OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

February 21, 2025

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

Subject: Label Amendment – Add Already Approved Uses to Cranberry, Forest Sites, Hops, and Strawberries, Update Application Instructions & Incorporating Mitigation Measures from the Registration Review Interim Decisions for Clopyralid
Product Name: LIBERTY CLOP
EPA Registration Number: 89168-71
Application Date: February 15, 2024, May 17, 2021
Case Number: 501332, 643489

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 Clopyralid 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

{Note to reviewer: [Text] in brackets denotes optional or explanatory language}

LIBERTY CLOP

CLOPYRALID	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

[For Selective Postemergence Control of Broadleaf Weeds in Apple, Asparagus, Barley, Oats and Wheat Not Underseeded with Legume, *Brassica,* Canola (Rapeseed) and Crambe, Cranberry, Christmas Tree Plantations, Corn (Field, Pop, Sweet), Cottonwood/Poplar and Eucalyptus Tree Plantations, Fallow Cropland, Forest Sites, Garden Beet, Grasses Grown For Seed, Hops, Peppermint and Spearmint, Southern Pine Seedbeds in Forest Nurseries, Spinach, Strawberries, Stone Fruits, Sugar Beet, Turnip, Rangeland, Permanent Grass Pastures, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Acres, and Non-Cropland (Including Fencerows, Around Farm Buildings and Equipment Pathways)]

{Optional Statement}
[For Selective Postemergence Control of Broadleaf Weeds in Listed Crops.]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**% BY WT.**
Clopyralid, 3,6-dichloro-2- pyridinecarboxylic acid, monoethanolamine salt	40.9%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	59.1%
TOTAL:	100.0%

Acid Equivalent: clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid – 31% (3 lb/gal)

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

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.
[See inside booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.]
[See inside label booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.]

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

EPA Reg. No.: 89168-71 **EPA Est. No.: _____**

NET CONTENTS: ____GAL (____L)

ACCEPTED
02/21/2025
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 89168-71

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

021925

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 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.
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.**	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS ANDDOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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. **DO NOT** contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

Ground Water Advisory

Clopyralid is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds,

streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of clopyralid from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

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.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. DO NOT use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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 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 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, shoes plus socks 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 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: For applications to fallow cropland, rangeland, pasture, and non-crop areas, **DO NOT** enter treated areas until sprays have dried. For early entry to treated areas, wear eye protection, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes and socks.

RESISTANCE-MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

For resistance management, 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.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

LIBERTY CLOP is a selective, postemergence herbicide for control of broadleaf weeds in apple, asparagus, barley, oats and wheat not underseeded with a legume, canola (rapeseed), Christmas tree plantations, conservation reserve program (CRP) acres, cottonwood/poplar and eucalyptus tree plantations, crambe, cranberry, fallow cropland, field corn, forest sites, garden beet, grasses grown for

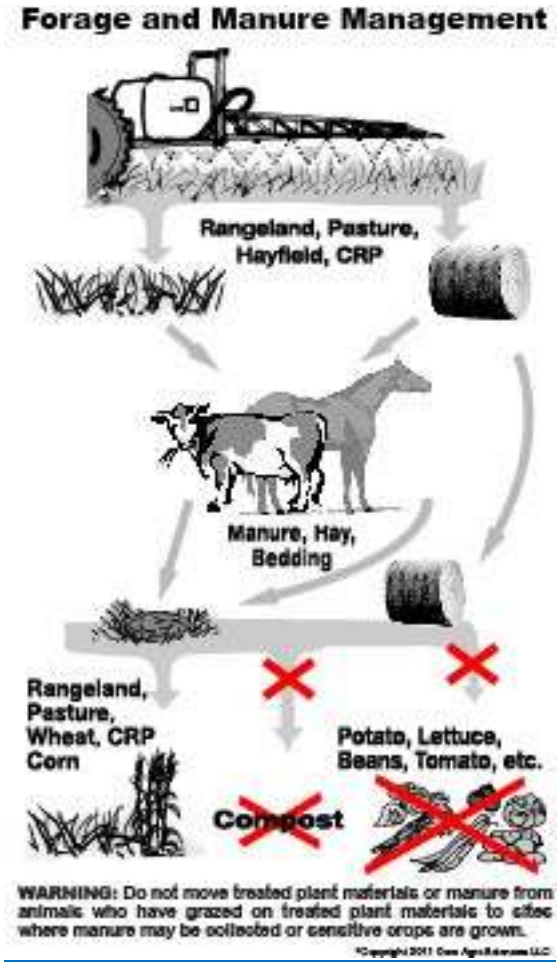
seed, *Brassica,* hops, peppermint, popcorn, rangeland and permanent grass pastures, southern pine seedbeds in forest nurseries, spearmint, spinach, stone fruits, strawberries, sugar beet, sweet corn, turnip, and non-cropland areas including fence rows, around farm buildings, and equipment pathways.

RESTRICTIONS

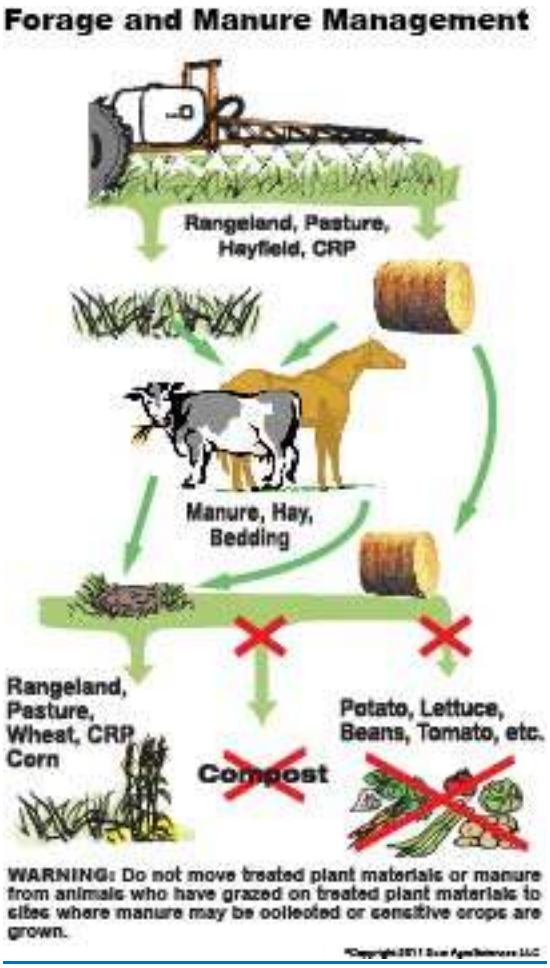
- Not for Sale, Sale into, Distribution and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York State.
- In California and New York, the maximum application rate for LIBERTY CLOP is 2/3 pint (0.25 lb ae) per acre per year. **DO NOT** exceed a cumulative amount of 2/3 pint of clopyralid (0.25 lb acid equivalent) per acre per crop year, unless specifically allowed.
- [In Arizona: The state of Arizona has not approved LIBERTY CLOP for use on plants grown for agricultural/commercial production; such as on designated grazing areas.]
- [Use of this product in Oregon is limited to the sites stated on this label which are agricultural, forest and right-of-way.]
- **DO NOT** contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.
- **DO NOT** use in greenhouses.
- **Chemigation: DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irritation system.
- **DO NOT** spray pastures containing desirable forbs, especially legumes, unless injury can be tolerated.
- LIBERTY CLOP may be applied by aircraft on the following crops only: canola (rapeseed), crambe, spinach and sugar beet. **DO NOT** apply this product by aircraft to other labeled crops unless otherwise permitted by supplemental labeling.
- Re-treatment is allowed, but **DO NOT** apply more than the maximum allowable rate per crop growing season. An application to fallow cropland preceding or following an application to dryland small grains (wheat, barley or oats) is allowed, but is not allowed preceding or following an application to irrigated small grains.
- Do not transfer livestock from treated grazing areas (or feeding of treated hay) to sensitive broadleaf crop areas without first allowing 7 days of grazing on an untreated pasture (or feeding of treated hay). If livestock are transferred within less than 7 days of grazing untreated pasture or eating untreated hay, urine and manure may contain enough clopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- **For Pasture Uses**
  - The applicator must document that they have notified property owners/operators, or customers, in writing, of the compost and animal bedding/feed prohibitions before application of the product occurs. Applicators must keep the records of notification for two years. This record must include date of application, the name of the applicator, the EPA registration number of the product applied, the area(s) treated, and a copy of the written notification provided to the property owner/operator. Notification may be made via email, via mail, via paper handout, or by any other written communication method. Records must be made available to State Pesticide Regulatory Official(s), and to EPA upon request. If this information is already being retained, duplicate records are not needed.
  - It is recommended that applicators also transmit at the time of notification relevant educational materials for managing treated plant matter, as available. Additional educational materials for clopyralid will be posted at: https://www.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/registration-review-pyridine-and-pyrimidine-herbicides#compost.
  - Applications by property owners/operators on their own property are exempt from this notification and record keeping requirement.
  - Applications to public land are exempt from this notification requirement.
- This product is persistent and may be present in treated plant materials for months to years after application. **DO NOT** sell or transport treated plant materials or manure from animals that have grazed on treated plant materials off-site for compost distribution or for use as animal bedding/feed for 18 months after application.
- Manure from animals that have grazed or eaten forage or hay harvested from treated areas within the previous three days may only be applied to the fields where the following crops will be grown: pasture grasses, grass grown for seed, wheat and corn.
- Animals that have been fed clopyralid-treated forage must be fed forage free of clopyralid for at least 3 days before movement to an area where manure may be collected or sensitive crops are grown.

[Note to reviewer: Either pictogram that follows can be used on the printed label.]

Option 1: Black and White pictogram



Option 2: Colored pictogram



For more information on how to manage clopyralid treated materials and to prevent clopyralid from contaminating compost please visit https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-reevaluation/registration-reviewpyridine-and-pyrimidine-herbicides

Field Bioassay Instructions: In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample field conditions, such as soil texture, soil pH, drainage, and any other variable that could affect the seed bed of the new crop. Field bioassay at any time prior to the planting of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination) chlorosis (yellowing), necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, wait one year before repeating bioassay or plant only a labeled crop or crop listed in the table below for which the rotational interval has clearly been met.

Crop Rotation intervals
Residues of this product in treated plant tissues, including the treated crop or weeds, which have not completely decayed may affect succeeding susceptible crops.

Crop Rotation Intervals for Florida Only

Rotation Crops[1]	Rotation Interval[4] (Soils less than 2% organic matter **AND** rainfall greater than 15 inches during 12 months following application)
Barley, Canola (Rapeseed), Cole Crops (includes *Brassica* species grown for seed), Field Corn, Flax, Garden Beet, Grasses, Oats, Popcorn, Spinach, Sugar Beet, Sweet Corn, Turnip, Wheat	Anytime
Alfalfa, Asparagus, Grain Sorghum, Onions, Peppermint, Safflower, Spearmint, Strawberry	10.5 months
Dry Beans, Soybean, Sunflower	18 months [2]
Lentils, Peas, Potatoes (including Potatoes Grown for Seed), and Broadleaf Crops grown for seed (excluding *Brassica* species)	18 months [2, 3]

1 For best results, conduct a field bioassay prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. **DO NOT** rotate to unlisted crops prior to 10.5 months following application.

2 Follow an 18-month crop rotation due to the potential for crop injury unless previous experience has shown no crop injury with the minimum 10.5-month rotation interval. **Precaution:** For these crops, a minimum 10.5-month rotation interval must be observed to avoid illegal residues in the harvested crop.

3 For best results, conduct a field bioassay prior to planting these sensitive crops.

4 **Precaution:** The above intervals are based upon average annual precipitation regardless of irrigation practices. Observance of listed crop rotation intervals should result in adequate safety to rotational crops. However, this product is dissipated in the soil by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent upon several interrelating factors including soil moisture, temperature and organic matter. Therefore, accurate prediction of rotational crop safety is not possible. In areas of low organic matter (<2%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, potential for crop injury may be reduced by burning or removal of plant residues, supplemental fall irrigation and deep moldboard plowing prior to planting the sensitive crop.

Crop Rotation Intervals for All States Except California, Florida, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington

Rotation Crops[1]	Rotation Interval[4] (Soils greater than 2% organic matter **AND** rainfall more than 15 inches during 12 months following application)	Rotation Interval[4] (Soils less than 2% organic matter **AND** rainfall less than 15 inches during 12 months following application)
Barley, Canola (Rapeseed), Cole Crops (includes *Brassica* species grown for seed), Field Corn, Flax, Garden Beet, Grasses, Oats, Popcorn, Spinach, Sugar Beet, Sweet Corn, Turnip, Wheat	anytime	anytime
Alfalfa, Asparagus, Grain Sorghum, Onions, Peppermint, Safflower, Spearmint, Strawberry	10.5 months	10.5 months
Dry Beans, Soybean, Sunflower	10.5 months	18 months [2]
Lentils, Peas, Potatoes (including Potatoes grown for seed), and Broadleaf crops grown for seed (excluding *Brassica* species)	18 months [2]	18 months [2, 3]

1 For best results, conduct a field bioassay prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. **DO NOT** rotate to unlisted crops prior to 10.5 months following application.

2 Follow an 18-month crop rotation due to the potential for crop injury unless previous experience has shown no crop injury with the minimum 10.5-month rotation interval. **Precaution:** For these crops, a minimum 10.5-month rotation interval must be observed to avoid illegal residues in the harvested crop.
3 For best results, conduct a field bioassay prior to planting these sensitive crops.
4 **Precaution:** The above intervals are based upon average annual precipitation regardless of irrigation practices. Observance of listed crop rotation intervals should result in adequate safety to rotational crops. However, this product is dissipated in the soil by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent upon several interrelating factors including soil moisture, temperature and organic matter. Therefore, accurate prediction of rotational crop safety is not possible. In areas of low organic matter (<2%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, potential for crop injury may be reduced by burning or removal of plant residues, supplemental fall irrigation and deep moldboard plowing prior to planting the sensitive crop.

Crop Rotation Intervals for California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington Only

Rotation Crops[1]	**Rotation Interval[4]** (Areas receiving greater than 18 inches of rainfall – not including irrigation)	**Rotation Interval[4]** (Areas receiving less than 18 inches of rainfall – not including irrigation)
Barley, Canola (Rapeseed), Cole Crops (includes *Brassica* species grown for seed), Field Corn, Flax, Garden Beet, Grasses, Oats, Popcorn, Spinach, Sugar Beet, Sweet Corn, Turnip, Wheat	anytime	anytime
Asparagus, Grain Sorghum, Onions, Peppermint, Safflower, Spearmint, Strawberry	12 months	12 months
Alfalfa, Dry Beans, Soybean, Sunflower	12 months	18 months [2, 3]
Broadleaf Crops grown for seed (excluding *Brassica* species), Carrot[2], Celery[2], Cotton[2], Lentils, Lettuce[2], Melons[2], Peas, Potatoes (including Potatoes grown for seed), Safflower and Tomato[2]	18 months [2]	18 months [2, 3]

1 For best results, conduct a field bioassay prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. **DO NOT** rotate to unlisted crops prior to 12 months following application.
2 Follow an 18-month crop rotation due to the potential for crop injury unless previous experience has shown no crop injury with the minimum 12-month rotation interval. **Precaution:** For these crops, a minimum 12-month rotation interval must be observed to avoid illegal residues in the harvested crop.
3 Crop injury and/or yield loss may occur up to 4 years after application. For best results, conduct a field bioassay prior to planting these sensitive crops. See instructions above.
4 **Precaution:** The above intervals are based upon average annual precipitation regardless of irrigation practices. Observance of listed crop rotation intervals should result in adequate safety to rotational crops. However, this product is dissipated in the soil by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent upon several interrelating factors including soil moisture, temperature and organic matter. Therefore, accurate prediction of rotational crop safety is not possible. In areas of low organic matter (<2%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, potential for crop injury may be reduced by burning or removal of plant residues, supplemental fall irrigation and deep moldboard plowing prior to planting the sensitive crop.

Avoid Injury to Non-Target Plants

This product can affect susceptible broadleaf plants directly through foliage and indirectly by root uptake from treated soil. Therefore, **DO NOT** apply LIBERTY CLOP directly to, or allow spray drift to come in contact with, vegetables, flowers, tomatoes, potatoes, beans, lentils, peas, alfalfa, sunflowers, soybeans,

safflower, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants or soil where sensitive crops will be planted the same season. (See Crop Rotation Intervals.)

Residues in Plants or Manure: DO NOT use plant residues, including hay or straw from treated areas, or manure or bedding straw from animals that have grazed or consumed forage from treated areas, for composting or mulching where susceptible plants may be grown the following season. **DO NOT** spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or hay from treated areas on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf plants or apply such materials to land used for growing broadleaf crops, ornamentals, orchards, or other susceptible desirable plants. Plant materials or manure may contain enough clopyralid to cause injury to susceptible plant species. To promote herbicidal decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated or burned. Breakdown of clopyralid in crop residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.

Avoid Movement of Treated Soil
Avoid conditions under which soil from treated areas may be moved or blown to areas containing susceptible plants. Wind-blown dust containing clopyralid may produce visible symptoms, such as epinasty (downward curving or twisting of leaf petioles or stems), when deposited on susceptible plants; however, serious injury is unlikely. To minimize potential movement of clopyralid on wind-blown dust, avoid treatment of powdery dry or light sandy soils until soil is settled by rainfall or irrigation or irrigate the treated soil shortly after application.

Avoiding Spray Drift
Avoid spray drift since very small quantities of the spray, which may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops during active growth or dormant periods. Use coarse spray to minimize drift. To aid in further reducing drift, a drift control or deposition agent suitable for agricultural use may be used with this product. If used, follow all use instructions, restrictions and precautions on the product label.

Ground Application: With ground equipment, minimize spray drift by keeping the spray boom as low as possible, by applying 10 gallons or more of spray per acre, by keeping the operating spray pressure at the manufacturer's minimum specified pressures for the specified nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers) and by spraying when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid application under completely calm conditions which may be conducive to air inversion. In hand-gun applications, select the minimum pressure required to obtain adequate plant coverage without forming a mist. **DO NOT** apply with a mist blower.

Aerial Application: Drift can be lessened by using straight stream nozzles directed straight back; by using drift control systems or use of drift control additives; and by keeping spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets. **DO NOT** use a thickening agent with the Microfoil or Thru-Value booms, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays. Spray only when wind velocity is low (follow state regulations).

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

Aerial Applications

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the ground or vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select a nozzle and pressure combination that delivers a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S641).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site. If the wind speed is greater than 10 mph, the boom length must be 65% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 75% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters. Otherwise, the boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters.
- If the wind speed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field. When the wind speed is between 11 to 15 miles per hour, applicators must use 3/4 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.

- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Applications

- Apply with the release height no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- Applicators are required to select a nozzle and pressure combination that delivers a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 mph at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Sprayer Applications:

- Applicators are required to select a nozzle and pressure combination that delivers a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) for all applications.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 15 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

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 Clean-Out

To avoid injury to desirable plants, thoroughly clean equipment used to apply LIBERTY CLOP before re-using it to apply any other chemicals.

- Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly at least three times with water after use. Dispose of rinse water by applying to treatment area or to non-cropland area away from water supplies.
- During the second rinse, add 1 quart of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 to 20 minutes). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
- Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
- Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
- Remove nozzles and screens and clean separately.

Mixing Directions

LIBERTY CLOP - Alone

1. Add 3/4 of the required spray volume to the spray tank and start agitation.
2. Add the required amount of LIBERTY CLOP.
3. Add any surfactants, adjuvants or drift control agents according to manufacturer's label.
4. Agitate during final filling of the spray tank and maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure uniformity of the spray mixture.

Precaution: Allow time for thorough mixing of each spray ingredient before adding the next. If allowed to stand after mixing, agitate spray mixture before use.

LIBERTY CLOP - Tank Mixing

This product may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and (2) tank mixing is not 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 for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Tank Mixing Precautions:

- Always perform a jar test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mixing Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** exceed specified 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.
- For products packaged in water soluble packaging, **DO NOT** tank mix with products containing boron or mix in equipment previously used to apply a product mixture containing boron unless the tank and spray equipment have been adequately cleaned. (See Sprayer Clean-Out.)

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: A jar test is recommended prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of LIBERTY CLOP and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in the required order and 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.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Application Timing
Apply to actively growing weeds. Extreme growing conditions, such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at, or following application, may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth. Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be affected. If foliage is wet at the time of application, control may be decreased. Applications of LIBERTY CLOP are rainfast within 6 hours after application.

Application Rates
Generally, application rates at the lower end of the rate range will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of susceptible 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), use a higher rate within the rate range. Weeds in fallow land or other areas where competition from crops is not present will generally require higher rates for control or suppression.

Crop or Use Site	Rate Range (pt/acre)	Maximum Use Rate[1] (pt/acre /year)
Spinach	1/4 - 1/2 (0.094 – 0.187 lb a.e./acre)	1/2 (0.187 lb a.e./acre)
Barley, Oats, Wheat	1/4 - 1/3 (0.094 – 0.125 lb a.e./acre)	1/3 (0.125 lb a.e./acre)
Christmas Tree and Cottonwood/Poplar and Eucalyptus Tree Plantations, Fallow Cropland, Field Corn, Grasses grown for seed, Sugar Beet	1/4 - 2/3 (0.094 – 0.25 lb a.e./acre)	2/3 (0.25 lb a.e./acre)
Canola (Rapeseed), Cole Crops *(Brassica* species), Crambe, Garden Beet, Southern Pine Seedbeds	1/4 - 1/2 (0.094 – 0.187 lb a.e./acre)	1/2 (0.187 lb a.e./acre)
Apple, Hops, Popcorn, Stone Fruits, Strawberries, Sweet Corn	1/3 - 2/3 (0.125 – 0.25 lb a.e./acre)	2/3 (0.0.25 lb a.e./acre)
Turnip	1/3 - 1/2 (0.125 – 0.187 lb a.e./acre)	1/2 (0.187 lb a.e./acre)
Peppermint, Spearmint	1/3 – 1 (0.125 – 0.375 lb a.e./acre)	1 (0.375lb a.e./acre)
Noncropland, Non-Leguminous Trees, Permanent Grasses on CRP Land, Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures	1/3 – 1 1/3 (0.125 – 0.50 lb a.e./acre)	1 1/3 (0.50 lb a.e./acre)
Asparagus	1/2 - 2/3 (0.187 – 0.25 lb a.e./acre)	2/3 (0.25 lb a.e./acre)

1 **DO NOT** exceed maximum rate in rate range per year.

Spot Treatments
To prevent misapplication, apply spot treatments only with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers according to directions provided below,

Hand Held Sprayers: Hand held sprayers may be used for spot applications, Care should be taken to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table are based upon an area of 1000 square feet. Mix the amount of LIBERTY CLOP (fl oz or ml) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 1 gallon or more of spray. To calculate the amount of LIBERTY CLOP

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 3500 sq ft, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. 3500 ÷ 1000 = 3.5). An area of 1000 square feet is approximately 10.5 x 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Amount of Liberty Clop per Gallon of Spray to Equal Specified Broadcast Rate					
1/4 pt/acre	**1/3 pt/acre**	**1/2 pt/acre**	**2/3 pt/acre**	**1 pt/acre**	**1 1/3 pt/acre**
1/10 fl oz (2.7 ml)	1/8 fl oz (3.6 ml)	1/5 fl oz (5.4 ml)	1/4 fl oz (7.3 ml)	3/8 fl oz (11 ml)	0.5 fl oz (15 ml)

Use the following table for converting pints to fluid ounces.

Conversion Chart – Pints of Fluid Ounces	
Pints	**Fluid Ounces**
1/4 (0.094 lb ae)	4
1/3 (0.125 lb ae)	5
1/2 (0.187 lb ae)	8
2/3 (0.25 lb ae)	11

Band Application
LIBERTY CLOP may be applied as a band treatment. Use the formulas below to determine the appropriate rate and volume per treated acre.

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per treated acre} = \text{Band rate per treated acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast volume per treated acre} = \text{Band volume per treated acre}$$

Use of Adjuvants
Addition of surfactants, crop oils, or other adjuvants is not usually necessary when using LIBERTY CLOP. Adding a surfactant to the spray mixture may increase effectiveness on weeds but may reduce selectivity to the crop, particularly under conditions of plant stress. If an adjuvant is added to the spray solution, follow all manufacturer use guidelines.

Spray Coverage
Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. **DO NOT** broadcast apply in less than 2 gallons total spray volume per acre. For best results, and to minimize spray drift, apply in a spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre. As vegetative canopy and weed density increase, increase spray volume to obtain equivalent weed control. Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application. To reduce spray drift, follow precautions under Avoid Injury to Non-Target Plants.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled and Guidelines for Control[1]
Note: Letter in parentheses (-) after listed weed indicates if life cycle is annual (a), biennial (b), or perennial (p).

Weed Species	**Stage of Growth**	**Rate for Control[2] (pt/acre)**
Biennial wormwood (a, b)[3]	Up to 5 leaf	1/4 – 1/2 (0.094 – 0.187 lb ae)
Black medic clover (a)		
Bull thistle (b)		
Clover (a)		
Cocklebur (a)		
Coffeeweed (a)		
Common burdock (b)		
Common cocklebur (a)		
Common groundsel (b)		

Weed Species	Stage of Growth	Rate for Control[2] (pt/acre)
Common ragweed (a)		
Common teasel (b)		
Cornflower (bachelor button) (a)		
Curly dock (p)		
Dandelion (p)		
False chamomile (scentless) (a)		
Galinsoga (a)		
Giant ragweed (a)		
Hop clover (a)		
Horseweed (a)		
Jerusalem artichoke (p)		
Jimsonweed (a)		
Ladysthumb (a)[4]		
Lambert locoweed (p)		
Marshelder (a)		
Mayweed chamomile (dogfennel) (a)		
Meadow salsify (goatsbeard) (b)		
Musk thistle (b)		
Narrowleaf hawksbeard (a)		
Orange hawkweed (p)		
Oxeye daisy (p)		
Pineappleweed (a)		
Prickly lettuce (a)		
Ragweeds (a)		
Red clover (p)		
Red sorrel (p)		
Sicklepod (a)		
Sunflower (a)		
Sweet clover (b)		
Vetch (a)		
Volunteer alfalfa (p) (from seed only)		
Volunteer beans (a)		
Volunteer lentils (a)		
Volunteer peas (a)		
Volunteer soybean (a)		
White clover (p)		
White locoweed (p)		
Yellow hawkweed (p)		
Yellow starthistle (a)		
Wild buckwheat (a)	1-3 leaf stage, but before vining	1/2 (0.187 lb ae)
Black nightshade (a)	2 – 4 leaf stage	
Buffalobur (a)[3]		
Cutleaf nightshade (a)		
Eastern black nightshade (a)		
Hairy nightshade (a)		
Nightshade spp. (a)		
Green smartweed (a)[4]	2 -3 leaf	
Smartweeds (suppression)		
Annual sowthistle (a) (suppression)	rosette up to bud stage	Degree of infestation: Light – 1/3 (0.125 lb ae)
Canada thistle (p)		

Weed Species	Stage of Growth	Rate for Control[2] (pt/acre)
Perennial sowthistle (p)[4]		Moderate to heavy – 1/2 - 2/3 (0.187 – 0.25 lb ae)
Sowthistle (a) (suppression)		
Spotted/diffuse knapweeds (b)	up to bud stage	1/2 – 2/3 (0.187 – 0.25 lb ae)
Russian knapweed (p)[4]		2/3 – 1 1/3 (0.25 – 0.50 lb ae)

1 This table is provided as a general reference only. Refer to use directions for specific crop or use site for application rates.
2 Where a rate range is provided, use a lower rate in the rate range for light to moderate infestations under good growing conditions and a higher rate in the rate range for dense infestations or under less favorable growing conditions such as drought.
3 Not registered for use in California.
4 These weeds may only be suppressed. Suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree and duration of weed control will vary with weed size and density, application rate and coverage, and growing conditions before, during, and after treatment. For perennial weeds, this product will control the top growth and inhibit regrowth during the season of application (season-long control). At higher use rates shown on this label, this product may cause a reduction in shoot regrowth in the season following application; however, plant response may be inconsistent due to inherent variability in shoot regrowth from perennial root systems.

WOODY PLANTS AND VINES CONTROLLED

Acacias
Eastern redbud
Kudzu
Locust (spp)
Mesquite*
Mimosa (silktree)
Wisteria

* Not fo use in California

BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED (California Only)

Knapweed, diffuse
Knapweed, Russian*
Knapweed, spotted
Starthistle, yellow
Thistle, artichoke
Thistle, Canada (rosette to bud)
Thistle, Italian
Thistle, musk (rosette to bud)

* These weeds may only be suppressed. Suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree and duration of weed control will vary with weed size and density, application rate and coverage, and growing conditions before, during, and after the time of treatment.

CROP USES

Agricultural Use Requirements for Crops: For the following crop uses, follow PPE and Reentry instructions in the Agricultural Use Requirements section of this label.

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

Use LIBERTY CLOP for postemergence control of broadleaf weeds listed below that are infesting apples.

Target Broadleaf Weeds	Application Rate (pt/acre)
Aster	1/3 – 2/3 (0.125 - 0.25 lb ae)
Burdock	
Clover, red	
Clover, white	
Curly dock	

Dandelion	
Goldenrod	
Horseweed (marestail)	
Nightshade, black	
Nightshade, hairy	
Pineappleweed	
Sowthistle, annual	
Thistle, Canada	
Thistle, musk	
Vetch	
Volunteer alfalfa	

Application Timing
Apply LIBERTY CLOP to clover and vetch from weed emergence up to the 5-leaf stage of growth. Apply LIBERTY CLOP to nightshade (black and hairy) at the 2- to 4-leaf stage of growth. For control of Canada thistle and annual sowthistle, apply this product from rosette up to bud stage.

Application Rate
Apply 1/3 to 2/3 pint (0.125 - 0.25 lb ae) of LIBERTY CLOP per acre with ground equipment in 10 gallons or more total spray volume per acre. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations or when greater residual control is desired.

Tank Mixtures: LIBERTY CLOP may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for use on apple. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See Tank Mixing section under Mixing Directions.

Restrictions
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest.
- Make one to two broadcast applications per crop year, not to exceed a total of 2/3 (0.25 lb ae) pint per acre.
- Apply this product to non-bearing (well established trees, 1 year or older) and bearing trees.
- East of the Rocky Mountains, **DO NOT** apply this product during bloom.
- Avoid direct contact with foliage, fruit or tree trunks.

ASPARAGUS
[(Not Registered for Use in [California] and [Florida])]

Use LIBERTY CLOP for selective postemergence control of specific annual and perennial broadleaf weeds infesting asparagus.

Application Timing
Apply before or during the asparagus cutting season, or after harvest is complete, but prior to fern growth. Treat annual weeds before they send up a flower stalk. For best results on perennial weeds, such as Canada thistle, apply this product after the majority of basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage. Following application, wait at least two weeks before cultivating.

Application Rate
Apply LIBERTY CLOP at a rate of 1/2 to 2/3 pint (0.187 - 0.25 lb ae) per acre in a total spray volume of 10 to 40 gallons per acre. Use a higher rate in the rate range for more effective control of perennial weeds. A second application may be made as long as the total amount applied does not exceed 2/3 pint (0.25 lb ae) of this product per acre during the growing season.

Tank Mixtures: LIBERTY CLOP may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for use on asparagus. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See Tank Mixing section under Mixing Directions.

Precautions

- Make postharvest (layby) applications as soon as possible after cutting provided weeds are in the proper stage of growth for treatment. Malformed ferns may result from application when spears are longer than 3 inches or have open seed heads.
- When this product is applied during the cutting season, some crooking (twisting) of asparagus spears may occur. **DO NOT** apply during the cutting season if crooking cannot be tolerated. Clear-cutting of spears just before applying this product may reduce the occurrence of crooking.

Restrictions

- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 48 hours of harvest.
- Make one to two applications per crop year, not to exceed a total of 2/3 pint (0.25 lb ae) per acre per year.

BARLEY, OATS AND WHEAT NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH LEGUME
[(Not Registered for Use in Florida)]

Application Rate

Apply 1/4 to 1/3 pint (0.094 - 0.125 lb ae) of LIBERTY CLOP per acre when crop is from the 3-leaf stage up to early boot stage of growth. For control of perennial weeds, such as Canada thistle, apply 1/3 pint (0.125 lb ae) of LIBERTY CLOP per acre. Russian knapweed will only be suppressed at this rate.

Tank Mixtures: LIBERTY CLOP may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for use on barley, oats and wheat. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See Tank Mixing section under Mixing Directions.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** permit lactating dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 1 week after treatment.
- **DO NOT** harvest hay from treated grain fields.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1/3 pint (0.125 lb ae) per acre per year.

***BRASSICA* (COLE) LEAFY VEGETABLES (CROP GROUP 5)[1]**

For use and distribution only in the states of Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin
(Not for Sale, Sale Into, Distribution and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York State)

Brassica (cole) leafy vegetables (crop group 5) including broccoli, broccoli raab (rapini), Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, cavalo broccolo, Chinese broccoli (gai ion), Chinese cabbage (bok choy), Chinese cabbage (napa), Chinese mustard cabbage (gai choy), collards, kale, kohlrabi, mizuna, mustard greens, mustard spinach, rape greens

Target Broadleaf Weeds	LIBERTY CLOP (pt./acre)
Chamomile	1/4 – 1/2 (0.094 - 0.187 lb ae)
Clover	
Common cocklebur	
Dandelion	
Galinsoga	
Pineappleweed	

Prickly lettuce	
Ragweed	
Smartweed	
Wild buckwheat	
Annual sowthistle[1]	1/3 – 1/2 (0.125 - 0.187 lb ae)
Canada thistle[1]	
1 Suppression only	

Broadcast Application Rates
Apply uniformly with ground equipment in a minimum of 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. For suppression of Canada thistle, apply after the majority of basal leaves have emerged, but prior to bud stage, and at least 30 days prior to harvest.

Tank Mixes
This product may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for use on Brassica (Cole) leafy vegetables in Crop Group 5, including mustard greens. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See Tank Mixing section under Mixing Directions.

Restrictions
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest.
- Make one to two broadcast applications per crop per year, not to exceed a total of 1/2 pint (0.187 lb ae) per acre per year.
- **In New York and California**, the maximum application rate is 2/3 pint (0.25 lb ae) per acre per year. **DO NOT** exceed the cumulative amount of 2/3 pint (0.25 lb ae) per acre per crop year.
- **In Florida**, this product may be used only on cabbage, Chinese cabbage (napa) and Chinese mustard cabbage (gai choy).

CANOLA (RAPESEED) AND CRAMBE
[(Not Registered for Use in [California] and [Florida])]

Application Timing
Apply to canola or crambe in the 2- to 6-leaf stage of crop growth at rates shown in the following table. Consult the table entitled Broadleaf Weeds Controlled and Guidelines for Control for additional information. Apply this product uniformly with ground or aerial equipment in 10 to 20 gallons total spray volume per acre (minimum of 5 gallons per acre by air).

Target Broadleaf Weeds	LIBERTY CLOP (pt/acre)
Canada thistle	1/3 (0.125 lb ae) For top growth suppression
Canada thistle	1/2 (0.187 lb ae) For season long control
Perennial sowthistle	
Annual sowthistle	1/4 – 1/2 (0.094 – 0.187 lb ae)
Biennial wormwood	
Dandelion	
Dock, curly	
False chamomile	
Green smartweed	
Mayweed chamomile	
Nightshade species	
Sunflower	
Wild buckwheat	

Tank Mixtures: LIBERTY CLOP may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for use on canola and crambe. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See Tank Mixing section under Mixing Directions.

Restrictions
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 50 days of harvest.
- Make one broadcast application per crop per year, not to exceed 1/2 pint (0.187 lb ae) per acre per year.

CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTATIONS
[(Not Registered for Use in Florida)]

Application Timing
Use LIBERTY CLOP for over the top application to actively growing balsam fir, blue spruce, Douglas fir, fraser fir, grand fir, lodgepole pine, noble fir, ponderosa pine, and white pine. In the Pacific Northwest, **DO NOT** apply in the first year of transplanting because some needle curling has been observed on first year transplants. For control of annual weeds, apply this product from weed emergence up to the 5-leaf stage of growth. For control of wild buckwheat, apply at 3- to 5-leaf stage of growth, but before vining. For control of weeds, such as Canada thistle and knapweeds, apply after the majority of the basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage. Later application may result in less consistent control.

Application Rate
Apply 1/4 to 1/2 pint (0.094 – 0.187 lb ae) of LIBERTY CLOP per acre for control of annual weeds. Apply 1/2 to 2/3 pint (0.187 - 0.25 lb ae) of LIBERTY CLOP per acre for difficult to control weeds, such as Canada thistle and knapweeds. Apply as a broadcast or band application in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre by ground application. Use the formulas under Band Application to determine the rate and volume per treated acre.

LIBERTY CLOP may be applied as a spot treatment using a hand held sprayer at an equivalent broadcast rate of 1/2 to 2/3 pint (0.187 - 0.25 lb ae) per acre. Refer to Hand Held Sprayers under Spot Treatment in the Application Directions section.

Precautions
- Tree injury may occur with the addition of a surfactant or crop oil with this product. **DO NOT** use unless previous experience shows injury is tolerable.

Restrictions
- Re-treat as necessary, but **DO NOT** exceed 2/3 pint (0.25 lb ae) per acre per year.
- **Blue spruce: DO NOT** exceed 1/2 pint (0.25 lb ae) per acre peryear.
- **DO NOT** apply with an air blast sprayer.

CORN (FIELD, POP, SWEET)
[(Not Registered for Use in Florida)]

Use LIBERTY CLOP for postemergence control of annual sowthistle, Canada thistle, common cocklebur, common sunflower, giant and common ragweed, Jerusalem artichoke, jimsonweed and other broadleaf weeds infesting field corn. Apply LIBERTY CLOP at specified timing and rates for field, pop and sweet corn as indicated below.

Weed Control
For control of common cocklebur, common ragweed, giant ragweed, sunflower, other annual weeds and Jerusalem artichoke, apply 1/4 to 1/2 pint (0.094 - 0.187 lb ae) of LIBERTY CLOP per acre from weed emergence up to the 5-leaf stage of growth. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations or

when greater residual control is desired. Consult the table entitled Broadleaf Weeds Controlled and Guidelines for Control for additional information.

Control of Canada Thistle
For effective control of Canada thistle, apply 1/3 to 2/3 pint (0.125 - 0.25 lb ae) of LIBERTY CLOP per acre as a broadcast treatment to the entire infested area. Apply when the majority of thistle plants have emerged and thistles are at least 6 to 8 inches in diameter or height up to bud stage. Cultivation can disrupt translocation to the roots of Canada thistle. For best long-term control, **DO NOT** cultivate before or after application. If cultivation is necessary, wait 14 to 20 days after application before cultivating to allow for thorough translocation.

Control of Canada thistle is influenced by growing conditions, density and size of thistle plant at application, tillage practices used, etc. Light infestations (less than 10 plants per square yard) will generally be adequately controlled with a rate of 1/3 pint (0.125 lb ae) acre. For medium to heavy infestations (more than 10 plants per square yard), rates of 1/2 to 2/3 pint (0.187 - 0.25 lb ae) per acre are generally more effective since these Canada thistle stands involve an extensive rhizome system.

The following are general descriptions of control to be expected from each application rate given a medium to heavy population of Canada thistle. Control of lighter infestations may be better than that described.

- A rate of 1/3 pint (0.125 lb ae) per acre will suppress top growth of Canada thistle for 6 to 8 weeks. Some regrowth may occur by the end of the season, but this will not interfere with harvesting of the crop.
- A rate of 1/2 pint (0.187 lb ae) per acre will generally provide season-long control of Canada thistle. Not all rhizomes will be killed and some regrowth may occur by the end of the growing season.
- A rate of 2/3 pint (0.25 lb ae) per acre will provide season-long control of Canada thistle plus suppression into the following season, resulting in a reduction of the total number of Canada thistle plants in the treated area.

FIELD CORN

Application Timing
Apply LIBERTY CLOP to actively growing broadleaf weeds any time after corn emergence through 24 inch tall corn. Apply with ground equipment as a postemergence broadcast or directed spray in 10 gallons or more of spray volume per acre to ensure uniform and thorough spray coverage of the weed foliage. Use only spray nozzles designed for herbicide application. Using flat fan nozzles provides the best coverage and distribution of chemical on the plant foliage. Use spray pressures (at the boom) specified by nozzle manufacturers to obtain desired spray volume. Use higher spray volumes when weed foliage is dense.

Tank Mixes or Sequential Applications
See Tank Mixing section under Mixing Directions. If LIBERTY CLOP is applied sequentially or in combination with Clopyralid + Flumetsulam to the current corn crop, apply 4.0 – 8.1fluid ounces (0.094 – 0.190 lb ae) per acre of this product with labled rate of Clopyralid + Flumetsulam. When the high rate, 8.1 fluid ounces (0.190 lb ae), of LIBERTY CLOP is used sequentially or in combination with Clopyralid + Flumetsulam; the Clopyralid + Flumetsulam will be used at the low rate. When LIBERTY CLOP is applied using the low rate, 4.0 fluid ounces (0.094 lb ae), Clopyralid + Flumetsulam will be mixed or used sequentially using its high rate. 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.

Precautions

- Maximum use rate for clopyralid is 0.25 lb a.e. per acre of all clopyralid containing products.
    - One fluid ounce of this product contains 0.023 lb of clopyralid.

Corn Inbred Lines or Breeding Stock
Susceptibility of corn to injury from LIBERTY CLOP is highly related to varietal response. Inbred lines or any breeding stock may be injured by this product. Contact your seed production agronomist for advice before applying this product to inbred lines or breeding stock.

Hand Held Sprayers
LIBERTY CLOP may be applied as a spot treatment using a hand held sprayer at an equivalent broadcast rate of 2/3 pint per acre. Refer to Hand Held Sprayers under Spot Treatment in the Application Directions section. Make applications on a spray-to-wet basis with spray coverage uniform and complete. **DO NOT** spray to the point of runoff.

Restrictions
- Retreat as necessary, but **DO NOT** apply more than 2/3 pint (0.25 lb ae) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply to field corn more than 24 inches tall.
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze treated areas or harvest treated corn silage as feed within 40 days after last treatment.

POPCORN AND SWEET CORN
[(Not Registered for Use in California)]

Application Timing
For popcorn, apply LIBERTY CLOP any time after popcorn emergence through 24-inch tall popcorn. For sweet corn, apply this product any time after sweet corn emergence through 18-inch tall sweet corn.

Application Rate
Apply 1/3 to 2/3 pint (0.125 - 0.25 lb ae) of LIBERTY CLOP per acre uniformly with ground equipment as a broadcast or directed spray in 10 to 20 gallons total spray volume per acre. For control of Canada thistle, apply this product when the majority of thistle plants have emerged and thistles are at least 6 to 8 inches in diameter or height, but before bud stage. For control of annual sowthistle, common cocklebur, Jerusalem artichoke, jimsonweed, ragweed (common and giant), and sunflower, apply this product from weed emergence up to the 5-leaf stage of growth. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations or when greater residual control is desired. Consult the table entitled Broadleaf Weeds Controlled and Guidelines for Control for additional information.

Tank Mixtures: LIBERTY CLOP may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for use on popcorn and sweet corn. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See Tank Mixing section under Mixing Directions.

Restrictions
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest for ears and forage and within 60 days of harvest for stover.
- Make one to two broadcast applications per crop per year, not to exceed a total of 2/3 pint (0.25 lb ae) per acre.
- **Re-Treatment Interval:** 21 days.
- **DO NOT** apply to popcorn more than 24 inches tall or sweet corn more than 18 inches tall.
- Apply only to sweet corn or popcorn that is to be used for processing.

COTTONWOOD/POPLAR AND EUCALYPTUS TREE PLANTATIONS
[(Not Registered for Use in Florida)]

Application Timing
LIBERTY CLOP may be used for selective postemergence control of labeled broadleaf weeds in new and established plantings of cottonwood/poplar and eucalyptus tree plantations.

Application Rate
Apply as a broadcast foliar spray over trees or as a banded or directed spray at a rate of 1/3 to 2/3 pint (0.125 - 0.25 lb ae) per acre. Apply in 10 gallons or more total spray volume per acre using ground equipment only. Multiple applications of LIBERTY CLOP may be made as long as the total rate per year does not exceed 1 1/3 pints (0.50 lb ae) per acre. Apply to new plantings only after they are well established as indicated by several inches of new healthy growth.

See Broadleaf Weeds Controlled and Guidelines for Control for specified rates and timing for specific susceptible annual, biennial, and perennial weeds.

Hand Held Sprayers
Spot applications using hand held equipment are also allowed, but avoid contact with tree foliage or limit it to lower branches. Apply to weeds on a spray-to-wet basis with uniform and complete spray coverage. **DO NOT** spray to the point of runoff. Prepare a spray solution by adding 1/4 fluid ounce (0.006 lb ae) of LIBERTY CLOP per gallon of water. When applied at 1 gallon of spray per 1000 square feet, this spray concentration is equivalent to a broadcast rate of 2/3 pint (0.25 lb ae) per acre.

Precautions
- This product will not control certain broadleaf weeds including mustards, henbit, chickweed, kochia, lambsquarters, pigweed, Russian thistle and bindweed.

Restrictions
- **DO NOT** tank mix this product with other herbicides labeled for this use unless spray avoids all contact with tree foliage.
- Retreat as necessary, but **DO NOT** apply more than 1 1/3 pints (0.50 lb ae) per acre per year per year.

CRANBERRY
[(Not for Use in California)]

Weed Species	LIBERTY CLOP (pt/acre)
Aster Clover, White Joe-Pye-Weed Lotus Narrow-Leaved Goldenrod Pitchfork Red Seed Vetch Wild Beans	1/4 - 1 (0.09375 – 0.375 lb ae per acre)
+Note: the total combined usage of LIBERTY CLOP from all types of applications must not exceed 1 1/3 pints (0.5 lb ai) per acre.	

Broadcast Application Rates
Make 1 to 2 broadcast applications per crop per year with a 14-day re-treatment interval. Broadcast foliar application may be made when cranberry plants are dormant or after terminal bud set. Apply with a backpack sprayer or ground broadcast equipment in a total spray volume of 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre. The “timing window” for broadleaf weed control is based on the physiological state of the cranberry plant. This timing window begins when the cranberry vines go dormant in the fall and ends with budbreak in the spring (first emergence of bud expansion to 2 mm) when the crop becomes sensitive to application of LIBERTY CLOP. The ideal application window occurs when the weeds have emerged and have obtained sufficient canopy to allow treatment and when the cranberry plant is still dormant and tolerant to LIBERTY CLOP. Broadcast foliar application between budbreak and fruit set can cause plant injury.

Wipe Treatments
Apply a 2% solution of LIBERTY CLOP in water at a rate of 2.5 fl oz or 75 mL/gal. Wipe treatments may be applied as a spot application following cranberry budbreak to control late emerging weeds or weeds that escaped earlier control measures. The treatment may be applied using equipment such as a hockey stick type applicator. The treatment solution should be wiped onto weed foliage that extends well above the cranberry canopy. Contact of the treatment solution with cranberry foliage should be avoided since it will result in plant injury.

Tank Mixtures:
LIBERTY CLOP may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for the same use and timing on cranberries. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See Tank Mixing section under Mixing Directions.

Restrictions
- **DO NOT** exceed a total of 1 1/3 pint (0.5 lb ae) per acre per year.+
- **Preharvest interval: DO NOT** apply within 45 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** use LIBERTY CLOP with a surfactant on cranberries.
- **DO NOT** spray once bud scales have separated and the growing point is visible.
- **DO NOT** apply within 5 feet of any water moving off or through the cranberry field.

FALLOW CROPLAND
[(Not Registered for Use in Florida)]

Application Timing
LIBERTY CLOP can be applied either postharvest, in the spring/summer (during fallow period), or to set aside acres to control or suppress listed weeds (refer to rotation restrictions). Apply to young, emerged weeds under conditions that promote active growth. For best results on perennial weeds, such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage. Later applications may result in less consistent control.

For best results, wait 14 to 20 days after application before cultivating or fertilizing with shank-type applicators to allow for thorough translocation.

Application Rate
Apply 1/4 to 2/3 pint (0.094 - 0.25 lb ae) of LIBERTY CLOP per acre. Use a higher rate in the rate range on perennial weeds or when the condition of weeds at treatment may prevent optimum control.

Tank Mixes
To improve control of certain broadleaf weeds, LIBERTY CLOP may be applied with 0.5 to 2 lb a.e. of 2,4-D per acre. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See Tank Mixing section under Mixing Directions.

Restriction
- Retreat as necessary, but **DO NOT** apply more than 2/3 pint (0.25 lb ae) per acre per year.

FOREST SITES, INCLUDING TREE PLANTINGS
[(Not registered for use in Florida)]

LIBERTY CLOP may be applied for control of certain problem weeds growing in forest sites, including tree plantings. LIBERTY CLOP should be applied either at site preparation or after trees are planted (tree release). LIBERTY CLOP applications over-the-top of tolerant tree species may be made anytime during the season, however some needle/leaf curling may occur if applied during active tree growth. This effect

is transient and trees should recover by the end of the same growing season or early in the following growing season.

Examples of tolerant tree species:

loblolly pine	grand fir	white ash	bur oak
lodgepole pine	noble fir	hybrid aspen	cherry bark oak
longleaf pine	Pacific silver fir	choke cherry	red oak
ponderosa pine	incense cedar	cherry	sawtooth oak
red pine	Eastern red cedar	cottonwood	white oak
Scotch pine	Western red cedar	crab apple	Russian olive
slash pine	Western hemlock	hackberry	hybrid poplar
short leaf pine	Norway spruce	hickory	sumac
Virginia pine	white spruce	European larch	sycamore
white pine	green ash	sugar maple	black walnut
Douglas fir			

Broadcast Applications
Apply the required amount of LIBERTY CLOP in 5 or more gallons of water per acre to achieve thorough and uniform spray coverage of target weeds using ground equipment or helicopter.

LIBERTY CLOP will not control mustards, henbit, chickweed, kochia, lambsquarters, pigweed, Russian thistle and bindweed.

Weed Species	LIBERTY CLOP (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
General weed control	1/4 - 1 1/3 (0.094 – 0.5 lb ae)	Apply when weeds are small and actively growing. The lower rate of 1/4 pint (0.094 lb ae) per acre provides acceptable control of weeds only under highly favorable plant growing conditions and when weeds are no more than 3 to 6 inches tall.
Canada thistle Diffuse knapweed Spotted knapweed	1/3 – 1 1/3 (0.125 – 0.5 lb ae)	For best results, apply after the majority of basal leaves have emerged, up to early bud stage. Treatments applied prior to the emergence of the majority of basal leaves or at later growth stages may result in only partial control.
Bull thistle Musk thistle Yellow starthistle Hawkweeds	2/3 – 1 1/3 (0.25 – 0.5 lb ae)	For best results, apply from rosette to bolting stage of growth.
Kudzu+	2/3 – 1 1/3 (0.25 – 0.5 lb ae)	Applications of LIBERTY CLOP herbicide are most effective between late June and early October, as long as the kudzu are actively growing and not under drought stress. The ideal time to apply LIBERTY CLOP is during vigorous growth and just prior to or during flowering.
+To control kudzu in Florida, LIBERTY CLOP can be used only in the following counties: Bay, Bradford, Calhoun, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Hamilton, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Suwanee, Taylor, Wakulla, Walton and Washington.		

Spot application
Spot applications should be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate. Follow instructions for hand-held sprayers in Applications Directions section of the label. Direct spray onto weeds and avoid spraying trees here possible.

Tank-Mixing
LIBERTY CLOP may be applied in tank mix combination with 2,4-D, atrazine, hexazinone, sulfometuron-methy, or triclopyr herbicides as per label directions for forest site uses. Carefully follow applicable directions for use, precautions and limitations on the product labels of each tank mix product used, because products other than LIBERTY CLOP may cause injury when LIBERTY CLOP could be used alone without injury. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Precautions
- Application of LIBERTY CLOP to broadleaf (hardwood) tree species may cause some leaf burning and malformation. This injury is transient in nature, except plants in the legume family (see below). Addition of surfactant or crop oil may increase the severity of this injury.
- True firs (grand, noble, and pacific silver firs) show more needle curling than other conifers when higher rates are used. Use lower rates in rate range for broadcast applications or use directed sprays where possible if needle curling is undesirable.
- Application of LIBERTY CLOP to plants in the legume family (such as locust, redbud, mimosa and lupine) or to box elder, persimmon or sassafras will cause severe damage or destruction of such plants.

Restrictions
- Applications of LIBERTY CLOP over actively growing conifers may cause some needle curling. Tree injury in the form of needle curling may be increased by the addition of a surfactant or crop oil with broadcast applications of LIBERTY CLOP. **DO NOT** use a surfactant or crop oil unless previous experience shows such injury can be tolerated.
- **DO NOT** use in forest nursery beds.

GARDEN BEET
[(Not Registered for Use in [California] and [Florida])]

Use LIBERTY CLOP for postemergence control of common ragweed, galinsoga, nightshade (black cutleaf, Eastern black and hairy), prickly lettuce, sowthistle, sweet clover, and wild buckwheat infesting garden beet.

Application Timing
Apply to garden beet in the 2- to 8-leaf stage of crop growth when weeds are young and actively growing. Apply LIBERTY CLOP to wild buckwheat at the 1- to 3-leaf stage of growth before vining begins. Apply this product to common ragweed and sweet clover from weed emergence up to the 5-leaf stage of growth. Apply this product to all species of nightshade at the 2- to 4-leaf stage of growth. Apply this product to sowthistle from rosette up to bud stage. Apply in 10 gallons or more total spray volume per acre with ground equipment.

Application Rate
Apply 1/4 to 1/2 pint (0.094 – 0.187 lb ae) of LIBERTY CLOP per acre with ground equipment in 10 gallons or more total spray volume per acre. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations or when greater residual control is desired.

Restrictions
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest.
- Make one to two broadcast applications per year, not to exceed a total of 1/2 pint (0.187 lb ae) per acre per year.

Tank Mixtures
LIBERTY CLOP may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for the same use and timing on garden 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 mixture. See Tank Mixing section under Mixing Directions.

GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED
[(Not Registered for Use in Florida)]

Application Timing
Apply only to established grasses before the boot stage of growth. Applications in the boot stage and beyond can result in increased potential for injury. **DO NOT** apply to bentgrass unless injury can be tolerated. For control of late emerging Canada thistle, a preharvest treatment may be made after grass seed is fully developed. Treatment of Canada thistle at the bud stage or later may result in less consistent control. Postharvest fall treatments may be made to actively growing Canada thistle after the majority of basal leaves have emerged.

Application Rate
Use 1/4 to 2/3 pint (0.094 - 0.25 lb ae) of LIBERTY CLOP per acre for control of annual weeds and Canada thistle.

Tank Mixes
LIBERTY CLOP may be tank mixed with 2,4-D, MCPA, dicamba, or bromoxynil to control additional broadleaf weeds. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See Tank Mixing section under Mixing Directions.

Precautions
- Dicamba or bromoxynil tank mixes may be useful in broadening the annual weed control spectrum, but may reduce long-term control of perennials, such as Canada thistle. **DO NOT** tank mix LIBERTY CLOP with 2,4-D, MCPA, or dicamba unless the risk to crop injury is acceptable.

Restrictions
- Re-treat as necessary, but **DO NOT** exceed 2/3 pint (0.25 lb ae) per acre per year.

HOPS
[(Not for Use in California)]

Weed Species	LIBERTY CLOP (pt/acre)
Thistle, Canada	1 /3 — 2/3 (0.125 - 0.25 lb ae per acre)

Broadcast Application Rates
Apply uniformly with ground equipment in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre. For control of Canada thistle, apply LIBERTY CLOP after the majority of basal leaves have emerged but prior to bud stage. A second application may be made as long as the total amount applied does not exceed 2/3 pint per acre of LIBERTY CLOP per crop per year.

Note: Some transient minor leaf cupping may occur to lower leaves and suckers if spray comes into contact with plant.

Tank Mixtures
LIBERTY CLOP may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for the same use and timing on Hops. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See Tank Mixing section under Mixing Directions.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** exceed 2 broadcast applications (2/3 pints (0.25 lb ai) per acre) per crop per year.
- **Retreatment Interval:** 21 days.
- **Preharvest interval: DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply by air

PEPPERMINT AND SPEARMINT
[(Not Registered for Use in Florida)]

LIBERTY CLOP may be used for selective postemergence control of specific annual and perennial broadleaf weeds infesting peppermint and spearmint.

Application Timing

Treat annual weeds when they are small and actively growing before they send up a flower stalk. For Canada thistle, apply LIBERTY CLOP after the majority of basal leaves have emerged, but prior to bud stage.

Application Rate

Apply as a broadcast foliar spray in 10 gallons or more total spray volume per acre using ground equipment only. A nonionic surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient may be added at a rate of 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Application Timing and Weeds Controlled	LIBERTY CLOP (pt/acre)
Fall treatment only (Sept. 15 to first frost)	
Annuals	1/2 (0.187 lb ae)
Perennials	1/3 (0.125 lb ae)
Hard-to-kill perennials (Canada thistle, dandelion)	1 (0.375 lb ae)
Spring treatment only	
Annuals	1/3 (0.125 lb ae)
Perennials	1/2 (0.187 lb ae)
Fall plus spring treatment	Maximum of 2/3 (0.25 lb ae) in fall + 1/3 (0.125 lb ae) in spring

Precautions

- Discoloration or malformation of peppermint and spearmint leaves may occur following treatment. This effect is generally temporary and does not reduce oil yields.
- This product will not control many broadleaf weeds, such as chickweed, field bindweed, henbit, kochia, lambsquarters, mustards, pigweed, and Russian thistle.

Restrictions

- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 45 days of harvest.
- Retreat as necessary, but **DO NOT** apply more than 1 pint (0.375 lb ae) per acre per year.
- Treated peppermint and spearmint may be used for distillation (oil extraction) only.
- **DO NOT** feed spent peppermint and spearmint hay slugs to livestock.
- Peppermint and spearmint straw, hay or spent hay (slugs) from treated areas cannot be used for composting or mulching. If hay slugs are disposed of on cropland, distribute in a thin layer and incorporate. **DO NOT** dispose of hay slugs on land to be rotated to a susceptible crop. (See Residues in Plants or Manure section.)

SOUTHERN PINE SEEDBEDS IN FOREST NURSERIES
Registered for Use in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia
[(Not Registered for Use in Florida)]

LIBERTY CLOP may be applied over the top of loblolly pine, slash pine, and longleaf pine to control sicklepod and other susceptible broadleaf weeds in southern pine seedbeds in forest nurseries. Apply as a broadcast or spot treatment from May through July when weeds are actively growing.

Application Timing
For best results, apply when weeds are small and actively growing. For control of sicklepod, apply after the majority of basal leaves have emerged.

Application Rate
Apply at a broadcast rate of 1/4 to 1/2 pint (0.094 – 0.187 lb ae) per acre in a spray volume of 20 gallons or more per acre. Application may be made any time after May 1, but some needle curling may occur if applied during active conifer growth. When making spot applications, use a calibrated boom, or if a hand held sprayer is used, care should be taken to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Otherwise, **DO NOT** use more than 1/5 fl oz (1 tsp.) of LIBERTY CLOP per gallon of spray and direct spray onto weeds. Avoid spraying pine seedlings whenever possible.

Precautions
- Application of this product during active growth of conifers may cause some needle curling.
- **DO NOT** use surfactants or crop oils in spray mixtures as the potential for tree injury in the form of needle curling may be increased.

Restriction
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1/2 pint (0.187 lb ae) per acre per year.

SPINACH
[(Not Registered for Use in [California] and [Florida])]

Use LIBERTY CLOP for postemergence control of annual sowthistle, black nightshade, Canada thistle, clover, common cocklebur, common groundsel, hairy nightshade, jimsonweed, pineappleweed, prickly lettuce, and ragweed infesting spinach.

Application Timing
Apply to spinach in the 2- to 5-leaf stage of crop growth. Apply LIBERTY CLOP to clover, common cocklebur, common groundsel, jimsonweed, prickly lettuce, pineappleweed and ragweed from weed emergence up to the 5-leaf stage of growth. For top growth suppression of annual sowthistle and Canada thistle, apply this product from rosette up to bud stage. For control of Canada thistle, apply after the majority of basal leaves have emerged but prior to bud stage and at least 21 days prior to harvest.

Application Rate
Apply 1/4 to 1/2 pint (0.094 - 0.187 lb ae) per acre of LIBERTY CLOP uniformly with ground or aerial equipment in 10 to 20 gallons total spray volume per acre (minimum of 5 gallons per acre by air). Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations or when greater residual control is desired.

Precautions
- Some leaf curling may be observed on smaller spinach, particularly at higher use rates. Crop tolerance may be optimized by selecting the lower application rate necessary for weed control, especially where non-uniform emergence has caused variable plant sizes

Restrictions
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 21 days of harvest.
- Make one to two broadcast applications per year, not to exceed a total of 1/2 pint (0.187 lb ae) per acre per year.

Tank Mixtures
LIBERTY CLOP may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for the same use and timing on spinach. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels

involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See Tank Mixing section under Mixing Directions.

STONE FRUITS (CROP GROUP 12)[1]
[(Not Registered for Use in [California] and [Florida])]

1 Stonefruits (Crop Group 12) including apricot, chickasaw plum, damson plum, fresh prune, Japanese plum, nectarine, peach, plum, plumcot, sweet cherry, tart cherry.

Use LIBERTY CLOP for postemergence control of annual sowthistle, Canada thistle, clover, dandelion, horseweed, musk thistle, niqhtshade (black and hairy), and vetch infesting stone fruits.

Application Timing
Apply LIBERTY CLOP to clover and vetch from weed emergence up to the 5-leaf stage of growth. Apply this product to nightshade (black and hairy) at the 2- to 4-leaf stage of growth. For control of Canada thistle and annual sowthistle, apply this product from rosette up to bud stage.

Application Rate
Apply 1/3 to 2/3 pint pint (0.125 - 0.25 lb ae) of LIBERTY CLOP per acre with ground equipment in 10 gallons or more total spray volume per acre. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations or when greater residual control is desired.

Restrictions
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest.
- Make one to two broadcast applications per year, not to exceed a total of 2/3 pint (0.25 lb ae) per acre per year.

Tank Mixtures
LIBERTY CLOP may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for the same use and timing on stone fruit. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See Tank Mixing section under Mixing Directions.

PERENNIAL STRAWBERRIES
[(Not for Use in California)]

Weed Species	LIBERTY CLOP (pt/acre)
Artichoke, Jerusalem Cocklebur, Common Jimsonweed Ragweed, Common Ragweed, Giant Sowthistle, Annual Sunflower Thistle, Canada	2/3 (0.25 lb ae)

Broadcast Application Rates
Make one application after harvest. Apply uniformly with ground equipment in minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre. For control of Canada thistle after harvest up to early fall, apply LIBERTY CLOP after the majority of basal leaves have emerged but prior to bud stage.

Restrictions
- Make only 1 application per crop per year.
- **DO NOT** tank mix with other herbicides registered for use on strawberries

SUGAR BEET
[(Not Registered for Use in Florida)]

Use LIBERTY CLOP for the control of various annual and perennial broadleaf weeds infesting sugar beet.

Application Rate
Apply 1/4 to 2/3 pint (0.094 - 0.25 lb ae) of LIBERTY CLOP per acre with ground equipment as a broadcast foliar spray or band treatment or with aerial equipment in 5 gallons or more total spray volume per acre. See instructions for band application under Application Directions in the Product Information section. Apply in 10 gallons or more total spray volume per acre when the sugar beets are in the cotyledon to 8-leaf stage of growth and the weeds are young and actively growing.

For annual weed control apply 1/4 to 1/2 pint (0.094 - 0.187 lb ae) of LIBERTY CLOP per acre from weed emergence up to the 5-leaf stage of growth. Apply to wild buckwheat at the 1- to 3-leaf stage of growth before vining begins.

For the most effective control of perennials, such as Canada thistle and sowthistle, apply 1/2 to 2/3 pint (0.187 - 0.25 lb ae) of LIBERTY CLOP per acre as a broadcast treatment to the entire infested area. Apply when the majority of basal leaves have emerged up to the bud stage. Cultivation can disrupt translocation to the roots of perennials, such as Canada thistle. For best results, **DO NOT** cultivate thistle patches.

To promote herbicidal efficacy, wait a minimum of 7 days after application before flood or furrow irrigation.

Tank Mixes
To control additional broadleaf weeds and provide consistent control of difficult to control weeds, such as wild buckwheat, LIBERTY CLOP may be applied in combination with labeled rates of a product containing phenmedipham/desmedipham, esmedipham, triflusulfuron, or other products registered for postemergence application in sugar beets. For best results, tank mix 1/4 pint (0.094 lb ae) of this product per acre with a product containing phenmedipham/desmedipham or desmedipham followed one to two weeks later by a second application of 1/4 to 1/3 pint (0.094 – 0.125 lb ae) of this product per acre tank mixed with a product containing phenmedipham/desmedipham or desmedipham. This product may also be tank mixed with a grass herbicide containing sethoxydim. Crop oil or Dash surfactant may be added to the tank mixture to optimize grass weed control. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See Tank Mixing section under Mixing Directions.

Restrictions
- **Preharvest Interval: DO NOT** apply within 45 days of harvest.
- Re-treat as necessary, but **DO NOT** exceed 2/3 pint (0.25 lb ae) per acre per year.
- Aerial application of this product in sugar beet is allowed only in the states of Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming.

TURNIP
[(Not Registered for Use in [California] and [Florida])]

Use LIBERTY CLOP for postemergence control of common ragweed, galinsoga, prickly lettuce, sweet clover, and wild buckwheat and postemergence suppression of sowthistle infesting turnip harvested for roots and tops.

Application Timing
Apply LIBERTY CLOP to wild buckwheat at the 1- to 3-leaf stage of growth before vining begins. Apply LIBERTY CLOP to common ragweed and sweet clover from weed emergence up to the 5-leaf stage of growth. For suppression of sowthistle, apply LIBERTY CLOP from rosette up to bud stage.

Application Rate
Apply 1/3 to 1/2 pint (0.125 - 0.187 lb ae) of LIBERTY CLOP per acre with ground equipment in 10 gallons or more total spray volume per acre. Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy infestations or when greater residual control is desired.

Restrictions
- **Preharvest Interval:** **DO NOT** apply within 30 days of harvest of turnip roots or within 15 days of harvest of turnip tops.
- Make one broadcast application per year, not to exceed a total of 1/2 pint (0.187 lb ae) per acre per year.

Tank Mixtures
LIBERTY CLOP may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for the same use and timing on turnip roots and tops. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See Tank Mixing section under Mixing Directions.

RANGELAND, PASTURE, CRP ACRES AND NON-CROP USES
[(Not Registered for Use in Florida)]

Rotation to Broadleaf Crops: **DO NOT** plant broadleaf crops in treated areas until an adequately sensitive bioassay shows that no detectable clopyralid is present in the soil. (See Crop Rotation Restrictions in Product Information section.)

Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures
Apply 1/2 to 1 1/3 pints (0.187 – 0.50 lb ae) of LIBERTY CLOP per acre when weeds are young and actively growing. Established grasses are tolerant to LIBERTY CLOP, but new grass seedlings may be injured to varying degrees until the grass has become well established as indicated by vigorous growth and development of tillers and secondary roots.

Precaution
- Some forbs (desirable broadleaf forage plants) are susceptible to this product. However, the stand and growth of established perennial grasses is usually improved after spraying, especially when rainfall is adequate and grazing is deferred.

Restrictions
- **DO NOT** use hay or straw from treated areas for composting or mulching on susceptible broadleaf crops. (See Residues in Plants or Manure section.)
- There are no further restrictions on grazing or hay harvest following application of this product at labeled rates.
- Re-treat as necessary, but **DO NOT** exceed 1 1/3 pint (0.50 lb ae) per acre per year.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Acres for Seeding to Permanent Grasses Only
Application Timing: Apply LIBERTY CLOP when perennial grasses are well established as indicated by vigorous growth and development of tillers and secondary roots. At this stage, most perennial grasses have shown adequate tolerance to this product. For optimum results, apply prior to the flowering stage (still in the bud stage).

Application Rate: For control of actively growing weeds, such as Canada thistle, knapweed (spotted, diffuse, and Russian), and musk thistle, apply 2/3 to 1 1/3 pints (0.25 – 0.50 lb ae) of LIBERTY CLOP per acre after the majority of basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage. For control of musk thistle rosettes,

volunteer sunflower, and wild buckwheat, apply 2/3 pint (0.25 lb ae) of this product per acre. For best results; use in 10 gallons or more of water per acre by ground. Increasing the application rate increases the risk of injury.

Tank Mixes: LIBERTY CLOP can also be tank mixed with 1/2 to 1 lb of 2,4-D per acre where species present are sensitive to 2,4-D. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See Tank Mixing section under Mixing Directions.

Precautions

- Conditions of plant stress, such as drought, will increase potential for injury to grasses at all stages of growth.

Restrictions

- **DO NOT** use this product if legumes or bentgrass are a desired cover during CRP.
- **DO NOT** apply to newly seeded areas until grass is established.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 1/3 pint (0.50 lb ae) per acre per year.

Non-Cropland

LIBERTY CLOP may be applied in non-cropland areas, such as fencerows, around farm buildings and equipment pathways.

Application Rate: For control of broadleaf weeds, apply 1/4 to 1 1/3 pints (0.094 – 0.50 lb ae) of LIBERTY CLOP per acre. The lower rate of 1/4 pint (0.094 lb ae) per acre provides acceptable control of weeds only under highly favorable growing conditions and when plants are 1 to 3 inches tall. Apply 1/2 pint (0.187 lb ae) per acre when weeds are 3 to 6 inches tall or under dry conditions. Where Canada thistle or knapweeds are the primary pest, best results are obtained by applying 2/3 to 1 1/3 pints (0.25 – 0.50 lb ae) of this product per acre.

Tank Mixes: To improve spectrum of weed control, or to increase control of more mature weeds, LIBERTY CLOP may be tank mixed with 0.5 to 2 lb a.e. of 2,4-D amine per acre or low volatile ester herbicide or other herbicides registered for this use site. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See Tank Mixing section under Mixing Directions.

Precaution

- This product is not registered for use in landscaping or on turfgrass or lawns.

Restriction

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 1/3 pint (0.50 lb ae) per acre per year.

CONTROL OF KUDZU IN UTILITY RIGHTS-OF-WAY, ROADSIDES, AND OTHER NON-CROP AREAS [(Not for Use in California)]

Pints of LIBERTY CLOP per Acre Equivalent to Rates in fl oz or ml per 1000 sq ft		
2/3 pint/acre	**1 pint/acre**	**1 1/3 pint/acre**
1/4 fl oz (7.3 ml)	3/8 fl oz (11 ml)	1/2 fl oz (15 ml)

Application Timing

For control of kudzu, apply LIBERTY CLOP between late June and early October, as long as the kudzu is actively growing and not under drought stress. The ideal time to apply LIBERTY CLOP is during vigorous

growth and just prior to or during flowering. For best results on control of all other labeled weed species, apply LIBERTY CLOP when weeds are small and actively growing. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at, and following time of application may reduce weed control. Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be affected. Wet foliage at the time of application may decrease control.

The treatment with LIBERTY CLOP will be rainfast within 2 hours after application.

Broadcast Application (Ground or Aerial)
Apply at a rate of 2/3 to 1 1/3 pint (0.25 – 0.5 lb ae) per acre of LIBERTY CLOP. Sequential applications may be made as long as the total rate per annual use season does not exceed 1 1/3 pint (0.5 lb ae) per acre. The lower rate of 2/3 pint (0.25 lb ae)per acre provides acceptable control of weeds only under highly favorable plant growing conditions and when plants are no larger than 3 to 6 inches tall. Spray volumes of 20 gallons or more per acre for ground, roadside and rights-of-way applications and spray volumes of 5 gallons or more per acre or more for aerial applications will ensure adequate coverage. LIBERTY CLOP can be applied in an invert emulsion using oil and an appropriate inverting agent. Follow label directions of the inverting agent.

Spot Applications to Control Labeled Weed Species
Hand held sprayers may be used for spot applications of LIBERTY CLOP if care is taken to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. When applied as a spot treatment, apply to weeds on a spray-to-wet basis (not to runoff). Contact with foliage of cottonwood/poplar trees should be avoided or limited to lower branches. Application rates in the following table are based on an area of 1,000 square feet. Mix the amount of LIBERTY CLOP (fl oz or mL) corresponding to the desired rate in one or more gallons of spray. To calculate the amount of LIBERTY CLOP required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl oz or mL) by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet. For example, if the area to be treated is 3,500 square feet, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calculation: 3,500 ÷ 1,000 = 3.5).

MESQUITE CONTROL

For the control of mesquite and certain associated woody species on rangeland and permanent grass pastures only in [Arizona,] [New Mexico,] [Oklahoma] and [Texas]

LIBERTY CLOP will control mesquite and certain associated woody species, such as catclaw acacia and twisted acacia, on rangeland and permanent grass pastures in [Arizona,] [New Mexico,] [Oklahoma] and [Texas]. Very small amounts of this product can kill or injure sensitive broadleaf plants. To prevent accidental damage to crops and other desirable plants, follow all directions and precautions. This product affects plants directly through foliage and indirectly by root uptake from treated soil.

Removal of Woody Plants Following Treatment
To maximize woody plant control, do not disturb treated plants or remove by mechanical means or by fire for at least 1 year after application.

Timing and Factors in Control
The herbicidal response of mesquite is strongly influenced by foliage condition, stage of growth and environmental conditions. For best results, apply when new growth foliage has turned from light to dark green, when the soil temperature is above 75°F at a depth of 12 to 18 inches, and soil moisture is adequate for plant growth. Application should be made within 60 days after the 75°F minimum soil temperature at the 12 to 18 inch depth has been reached. Product performance may be adversely affected if application is made before mesquite foliage has turned from light to dark green or if foliage has been injured or removed by late frost, insects, hail or plant diseases. **DO NOT** treat if mesquite exhibits new (light green) terminal growth in response to recent heavy rainfall during the growing season. Rate of soil warm-up at the 12 to 18-inch depth may vary with soil texture and drainage. Coarse-textured (sandy) soils warm up sooner than fine-textured (clay) soils and dry soils warm up more quickly than wet soils.

The herbicidal symptoms of mesquite treated with LIBERTY CLOP are often different from those resulting from application of other herbicides. In some years, complete brownout and leaf drop of treated mesquite may be delayed and not occur before the first frost. Other herbicidal symptoms often observed could include discoloration and rupture and/or "bleeding" of bark on branches and trunks. Reapplication during the same growing season is not recommended. Re-treatment will not be effective until woody plants have developed sufficient new foliage to intercept the spray and provide uptake adequate to control the plant when translocated to the root system. Following mechanical removal, regrowth mesquite should be at least 4 feet tall before application of LIBERTY CLOP.

Control of rangeland brush or weeds may be unsatisfactory under adverse growing conditions such as severe drought stress.

Broadcast Ground or Aerial Application
Use LIBERTY CLOP alone or in combination with picloram or triclopyr as recommended in the table below. See the General Information section for additional information.

Brush Species	LIBERTY CLOP (pint/acre)	Specific Use Recommendations
Mesquite	1 1/3 (0.5 lb ae) or 2/3 – 1 1/3 (0.187 – 0.5 lb ae) Plus Labeled rate of picloram **or** triclopyr	See Timing and Factors in Control section for information on treatment of mesquite. Apply as a water spray or oil-water emulsion (see Mixing Instructions) in a total spray volume of 4 gallons or more per acre by air or 10 gallons or more per acre by ground application using higher spray volumes with increasing brush density and height. **Note:** Where control of prickly pear cactus is desired, the tank mixture of LIBERTY CLOP and labeled rate of picloram should be used.
South Texas mixed brush, including: mesquite, pricklypear, blackbrush, twisted acacia, catclaw acacia, granjeno and guajillo	2/3 - 1 1/3 (0.187 – 0.5 lb ae) Plus Labeled rate of picloram	See Timing and Factors in Control section of the label for information on treatment of mesquite. Apply in a spray volume of 4 or more gallons per acre by air or 20 or more gallons per acre by ground application using higher spray volumes with increasing brush density and height. For best results, apply as an oil-water emulsion. **Note:** Where non-legume species such as granjeno, oaks and hackberry predominate, labeled rate of triclopyr may be substituted for LIBERTY CLOP in the tank mixture with labeled rate of picloram to improve control.

Mesquite Control in Stands of Live Oak:
For the control of mesquite growing within stands of live oak, apply LIBERTY CLOP alone at 1 1/3 pint (0.5 lb ae) per acre. Apply only as a water dilution containing surfactant (0.25% v/v) at a total spray volume of 4 or more gal per acre aerially. Live oak over-sprayed with LIBERTY CLOP may show a 10 to 20 percent canopy reduction the year of treatment but will recover. Application of LIBERTY CLOP in tank mix combination with other herbicides may result in increased injury to live oak.

Individual Plant Treatment - Leaf Spray Method:
For control of mesquite infestations of low to moderate density, LIBERTY CLOP may be applied to individual plants with backpack or hand-held sprayers or a vehicle-mounted sprayer with hand-held spray wand or spray gun. For individual plant treatment, use 2 quarts of LIBERTY CLOP combination with labeled rate of Triclopyr per 100 gallons of total spray solution (1/2% v/v of each product), or use LIBERTY CLOP alone at 3 quarts per 100 gallons of total spray solution. Apply in water or as an oil-water emulsion as described in Mixing Instructions. If using an oil-water emulsion, add the oil at a rate of 5% of the total spray volume. Apply as a complete spray-to-wet foliar application, including all leaves. Thorough coverage is necessary

for good results, but it is not necessary to spray to the point of runoff. The total amount of LIBERTY CLOP applied should not exceed 1 1/3 pints (0.5 lb ae) per acre. For best results, follow information given previously in Timing and Factors in Control section and do not spray when mesquite foliage is wet. This application method works best for brush less than 8 feet tall since efficient treatment and thorough coverage of taller brush is difficult to achieve with this method. To minimize drift, select a spray nozzle and pressure that will provide good coverage while forming a coarse spray. Additionally, drift may be reduced by using the minimum pressure necessary to obtain plant coverage without forming a mist and by directing sprays no higher than tops of target plants. If desired, a spray dye may be added to the spray mixture to mark the treated plants.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store above 28°F or warm to 40°F and agitate before use. 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: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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: 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 bv 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.

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