



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

89168-118

Date of Issuance:

8/25/21

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

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

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. The data requirements for storage stability and corrosion characteristics (Guidelines 830.6317 and 830.6320) are not satisfied. Registrant must generate accelerated study (2 weeks at 54°C) or one year at room temperature in non-fluorinated containers. You have 18 months from the date of registration to provide these data.

Signature of Approving Official:

Emily Schmid, Product Manager 25
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

8/25/21

3. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 89168-118.”
4. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

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

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 01/07/2021
- Alternate CSF 1 dated 01/07/2021
- Alternate CSF 2 dated 01/07/2021
- Alternate CSF 3 dated 01/07/2021
- Alternate CSF 4 dated 01/07/2021

If you have any questions, please contact Aleah Holt at 703-347-0482 or by email at holt.aleah@epa.gov.

Enclosure

ACCEPTED

8/25/2021

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 89168-118

DICAMBA GROUP 4 HERBICIDE

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA

HERBICIDE

FOR WEED CONTROL IN ASPARAGUS, CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAMS, CORN, COTTON, FALLOW CROPLANDS, GENERAL FARMSTEAD (NONCROPLAND), SORGHUM, GRASS GROWN FOR SEED, HAY, PROSO MILLET, PASTURE, RANGELAND, SMALL GRAINS, SOD FARMS AND FARMSTEAD TURF, SOYBEAN, AND SUGARCANE.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT.
Diglycolamine salt of 3, 6-dichloro- <i>o</i> -anisic acid*	58.1%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	41.9%
TOTAL:	100.0%

*Contains 39.4% 3, 6-dichloro-*o*-anisic acid (4 pounds acid equivalent per gallon or 480 grams per liter).

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 ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.]
[See inside booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.]

EPA Reg. No.: 89168-RR1

EPA Est. No.: _____

Net Contents: ____ Gal (____ L)

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

082321

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advise.) Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.) DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.) DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Take off contaminated clothing.) Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.) Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.) Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes.) Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
<p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378 or your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222. For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire or Exposure, call CHEMTREC 800-424-9300.</p>	

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION**

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All mixers, loaders, and applicators and other handlers must wear:

-) Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
-) Chemical-resistant gloves (except for pilots)
-) Shoes plus socks
-) Protective eyewear

See **Engineering Controls Statement** for additional requirements. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls Statement

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

Pilots must use cockpits in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)).

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS	
Users should:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and 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. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.) Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Apply this product only as directed on the label.

This chemical is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination

Ground and Surface Water Protection

Point source contamination: To prevent point source contamination, **DO NOT** mix, load this pesticide product within 50 feet of wells (including abandoned wells and drainage wells), sink holes, perennial or intermittent streams and rivers, and natural or impounded lakes and reservoirs. **DO NOT** apply pesticide product within 50 feet of wells. This setback does not apply to properly capped or plugged abandoned wells and does not apply to impervious pad or properly diked mixing/loading areas as described below.

Mixing, loading, rinsing, or washing operations performed within 50 feet of a well are allowed only when conducted on an impervious pad constructed to withstand the weight of the heaviest load that may be on or move across the pad. The pad must be self-contained to prevent surface water flow over or from the pad. The pad capacity must be maintained at 110% that of the largest pesticide container or application equipment used on the pad and have sufficient capacity to contain all product spills, equipment or container leaks, equipment wash waters, and rainwater that may fall on the pad. The containment capacity does not apply to vehicles delivering pesticide shipments to the mixing/loading site. States may have in effect additional requirements regarding wellhead setbacks and operational containment.

Care must be taken when using this product to prevent: a) back siphoning into wells, b) spills or c) improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixtures or rinsates. Check valves or antisiphoning devices must be used on all mixing equipment.

Movement by surface runoff or through soil: **DO NOT** apply under conditions which favor runoff. **DO NOT** apply to impervious substrates such as paved or highly compacted surfaces in areas with high potential for ground water contamination. Ground water contamination may occur in areas where soils are permeable or coarse and ground water is near the surface. **DO NOT** apply to soils classified as sand with less than 3% organic matter and where ground water depth is shallow. To minimize the possibility of ground water contamination, carefully follow application rates as affected by soil type in the product information section of this label.

Movement by water erosion of treated soil: **DO NOT** apply or incorporate this product through any type of irrigation equipment nor by flood or furrow irrigation. Ensure treated areas have received at least one-half inch rainfall (or irrigation) before using tailwater for subsequent irrigation of other fields.

Endangered Species Concerns

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

DO NOT mix or allow coming in contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Unless otherwise directed in supplemental labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and Conditions of Sale and Warranty are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

-) Coveralls worn over short sleeved shirt and short pants
-) Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
-) Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
-) Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
-) Protective eyewear

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

DO NOT enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried. **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.

I. PRODUCT INFORMATION

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA is a water-soluble formulation intended for control and suppression of many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds, as well as woody brush and vines listed in **Table 1**. Weed List, Including ALS- and Triazine-Resistant Biotypes. LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may be used for control of these weeds in asparagus, corn, cotton, conservation reserve programs, fallow cropland, grass grown for seed, hay, proso millet, pasture, rangeland, general farmstead (noncropland), small grains, sod farms and farmstead turf, sorghum, soybean, and sugarcane.

Mode of Action

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system, and accumulates in areas of active growth. This product interferes with the plant's growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death of many broadleaf weeds.

Table 1. Weed List, Including ALS- and Triazine-Resistant Biotypes

ANNUALS		
Alkanet	Hempnettle	Poppy, Red-horned
Amaranth,	Henbit	Puncturevine
Palmer	Jacobs-Ladder	Jimsonweed
Powell	Hempnettle	Purslane, Common
Spiny	Knawel (German Moss)	Radish, Wild
Aster, Slender	Knotweed, Prostrate	Ragweed,
Bedstraw, Catchweed	Kochia	Common
Beggarweed, Florida	Ladysthumb	Giant (Buffaloweed)
Broomweed, Common	Lambsquarters, Common	Lance-Leaf
Buckwheat,	Lettuce,	Rocket,
Tartary	Miners	London
Wild	Prickly	Yellow
Buffalobur	Mallow,	Rubberweed, Bitter (Bitterweed)
Burclover, California	Common	Salsify

Burcucumber	Venice	Senna, Coffee
Buttercup,	Marestail (Horseweed)	Sesbania, Hemp
Corn	Mayweed	Shepherdspurse
Creeping	Morningglory,	Sicklepod
Roughseed	Ivyleaf	Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)
Western Field	Tall	Smartweed,
Carpetweed	Mustard,	Green
Catchfly, Nightflowering	Black	Pennsylvania
Chamomile, Corn	Blue	Sneezeweed, Bitter
Chervil, Bur	Tansy	Sowthistle,
Chickweed, Common	Treacle	Annual
Clovers	Tumble	Spiny
Cockle,	Wild	Spanish Needles
Corn	Yellowtops	Spikeweed, Common
Cow	Nightshade,	Spurge,
White	Black	Prostrate
Cocklebur, Common	Cutleaf	Leafy
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	Pennycress, Field (Fanweed, Frenchweed, Stinkweed)	Spurry, Corn
Cornflower (Bachelor Button)		Starbur, Bristly
Croton,	Pepperweed, Virginia (Peppergrass)	Starwort, Little
Tropic		Sumpweed, Rough
Woolly	Pigweed,	Sunflower
Daisy, English	Prostrate	Common (Wild)
Dragonhead, American	Redroot (Carlessweed)	Volunteer
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf	Rough	Thistle, Russian
Falseflax, Smallseed	Smooth	Velvetleaf
Fleabane, Annual	Tumble	Waterhemp
Flixweed	Pineappleweed	Waterprimrose, Winged
Fumitory	Poorjoe	Wormwood
Goosefoot, Nettleleaf		
BIENNIALS		
Burdock, Common	Knapweed,	Sweetclover
Carrot, Wild	Diffuse	Teasel
(Queen Anne's Lace)	Spotted	Thistle,
Cockle, White	Mallow, Dwarf	Bull
Eveningprimrose, Common	Plantain, Bracted	Milk
Geranium, Carolina	Ragwort, Tansy	Musk
Gromwell	Starthistle, Yellow	Plumeless
PERENNIALS		
Alfalfa ¹	Garlic, Wild	Pokeweed
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Goldenrod,	Ragweed, Western
Aster,	Canada	Redvine
Spiny	Missouri	Sericea Lespedeza
Whiteheath	Goldenweed, Common	Smartweed, Swamp
Bedstraw, Smooth	Hawkweed	Snakeweed, Broom
Bindweed,	Henbane, Black ¹	Sorrel ¹ , Red (Sheep Sorrel)
Field	Horsenettle, Carolina	Sowthistle ¹ , Perennial
Hedge	Ironweed	Spurge, Leafy
Blueweed, Texas	Knapweed,	Sundrop,
Bursage, Woollyleaf ¹	Black	Thistle,
(BurRagweed, Povertyweed)	Diffuse	Canada
Buttercup, Tall	Russian ¹	Scotch
Campion, Bladder	Spotted	Toadflax, Dalmatian

Chickweed, Field	Milkweed, Common	Tropical Soda Apple
Mouseear	Honeyvine	Trumpetcreeper (Buckvine)
Chicory ¹	Western Whorled	Vetch
Clover ¹ , Hop	Nettle, Stinging	Waterhemlock, Spotted
Dandelion ¹	Nightshade, Silverleaf (White Horsenettle)	Waterprimrose, Creeping
Dock ¹ , Broadleaf (Bitterdock)	Onion, Wild	Woodsorrel ¹ , Creeping
Curly	Plantain,	Yellow
Dogbane, Hemp	Broadleaf	Wormwood, Louisiana
Dogfennel ¹ (Cypressweed)	Buckhorn	Yankeeeweed
Fern, Bracken		Yarrow, Common ¹
WOODY SPECIES		
Alder	Hemlock	Rabbitbrush
Ash	Hickory	Redcedar, Eastern ²
Aspen	Honeylocust	Rose ²
Basswood	Honeysuckle	McCartney
Beech	Hornbeam	Multiflora
Birch	Huckleberry	Sagebrush, Fringed ²
Blackberry ²	Huisache	Sassafras
Blackgum ²	Ivy, Poison	Serviceberry
Cedar ²	Kudzu	Spicebush
Cherry	Locust, Black	Spruce
Chinquapin	Maple	Sumac
Cottonwood	Mesquite	Sweetgum ²
Creosotebush ²	Oak	Sycamore
Cucumbertree	Oak, Poison	Tarbush
Dewberry ²	Olive, Russian	Willow
Dogwood ²	Persimmon, Eastern	Witchhazel
Elm	Pine	Yaupon ²
Grape	Plum, Sand (Wild Plum) ²	Yucca ²
Hawthorn (Thornapple) ²	Poplar	
¹ Noted perennials may be controlled using lower rates of this product than those specified for other listed perennial weeds.		
² Growth suppression only.		

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

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 these Mode of Actions have been found in your region. Do not assume that each listed weed is being controlled by multiple mechanisms of action. Co-formulated active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in this product.

Integrated Pest (Weed) Management

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

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner, according to the manufacturer's directions, and then triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying this product.

II. APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA can be applied to actively growing weeds as aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray applications using water or sprayable fertilizer as a carrier. For LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA application rates for control or suppression by weed type and growth stage see **Table 2**. For crop-specific application timing and other details, refer to section VI. Crop-Specific Information.

To avoid uneven spray coverage, **DO NOT** apply LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA during periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph. Avoid off-target movement. Use extreme care when applying this product to prevent injury to desirable plants and shrubs.

Cultivation

DO NOT cultivate within 7 days after applying LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA.

Sensitive Crop Precautions

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems, or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to this product during their development or growing stage.

Precautions to avoid herbicide drift

-) Use coarse sprays (volume median diameter of 400 microns or more) to avoid potential herbicide drift. Select nozzles that are designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles (less than 200 microns). Examples of nozzles designed to produce coarse sprays via ground applications are Delavan® Raindrops, Spraying Systems XR (excluding 110° tips) flat fans, Turbo Teejets®, Turbo Floodjets®, or large capacity flood nozzles such as D10, TK10, or greater capacity tips.
-) Keep the spray pressure at or below 20 psi and the spray volume at or above 20 gallons per acre (for ground broadcast applications), unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift-reducing nozzles. Consult your spray nozzle supplier concerning the choice of drift-reducing nozzles.
-) Agriculturally approved drift-reducing additives may be used.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

Water Volume: Use 1 to 10 gallons of water per acre (2 to 20 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre for preharvest uses). Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Make aerial applications at the lowest safe height to reduce exposing the spray to evaporation and wind.

The applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling, as well as state and local regulations and ordinances.

DO NOT use aerial equipment if spray particles can be carried by the wind into areas where sensitive crops or plants are growing or when temperature inversions exist.

Ground Application (Banding)

When applying LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA by banding, determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula:

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

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

Table 2. LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA Application Rates for Control or Suppression by Weed Type and Growth Stage

Use rate limitations restrictions are given in Sections V. and VI. Crop-Specific Information.

Weed Type and Stage	Rate per Acre fl oz (lb ae)
Annual ¹ Small, actively growing Established weed growth	8 - 16 (0.25 - 0.50) 16 - 24 (0.50 - 0.75)
Biennial Rosette diameter 1-3" Rosette diameter 3" or more Bolting	8 - 16 (0.25 - 0.50) 16 - 32 (0.50 - 1.0) 32 (1.0)
Perennial Top growth suppression Top growth control and root suppression Noted perennial (footnote 1 in Table 1) Other perennials ³	8 -16 (0.25 - 0.50) 16 - 32 (0.50 - 1.0) 32 (1.0) 32 (1.0)
Wood Brush & Vines Top growth suppression Top growth control ^{2,3} Stems and Stem suppression ³	16 - 32 (0.50 - 1.0) 32 (1.0) 32 (1.0)
<p>¹ Rates below 8 fluid ounces (0.25 lb ae) per acre may provide control or suppression but should typically be applied with other herbicides that are effective on the same species and biotype.</p> <p>² Species noted in Table 2 will require tank mixes for adequate control.</p> <p>³ DO NOT broadcast apply more than 32 fluid ounces (1.0 lb ae) per acre for single application. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth or perennials weeds with well-established root growth. "Other perennials" are defined as those listed in Table 1 without footnote 1. The use on other perennials and on Woody Brush and Vine stems and for stem suppression is not registered in California. Rates higher than 32 fluid ounces (1.0 lb ae) per acre are for spot treatment only. DO NOT exceed 64 fluid ounces (2.0 lb ae) per acre per year.</p>	

Ground Application (Broadcast)

Water Volume: Use 3 to 50 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

Ground Application (Wipers)

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may be applied through wiper application equipment to control or suppress actively growing broadleaf weeds, brush, and vines. Use a solution containing 1 part LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA to 1 part water. **DO NOT** apply greater than 1 pound dicamba acid equivalent (1 quart LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA herbicide) per acre per application. **DO NOT** contact desirable vegetation with herbicide solution. Wiper application may be made to crops (including pastures) and non-cropland areas described in this label with the exception of cotton, sorghum, and soybean.

III. ADDITIVES

To improve postemergence weed control, agriculturally approved surfactants, sprayable fertilizers (urea ammonium nitrate, or ammonium sulfate), or crop oil concentrate may be added, particularly in dry growing conditions. (Refer to **Table 3.**)

Nitrogen Source

-) **Urea ammonium nitrate (UAN):** Use 2 to 4 quarts of UAN (commonly referred to as 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution) per acre. **DO NOT** use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.
-) **Ammonium sulfate (AMS):** AMS at 2.5 pounds per acre may be substituted for UAN. Use high-quality AMS (spray grade) to avoid plugging of nozzles. Other sources of nitrogen are not as effective as those mentioned. Liberty Crop Protection, LLC does not recommend applying AMS, if applied in less than 10

gallons per acre because of potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes. Use AMS only if it has been demonstrated to be successful in local experience.

Nonionic Surfactant

Apply with 1 pint of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. For certain weeds, use a higher spray surfactant rate.

Oil Concentrate

A crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

-) Be nonphytotoxic,
-) Contain only EPA-exempt ingredients,
-) Provide good mixing quality in the jar test, and
-) Be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For additional information, see **Compatibility Test for Mix Components**.

Adjuvants containing crop oil concentrates may be used in preplant, preemergence, and preharvest application, as well as in pastures and noncropland. **DO NOT** use crop oil concentrate for postemergence in-crop applications unless specifically allowed in section **VI. Crop-Specific Information** of this label.

Table 3. Additive Rate Per Acre

ADDITIVE	RATE PER ACRE
Nonionic Surfactant	1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons
AMS	2.5 pounds
UAN Solution	2 to 4 quarts
Crop Oil Concentrate	1 quart*
*see manufacturer's label for specific rate recommendations	

COMPATIBILITY TEST FOR MIX COMPONENTS

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.

Add components in the sequence indicated in the **Mixing Order** using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of specified label rate per acre.

Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, **DO NOT** mix the ingredients in the same tank.

MIXING ORDER

1. **Water.** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.
2. **Agitation.** Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. **Inductor.** If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.

4. **Products in PVA bags.** Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
5. **Water-dispersible products** (dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspensions).
6. **Water-soluble products.** (such as LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA)
7. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrate when applicable).
8. **Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable).
9. **Remaining quantity of water.**

Maintain constant agitation during application.

IV. TANK MIXING INFORMATION

Tank Mix Partners/Components

The herbicide products listed may be applied with LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA herbicide according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels.

See section **VI. Crop-Specific Information** for more details. 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.

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may also be used in tank mixtures with foliar applied insecticides including synthetic pyrethroids such as Esfenvalerate, Lambda-cyhalothrin, Permethrin or with the carbamate insecticide Carbofuran. **DO NOT** apply this product in tank mixtures with Chlorpyrifos insecticide.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. Liberty Crop Protection, LLC does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on Liberty Crop Protection, LLC labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than Liberty Crop Protection, LLC recommended tank mixes.

2,4-D	Flumetsalam
2,4-D + Triclopyr	Flumetsulam + Clopyralid
Acetochlor	Glufosinate
Acetochlor + Atrazine	Glyphosate
Acetochlor + Atrazine + Glyphosate	Glyphosate + 2,4-D
Acetochlor + EPTC	Glyphosate + Dicamba
Alachlor	Halosulfuron
Alachlor + Atrazine	Imazethapyr + Imazapyr
Alachlor + Glyphosate	MCPA
Ametryn	Metolachlor/S-Metolachlor
Asulam	Metolachlor/S-Metolachlor + Atrazine
Atrazine	Metribuzin
Bentazon	Metsulfuron-Methyl
Bentazon + Atrazine	Nicosulfuron
Bromoxynil	Paraquat
Bromoxynil + MCPA	Pendimethalin
Butylate	Picloram
Chlorsulfuron	Primisulfuron
Chlorsulfuron + Metsulfuron-Methyl	Primisulfuron + Prosulfuron
Clopyralid	Prometryn
Clopyralid + 2,4-D	Pronamide
Cyanazine	Propachlor

Cyanazine + Atrazine	Prosulfuron
Dicamba	Pyridate
Dicamba + Atrazine	Quinclorac
Dimethenamid/Dimethenamid-P	Simazine
Dimethenamid/Dimethenamid-P + Atrazine	Sulfosate
Diuron	Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron + Metsulfuron
EPTC	Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron-Methyl
Fenoxaprop + MCPA	Triasulfuron
Fenoxapropethyl + MCPA + 2,4-D	Triclopyr
Flufenacet + Metribuzin	

V. PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Precautions

-) **Rainfast period:** Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence applications may reduce the effectiveness of this product.

Restrictions

-) **Stress: DO NOT** apply to crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, insects, or widely fluctuating temperatures as injury may result.
-) **Maximum single application rate:** Refer to **Table 4. Crop-Specific Restrictions** for crop-specific maximum single application rates. **DO NOT** exceed more than 32 fluid ounces (1.0 lb ae) per acre per application.
-) **Maximum annual use rate:** Refer to **Table 4. Crop-Specific Restrictions** for crop-specific maximum annual use rates. **DO NOT** exceed 64 fluid ounces (2.0 lb ae) per acre per year.
-) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Refer to section **VI. Crop-Specific Information** for preharvest intervals.
-) **Restricted-Entry Interval (REI): 24 hours**
-) **Crop Rotational Restrictions:**
 -) The interval between application and planting rotational crop is given below. Always exclude counting days when the ground is frozen. Planting at intervals less than specified below may result in crop injury. Moisture is essential for the degradation of this herbicide in soil. If dry weather prevails, use cultivation to allow herbicide contact with moist soil.
 -) **Planting/replanting restrictions for LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA applications of 24 fluid ounces (0.75 lb ae) per acre or less:** No rotational cropping restrictions apply at 120 days or more following application. Additionally, for annual crop uses in this label including corn, cotton, sorghum, and soybean, follow the preplant use directions in section **VI. Crop-Specific Information**. For barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedings, the interval between application and planting is 15 days per 8 fluid ounces (0.25 lb ae) per acre applied east of the Mississippi River and 22 days per 8 fluid ounces (0.25 lb ae) per acre west of the Mississippi River.
 -) **Planting/replanting restrictions for applications of more than 24 fluid ounces (0.75 lb ae) and up to 64 fluid ounces (2.0 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per acre:** Corn, sorghum, cotton (east of the Rocky Mountains) and all other crops grown in areas with 30 inches or more of annual rainfall may be planted 120 days or more after application. Barley, oat, wheat, and other grass seedings, may be planted if the interval from application to planting is 30 days per 16 fluid ounces per acre east of the Mississippi River and 45 days per 16 fluid ounces per acre west of the Mississippi River. For all other crops in areas with less than 30 inches of annual rainfall, the interval between application and planting is 180 days or more.
-) **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation equipment. **DO NOT** treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic purposes.

Table 4. Crop-Specific Restrictions ¹

Crop	Max Rate Per Acre Per Application fl oz (lb ae)	Max In-Crop Rate Per Acre Per Year fl oz (lb ae)	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application Allowed
Asparagus	16 (0.50)	16 (0.50)	Yes	Yes
Barley: Fall	8 (0.25)	12 (0.375)	Yes	Yes
Barley: Spring	8 (0.25)	11 (0.344)	Yes	Yes
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)	32 (1.0)	64 (2.0)	Yes	Yes
Corn	16 (0.50)	24 (0.75)	Yes ²	Yes
Cotton	8 (0.25)	8 (0.25)	Yes	Yes
Fallow Ground	32 (1.0)	64 (2.0)	Yes	Yes
Grass grown for seed	32 (1.0)	64 (2.0)	Yes	Yes
Oats	4 (0.125)	4 (0.125)	Yes	Yes
Pastureland	32 (1.0)	32 (1.0)	Yes	Yes
Proso Millet	4 (0.125)	4 (0.125)	Yes	Yes
Small grains grown for grass, forage, fodder, hay and/ or pasture	16 (0.50)	16 (0.50)	Yes	Yes
Sorghum	8 (0.25)	16 (0.50)	Yes	Yes
Soybean	32 (1.0)	64 (2.0)	Yes	Yes
Sugarcane	32 (1.0)	64 (2.0)	Yes	Yes
Triticale	4 (0.125)	4 (0.125)	Yes	Yes
Sod farms and farmstead turf	32 (1.0)	32 (1.0)	Yes	Yes
Wheat	8 (0.25)	16 (0.50)	Yes	Yes

¹ Refer to section **VI. Crop-Specific Information** for more details.
² Once the crop reaches the ensilage (milk) stage or later in maturity.

VI. CROP-SPECIFIC INFORMATION

ASPARAGUS

Apply LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA to emerged and actively growing weeds in 40 to 60 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre immediately after cutting the field, but at least 24 hours before the next cutting.

If spray contacts emerged spears, crooking (twisting) of some spears may result. If such crooking occurs, discard affected spears.

Rates: Apply 8 to 16 fluid ounces (0.25 – 0.50 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per acre to control annual sowthistle, black mustard, Canada and Russian thistle, and redroot pigweed, (carelessweed).

Apply 16 fluid ounces (0.50 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per acre to control common chickweed, field bindweed, nettleleaf goosefoot, and wild radish. Multiple applications may be made per growing season.

Restrictions

-) **DO NOT** apply more than 16 fluid ounces (0.50 lb ae) per acre per application.
-) Multiple applications may be made per growing season. **DO NOT** apply more than 16 fluid ounces (0.50 lb ae) per acre per year
-) **Preharvest Interval (PHI): DO NOT** harvest prior to 24 hours after treatment
-) **DO NOT** use in the Coachella Valley of California.

Asparagus Tank Mixes

Apply 8 to 16 fluid ounces (0.25 – 0.50 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA herbicide per acre with glyphosate or 2,4-D to improve control of Canada thistle and field bindweed.

BETWEEN CROP APPLICATIONS

Preplant directions (postharvest, fallow, crop stubble, set-aside) for broadleaf weed control

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA can be applied either postharvest in the fall, spring, or summer during the fallow period or to crop stubble/set-aside acres. Apply this product as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after crop harvest (postharvest) and before a killing frost or in the fallow cropland or crop stubble the following spring or summer.

See **Crop-Rotational Restrictions** in section **V. Precautions and Restrictions** for the required interval between application and planting to prevent crop injury.

Rates and Timings:

Apply 4 to 32 fluid ounces (0.125 – 1.0 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per acre. Refer to **Table 2** to determine use rates for specific targeted weed species. For best performance, apply LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA when annual weeds are less than 6 inches tall, when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage and to perennial weed regrowth in late summer or fall following a mowing or tillage treatment. The most effective control of upright perennial broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle and Jerusalem artichoke occurs if LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA is applied when the majority of weeds have at least 4 to 6 inches of regrowth or for weeds such as field bindweed and hedge bindweed that are in or beyond the full bloom stage.

Avoid disturbing treated areas following application. Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practices could be instituted. For small grain in-crop uses of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA, refer to the small grain section for details.

Restrictions

-) DO NOT apply more than 32 fluid ounces (1.0 lb ae) per acre per application.
-) DO NOT apply more than 64 fluid ounces (2.0 lb ae) per acre per application.

Between Crop Tank Mixes

In tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides, apply 4 to 16 fluid ounces (0.125 – 0.50 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per acre for control of annual weeds, or 16 to 32 fluid ounces (0.50 – 1.0 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per acre for control of biennial and perennial 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.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
|) 2,4-D |) Metribuzin |
|) Atrazine |) Metsulfuron |
|) Chlorsulfuron + Metsulfuron |) Paraquat |
|) Clopyralid + 2,4-D |) Picloram |
|) Glyphosate |) Pronamide |
|) Glyphosate + 2,4-D |) Quinclorac |
|) Glyphosate + Dicamba |) Triasulfuron |

CORN (FIELD, POP, SEED, AND SILAGE)

Precautions

-) Direct contact of this product with corn seed must be avoided.
-) If corn seeds are less than 1.5 inches below the soil surface, delay application until corn has emerged.
-) Applications of this product to corn during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning. Corn will usually become erect within 3 to 7 days.
-) Cultivation must be delayed until after corn is growing normally to avoid breakage.
-) Avoid using crop oil concentrates after crop emergence as crop injury may result. Use crop oil concentrates only in dry conditions when corn is less than 5 inches tall and when applying this product alone or tank mixed with atrazine.

Restrictions

-) **DO NOT** apply more than 16 fluid ounces (0.50 lb ae) per acre per application.
-) **DO NOT** apply more than 24 fluid ounces (0.75 lb ae) per acre per year.
-) Up to 2 applications of this product may be made during a growing season. Sequential applications must be separated by 2 weeks or more.
-) **DO NOT** apply this product to seed corn or popcorn without first verifying with your local seed corn company (supplier) the selectivity of this product on your inbred line or variety of popcorn. This precaution will help avoid potential injury of sensitive varieties.
-) **DO NOT** use sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier for applications of this product made after corn emergence.
-) This product is not registered for use on sweet corn.
-) Corn may be harvested or grazed for feed once the crop has reached the ensilage (milk) stage or later in maturity.

PREPLANT AND PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION IN NO TILLAGE CORN

Rates: Apply 16 fluid ounces (0.5 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per acre on medium- or fine-textured soils containing 2.5% or greater organic matter. Use 8 fluid ounces (0.25 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per acre on coarse soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam) or medium- and fine-textured soils with less than 2.5% organic matter.

Timing: LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA can be applied to emerged weeds before, during, or after planting a corn crop. When planting into a legume sod (e.g. alfalfa or clover), apply LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA herbicide after 4 to 6 inches of regrowth has occurred.

PREEMERGENCE APPLICATION IN CONVENTIONAL OR REDUCED TILLAGE CORN

Rates: Apply 16 fluid ounces (0.5 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per treated acre to medium- or fine-textured soils that contain 2.5% organic matter or more. **DO NOT** apply to coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam) or any soil with less than 2.5% organic matter until after corn emergence (see Early Postemergence uses below).

Timing: LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may be applied after planting and prior to corn emergence. Preemergence application of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA does not require mechanical incorporation to become active. Conduct a shallow mechanical incorporation if the application is not followed by adequate rainfall or sprinkler irrigation. Avoid tillage equipment (e.g. drags, harrows) that concentrate treated soil over seed furrow, as seed damage could result.

Preemergence control of cocklebur, jimsonweed, and velvetleaf may be reduced if conditions such as low temperature or lack of soil moisture cause delayed or deep germination of weeds.

EARLY POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION IN ALL TILLAGE SYSTEMS

Rates: Apply 16 fluid ounces (0.50 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per treated acre. Reduce the rate to 8 fluid ounces (0.25 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per treated acre for corn grown on coarse-textured soils (sand, loamy sand, and sandy loam).

Timing: Apply between corn emergence and the 5-leaf stage or 8 inches tall, whichever occurs first. Refer to **Late Postemergence Application** if the sixth true leaf is emerging from whorl or the corn is greater than 8 inches tall.

LATE POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION

Rate: Apply 8 fluid ounces (0.25 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per treated acre.

Timing: Apply LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA from 8 to 36 inches tall corn or 15 days before tassel emergence, whichever comes first. For best performance, apply when weeds are less than 3 inches tall.

Apply directed spray when corn leaves prevent proper spray coverage, sensitive crops are growing nearby, or tank mixing with 2,4-D. **DO NOT** apply LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA when soybeans are growing nearby if any of these conditions exist:

-) corn is more than 24 inches tall
-) soybean are more than 10 inches tall
-) soybean have begun to bloom

Corn Tank Mixes or Sequential Uses

When using tank mix or sequential applications with LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA, always follow the companion product label to determine specific use rates by soil types, weed species, and weed or crop growth stage. 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.

Apply LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA prior to, in tank mix with, or after one or more of the following herbicides:

- | | |
|--|--|
|) 2,4-D ¹ |) Dimethenamid/Dimethenamid-P |
|) Acetochlor |) EPTC |
|) Acetochlor + Atrazine |) Flufenacet + Metribuzin |
|) Alachlor |) Flumetsulam |
|) Alachlor + Atrazine |) Glufosinate ³ |
|) Atrazine |) Glyphosate ⁴ |
|) Atrazine + Dicamba ¹ |) Halosulfuron ¹ |
|) Atrazine + Dimethenamid/Dimethenamid-P |) Imazethapyr + Imazapyr ⁵ |
|) Atrazine + Glyphosate |) Metolachlor/S-metolachlor |
|) Atrazine + Metolachlor/S-metolachlor |) Nicosulfuron ¹ |
|) Bentazon + Atrazine |) Paraquat |
|) Butylate ² |) Pendimethalin |
|) Clopyralid ¹ |) Primsulfuron ¹ |
|) Clopyralid ¹ + Flumetsulam |) Prosulfuron + Primisulfuron ¹ |
|) Cyanazine |) Pyridate |
|) Cyanazine + Atrazine |) Simazine |
|) Dicamba ¹ | |

¹ See **Table 5** for additional limitations or restrictions that apply for tank mix or sequential use programs with these products.

² Sequential use only.

³ Use only on glufosinate-resistant corn hybrids.

⁴ Includes postemergence use on glyphosate-resistant corn hybrids.

⁵ Use only imidazolinone-resistant corn hybrids.

Table 5. Specific Guidelines for Tank Mixes or Sequential Use Programs

Tank Mix Partner	Rate Per Acre
2,4-D	To provide maximum crop safety after corn emergence, use this tank mix only after corn is greater than 8 inches tall and when application can be made with drop pipes that direct spray beneath corn leaves and away from the whorl of the corn. The maximum rate of 2,4-D permitted in this tank mix is 0.125 pounds of acid equivalent per acre.
Clopyralid, Clopyralid + Flumetsulam, or Halosulfuron	For improved control of Canada thistle, Clopyralid, Clopyralid + Flumetsulam, or Halosulfuron at labeled rates may be tanked mixed with LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA. Use the higher rate in the range for heavier infestations of these weeds.
Clopyralid or Clopyralid + Flumetsulam	For improved control of Canada thistle, Clopyralid or Clopyralid + Flumetsulam at labeled rates may be tanked mixed with LIBERTY

	DICAMBA DGA. Use the higher rate in the range for heavier infestations of these weeds.
Dicamba or Dicamba + Atrazine	Tank mixes with these products that contain dicamba must not exceed a total combined rate of 0.50 pounds of dicamba acid equivalent per acre (0.25 pound on coarse-textured soils or on any soil when corn is greater than 8 inches tall). Sequential applications of these products must be separated by a minimum of 2 weeks (unless the combined rate is less than 0.5 pounds of dicamba acid equivalent and corn is 8 inches tall or less) and must not exceed a combined total of 0.75 pounds dicamba acid equivalent per acre for in-crop use.
Halosulfuron or Prosulfuron + Primisulfuron	For improved control of velvetleaf, Halosulfuron or Prosulfuron + Primisulfuron at labeled rates may be tanked mixed with LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA with. Use the higher rate in the range for heavier infestations of these weeds.
Nicosulfuron or Primsulfuron	When tank mixing, applications immediately following extreme day or night temperature fluctuations or applications when daytime temperatures DO NOT exceed 50° F may result in decreased weed control or crop injury. Delay application until the temperatures warm and both weeds and crop resume normal growth.

COTTON

PREPLANT APPLICATION

Apply up to 8 fluid ounces (0.25 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per acre to control emerged broadleaf weeds prior to planting cotton in conventional or conservation tillage systems.

For best performance, apply LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA when weeds are in the 2 to 4 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2 inches across.

Following application of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA and a minimum accumulation of 1 inch of rainfall or overhead irrigation, a waiting interval of 21 days is required per 8 fluid ounces (0.25 lb ae) per acre or less. These intervals must be observed prior to planting cotton.

Restrictions

-) **DO NOT** apply more than 8 fluid ounces (0.25 lb ae) per acre per application.
-) **DO NOT** apply more than 8 fluid ounces (0.25 lb ae) per acre per year.
-) **DO NOT** apply preplant to cotton west of the Rockies.
-) **DO NOT** make preplant applications to cotton in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25 inches.
-) If applying a spring preplant treatment following application of a fall preplant (postharvest) treatment, then the combination of both treatments may not exceed 64 fluid ounces (2 lb ae) per acre.

Cotton Tank Mixes

For control of grasses or additional broadleaf weeds, LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may be tank mixed with Cyanazine, Glyphosate, Paraquat and Prometryn. 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.

GRASS GROWN FOR SEED

Apply 8 to 16 fluid ounces (0.25 – 0.50 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per treated acre on seedling grass after the crop reaches the 3 to 5 leaf stage. Apply up to 32 fluid ounces (1.0 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per acre on well-established perennial grass. For best performance, apply LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA when weeds are in the 2 to 4 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2 inches across. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating more mature weeds or dense vegetative growth.

To suppress annual grasses such as brome (downy and ripgut), rattail fescue, and windgrass, apply up to 32 fluid ounces (1.0 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per treated acre in the fall or late summer after harvest and burning of established grass seed crops. Applications must be made immediately following the first irrigation when the soil is moist and before weeds have more than 2 leaves.

Restriction

-) **DO NOT** apply more than 32 fluid ounces (1.0 lb ae) per acre per application.
-) **DO NOT** apply more than 64 fluid ounces (2.0 lb ae) per acre per year.
-) **DO NOT** apply this product after the grass seed crop begins to joint.

Refer to the **Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and General Farmstead** section for grazing and feeding restrictions.

Grass Seed Tank Mixes

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides. 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.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
|) 2,4-D amine or ester |) Diuron |
|) Bromoxynil |) MCPA Amine |
|) Clopyralid |) Metribuzin |
|) Clopyralid + 2,4-D |) Tribenuron methyl |

PROSO MILLET

For use only within Colorado, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA combined with 2,4-D will provide control or suppression of the annual broadleaf weeds listed in **Table 1**.

Apply 4 fluid ounces (0.125 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per treated acre with 0.375 pounds a.i. of 2,4-D. Apply the tank mix of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA + 2,4-D as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds and when proso millet is in the 2 to 5 leaf stage. Use directions for 2,4-D products vary with manufacturers. Refer to a 2,4-D product with labeling consistent with the crop stage timing for LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA. Some types of proso millet may be affected adversely by a tank mix of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA + 2,4-D.

Restriction

-) **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fluid ounces (0.125 lb ae) per acre per application.
-) **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fluid ounces (0.125 lb ae) per acre per year.
-) **DO NOT** apply unless possible proso millet crop injury will be acceptable.

Restrictions for proso millet that is grazed or cut for hay are indicated in **Table 6** in the **Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and General Farmstead** section of this label.

PASTURE, HAY, RANGELAND, AND GENERAL FARMSTEAD (NONCROPLAND)

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA is for use on pasture, hay, rangeland, and general farmstead (non-cropland including areas of farmstead, fencerows and non-irrigation ditchbanks) for control or suppression of broadleaf weed and brush species listed in **Table 1**.

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may also be applied to non-cropland areas to control broadleaf weeds in noxious weed control programs, districts, or areas including broadcast or spot treatment of roadsides and highways, utilities, railroad, and pipeline rights-of-way. Noxious weeds must be recognized at the state level, but programs may be administered at state, county, or other level.

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA uses described in this section also pertain to grasses and small grains (forage, sorghum, rye, sudangrass, or wheat) grown for grass, forage, fodder, hay and/or pasture only. Grasses and small grains not grown for grass, forage, fodder, hay and/or pasture must comply with crop-specific uses in this label. Some perennial weeds may be controlled with lower rates of either LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA or LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA plus 2,4-D (refer to **Table 2**).

Rates and Timings

Refer to **Table 2** for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Precautions

-) Newly seeded areas may be severely injured if more than 16 fluid ounces (0.50 lb ae) of this product is applied per acre.
-) Established grass crops growing under stress can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. Bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalograss, and St. Augustinegrass may be injured if more than 16 fluid ounces (0.50 lb ae) of this product is applied per acre. Usually colonial bentgrasses are more tolerant than creeping types. Velvetgrasses are most easily injured. Treatments will kill or injure alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, and other legumes.

Restrictions

-) **DO NOT** apply more than 16 fluid ounces (0.50 lb ae) of this product per acre to small grains grown for pasture.
-) Rates above 32 fluid ounces (1.0 lb ae) per acre are for spot treatments only.
-) **DO NOT** broadcast apply more than 32 fluid ounces (1.0 lb ae) per acre per application.
-) **DO NOT** apply more than 32 fluid ounces (1.0 lb ae) per acre per year.
-) Retreatments may be made as needed; however, **DO NOT** exceed a total of 32 fluid ounces (1.0 lb ae) per acre per year.
-) Grass grown for hay requires a 7-day wait period between application and harvest.

Table 6 lists the timing restrictions for grazing or harvesting hay from treated fields. There are no grazing restrictions for animals other than lactating dairy animals.

Table 6. Timing Restrictions for Lactating Dairy Animals Following Treatment

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA Rate Per Treated Acre (fl oz) (lb ae)	Days Before Grazing (Days)	Days Before Hay Harvest (Days)
Up to 16 (0.031)	7	37
Up to 32 (0.063)	21	51
Up to 64 (0.125)	40	70

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA can be applied using water, oil in water emulsions including invert systems, or sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier (refer to the **Compatibility Test for Mix Components**).

To prepare oil in water emulsions, half-fill spray tank with water, then add the appropriate amount of emulsifier. With continuous agitation, slowly add the herbicide and then the oil (such as diesel oil or fuel oil) or a premix of oil plus additional emulsifier to spray tank. Complete filling of spray tank with water. Maintain vigorous agitation during spray operation to prevent oil and water from forming separate layers. LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may be applied broadcast using either ground or aerial application equipment.

Aerial Application:

-) **Spray Volume:** Use 2 to 40 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre in a water-based carrier.

Ground Application:

-) **Spray Volume:** Use 3 to 600 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre. The volume of spray applied will depend on the height, density, and type of weeds or brush being treated and on the type of equipment being used.
-) **Spot Treatments:** LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may be applied to individual clumps or small areas of undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems.

Cut Surface Treatments:

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may be applied as a cut surface treatment for control of unwanted trees and prevention of sprouts of cut trees.

Rate: Mix 1 part LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA with 1 to 3 parts water to create the application solution. Use the lower dilution rate when treating difficult-to-control species.

-) **For Frill or Girdle Treatments:** Make a continuous cut or a series of overlapping cuts using an axe to girdle tree trunk. Spray or paint the cut surface with the solution.
-) **For Stump Treatments:** Spray or paint freshly cut surface with the water mix. The area adjacent to the bark must be thoroughly wet.

NOTE: For more rapid foliar effects, 2,4-D may be added to the solution.

Applications for Control of Dormant Multiflora Rose:

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA can be applied when plants are dormant as an undiluted spot treatment directly to the soil or as a Lo-Oil basal bark treatment using an oil-water emulsion solution.

-) **Spot treatments:** Spot treatment applications of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA must be applied directly to the soil as close as possible to the root crown but within 6 to 8 inches of the crown. On sloping terrain, apply LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA to the uphill side of the crown. **DO NOT** apply when snow or water prevents applying LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA directly to the soil. The use rate of this product depends on the canopy diameter of the multiflora rose.

Examples: Use 0.25, 1.0, or 2.35 fluid ounces of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA respectively, for 5, 10, or 15 feet canopy diameters.

-) **Lo-Oil basal bark treatments:** For Lo-Oil basal bark treatments, apply LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA to the basal stem region from the ground line to a height of 12 to 18. Spray until runoff, with special emphasis on covering the root crown. For best results, apply LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA when plants are dormant. **DO NOT** apply after bud break or when plants are showing signs of active growth. **DO NOT** apply when snow or water prevents applying LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA to the ground line.

To prepare approximately 2 gallons of a Lo-Oil spray solution:

1. Combine 1.5 gallons of water, 1 ounce of emulsifier, 16 fluid ounces (0.50 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA, and 2.5 pints of No. 2 diesel fuel.
2. Adjust the amounts of materials used proportionately to the amount of final spray solution desired.

DO NOT exceed 8 gallons of spray solution mix applied per acre, per year.

Pasture Tank Mixes

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides. 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.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
|) 2,4-D |) Metsulfuron |
|) 2,4-D + Clopyralid |) Paraquat |
|) 2,4-D + Triclopyr |) Picloram |
|) Clopyralid |) Triasulfuron |
|) Glyphosate |) Triclopyr |

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA is for use on both newly seeded and established grasses grown in Conservation Reserve or federal Set-Aside Programs.

NEWLY SEEDED AREAS

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may be applied either preplant or postemergence to newly seeded grasses or small grains including barley, oats, rye, sudangrass, wheat, or other grain species grown as a cover crop. Postemergence applications may be made after seedling grasses exceed the 3-leaf stage. Rates of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA greater than 16 fluid ounces (0.50 lb ae) per treated acre may severely injure newly seeded grasses.

Preplant applications may injure new seedings if the interval between application and grass planting is less than 45 days per 16 fluid ounces (0.05 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA applied per treated acre west of the Mississippi River or 20 days per 16 fluid ounces (0.50 lb ae) applied east of the Mississippi River.

ESTABLISHED GRASS STANDS

Established grass stands are perennial grasses planted one or more seasons prior to treatment. Certain species (bentgrass, carpetgrass, smooth brome, buffalograss, or St. Augustinegrass) may be injured when treated with more than 16 fluid ounces of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per treated acre.

When applied at specified rates, LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA will control many annual and biennial weeds and provide control or suppression of many perennial weeds.

Rates and Timings

Apply 4 to 32 fluid ounces (0.125 – 2.0 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per acre. Refer to **Table 2** for rates based on target weed species. LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with other products labeled for use in Conservation Reserve Programs. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Restrictions

-) **DO NOT** apply more than 32 fluid ounces (1.0 lb ae) per acre per application.
-) **DO NOT** apply more than 64 fluid ounces (2.0 lb ae) per acre per year.
-) Treatments of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA will injure or may kill alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, and other legumes.
-) Retreatments may be made as needed; however, **DO NOT** exceed a total of 64 fluid ounces (2.0 lb ae) per acre per year.

SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEED TO LEGUMES (fall- and spring-seeded barley, oat, triticale and wheat)

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA combinations with listed tank mix partners will provide control or suppression of the annual broadleaf weeds listed in **Table 1**. For improved control of listed weeds, tank mix LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA with one or more of the herbicides listed. LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA used in a tank mix with other herbicides offers the best spectrum of weed control and herbicide tolerant or resistant weed management. Refer to the specific crop section for LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA application rate and timing.

For applications prior to weed emergence or when sulfonylurea-resistant weeds are present or suspected, tank mix a minimum of 3 fluid ounces of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per treated acre with a non-sulfonylurea herbicide such as 2,4-D or MCPA. Tank mixing LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA with these products will offer more consistent control of sulfonylurea-resistant weeds.

Additives: When tank mixing LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA with sulfonylurea herbicides (e.g. Chlorsulfuron, Metsulfuron, Prosulfuron, Thifensulfuron Triasulfuron and Tribenuron) use 1 to 4 pints of an agriculturally approved surfactant (containing at least 80% active ingredient) per 100 gallons of spray or not more than

0.25 to 0.5% by volume. Use the highest rate of surfactant when using the lower rate ranges of the tank mix or when treating more mature and difficult to control weeds or dense vegetative growth.

Refer to the specific crop sections below for use rates. When treating difficult to control weeds such as kochia, wild buckwheat, cow cockle, prostrate knotweed, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce or when dense vegetative growth occurs, use the 3 to 4 fluid ounces (0.094 – 0.125 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per acre.

Timings: Apply LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA before, during, or after planting small grains. See specific small grain crop uses below for maximum crop stage. For best performance, apply LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA when weeds are in the 2 to 3 leaf stage and rosettes are less than 2 inches across. Applying LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA to small grains during periods of rapid growth may result in crop leaning. This condition is temporary and will not reduce crop yields.

Applications to small grains may be made with aerial applications with 1 gallon of water or more per acre. Where dense foliage is present, 2 to 3 gallons of water per acre must be used. Restrictions for small grain areas that are grazed or cut for hay are indicated in **Table 6 in Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and General Farmstead** section of this label.

Small Grains: Barley (fall- and spring-seeded)

EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS:

Apply 2 to 4 fluid ounces (0.063 – 0.125 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per treated acre to fall- seeded barley prior to the jointing stage. Apply 2 to 3 fluid ounces (0.063 – 0.094 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per acre before spring-seeded barley exceeds the 4-leaf stage.

Note: For spring barley varieties that are seeded during the winter months or later, follow the rates and timings given for spring-seeded barley.

PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS:

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of fall- and spring-seeded barley. Apply 8 fluid ounces (0.25 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when barley is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds canopy.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may be tank mixed with other herbicide that are labeled for preharvest uses in barley.

Restrictions

-) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** 7 days before harvest.
-) **DO NOT** tank mix this product with 2,4-D in early season applications on spring-seeded barley.
-) **DO NOT** use preharvest-treated barley for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.
-) **DO NOT** make preharvest applications in California.
-) **For Barley, Fall**
 -) **DO NOT** apply more than 8 fluid ounces (0.25 lb ae) per acre per application.
 -) **DO NOT** apply more than 12 fluid ounces (0.375 lb ae) per acre per year.
-) **For Barley, Spring**
 -) **DO NOT** apply more than 8 fluid ounces (0.25 lb ae) per acre per application.
 -) **DO NOT** apply more than 11 fluid ounces (0.344 lb ae) per acre per year.

Barley Tank Mixes

Table 7.

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides and labeled rates. 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.

2,4-D Amine or Ester ²	Metribuzin
Bromoxynil	Metsulfuron ¹
Bromoxynil + MCPA	Thifensulfuron ¹
Chlorsulfuron ¹	Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron ¹
Chlorsulfuron + Metsulfuron ¹	Triasulfuron ¹
MCPA Amine or Ester	Tribenuron ¹
¹ DO NOT use low rates of sulfonylureas on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.	
² This tank mix is for fall-seeded barley only	

Small Grains: Oat (fall- and spring-seeded)

EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS:

Apply 2 to 4 fluid ounces (0.063 – 0.125 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per acre to fall-seeded oat prior to the jointing stage. Apply 2 to 4 fluid ounces (0.063 – 0.125 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per acre before spring-seeded oat exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may be tank mixed with MCPA amine or ester for applications in oat.

Restrictions

-) **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fluid ounces (0.125 lb ae) per acre per application.
-) **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fluid ounces (0.125 lb ae) per acre per year.
-) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** 7 days before harvest
-) **DO NOT** tank mix this product with 2,4-D in oat.

Small Grains: Triticale (fall- and spring-seeded)

EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS:

Apply 2 to 4 fluid ounces (0.063 – 0.125 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per treated acre to triticale. Early season applications to fall-seeded triticale must be made prior to the jointing stage. Early season applications to spring-seeded triticale must be made before triticale reaches the 6-leaf stage.

Triticale Tank Mixes: For best performance, LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA should be used in tank mix combination with bromoxynil herbicide. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Restrictions

-) **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fluid ounces (0.125 lb ae) per acre per application.
-) **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fluid ounces (0.125 lb ae) per acre per year.

Small Grains: Wheat (fall- and spring-seeded)

EARLY SEASON APPLICATIONS:

Apply 2 to 4 fluid ounces (0.063 – 0.125 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per treated acre to wheat unless using one of the fall-seeded wheat specific programs below. Early season applications to fall-seeded wheat must be made prior to the jointing stage.

Early season applications to spring-seeded wheat must be made before wheat exceeds the 6-leaf stage. Early developing wheat varieties such as TAM 107, Madison, or Wakefield must receive application between early tillering and the jointing stage. Care must be taken in staging these varieties to be certain that the application occurs prior to the jointing stage.

To improve control of Russian thistle, flixweed, gromwell, or mayweed, add 2,4-D amine or ester to a tank mix with one of the following herbicides. 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.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
|) Chlorsulfuron |) Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron |
|) Chlorsulfuron + Metsulfuron |) Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron + Metsulfuron |
|) Metsulfuron |) Tribenuron |
|) Prosulfuron |) Triasulfuron |

SPECIFIC USE PROGRAMS FOR FALL-SEEDED WHEAT ONLY:

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may be used at 6 fluid ounces (0.188 lb ae) on fall-seeded wheat in Western Oregon as a spring application only. In Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, up to 8 fluid ounces (0.25 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may be applied on fall-seeded wheat after it exceeds the 3-leaf stage for suppression of perennial weeds, such as field bindweed. Applications may be made in the fall following a frost but before a killing freeze. LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may be tank mixed with 2,4-D amine at labeled rates after wheat begins to tiller. Periods of extended stress such as cold and wet weather may enhance the possibility of crop injury. For fall applications only, **DO NOT** use if the potential for crop injury is not acceptable.

PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS:

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of wheat. Apply 8 fluid ounces (0.250 lb ae) LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when wheat is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing but before weeds canopy.

For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may be tank mixed with other herbicides such as 2,4-D, Glyphosate and Metsulfuron.

Restrictions

-) **DO NOT** apply more than 8 fluid ounces (0.25 lb ae) per acre per application.
-) **DO NOT** apply more than 16 fluid ounces (0.50 lb ae) per acre per year.
-) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** 7 days before harvest
-) **DO NOT** use preharvest-treated wheat for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.
-) **DO NOT** make preharvest applications in California.

Wheat Tank Mixes

Table 8.

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides at labeled rates. 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.

2,4-D amine or ester ⁵	Glyphosate ⁴
Bromoxynil	MCPA amine or ester ⁵

Bromoxynil + MCPA	Metribuzin ³
Chlorsulfuron ¹	Metsulfuron ¹
Chlorsulfuron + Metsulfuron ¹	Prosulfuron ¹
Clethodim ²	Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron ¹
Clopyralid	Thifensulfuron + Tribenuron + Metsulfuron ¹
Clopyralid + 2,4-D	Triasulfuron ¹
Diuron ³	Tribenuron ¹
Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + 2,4-D + MCPA ²	
¹ DO NOT use low rates of sulfonyleurea herbicides on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth. ² DO NOT use LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA as a tank mix treatment with Clethodim or Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + 2,4-D + MCPA on Durum wheat. DO NOT tank mix with Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + 2,4-D + MCPA if wild oat is the target weed. ³ Tank mixes with Diuron and metribuzin are for use in fall-seeded wheat only. ⁴ A tank mix of up to 4 fluid ounces (0.125 lb ae) of this product with any glyphosate formulation labeled for use as a preplant application to small grains may be applied with no waiting period prior to planting. ⁵ Up to 32 fluid ounces of (1.0 lb ae.) may be used on fall-seeded wheat if crop injury is acceptable.	

SORGHUM

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may be applied preplant, postemergence, or preharvest in sorghum to control many annual broadleaf weeds and to reduce competition from established perennial broadleaf weeds, as well as control their seedlings.

If sorghum is grown for pasture or hay, refer to **Pasture, Hay, Rangeland, and General Farmstead** section of this label for specific grazing and feeding restrictions.

PREPLANT APPLICATION:

Up to 8 fluid ounces (0.25 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may be applied per acre if applied at least 15 days before sorghum planting.

POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATION:

Up to 8 fluid ounces (0.25 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per acre may be applied after sorghum is in the spike stage (all sorghum emerged) but before sorghum is 15 inches tall. For best performance, apply LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA when the sorghum crop is in the 3 to 5 leaf stage and weeds are small (less than 3 inches tall). Use drop pipes (drop nozzles) if sorghum is taller than 8 inches. Keep the spray off the sorghum leaves and out of the whorl to reduce the likelihood of crop injury and to improve spray coverage of weed foliage. Applying LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA to sorghum during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning of plants or rolling of leaves. These effects are usually outgrown within 10 to 14 days.

Preharvest uses in Texas and Oklahoma only: Up to 8 fluid ounces (0.25 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per acre may be applied for weed suppression any time after the sorghum has reached the soft dough stage. An agriculturally approved surfactant may be used to improve performance. For aerial applications, use at least 2 gallons of water-based carrier per treated acre.

SPLIT APPLICATION:

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may be applied in split applications: preplant followed by postemergence or preharvest; or postemergence followed by preharvest.

Sorghum Tank Mixes and Sequential Treatments

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may be applied prior to, in a tank mix with, or after one or more of the following herbicides. 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.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
|) Alachlor |) Glyphosate + 2,4-D |
|) Atrazine |) Glyphosate + Dicamba |
|) Atrazine + Bentazon |) Halosulfuron |
|) Atrazine + Metolachlor / S-metolachlor |) Metolachlor / S-metolachlor |
|) Atrazine + Dimethenamid / Dimethenamid-P |) Paraquat |
|) Bentazon |) Propachlor |
|) Bromoxynil |) Prosulfuron |
|) Dimethenamid / Dimethenamid-P |) Quinclorac |
|) Glyphosate | |

Restrictions

-) **DO NOT** apply more than 8 fluid ounces (0.25 lb ae) per acre per application.
-) **DO NOT** apply more than 16 fluid ounces (0.50 lb ae) per acre per year.
-) Except for split applications **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
-) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):**
 -) 30 days for postemergence applications
 -) 30 days for preharvest applications in TX and OK
-) **DO NOT** graze or feed treated sorghum forage or silage prior to mature grain stage.
-) **DO NOT** apply this product to sorghum grown for seed production.

SOYBEAN

PREPLANT APPLICATIONS:

Apply 4 to 16 fluid ounces (0.125 – 0.5 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per acre to control emerged broadleaf weeds prior to planting soybeans. **DO NOT** exceed 16 fluid ounces (0.50 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per acre in a spring application prior to planting soybeans.

Following application of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA and a minimum accumulation of 1 inch rainfall or overhead irrigation, a waiting interval of 14 days is required for 8 fluid ounces (0.25 lb ae) per acre or less, and 28 days for 16 fluid ounces (0.50 lb ae) per acre. These intervals must be observed prior to planting soybeans or crop injury may occur.

PREHARVEST APPLICATIONS:

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA can be used to control many annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and control or suppress many biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds in soybean prior to harvest (refer to Table 1). Apply 8 to 32 fluid ounces (0.25 – 1.0 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after soybean pods have reached mature brown color and at least 75% leaf drop has occurred.

Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts, such as rhizomes or bulblets, after the effective period for LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practice could be instituted.

Restrictions

-) **DO NOT** apply more than 32 fluid ounces (1.0 lb ae) per acre per application.
-) **DO NOT** apply more than 64 fluid ounces (2.0 lb ae) per acre per year.
-) **DO NOT** harvest soybeans until 7 days after application.
-) **DO NOT** make preplant applications of this product to soybeans in geographic areas with average annual rainfall less than 25 inches.
-) **DO NOT** use preharvest-treated soybean for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better.
-) **DO NOT** feed soybean fodder or hay following a preharvest application of this product.
-) **DO NOT** make preharvest applications in California.

Soybean Tank Mixes

PREPLANT TANK MIXES:

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for early preplant use in soybeans including burndown herbicides such as glyphosate and 2,4-D or residual herbicides such as Dimethenamid / Dimethenamid-P or Metolachlor / S-Metolachlor. 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.

PREHARVEST TANK MIXES:

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for preharvest use in soybeans such as glyphosate and paraquat. 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.

SUGARCANE

Apply LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA for control of annual, biennial, or perennial broadleaf weeds listed in **Table 1**. Apply 8 to 24 fluid (0.25 – 0.75 lb ae) ounces of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per acre for control of annual weeds, 16 to 32 fluid ounces (0.50 – 1.0 lb ae) for control of biennial weeds and for control or suppression of perennial weeds.

Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth.

Timing: LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may be applied to sugarcane any time after weeds have emerged, but before the close-in stage of sugarcane. Applications of 32 fluid ounces (1.0 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per acre made over the top of actively growing sugarcane may result in crop injury.

When possible, direct the spray beneath the sugarcane canopy to minimize the likelihood of crop injury. Using directed sprays will also help maximize the spray coverage of weed foliage.

Restriction

-) **DO NOT** apply more than 32 fluid ounces (1.0 lb ae) per acre per application.
-) **DO NOT** apply more than 64 fluid ounces (2.0 lb ae) per acre per year.
-) Retreatments may be made as needed, however, **DO NOT** exceed a total of 64 fluid ounces (2.0 lb ae) per treated acre per year.
-) **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** 87 days after treatment.

Sugarcane Tank Mixes

LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA may be tank mixed with other products registered for use in sugarcane such as 2,4-D, Ametryn, Asulam and Atrazine. 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.

FARMSTEAD TURF (NONCROPLAND) AND SOD FARMS

For use in general farmstead (noncropland) and sod farms, apply 3 to 32 fluid ounces (0.094 – 1.0 lb ae) of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per acre to control or suppress growth of many annual, biennial, and some perennial broadleaf weeds commonly found in turf. LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA will also suppress many other listed perennial broadleaf weeds and woody brush and vine species. Refer to **Table 2** for specified rates based on targeted weed or brush species and growth stage. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Apply 30 to 200 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre (3 to 17 quarts of water per 1,000 square feet), depending on density or height of weeds treated and on the type of equipment used.

Precautions

-) To avoid injury to newly seeded grasses, delay application of this product until after the second mowing. Furthermore, applying more than 16 fluid ounces (0.50 lb ae) per treated acre may cause noticeable stunting or discoloration of sensitive grass species such as bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalograss, and St. Augustinegrass.

Restrictions

-) **DO NOT** apply more than 32 fluid ounces (1.0 lb ae) per acre per application.
-) **DO NOT** apply more than 32 fluid ounces (1.0 lb ae) per acre per year.
-) Repeat treatments may be made as needed; however, **DO NOT** exceed 32 fluid ounces (1.0 lb ae) per acre per year.
-) In areas where roots of sensitive plants extend, **DO NOT** apply more than 4 fluid ounces (0.125 lb ae) of this product per treated acre on coarse-textured (sandy-type) soils, or in excess of 8 fluid ounces (0.25 lb ae) per treated acre on fine-textured soils. **DO NOT** make repeat applications in these areas for 30 days and until previous applications of this product have been activated in the soil by rain or irrigation.
-) **DO NOT** use on residential sites.

Farmstead Turf (noncropland) and Sod Farm Tank Mixes

Apply 3.2 - 8 fluid ounces of LIBERTY DICAMBA DGA per acre in a tank mix with one the herbicides listed below at the labeled rates. Use the higher rates when treating established 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.

Bromoxynil	MCPA	MCPP	2,4-D
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CROPS	
This product can be used on the following crops:	
Asparagus Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Corn Cotton Fallow Systems (Between Crop Applications) Proso Millet Pastures, Rangeland, General Farmstead Small Grains (Barley, Oat, Triticale and Wheat) Sod Farms and Farmstead Turf Sorghum Soybean Sugarcane	
Look inside for complete Precautions, Restrictions and Application Instructions.	

Pests Listed in This Label	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Alkanet	<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>
Amaranth,	
Palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>
Powell	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i>
Spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>
Aster, Slender	<i>Aster subulatus</i>
Bedstraw, Catchweed	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>

Pests Listed in This Label	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Broomweed, Common	<i>Gutierrezia dracunculoides</i>
Buckwheat, Tartary	<i>Fagopyrum tataricum</i>
Wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
Burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
Burcucumber	<i>Sicyos angulatus</i>
Buttercup, Corn	<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>
Creeping	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Roughseed	<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i>
Western Field	<i>Ranunculus occidentalis</i>
Carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillate</i>
Catchfly, Nightflowering	<i>Silene noctiflorum</i>
Chamomile, Corn	<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>
Chervil, Bur	<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i>
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Clovers	<i>Trifolium spp.</i>
Cockle, Corn	<i>Agrostemma githago</i>
Cow	<i>Vaccaria pyramidata</i>
White	<i>Melandrium album</i>
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	<i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i>
Cornflower (Bachelor Button)	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>
Croton, Tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>
Woolly	<i>Croton capitatus</i>
Daisy, English	<i>Bellis perennis</i>
Dragonhead, American	<i>Dracocephalum parviflorum</i>
Eveningprimrose, Cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniate</i>
Falseflax, Smallseed	<i>Camelina microcarpa</i>
Fleabane, Annual	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>
Fumitory	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>
Goosefoot, Nettleleaf	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>
Hempnettle	<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Jacobs-Ladder Jimsonweed	<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i>
Hempnettle	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Knawel (German Moss)	<i>Scleranthus annuus</i>
Knotweed, Prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Lettuce, Miners	<i>Claytonia perfoliate</i>
Prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
Mallow, Common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>

Pests Listed in This Label	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Marestail (Horseweed)	Hippuris vulgaris
Mayweed	Anthemis cotula
Morningglory,	
Ivyleaf	Ipomea hederacea
Tall	Ipomea purpurea
Mustard,	
Black	Brassica nigra
Blue	Chorispora tenella
Tansy	Descurainia pinnata
Treacle	Erysimum repandum
Tumble	Sisymbrium altissimum
Wild	Sinapis arvensis
Nightshade,	
Black	Solanum nigrum
Cutleaf	Solanum triflorum
Pennycress, Field (Fanweed, Frenchweed, Stinkweed)	Thlaspi arvense
Pepperweed, Virginia (Peppergrass)	Lepidium virginicum
Pigweed,	
Prostrate	Amaranthus blitoides
Redroot (Carlessweed)	Amaranthus retroflexus
Smooth	Amaranthus hybridus
Tumble	Amaranthus albus
Pineappleweed	Matricaria matricarioides
Poorjoe	Diodia teres
Puncturevine	Tribulus terrestris
Purslane, Common	Portulaca oleracea
Pusley, Florida	Richardia scabra
Radish, Wild	Raphanus raphanistrum
Ragweed,	
Common	Ambrosia artemisiifolia
Giant (Buffaloweed)	Ambrosia trifida
Lance-Leaf	Ambrosia bidentate
Ragwort, Tansy	Senecio jacobaea
Rocket,	
London	Sisymbrium irio
Yellow	Barbarea vulgaris
Rubberweed, Bitter (Bitterweed)	Hymenoxys odorata
Salsify	Tragopogon porrifolius
Sesbania, Hemp	Sesbania exaltata
Shepherdspurse	Capsella bursa-pastoris
Sicklepod	Cassia obtusifolia
Sida, Prickly (Teaweed)	Sida spinosa
Smartweed,	
Green	<i>Polygonum scabrum</i>
Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>
Sneezeweed, Bitter	<i>Helenium amarum</i>
Sowthistle,	
Annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Spiny	<i>Sonchus asper</i>
Spikeweed, Common	<i>Hemizonia pungens</i>
Spurge, Prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>

Pests Listed in This Label	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Spurry, Corn	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>
Starbur, Bristly	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>
Starwort, Little	<i>Stellaria graminea</i>
Sumpweed, Rough	<i>Iva ciliata</i>
Sunflower, Common (Wild)	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola iberica</i>
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Waterhemp, Common	<i>Amaranthus rudis</i>
Tall	<i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i>
Waterprimrose, Winged	<i>Ludwigia decurrens</i>
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia annua</i>
BIENNIALS	
Burdock, Common	<i>Arctium minus</i>
Carrot, Wild (Queen Anne's Lace)	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Cockle, White	<i>Melandrium album</i>
Eveningprimrose, Common	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Geranium, Carolina	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
Gromwell	<i>Lithospermum spp.</i>
Knapweed, Diffuse	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>
Spotted	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>
Mallow, Dwarf	<i>Malva borealis</i>
Plantain, Bracted	<i>Plantago aristate</i>
Ragwort, Tansy	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
Starthistle, Yellow	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Sweetclover	<i>Melilotus spp.</i>
Teasel	<i>Dipsacus sativus</i>
Thistle, Bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
Plumeless	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
PERENNIALS	
Alfalfa	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
Artichoke, Jerusalem	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>
Aster, Spiny	<i>Aster spinosus</i>
Whiteheath	<i>Aster pilosus</i>
Bedstraw, Smooth	<i>Gallium mollugo</i>
Bindweed, Field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Hedge	<i>Calystegia sepium</i>
Blueweed, Texas	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>
Bursage, Woollyleaf (BurRagweed, Povertyweed)	<i>Ambrosia grayi</i>
Buttercup, Tall	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Campion, Bladder	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>
Chickweed, Field	<i>Cerastium arvense</i>
Mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
Chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>
Clover, Hop	<i>Trifolium aureum</i>

Pests Listed in This Label	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dock	
Broadleaf (Bitterdock)	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
Curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Dogbane, Hemp	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>
Dogfennel (Cypressweed)	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>
Fern, Bracken	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>
Garlic, Wild	<i>Allium vineale</i>
Goldenrod,	
Canada	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>
Missouri	<i>Solidago missouriensis</i>
Goldenweed, Common	<i>Isocoma coronopifolia</i>
Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium</i> spp.
Henbane, Black	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>
Horsenettle, Carolina	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>
Ironweed	<i>Vernonia</i> spp.
Knapweed,	
Black	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Russian	<i>Centaurea repens</i>
Milkweed,	
Common	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>
Honeyvine	<i>Ampelamus albidus</i>
Western Whorled	<i>Asclepias subverticillata</i>
Nettle, Stinging	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Nightshade, Silverleaf (White Horsenettle)	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
Onion, Wild	<i>Allium canadense</i>
Plantain,	
Broadleaf	<i>Plantago major</i>
Buckhorn	<i>Plantago lanceolate</i>
Pokeweed	<i>Phytolacca Americana</i>
Ragweed, Western	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>
Redvine	<i>Brunnichia ovata</i>
Sericea Lespedeza	<i>Lespedeza cuneate</i>
Smartweed, Swamp	<i>Polygonum coccineum</i>
Snakeweed, Broom	<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>
Sorrel, Red (Sheep Sorrel)	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Sowthistle, Perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Spurge, Leafy	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
Sundrops	<i>Oenothera perennis</i>
Thistle,	
Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Scotch	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
Toadflax, Dalmatian	<i>Linaria genistifolia</i>
Tropical Soda Apple	<i>Solanum viarum</i>
Trumpetcreeper (Buckvine)	<i>Campsis radicans</i>
Vetch	<i>Vicia</i> spp.
Waterhemlock, Spotted	<i>Cicuta maculate</i>
Waterprimrose, Creeping	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>
Woodsorrel,	
Creeping	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>
Yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>

Pests Listed in This Label	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Wormwood,	
Absinth	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>
Louisiana	<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>
Yankeeeweed	<i>Eupatorium compositifolium</i>
Yarrow, Common	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
WOODY SPECIES	
Alder	<i>Alnus</i> spp.
Ash	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.
Aspen	<i>Populus</i> spp.
Basswood	<i>Tilia Americana</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus</i> spp.
Birch	<i>Betula</i> spp.
Blackberry	<i>Rubus</i> spp.
Blackgum	<i>Nyssa</i> spp.
Cedar	<i>Cedrus</i> spp.
Cherry	<i>Prunus</i> spp.
Chinquapin	<i>Chrysolepis chrysophylla</i>
Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>
Creosotebush	<i>Larrea tridentate</i>
Cucumbertree	<i>Magnolia acuminata</i>
Dewberry	<i>Rubus caesius</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i> spp.
Elm	<i>Ulmus</i> spp.
Grape	<i>Vitus</i> spp.
Hawthorn (Thornapple)	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.
Hemlock	<i>Tsuga</i> spp.
Hickory	<i>Carya</i> spp.
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera</i> spp.
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus</i> spp.
Huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium arboretum</i>
Huisache	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>
Ivy, Poison	<i>Rhus radicans</i>
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>
Locust, Black	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Maple	<i>Acer</i> spp.
Mesquite	<i>Prosopis ruscifolia</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus</i> spp.
Oak, Poison	<i>Rhus toxicodendron</i>
Olive, Russian	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>
Persimmon, Eastern	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>
Pine	<i>Pinus</i> spp.
Plum, Sand (Wild Plum)	<i>Prunus amygdalus</i>
Poplar	<i>Populus</i> spp.
Rabbitbrush	<i>Chrysothamnus pulchellus</i>
Redcedar, Eastern	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>
Rose	
McCartney	<i>Rosa bracteata</i>
Multiflora	<i>Rosa multiflorum</i>
Sagebrush, Fringed	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>

Pests Listed in This Label	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier sanguinea</i>
Spicebush	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>
Spruce	<i>Picea</i> spp.
Sumac	<i>Rhus</i> spp.
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Sycamore	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>
Tarbush	<i>Flourensia cernua</i>
Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.
Witchhazel	<i>Hamamelis macrophylla</i>
Yaupon	<i>Ilex</i> spp.
Yucca	<i>Yucca</i> spp.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited. This product may not be mixed, loaded, or used within 50 feet of all wells including abandoned wells, drainage wells, and sink-holes.

Pesticide Storage: Groundwater contamination may be reduced by diking and flooring of permanent liquid bulk storage sites with an impermeable material. Store in original container in a well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed, and foodstuffs. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide spray mixture or rinsate that cannot be used must be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticides. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by the use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling

NONREFILLABLE CONTAINER (EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 5 GALLONS): DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

NONREFILLABLE CONTAINER (GREATER THAN 5 GALLONS): DO NOT reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling, if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Pressure rinse as follows (all sizes): Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

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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