	
Cocklebur	Field pennycress	
Common purslane	Horseweed (marestail)	
Common ragweed	Marshelder	
Giant ragweed	Mustard	
Hedge bindweed	Nightshade species	
Hemp dogbane	Russian thistle	
Jimsonweed	Volunteer potato[4]	
Kochia[2]	Wild buckwheat	
Morningglory		
Puncturevine		
Sunflower		
Velvetleaf		
Venice mallow		

[1] See “Weeds Controlled or Suppressed” section of this label for a complete listing.

[2] Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes.

[3] Suppression is expressed as a reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.
[4] See "Special Directions for Control or Suppression of Volunteer Potato" below.

Application Timing
Apply as a broadcast or band treatment to field corn up to, and including 5 fully exposed leaf collars (V5 growth stage). Applications to field corn beyond the V5 growth stage should be made as a directed spray using drop nozzles (see crop safety precaution below). Apply when broadleaf weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall. If wild buckwheat is present, apply before vining stage of growth. Only weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled or suppressed.

- **Pre plant Burndown:** For no-till or burndown applications to control emerged weeds, apply alone or in tank mix combination with a labeled herbicide prior to planting.

Special Directions for Control or Suppression of Volunteer Potato:
- **Preplant Application (Suppression):** Apply 0.4 pint (0.14 lb ae) per acre prior to planting corn when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall. For best results, leave soil undisturbed and plant field corn two weeks following application.
- **Sequential Applications (Control):** To control heavy populations of volunteer potato, a preplant application at 0.35 pint (0.12 lb ae) per acre may be followed by a postemergence application of 0.35 pint (0.12 lb ae) per acre. **DO NOT** exceed two applications per year.
- **Postemergence Application (Suppression):** Apply 0.4 pint (0.14 lb ae) per acre when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall.

Crop Tolerance Precaution: Crop injury (stem curvature, stunting, or brace root injury) may occur with some corn hybrids or lines when LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR is applied as a broadcast treatment. Hybrids or lines that are susceptible to phenoxy injury may also be susceptible to injury from LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR. Consult current seed corn company herbicide management guides for further information.

Tank Mixing: LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR may be applied alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for postemergence application in field corn unless tank mixing with LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. If an adjuvant is added to the spray mixture as a requirement of the tank mix partner, follow label directions for both the tank mix partner and the adjuvant product. 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.

Adjuvants: Generally, this product does not require the use of an adjuvant to achieve satisfactory weed control when applied alone. Adjuvants may be used when required by a tank mix partner. Follow all applicable directions on the label for the tank mix partner. Use of a high quality adjuvant may improve weed control in hot, dry conditions.

Restrictions:
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.4 pint (0.14 lb ae) of this product per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.7 pint (0.25 lb ae) of this product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications of this product per year, not to exceed 0.25 lb ae per acre.
- **DO NOT** broadcast apply to field corn with 6 fully exposed leaf collars (V6 growth stage).
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or harvest forage from treated areas within 47 days of application. **DO NOT** apply less than 90 days before harvest of grain and stover.

Sweet Corn
Apply LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR as a broadcast postemergence treatment using ground equipment or by air. LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR may also be applied as a preplant treatment for control of emerged volunteer potato or for burndown of emerged weeds (refer to "Special Directions for Control of Volunteer Potato"

below). Refer to the Product Information section of this label for detailed information on application timing, effect of temperature on herbicidal activity, application rates, spray coverage and instructions for spot application.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

Key Weeds Controlled[1]	Key Weeds Suppressed[3]	Application Rate (Pint/Acre)
Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)	Devilsclaw	0.4 (0.14 lb ae)
Chickweed	Field bindweed	
Cocklebur	Field pennycress	
Common purslane	Horseweed (marestail)	
Common ragweed	Marshelder	
Giant ragweed	Mustard	
Hedge bindweed	Nightshade species	
Hemp dogbane	Russian thistle	
Jimsonweed	Volunteer potato[4]	
Kochia[2]	Wild buckwheat	
Morningglory		
Puncturevine		
Sunflower		
Velvetleaf		
Venice mallow		

[1] See “Weeds Controlled or Suppressed” section in product label for a complete listing.
[2] Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes.
[3] Suppression is expressed as a reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.
[4] See “Special Directions for Control or Suppression of Volunteer Potato” below.

Application Timing
Apply as a broadcast or band treatment to sweet corn up to, and including, 4 fully exposed leaf collars (V4 growth stage). Applications to sweet corn beyond the V4 growth stage should be made as a directed spray using drop nozzles (see crop tolerance precaution below). Apply when broad leaf weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall. If wild buckwheat is present, apply before vining stage of growth. Only weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled or suppressed.

- **Pre plant Burndown:** For no-till or burndown applications to control emerged weeds, apply alone or in tank mix combination with a labeled herbicide prior to planting.

Special Directions for Control or Suppression of Volunteer Potato:
- **Preplant Application (Suppression):** Apply 0.4 pint (0.14 lb ae) per acre prior to planting corn when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall. For best results, leave soil undisturbed and plant sweet corn two weeks following application.
- **Sequential Applications (Control):** To control heavy populations of volunteer potato, a preplant application at 0.35 pint (0.12 lb ae) per acre may be followed by a postemergence application of 0.35 pint (0.12 lb ae) per acre. **DO NOT** exceed 2 applications per year.
- **Postemergence Application (Suppression):** Apply 0.4 pint (0.14 lb ae) per acre when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall.

Crop Tolerance Precaution: Not all sweet corn hybrids have been screened for tolerance to LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR. Crop injury (stem curvature, stunting, brace root injury) may occur with some hybrids or lines when LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR is applied as a broadcast treatment. Take particular care to manage for environmental conditions such as unfavorable combinations of temperature and humidity. Hybrids or lines that are susceptible to phenoxy injury may also be susceptible to injury from LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR. Consult current seed corn company herbicide management guides for further information.

Tank Mixing: LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR may be applied alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for post emergence application in sweet corn unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. 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.

Use of Spray Adjuvants in Tank Mixes: DO NOT use a spray adjuvant when applying LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR alone. Use of an adjuvant may increase effectiveness on weeds but may reduce selectivity to the crop, particularly under conditions of plant stress such as drought or cold temperatures. If an adjuvant is added to the spray mixture as a requirement of a tank mix partner, follow all manufacturer's instructions.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.4 pint (0.14 lb ae) of this product per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.7 pint (0.25 lb ae) of this product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications of this product per year, not to exceed 0.25 lb ae per acre.
- **DO NOT** broadcast apply to sweet corn with 5 fully exposed leaf collars (V5 growth stage).
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or harvest forage from treated areas within 31 days of application. **DO NOT** apply less than 31 days before harvesting ears.
- **DO NOT** apply LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR in combination with crop oil concentrates, petroleum-based oils or methylated seed oils unless the risk of injury is acceptable.

Grain Sorghum (Milo)

Apply LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR as a broadcast treatment using ground equipment or by air. Refer to the Product Information section of this label for detailed information on application timing, effect of temperature on herbicidal activity, application rates, spray coverage and instructions for spot application.

LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other herbicides such as atrazine. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

Key Weeds Controlled[1]	Key Weeds Suppressed[3]	Application Rate (Pint/Acre)
Cocklebur	Devilsclaw	0.4 (0.14 lb ae)
Common ragweed	Field bindweed	
Giant ragweed	Field pennycress	
Hedge bindweed	Horseweed (marestail)	
Hemp dogbane	Mustard	
Kochia[2]	Nightshade species	
Morningglory	Russian thistle	
Puncturevine	Wild buckwheat	
Sunflower		
Velvetleaf		
Venice mallow		

[1] See "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section in product label for a complete listing.

[2] Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes.

[3] Suppression is expressed as a reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.

Application Timing

- **Preemergence:** For no-till or burndown applications, apply to emerged weeds after planting, but prior to grain sorghum emergence.
- **Postemergence:** LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR may be broadcast applied from the 3-leaf growth stage of grain sorghum through the 7-leaf stage. Use drop nozzles and directed spray from the 8-leaf stage to boot stage. Drop nozzles should direct the spray toward the soil surface to avoid contact with grain sorghum foliage and reduce the potential for crop injury.
- For both preemergence and postemergence applications, apply when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall and before wild buckwheat is vining. Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be controlled.
- To control heavy weed populations, a preemergence application may be followed by a post emergent application. **DO NOT** exceed 2 applications per year.

Tank Mixing: LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR may be applied alone or in tank mix combination with other herbicides registered for post emergence application in grain sorghum unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).

Adjuvants: Generally, this product does not require the use of an adjuvant to achieve satisfactory weed control when applied alone. Adjuvants may be used when required by a tank mix partner. Follow all applicable directions on the label for the tank mix partner. Use of a high quality adjuvant may improve weed control under hot, dry conditions.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.4 pint (0.14 lb ae) of this product per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.7 pint (0.25 lb ae) of this product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications of this product per year, not to exceed 0.25 lb ae per acre.
- **Pre harvest Interval: DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or harvest forage within 40 days of application. **DO NOT** apply within 70 days of harvesting grain or stover.
- **DO NOT** apply after boot stage.
- **DO NOT** apply in combination with Metsulfuron-methyl.

Dry Bulb Onions

(Only Registered for Use in Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Nevada, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin)

Apply LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR as a broadcast postemergence treatment using ground equipment or by air. Refer to the Product Information section of this label for detailed information on application timing, effect of temperature on herbicidal activity, application rates, spray coverage and instructions for spot application.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

Key Weeds Controlled [1]	Key Weeds Suppressed [3]	Application Rate (Pints per Acre)
Chickweed	Volunteer potato	0.35 (0.12 lb ae)
Common purslane		
Common ragweed		
Common sunflower		
Kochia [2]		
Morningglory		
Venice mallow		
1 Seed Weeds Controlled or Suppressed section of this label for complete listing. 2 Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes		

3 Suppression is expressed as a reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.

Application Timing
Chickweed, common purslane, common ragweed, common sunflower, morningglory, volunteer potatoes, Venice mallow, and other susceptible target weeds should be less than 8 inches tall for optimum control. For optimum control of kochia, target seedlings that are 1 to 4 inches in size.

Broadcast (over-the-top) application may be made to dry blub onions from the 2 true leaf stage through the 6-leaf stage. Application to dry bulb onions beyond the 6-leaf stage should be made as a directed spray using drop nizzles (see crop injury warning below). **DO NOT** apply as a broadcast over-the-top spray after the 6-leaf stage of growth.

Sequential Applications: To control heavy populations or successive flushes of kochia, volunteer potatoes, or other susceptible broadleaf weeds, two postemergence applications can be made on a 10- to 14-day retreatment interval. **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.

Crop Injury Warning: Crop injury such as but not limited to leaf twisting may occur with some onion cultivars when LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR is applied as a broadcast treatment, especially when applications are made to larger dry bulb onions. **DO NOT** use LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR if the risk of injury is unacceptable.

Restrictions:
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated forage within 7 days of application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.35 pint (0.12 lb ae) of this product per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.7 pint (0.25 lb ae) of this product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications of this product per year, not to exceed 0.25 lb ae per acre.
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 42 days of onion harvest.
- **Plant-Back Restrictions:** Plant only labeled crops within 120 days of application.
- **Chemigation: DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR when furrow irrigation is running. Treated field should be managed to avoid water runoff for at least 6 hours after application.

Tank Mixing: LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for the same use and timing in Dry Bulb Onions. 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 Mixing Precaution: Tank mix combinations with other herbicides registered for use in dry bulb onions may result in unacceptable crop injury.

Adjuvants: Adjuvants are not recommended with LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR application in dry bulb onions.

Pome Fruits
(including, but not limited to Apple, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Oriental Pear, Pear, Quince)
Apply LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply during calm periods and when air temperatures are between 50 and 80°F. Avoid contact with foliage. If LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR accidentally contacts the tree foliage, the leaves and the affected section of the tree may show symptoms or die but the remainder of the tree will not be affected.

Tank Mixing: LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for use on pome fruit. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

Weeds Controlled			Weeds Suppressed[3]
0.4 – 0.7 Pt./A (0.14 to 0.25 lb ae)	**0.7 Pt./A (0.25 lb ae)**	**1.4 Pt./A (0.49 lb ae)**	**1.4 Pt./A (0.49 lb ae)**
Bedstraw (cleavers)	Chickweed	Blackberry	Buckhorn plantain
Common purslane	Cocklebur	Catsear	Carolina geranium
Hairy buttercup	Coffeeweed, common	Giant ragweed	Common mallow
Hemp dogbane	Ragweed	Goldenrod	Common mullein
Kochia[1, 2, 4]	Curly dock	Henbane	Cudweed
Marshelder[2]	Cutleaf primrose	Hop clover	Field bindweed
Sericea lespedeza[2]	Dandelion	Horsenettle	Field horsetail
Tropic croton	Dogfennel	Ironweed	Field pennycress
	Grape	Lantana	Knotweed
	Horseweed (marestail)	Musk thistle	Leafy spurge
	Morningglory	Spotted knapweed	Mustard
	Prickly lettuce	Wild carrot	Narrowleaf plantain
	Puncturevine		Nightshade species
	Stinging nettle		Spiny amaranth
	Sunflower		Wild buckwheat
	Vetch		Yellow thistle
	Velvetleaf		
	Venice mallow		
	Western ragweed		
	White clover		
	White cockle		

[1] Includes herbicide tolerant or resistant biotypes.
[2] Use the higher rate in the range to control these weeds.
[3] Suppression is expressed as a reduction in weed competition (reduction population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.
[4] For control of larger kochia at more advanced growth stages, increase the rate per acre of LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR herbicide to 0.8 to 1.1 pints (0.28 to 0.39 lb ae) or tank mix with 1 to 2 quarts per acre of 2,4-D and 1 to 2 quarts per acre of methylated seed oil.

Restrictions:
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.4 pints (0.49 lb ae) of this product per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.4 pints (0.49 lb ae) of this product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications of this product per crop per year, not to exceed 1.4 pints (0.49 lb ae) per acre.
- **Preharvest interval: DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR to trees less than 4-years old.
- **DO NOT** apply LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR during bloom.
- Avoid applications where proximity of susceptible crops or other desirable plants is likely to result in exposure to spray or spray drift.

Fallow Cropland

Apply as a single broadcast treatment by ground or aerial equipment to control susceptible broadleaf weeds. Apply when weeds are actively growing, but before kochia is 8 inches tall and before wild buckwheat is vining. LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR may be applied alone or in tank-mix combination with other herbicides (see tank mixing precautions in “Mixing Instructions” section of label.) It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).

Broadcast Application Rates:

Weed Size or Species[1]	Application Rate (Pint/Acre)
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining	0.4 – 0.7 (0.14 to 0.25 lb ae)
Volunteer potatoes	

[1] See "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section in product label for a complete listing.

Control may be reduced if weeds are under stress from drought or extreme temperatures. Use lower rates to control light to moderate infestations and under good growth conditions. Use higher rates for moderate to heavy infestations and to compensate for less than ideal growth conditions.

Postemergence Broadleaf Weed Control in Fallow Cropland
(Use in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas only)
Apply as a single broadcast treatment by ground or aerial equipment to control susceptible broadleaf weeds. Apply when weeds are actively growing, but before kochia is 8 Inches tall and before wild buckwheat is vining. LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR may be applied alone or in tank-mix combination with other herbicides (see tank mixing precautions in "Mixing Instructions" section.) It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).

Broadcast Application Rates:

Weed Size or Species[1]	Application Rate (Pint/Acre)
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining	0.4 – 0.7 (0.14 to 0.25 lb ae)
Volunteer potatoes	

[1] See "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section in product label for a complete listing.

Control may be reduced if weeds are under stress from drought or extreme temperatures. Use lower rates to control light to moderate infestations and under good growth conditions. Use higher rates for moderate to heavy infestations and to compensate for less than ideal growth conditions.

Management of Kochia Biotypes
Research has suggested that many biotypes of kochia can occur within a single field. While kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR, all will be suppressed or controlled by the 0.4 pint (0.14 lb ae) per acre labeled rate. Application of LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR at rates below the 0.4 pint (0.14 lb ae)per acre rate can result in a shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field.

Best Resistance Management Practice
To preserve LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR for both in-crop and fallow cropland it is recommended to use only a single application per year for the control of kochia.

Populations of dicamba tolerant kochia have been identified in certain small grain and corn production regions. In these areas, apply LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR at a minimum rate of 0.4 pint (0.14 lb ae) per acre for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia. In addition, LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR should be rotated with products that **DO NOT** contain dicamba to minimize selection pressure. Use of these practices will preserve the utility of LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR for control of dicamba tolerant kochia biotypes.

Restrictions:
- **DO** NOT apply more than 0.7 pint (0.25 lb ae) of this product per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.7 pints (0.25 lb ae) of this product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications of this product per year, not to exceed 0.25 lb ae per acre).
- **Chemigation: DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Plantback Restriction:** If replanting is required, plant only those crops listed on the label affixed to the container within 120 days following application.

Millet Grown for Grain, Forage or Hay

Apply LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR as a broadcast postemergence treatment using ground equipment or by air. A second application may be made a minimum of 14 days after the first. LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR may be applied in tank mix combination at labeled rates with other herbicides registered for these uses. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).

Application Timing: Apply to millet in the spring when weeds are actively growing and before weeds are 8 inches tall. Only weeds emerged at the time of treatment will be controlled. New plantings of millet may be treated from the 2 true leaf stage of growth prior to early boot stage.

Broadcast Application Rates:

Weed Size or Species[1]	Application Rate (Pint/Acre)
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 4 inches tall[2]	0.3 (0.11 lb ae)
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining	0.4 (0.14 lb ae)

[1] Refer to the "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section in the label booklet for LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

[2] The 0.3 pint (0.11 lb ae) per acre rate will generally provide satisfactory control of kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS (acetolactate synthase) resistant biotypes). However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperatures, the 0.4 pint (0.14 lb ae) per acre rate will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. Control of small kochia with reduced rates will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. The 0.4 pint (0.14 lb ae) per acre rate should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (see "Management of Kochia Biotypes" in the Product Information section of this label).

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.4 pint (0.14 lb ae) of this product per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.7 pint (0.25 lb ae) of this product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications of this product per year, not to exceed 0.25 lb ae per acre.
- **DO NOT** apply during boot, flowering, or seed development stage of growth if grass crop is to be harvested for seed.
- **Grazing restrictions:** There are no grazing restrictions for lactating or non-lactating dairy animals.
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** harvest millet hay within 14 days of application or millet grain and straw within 40 days of application.
- **Slaughter restrictions:** Meat animals must be withdrawn from treated forage at least 2 days before slaughter.

Grasses Grown for Seed, Forage or Hay

LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR may be applied for broadleaf weed control in the following grasses grown for seed, forage or hay: bermudagrass, bluegrass (perennial and annual), bromegrass, fescue, hay grazer, orchardgrass, ryegrass (perennial and annual), redtop cane, sorghum, sorghum-Sudan, Sudan, sudex, and timothy. LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR may be applied for broadleaf weed control in the following grasses grown for hay or forage only: sorghum and triticale.

Apply LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR as a broadcast postemergence treatment using ground equipment or by air. A second application may be made a minimum of 14 days after the first. LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR may be applied in tank mix combination at labeled rates with other herbicides registered for these uses. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions and precautionary language of the products in the mixture (for example, first aid from one product, spray drift management from another).

Application Timing: Apply to established grasses in the spring when weeds are actively growing and before weeds are 8 inches tall. Only weeds emerged at the time of treatment will be controlled. New plantings of grass crops may be treated from the 2 true leaf stage of growth prior to early boot stage.

Broadcast Application Rates:

Weed Size or Species[1]	Application Rate (Pint/Acre)
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 4 inches tall[2]	0.3 (0.11 lb ae)
Susceptible broadleaf weed seedlings less than 8 inches tall or vining	0.4 (0.14 lb ae)

[1] Refer to the "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section in the label booklet for LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

[2] The 0.3 pint (0.11 lb ae) per acre rate will generally provide satisfactory control of kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS (acetolactate synthase) resistant biotypes). However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperatures, the 0.4 pint (0.14 lb ae) per acre rate will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. Control of small kochia with reduced rates will be more consistent if kochia is at least 1 inch tall. The 0.4 pint (0.14 lb ae) per acre rate should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (see "Management of Kochia Biotypes" in the Product Information section of this label).

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.4 pint (0.14 lb ae) of this product per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.7 pint (0.25 lb ae) of this product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications of this product per year, not to exceed 0.25 lb ae per acre.
- **DO NOT** apply during boot, flowering, or seed development stage of growth if grass crop is to be harvested for seed.
- **Grazing restrictions:** There are no grazing restrictions for lactating or non-lactating dairy animals.
- **Harvest restrictions: DO NOT** harvest grass for hay or silage from treated areas within 7 days of application.
- **Slaughter restrictions:** Meat animals must be withdrawn from treated forage at least 2 days before slaughter.

On-Farm Non-cropland

Apply as a single broadcast treatment or spot treatment to control susceptible broadleaf weeds in on-farm non-cropland areas such as fencerows, building perimeters, around irrigation equipment and on-farm private roadways. Apply at the rate of 0.4 to 0.7 pints (0.14 to 0.25 lb ae) per acre when weeds are small and actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall or vining. Spot treatments should be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. See instructions for "Spot Application" in "Application Directions" section. See "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.7 pint (0.25 lb ae) of this product per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.7 pint (0.25 lb ae) of this product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications of this product per year, not to exceed 0.25 lb ae per acre.

CRP Acres

LIBERTY FLUROXYPYR may be applied to Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres. For best results, apply as a single broadcast treatment by ground or aerial equipment to control susceptible broadleaf weeds. Apply at the rate of 0.4 to 0.7 pints (0.14 to 0.25 lb ae) per acre when weeds are small and actively growing, but before weeds are 8 inches tall or vining. Spot treatments should be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. See instructions for "Spot Application" in "Application Directions" section. See "Weeds Controlled or Suppressed" section for a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed.

Restrictions:

- Grazing or haying of treated CRP acres is prohibited.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.7 pint (0.25 lb ae) of this product per acre per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.7 pint (0.25 lb ae) of this product per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications of this product per year, not to exceed 0.25 lb ae per acre.
- **DO NOT** use on CRP acres that are underseeded with desirable legumes, clovers, or other sensitive broadleaf plants.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage

Store above 10°F or warm and agitate before use to ensure any crystallization that may have occurred redissolves. Store in original containers only. Keep container closed when not in use. **DO NOT** store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with sand, earth, or synthetic absorbent. Remove to chemical waste area.

Pesticide Disposal

Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling

NONREFILLABLE CONTAINER (EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 5 GALLONS): DO NOT reuse or refill this container. 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. Offer for recycling, if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

NONREFILLABLE CONTAINER (GREATER THAN 5 GALLONS): DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **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. Offer for recycling, if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Pressure rinse as follows (all sizes): Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

REFILLABLE CONTAINER: Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. After triple rinsing is complete, and the container is not suitable for refilling or reconditioning, offer the container for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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 LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, 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 LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, 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 LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC, and TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE. To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC nor Seller shall 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 OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC 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 THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF LIBERTY CROP PROTECTION, LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

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