UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

September 2, 2025

Brien O'Loughlin
Agent
Atticus, LLC
c/o Pyxis Regulatory Consulting Inc.
4110 136th St. Ct. NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98332

Subject: PRIA Label Amendment – Adding new uses (sweet corn, fruiting vegetables, cucurbits, canola, corn, sweet corn, cotton, soybean, and sugar beet) to the label.

Product Name: A357.01
EPA Registration Number: 91234-82
Application Date: 01/26/2024
Case Number: 497944

Dear Ms. Loughlin:

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

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

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

substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

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

If you have any questions, please contact Sayed Islam at 202-566-2796 or islam.sayed@epa.gov.

Enclosure

Alexandra Boukedes

Digitally signed by Alexandra Boukedes
Date: 2025.09.02 16:12:28 -04'00'

Alexandra Boukedes, Acting Senior Advisor
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

[Note to reviewer: [Text] in brackets denotes optional or explanatory language
[Note to reviewer: {Text} in braces denotes where in the final label text will appear

{BOOKLET FRONT PANEL LANGUAGE}

GLUFOSINATE-AMMONIUM	GROUP	10	HERBICIDE

A357.01[™]

[Alternate Brand Name: Inflame 280 SL]

[**A357.01 is a nonselective herbicide that provides control of a broad spectrum of broadleaf and grassy weeds.]**

[**A357.01 is registered for use as a:**

- Burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to emergence of canola[*], corn[*], sweet corn[*], cotton[*], soybean[*], and sugar beet[*]
- Postemergence weed control herbicide to be applied on LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant crops including LibertyLink canola[*], LibertyLink corn[*], LibertyLink sweet corn[*], LibertyLink cotton[*], LibertyLink soybeans[*], and LibertyLink sugar beets[*]
- Postemergence weed control herbicide to be applied in cotton with a hooded sprayer only[*]
- Postemergence weed control herbicide to be applied in listed pome fruit[*], citrus[*], small vine climbing fruit (except fuzzy kiwifruit) including grapes[*], stone fruit[*], tree nuts[*], and bushberry[*] crops
- Preplant burndown or postemergence weed control herbicide to be applied in cucurbits[*]
- Preplant burndown or postemergence weed control herbicide to be applied in fruiting vegetables[*]
- Postemergence weed control herbicide to be applied in olives, tropical and subtropical fruits, avocado[*], fig[*], and hops[*]
- Postemergence weed control in grass grown for seed production
- Vine desiccant in potatoes

[*Not Registered for use by California]]

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

Contains 2.34 lbs. of Glufosinate-ammonium per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

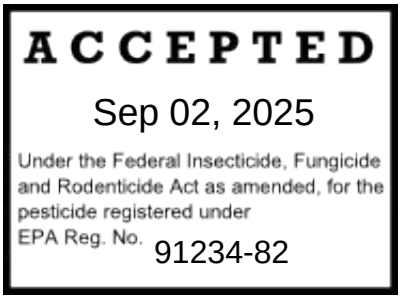
See inside label booklet for Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

EPA Reg. No.: 91234-82

EPA Est. No.:

Net Weight:

[EPA Approval Date]



Manufactured for:
Atticus, LLC
940 NW Cary Parkway, Suite 200
Cary, NC 27513

{LANGUAGE INSIDE BOOKLET}

FIRST AID	
If on skin:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: If this product is ingested, endotracheal intubation and gastric lavage should be performed as soon as possible, followed by charcoal and sodium sulfate administration.	
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall at **1-844-685-9173** for emergency medical treatment information.	

For Chemical Emergency
Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident
Call CHEMTREC Day or Night
Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes;
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton® ≥ 14 mils; chemical resistant footwear plus socks;
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses).
- Wear a chemical resistant apron when mixing/loading and cleaning equipment.

Mixers/loaders supporting aerial applications to canola, corn, cotton, and soybean must use closed mixing/loading systems.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

This product is moderately toxic to bees on a chronic basis, and may cause chronic risk to pollinators or other terrestrial invertebrates. **DO NOT** apply this product to blooming vegetation or if bees or other pollinating insects are visiting the treatment area.

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

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

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

DO NOT use this product until you have read the entire label. **DO NOT** apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

In the State of New York Only: Not for Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry-interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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 including barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton® ≥ 14 mils;
- chemical resistant footwear plus socks,
- protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses)

IMPORTANT CROP SAFETY INFORMATION READ BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

Burndown treatments

A357.01 may be applied as a burndown treatment prior to planting of canola, corn, sweet corn, cotton, soybean, sugar beets, fruiting vegetables, cucurbits, olives, trees, vines, berries tropical and subtropical fruits listed on this label, **or after planting but prior to emergence of** canola, corn, sweet corn, cotton, soybean, and sugar beet**.**

Post emergent treatments

Post emergence row crop applications of **A357.01** may be made only to crops containing the LibertyLink trait. The basis of selectivity of **A357.01** in LibertyLink crops is the presence of a gene that makes crops not sensitive to glufosinate. **Crops not containing the LibertyLink trait will be sensitive to A357.01 and severe crop injury and/or death may occur. DO NOT allow spray to contact foliage or green tissue of desirable vegetation other than crops not sensitive to the active ingredient in this product.**

Post emergent applications of **A357.01** may be applied to conventional or other transgenic cotton sensitive to the active ingredient in **A357.01** using a hooded sprayer.

Tree, Nut, Vine and Berry treatments

When applying **A357.01** to apples, berries, tree nuts and vines, and tropical and subtropical fruits, avoid contact of solution, spray, drift or mist with green bark, stems or foliage, as injury may occur. Only trunks with calloused, mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers. Contact of **A357.01** with parts of trees, berries, vines, or tropical and subtropical fruits other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

A357.01 is a water-soluble non-selective, broad-spectrum herbicide used for control of annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weeds in a variety of crops. Uses include applications as foliar sprays in trees, vines, hops, tropical and subtropical fruits, and berry crops for control of emerged weeds; postemergence weed control herbicide to be applied between rows of fruiting vegetables and cucurbits; broadcast burndown applications prior to planting in labeled conventional row crops; burndown treatment after planting but prior to emergence of canola, corn, sweet corn, cotton, soybean, and sugar beet; and as over-the-top applications in canola, corn, cotton, soybeans and sugar beets designated as LibertyLink® or glufosinate-tolerant. **A357.01** may be used for weed control in cotton when applied with a hooded sprayer in- crop.

A357.01 may also be applied for potato vine desiccation.

It is important to always follow a responsible integrated weed management program. Contact your local agronomic advisor for more specific information on integrated weed management in your area.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS*

Rotational crop planting intervals following application of **A357.01** are listed below. Failure to comply with these restrictions may result in illegal residues in rotated crops.

Rotational Crop	Plant-back Interval (Minimum Rotational Crop Planting Interval from Last Application)
Canola, Sweet Corn, Corn, Cotton, Rice, Soybeans, Sugar Beets, Fruiting Vegetables**, and Cucurbits**	May be planted at any time
Cover Crops***	7 days
Transplanted Perennial Crops on label (bushberries group 13-07B, citrus group 10-10, olives, pome fruit group 11-10, stone fruit group 12-12, tree nuts group 14-12, fruit, grape (table, wine and raisins), hops, avocado, fig, and tropical and subtropical fruits 23B/24A/24B)	14 days
Root and Tuber Vegetables, Leafy Vegetables, Brassica Leafy Vegetables, Small Grains (barley, buckwheat, oats, rye, teosinte, triticale, and wheat)	70 Days
All Other Crops	180 Days

*See **Potato** under **Crop Use Directions** for rotational crop restrictions specifically after **A357.01** applications to potatoes for vine desiccation. See **Sugar Beets** under **Crop Use Directions** for rotational crop restrictions specifically

for sugar beet.
For in-crop applications for these crops, follow the respective **Crop Use Directions section of the label.
***Planting of cover crops for conservation purposes may be planted in fields previously treated with **A357.01** as long as these cover crops are not grazed by livestock nor harvested for food. For best results, **DO NOT** plant cover crops less than 7 days after an application of **A357.01** nor before 1/2 inch of rainfall or irrigation has occurred. Planting sooner than this may result in stand reduction. Planting of crops listed in the Rotational Crop Restrictions that follow the listed planting intervals and other restrictions are considered a rotational crop and therefore may be harvested.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

A357.01 is a Group 10 Herbicide, i.e., a glutamine synthetase inhibitor. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to glufosinate and other Group 10 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies must be followed. Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of actions for each target weed. If levels of control provided by applications of this product is reduced and cannot be accounted for by factors such as misapplication, abnormal levels of target species or extremes of weather, it may be the case that target species have developed a strain resistant to applications of **A357.01**.

Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

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

- Rotate the use of **A357.01** or other Group 10 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures 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 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 Atticus, LLC at 984-465-4800.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

The following weeds controlled charts are outlined by crop or crop group.

Volunteer LibertyLink or glufosinate-tolerant crop plants (corn, cotton, soybeans, sugar beets, canola) from the previous season will not be controlled by applications of **A357.01**.

For best results, apply to emerged, small and actively growing weeds less than 3 inches in height. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of **A357.01**. Uniform, thorough spray coverage of weeds is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress including drought or cool temperatures and in dense populations. Stressed conditions may also include prior treatments of other contact or systemic herbicides. Regrowth of weeds may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, use rate, or environmental conditions at the time of application.

When any of these conditions exist, select a higher rate within the label rate range to improve weed control.

Table 1. Weeds Controlled
(Including glyphosate-, triazine-, PPO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and auxin- resistant biotypes)

Weeds Controlled at 22 to 28 fl. oz./A	
Broadleaf Weeds	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Anoda, spurred	*Anoda cristata*
Beggarweed, Florida	*Desmodium tortuosum*
Black medic	*Medicago lupulina* L.
Blueweed, Texas	*Helianthus ciliaris DC.*
Buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*
Buffalobur	*Solanum cornutum*
Burcucumber	*Sicyos angulatus*
Canola, volunteer[1]	*Brassica* spp.
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticillata*
Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)	*Galium aparine* L.
Chickweed, common	*Stellaria media*
Cocklebur, common	*Xanthium strumarium*
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	*Acalypha ostryaefolia*
Cotton, volunteer[1]	*Gossypium* spp.
Croton, tropic	*Croton glandulosus*
Croton, woolly	*Croton capitatus*
Devil's claw	*Proboscidea louisiana*
Eclipta	*Eclipta alba*
Fleabane, annual	*Erigeron annuus*
Galinsoga, hairy	*Galinsoga ciliate*
Galinsoga, smallflower	*Galinsoga parviflora*
Geranium, cutleaf	*Geranium dissectum* L.
Groundcherry, cutleaf	*Physalis angulata*
Hempnettle	*Galeopsis* spp.
Horsenettle, Carolina[2]	*Solanum carolinense*
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*
Knotweed	*Polygonum* spp.
Ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*
Lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*
Mallow, common	*Malva* spp.

Weeds Controlled at 22 to 28 fl. oz./A	
Broadleaf Weeds	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Mallow, Venice	*Hibiscus trionum*
Marestail*[3]	*Conyza canadensis*
Marsh elder, annual	*Iva annua*
Morningglory, entireleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea* var. *integriuscula*
Morningglory, ivyleaf	*Ipomoea hederacea*
Morningglory, pitted	*Ipomoea lacunosa*
Morningglory, sharppod	*Ipomoea cordatotriloba*
Morningglory, smallflower	*Jacquemontia tamnifolia*
Morningglory, tall	*Ipomoea purpurea*
Mustard, wild	*Sinapis arvensis*
Nightshade, black	*Solanum nigrum*
Nightshade, eastern black	*Solanum ptycanthum*
Nightshade, hairy	*Solanum sarrachoides*
Pennycress	*Thlaspi arvense*
Pigweed, prostrate	*Amaranthus blitoides*
Pigweed, redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
Pigweed, smooth	*Amaranthus hybridus*
Pigweed, spiny	*Amaranthus spinosus*
Pigweed, tumble	*Amaranthus albus*
Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*
Purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*
Pusley, Florida*	*Richardia scabra*
Ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
Ragweed, giant	*Ambrosia trifida*
Senna, coffee	*Cassia occidentalis*
Sesbania, hemp	*Sesbania herbacea*
Shepherd's purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Sicklepod (java bean)	*Senna obtusifolia*
Sida, prickly	*Sida spinosa* L.
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*

Weeds Controlled at 22 to 28 fl. oz./A	
Broadleaf Weeds	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Smell melon	*Cucumis melo* L. var. *dudaim*
Sowthistle, annual	*Sonchus oleraceus* L.
Soybeans, volunteer[1]	*Glycine max*
Spurge, prostrate	*Euphorbia humifusa*
Spurge, spotted	*Euphorbia maculata* L.

Weeds Controlled at 22 to 28 fl. oz./A	
Broadleaf Weeds	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Starbur, bristly	*Acanthospermum hispidum*
Sunflower, common	*Helianthus annuus*
Sunflower, prairie	*Corythucha pura*
Sunflower, volunteer	*Helianthus annuus*
Thistle, Russian*[2]	*Salsola kali*
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*

Weeds Controlled at 22 to 28 fl. oz./A	
Grass Weeds	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Barley, volunteer[2]	*Hordeum vulgare*
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa* spp.
Bluegrass, annual	*Poa annua* L.
Corn, volunteer[1]	*Zea mays* L.
Crabgrass, large[4]	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
Crabgrass, smooth[4]	*Digitaria ischaemum*
Cupgrass, woolly	*Eriochloa villosa*
Foxtail, bristly	*Setaria verticillata*
Foxtail, giant	*Setaria faberi*
Foxtail, green	*Setaria viridis*
Foxtail, robust purple	*Setaria viridis*
Foxtail, yellow[4]	*Setaria pumila*
Goosegrass[2]	*Eleusine indica*
Johnsongrass, seedling	*Sorghum halepense*
Junglerice	*Echinochloa colonum*

Weeds Controlled at 22 to 28 fl. oz./A	
Grass Weeds	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Millet, proso volunteer	*Milium vernale*
Millet, wild proso	*Panicum miliaceum* L.
Oat, wild[4]	*Avena fatua*
Panicum, fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*
Panicum, Texas	*Panicum texanum*
Rice, red	*Oryza sativa L.*
Rice, volunteer[1]	*Oryza sativa*
Sandbur, field*[4]	*Cenchrus pauciflorus*
Shattercane	*Sorghum vulgare* Pers.
Signalgrass, broadleaf	*Brachiaria platyphylla*
Sorghum, volunteer	*Sorghum* spp.
Sprangletop	*Leptochloa* spp.
Stinkgrass	*Eragrostis cilianensis*
Wheat, volunteer[4]	*Triticum* spp.
Witchgrass	*Panicum virgatum* L.

Additional Weeds Controlled at 29 to 43 fl. oz./A	
Broadleaf Weeds	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Amaranth, Palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia*
Waterhemp, common	*Amaranthus rudis*
Waterhemp, tall	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*
Marestail[3]	*Conyza canadensis*

Additional Weeds Controlled at 29 to 43 fl. oz./A	
Broadleaf Weeds	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Pusley, Florida	*Richardia scabra*
Thistle, Russian[2]	*Salsola kali*

Additional Weeds Controlled at 29 to 43 fl. oz./A	
Grass Weeds	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Sandbur, field[4]	*Cenchrus pauciflorus*

Additional Weeds Controlled at 29 to 43 fl. oz./A	
Biennial and Perennial Weeds	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Alfalfa	*Medicago sativa* L.
Artichoke, Jerusalem[5]	*Helianthus tuberosus*
Bermudagrass	*Cynodon dactylon*
Bindweed, field	*Convolvulus arvensis* L.
Bindweed, hedge	*Calystegia sepium*
Bluegrass, Kentucky	*Poa pratensis* L.
Blueweed, Texas	*Helianthus ciliaris* DC.
Bromegrass, smooth	*Bromus inermis*
Burdock	*Arctium* spp.
Bursage, woollyleaf	*Ambrosia grayi*
Chickweed, mouse-ear	*Cerastium vulgatum* L.
Clover, Alsike[5]	*Trifolium hybridum*
Clover, red	*Trifolium pratense* L.
Dandelion	*Taraxacum officinale*
Dock, smooth*	*Rumex* spp.
Dogbane, hemp*	*Apocynum cannabinum*
Goldenrod, gray	*Solidago nemoralis*

Additional Weeds Controlled at 29 to 43 fl. oz./A	
Biennial and Perennial Weeds	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Johnsongrass, rhizome	*Sorghum halepense*
Milkweed, common*	*Asclepias syriaca*
Milkweed, honeyvine*	*Ampelamus albidus*
Muhly, wirestem*	*Muhlenbergia frondosa*
Nightshade, silverleaf	*Solanum elaeagnifolium*
Nutsedge, purple*	*Cyperus rotundus*
Nutsedge, yellow*	*Cyperus ferax*
Orchardgrass	*Dactylis glomerata* L.
Poinsettia, wild*	*Euphorbia heterophylla* L.
Pokeweed	*Phytolacca* L.
Quackgrass	*Agropyron repens*
Sowthistle, perennial	*Sonchus arvensis* L.
Thistle, bull*	*Cirsium vulgare*
Thistle, Canada	*Cirsium arvense*
Timothy*	*Phleum pratense* L.
Wormwood, biennial	*Artemisia biennis*

Additional Weeds Controlled at 48 to 82 fl. oz./A	
Broadleaf Weeds	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Alkali sida	*Sida hederacea*
Ammannia, purple	*Ammannia robusta*
Arrowhead, California	*Sagittaria montevidensis*
Burclover, California	*Medicago polymorpha*
Chinese thornapple	*Datura quercifolia*
Copperleaf, Virginia	*Acalypha virginica*
Cudweed	*Gnaphalium* sp.
Cutleaf evening primrose	*Oenothera laciniata*
Dodder	*Cuscuta* sp.
Fiddleneck	*Amsinckia intermedia*
Filaree	*Erodium* sp.
Filaree, redstem	*Erodium cicutarium*
Goosefoot	*Chenopodium* sp.
Gromwell, field	*Lithospermum arvense*
Groundsel, common	*Senecio vulgaris*
Henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*

Additional Weeds Controlled at 48 to 82 fl. oz./A	
Broadleaf Weeds	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Lettuce, miner's	*Claytonia perfoliata*
Lettuce, prickly	*Lactuca serriola*
London rocket	*Sisymbrium irio*
Malva (little mallow)	*Malva parviflora*
Mayweed	*Anthemis cotula*
Mullein, turkey	*Croton setigerus*
Nettle	*Urtica* sp.
Pineapple-weed	*Matricaria discoidea*
Radish, wild	*Raphanus raphanistrum*
Redmaids	*Calandrinia ciliata*
Starthistle, yellow	*Centaurea solstitialis*
Swinecress	*Lepidium* sp.
Turnip, wild	*Rapistrum rugosum*
Vervain	*Verbena* sp.
Vetch	*Vicia sativa*
Willowherb, panicle	*Epilobium brachycarpum*

Additional Weeds Controlled at 48 to 82 fl. oz./A	
Grass Weeds	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Brome, ripgut	*Bromus diandrus*
Bromegrass, downy	*Bromus tectorum*
Canarygrass	*Phalaris canariensis*

Additional Weeds Controlled at 48 to 82 fl. oz./A	
Grass Weeds	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Chess, soft	*Bromus hordeaceus*
Rush, toad*	*Juncus bufonius*

Additional Weeds Controlled at 48 to 82 fl. oz./A	
Grass Weeds	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Ryegrass, annual*	*Lolium multiflorum* subsp. *gaudini*

Additional Weeds Controlled at 48 to 82 fl. oz./A	
Grass Weeds	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Windgrass	*Apera spica-venti*

Additional Weeds Controlled at 48 to 82 fl. oz./A	
Biennial and Perennial Weeds	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Aster, white heath	*Symphyotrichum pilosum*
Bluegrass, Kentucky	*Poa pratensis*
Bulrush*	*Scirpus* sp.
Clover, Alsike	*Trifolium hybridum*
Clover, white	*Trifolium repens*
Dallisgrass	*Paspalum dilatatum*
Dock, curly	*Rumex crispus*
Fescue	*Festuca* sp.
Guineagrass	*Megathyrsus maximus*
Horsetail	*Equisetum* sp.
Lovegrass	*Eragrostis* sp.
Mugwort	*Artemisia vulgaris*
Mullein, common	*Verbascum Thapsus*
Mustard, tansy	*Descurainia pinnata*
Onion, wild	*Allium canadense*
Orchardgrass	*Dactylis glomerata*
Paragrass	*Urochloa mutica*
Plantain	*Plantago* sp.
Poison ivy	*Toxicodendron* sp.
Poison oak	*Toxicodendron* sp.
Rocket, yellow	*Barbarea vulgaris*
Rose, wild	*Rosa multiflora*
Rubus spp.	*Rubus* sp.
Spurge, leafy	*Euphorbia esula*
Thistle, musk	*Carduus nutans*
Torpedograss	*Panicum repens*
Vaseygrass	*Paspalum urvillei*
Woodsorrel	*Oxalis* sp.
Yarrow, common	*Achillea millefolium*

* Suppression only.
[1] Volunteer LibertyLink® or glufosinate-tolerant crops from the previous season will not be controlled. A timely cultivation 7 to 10 days after an application and/or retreatment 10 to 21 days after the first application can be made for controlling dense clumps of volunteer corn or volunteer rice.
[2] May require sequential applications for control.
[3] For optimum control apply **A357.01** on 6-inch marestail.
[4] For best control of yellow foxtail, field sandbur, crabgrass, wild oats, and volunteer wheat, treat prior to tiller initiation.
[5] For control of biennial and perennial weeds, use tank mixes or sequential applications of **A357.01**.

Table 2. Weeds Controlled (Specified Non-Crop Uses)

Broadleaf Weeds		
Chickweed	Kochia	Shepherdspurse
Clover	London Rocket	Smartweed
Filaree	Malva (little mallow)	
Jimsonweed	Marestail	

Grasses and Sedges		
Annual bluegrass	Giant foxtail	Shattercane
Bahiagrass	Goosegrass	Smallflower Alexandergrass (Signalgrass)
Barley	Green foxtail	Smooth bromegrass
Bermudagrass	Guineagrass	Stinkgrass
Barnyardgrass	Johnsongrass (rhizome)	Torpedograss
Carpetgrass	Kentucky bluegrass	Vaseygrass
Crabgrass	Lovegrass	Wheat
Cupgrass	Nutsedge	Wild oat
Dallisgrass	Paragrass	Windgrass
Downy bromegrass	Quackgrass	Yellow foxtail
Fall panicum	Ryegrass	
Fescue	Sandbur	

Broadleaf Weeds		
Annual sowthistle	Lambsquarters	Tansy mustard
Bindweed	Leafy spurge	Velvetleaf
Buffalobur	Mugwort	Vervain
Burdock	Must thistle	Virginia copperleaf
Canada thistle	Nettle	White heath aster
Curly dock	Nightshade	Wild buckwheat
Dandelion	Pennycress	Wild mustard
Dogbane (hemp)	Pigweed, redroot	Wild Onion
Field gromwell	Plantain	Wild Rose
Fleabane	Prickly Lettuce	Wild turnip
Goldenrod	Ragweed	Woodsorrel
Horsetail	Russian Thistle	Yellow Rocket

Brush[*] Controlled or Suppressed		
Blackberry	Maple	Salmonberry
Deer brush	Multiflora rose	Sweetgum
Douglas fir	Oak	Sumac
Gallberry	Poison ivy/oak	Thimbleberry
Hazel	Pine	Trumpetcreeper
Honeysuckle	Roundleaf Vine	Maple
Huckleberry	Greenbrier	Western Red Cedar

[*Not registered for use by California]

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

DO NOT use flood jet nozzles, controlled droplet application equipment, or air-assisted spray equipment. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control.

GROUND APPLICATION

Refer to the **Weeds Controlled** section **(Table 1)** or **Crop Use Directions** for application rates. **DO NOT** apply when winds are gusty, or when conditions favor movement of spray particles off the desired spray target.

Apply early when weeds are small with directed rates as identified in the **Weeds Controlled** section. Apply **A357.01** broadcast in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre using a minimum spray pressure of 40 psi and a maximum ground speed of 10 mph.

NOZZLE SELECTION

Apply with nozzles and pressure that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogues and in accordance with ASABE Standard 572.1 unless otherwise mandated by tank mix product. Addition of some drift retardants can significantly increase the droplet size and reduce spray coverage and efficacy. If a drift retardant is used, ensure that it is compatible for use with **A357.01** and spray equipment being used. Under dense weed/crop canopies, when covering large weeds, or using larger spray droplets, use a broadcast rate of 20 gallons of water per acre so that thorough spray coverage will be obtained. **DO NOT** use raindrop nozzles. See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label for additional information on proper application of **A357.01**.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Thorough coverage is necessary for best weed control. For optimal weed control, apply **A357.01** in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label for additional information on proper application of **A357.01**.

ADJUVANT INSTRUCTIONS

Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lbs./A to 3 lbs./A. Rates are dependent on tank mix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn. AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or hard water. Anti-foam agent is advised. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. The use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to the surfactant label for more detailed information.

Use the **Use Rate Equivalency for A354.01 (Table 3)** to determine the corresponding amounts of active ingredient (glufosinate) from **A357.01** product use rates.

Table 3. USE RATE EQUIVALENCY FOR A357.01

Amount of A357.01 (fl. oz./A)	**Amount of Glufosinate** (lbs. ai/A)
22	0.40
29	0.53
30	0.55
32	0.59
36	0.66
43	0.79
48	0.88
49	0.90
55	1.00
56	1.02
58	1.06
60	1.10
62	1.13
64	1.17
72	1.32

82	1.50
87	1.59
165	3.02
246	4.50

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

COMPATIBILITY TESTING

If **A357.01** will be mixed with pesticide products not listed on this label, test the compatibility of the intended tank mixture before mixing the products in the spray tank. The following procedure assumes a spray volume of 25 gallons per acre. For other spray volumes, adjust the amount of the water used accordingly. Check compatibility using this process:

1. In a clear 1-quart jar, place 1.0 pint of water from the source that will be used to prepare the spray solution.
2. For each pound of a dry tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 1.5 teaspoons to the jar.
3. For each 16 fl. oz. of a liquid tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
4. For each 16 fl. oz. of **A357.01** to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
5. After adding all the ingredients, place a lid on the jar and tighten, then invert 10 times to mix.
6. Allow the mixture to stand for 15 minutes, then evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. Look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. If the tank mix partners are not compatible, **DO NOT** use the mixture in a spray tank.
7. Once compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the **Storage and Disposal** section of this label.

TANK MIX INSTRUCTIONS

A357.01 may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the crop to be treated. Use the tank mix partner in accordance with label limitations and restrictions. **DO NOT** exceed label dosage rates.

A357.01 may not be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Refer to the specific **Crop Use Directions** section for rates and other restrictions. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

A357.01 must be applied with properly calibrated and clean equipment. **A357.01** is formulated to mix readily in water. Prior to adding **A357.01** to the spray tank, ensure that the spray tank is thoroughly clean, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used (see **Cleaning Instructions**).

Mix **A357.01** with water to make a finished spray solution as follows:

1. Fill the spray tank half full with water.
2. Begin agitation.
3. If mixing with a flowable/wettable powder tank mix partner, prepare a slurry of the proper amount of the product in a small amount of water. Add the slurry to the spray tank.
4. Add the appropriate amount of ammonium sulfate (AMS) to the spray tank.
5. If mixing with a liquid tank mix partner, add the liquid mix partner next.
6. Complete filling the spray tank with water.
7. Add the proper amount of **A357.01** and continue agitation.
8. If foaming occurs, use a silicone-based antifoam agent.

Ensure that all spray system lines including pipes, booms, etc. have the correct concentration of spray solution by flushing out the spray system lines before starting the crop application.

If tank mix partners listed on this label are added, maintain good agitation at all times until contents of the tank are sprayed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is required to re-suspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Keep bypass line on or near bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Screen size in nozzles or line strainers must be 50 mesh or larger.

CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

Before using **A357.01**, thoroughly clean bulk storage tank, refillable tank, nurse tanks, spray tank, lines, and filter, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used. Ensure that equipment is thoroughly rinsed using a commercial tank cleaner.

After using **A357.01**, triple rinse the spray equipment and clean with a commercial tank cleaner before using for crops not labeled as LibertyLink or glufosinate-tolerant. Make sure any rinsate or foam is thoroughly removed from spray tank and boom. Rinsate may be disposed following the pesticide disposal directions on this label.

TANK MIX PARTNERS

For all crops, certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of **A357.01** or be added to provide residual herbicide activity. When tank mixing with a residual herbicide, no additional surfactant is needed. **A357.01** may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products labeled for the timing and method of application for the crop to be treated. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and restrictions. **DO NOT** exceed label dosage rates. **A357.01** may not be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

flumioxazin	simazine	terbacil
napropamide	clethodim	norflurazon
oxyfluorfen	glyphosate	oryzalin
diuron	indaziflam	pendimethalin
penoxsulam	quizalofop-P-ethyl	rimsulfuron
saflufenacil		

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MITIGATION

- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- DO NOT apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- DO NOT apply during temperature inversions.
- For aerial applications, DO NOT release spray at a height greater than I0 feet above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is required for pilot safety.
- For aerial applications:
    - Applicators must select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium to coarse droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 641 (ASABE S641).
- For ground applications:
    - Applicators must select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium to coarse droplets in accordance with American Society of Agricultural & Biological Engineers Standard 572 (ASABE S572).
- Spray at the appropriate boom height based on nozzle selection and nozzle spacing, but DO NOT exceed a boom height of 24 inches above target pest or crop canopy. Set boom to lowest effective height over the target pest or crop canopy based on equipment manufacturer's directions. Automated boom height controllers are advised with large booms to better maintain optimum nozzle to canopy height. Excessive boom height will increase the potential for spray drift.
- For non-crop vegetation management ground applications, apply with the nozzle height no more than 4

feet above the ground or target vegetation, unless necessitated by the application equipment. Examples would include roadside, railroad, utility rights of way, forestry and other industrial vegetation management applications where safety or natural barriers obstruct application.

ADVISORY SPRAY DRIFT

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

Spray Drift Management

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

Information on Droplet Size

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

Techniques for Controlling Droplet Size:

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

Controlling Droplet Size -Aircraft

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

Boom Height

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

Drift Reduction Technology (DRT)

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

Wind

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph.

However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

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

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

CROP USE DIRECTIONS

The following tables indicate use patterns, rates, minimum spray volumes, preharvest intervals and other precautions, restrictions and comments specific to each crop. Read and follow directions carefully.
A357.01 is a foliar active herbicide with little to no soil residual activity. For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity and bright sunlight improves the performance of A357.01. Necrosis of leaves and young shoots occurs within 2 to 4 days after application under growing conditions.

Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled. A357.01 will have an effect on weeds that are larger than the specified leaf stage, however, speed of activity and control may be reduced.

Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, mist or rain are present or when weeds are under stress due to drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.

When applying for control of lambsquarters and velvetleaf, make applications between dawn and 2 hours before sunset to avoid the possibility of reduced control.

The addition of ammonium sulfate may improve weed control if weeds are under stress. For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

To maximize weed control, **DO NOT** cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.

Refer to **Weeds Controlled Table 1** for proper application rate based upon the weeds present. Refer to **Application Instructions** section for additional information on tank mixes, adjuvants and applications.

A357.01 is rainfast 4 hours after application; therefore rainfall within 4 hours may necessitate retreatment. Refer to specific useCrop Use Directions sections of this label for minimum intervals required before reapplication of this product and use rates.

Consult your local Cooperative Extension Service for guidelines on optimum application timing for A357.01 in your region.

COTTON [*]

Application Methods For Cotton

Application of **A357.01** to cotton varieties not labeled as LibertyLink or glufosinate-tolerant requires the use of hooded spray equipment designed to minimize exposure of the spray to the cotton stand. A hooded sprayer directs the spray onto weeds, while shielding the cotton stand from contact. Use nozzles that provide uniform coverage within the treated area. Keep hoods on these sprayers adjusted to protect desirable vegetation. Extreme care must be exercised to avoid exposure of the desirable vegetation to the spray.

With a hooded sprayer, the spray pattern is completely enclosed on the top and all 4 sides by a hood. This equipment must be set up and operated in a manner that avoids bouncing or raising the hoods off the ground in any way. The spray hoods must be operated on the ground or skimming across the ground. Tractor speed must be adjusted to avoid bouncing of the spray hoods. Avoid operation on rough or sloping ground where the spray hoods might be raised off the ground as this may cause spray particles to escape and come into contact with the cotton, causing damage or destruction of the crop.

Herbicide rates and spray volume instructions are presented as broadcast equivalents and must be reduced in proportion to the area actually treated. Use the following formulas to calculate the correct rate and volume per planted (field) acre:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width in Inches}}{\text{Row Width in Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate per Acre} = \text{Amount of Banded Product Needed per Acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band Width in Inches}}{\text{Row Width in Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Spray Volume per Acre} = \text{Banded Spray Volume needed Per Acre}$$

Use Pattern	Rate (Fl. Oz./Acre)	Directions
Burndown (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)	29.0 – 43.0 (0.53 – 0.79 lb. ai)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds up to early bloom. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. When applying In-Season to non-LibertyLink® or non glufosinate-resistant cotton, a hooded sprayer designed to minimize exposure of the spray to the cotton stand must be used. Refer to **Application Methods for Cotton** section.
In-Season (Post Emergent to the Crop)		
Post harvest Burndown (After Cotton Harvest)	Up to 43.0 (0.79 lb. ai)	**Post Emergent Application:** apply from crop emergence to early bloom stage. **Severe injury or death may result if the A357.01 contacts the foliage or stems of cotton NOT labeled as LibertyLink or glufosinate-tolerant.**
Seed Propagation	43.0 (0.79 lb. ai)	Apply as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate cotton plants that do not carry the LibertyLink trait or not glufosinate-tolerant. Can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during cotton seed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the LibertyLink gene or that are not glufosinate-tolerant will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 43.0 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. ai/A) in one application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than three applications per year when using reduced rates.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 87.0 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.
- **DO NOT** apply to Cotton labeled as LibertyLink or glufosinate-tolerant in Florida, South of Tampa (Florida Route 60), or in Hawaii, except for test plots or breeding nurseries.
- **DO NOT** apply within 70 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **Burndown:**
  - **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **In-crop and Seed Propagation:**
  - Applications must be a minimum of 5 days apart.
  - For in-crop applications to cotton labeled as LibertyLink or glufosinate-tolerant, allow a minimum of 10 days between applications if additional herbicides or acephate is included in the application.
  - **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year for Seed Propagation.

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CORN

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate (Fl. Oz./Acre)	Directions[1]
Corn Field[*] Silage[*]	**Burndown** (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)	29.0 – 43.0 (0.53 – 0.79 lb. ai)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.
	In-Season to LibertyLink or glufosinate-tolerant Corn Only (Post Emergent to the Crop)	29.0 – 43.0 (0.53 – 0.79 lb. ai)	**Post Emergent application:** apply broadcast or with drop nozzles from emergence up to 24" tall or in the V6 stage of growth whichever comes first. For corn 24" to 36" tall, apply using drop nozzles or ground application and nozzles and avoid spraying into the whorl or leaf axils of the corn stalks.

			Must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS). A second In-Season application may be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at time of application.
	Seed Propagation	22.0 (0.40 lb. ai)	Apply **A357.01** plus AMS at 3 lbs./A (17 lbs./100 gals) when corn is in the V-3 to V-4 stage of growth, i.e., 3-4 developed collars. Make a second treatment of **A357.01** plus AMS at 3 lbs./A when the corn is in the V-6 to V-7 stage of growth or up to 24" tall. The rate of AMS can be reduced to 1.5 lbs./A (8.5 lbs./100 gals) when temperatures exceed 85°F to reduce potential leaf burn. Inbred lines (plants not possessing the LibertyLink trait or not glufosinate-tolerant) will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide.Hooded sprayer may be used to protect plants from coming into contact with the herbicide application.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 43.0 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. ai/A) per application.
- If used as a burndown application up to two In-Season applications may be applied.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications when using reduced rates including burndown use per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than one burndown application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 87.0 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.
- Retreatment interval is 7 days.
- **DO NOT** apply with 60 days of harvesting corn forage, and within 70 days of harvesting corn grain or corn fodder.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone based anti foam agent may be added if needed.
- **DO NOT** apply if corn shows injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications.
- **Seed Propagation:**
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 22.0 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb. ai/A) per application.
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year.
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 44 fl. oz./A (0.80 lb. ai/A) per year.
  - Retreatment interval is 10 days.

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Crop	Use Pattern	Rate (Fl. Oz./Acre)	Directions[1]
Corn, Sweet[*]	**Burndown** (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)	29.0 – 43.0 (0.53 – 0.79 lb. ai)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.
	In-Season to LibertyLink or glufosinate-tolerant Sweet Corn Only (Post Emergent to the Crop)	22.0 (0.40 lb. ai)	**Post Emergent Application:** apply from emergence up to 24" tall or in the V6 stage of growth whichever comes first. A second In-Season application may be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at time of application.
	Seed Propagation	22.0 (0.40 lb. ai)	Apply A357.01 plus AMS at 3 lbs./A (17 lbs./100 gals) when corn is in the V-3 to V-4 stage of growth, i.e., 3-4 developed collars. Make a second treatment of A357.01 plus AMS at 3 lbs./A when the corn is in the V-6 to V-7 stage of growth or up to 24" tall. The rate of AMS can be reduced to 1.5 lbs./A (8.5 lbs./100 gals) when temperatures exceed 85°F to reduce potential leaf burn. Inbred lines (plants not possessing the LibertyLink trait or not glufosinate-tolerant) will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide.Hooded sprayer may be used to protect plants from coming into contact with the herbicide application.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 44.0 fl. oz./A (0.80 lb. ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.
- **DO NOT** apply within 50 days of harvesting sweet corn ears and within 55 days of harvesting stover.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- If used as a burndown application no In-Season applications may be applied.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone based anti-foam agent may be added if needed.
- **DO NOT** apply if corn shows injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications.
- Must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS).
- **Burndown:**
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 43.0 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. ai/A) per application.
  - **DO NOT** more than one burndown application per year.
- **In-Season:**
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 22.0 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb. ai/A) per application.
  - Applications must be at least 7 days apart.
- **Seed Propagation:**
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 22.0 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb. ai/A) per application.
  - Retreatment interval is 10 days.

[*Not Registered for Use by California]

[1]Refer to **Application Instructions** and **Tank Mix Partners for A357.01 on LibertyLink or Glufosinate-Tolerant Corn** sections for additional information on tankmixes.

Tank Mix Partners for A357.01 on LibertyLink or Glufosinate-Tolerant Corn

2,4-D	tembotrione + thiencarbazone-methyl	tembotrione	Pendimethalin[1]	dicamba, sodium salt + halosulfuron-methyl
acetochlor	dicamba, sodium salt + diflufenzopyr-sodium	atrazine + mesotrione + s-metolachlor [2]	halosulfuron-methyl	mesotrione + s-metolachlor[2]
carfentrazone-ethyl	atrazine + dimethenamid-P	atrazine + mesotrione + s-metolachlor [2]	flumetsulam	
atrazine	glyphosate + mesotrione + s-metolachlor	Metolachlor[2]	s-metolachlor[2]	
mesotrione	flumetsulam + clopyralid potassium	nicosulfuron	primisulfuron-methyl + prosulfuron	
mesotrione + s-metolachlor[2]	topramezone	dicamba, sodium salt + primisulfuron-methyl	dicamba, sodium salt + diflufenzopyr-sodium	

[1] Tank mixing with pendimethalin may result in reduced control of barnyardgrass, fall panicum, field sandbur, yellow foxtail, and volunteer corn.

[2] For best results refer to the product label when tank mixing these products.

CANOLA, GOLD OF PLEASURE (CAMELINA) [*]

Use Pattern	Rate (Fl. Oz./Acre)	Directions[1]
Burndown (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)	29.0 - 43.0 (0.53 – 0.79 lb. ai)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Up to 2 additional in-crop applications to LibertyLink or glufosinate-tolerant canola at 22.0 to 29.0 fl oz/A may be made if a burndown application is made.
In-Season to LibertyLink or glufosinate-tolerant Canola or Gold of Pleasure (Camelina) Only	22.0 – 29.0 (0.40 – 0.53 lb. ai)	**Post Emergent Application:** apply from cotyledon stage up to early bolting stage. Slight discoloration of the canola may be visible after application. This effect is temporary and will not influence crop growth, maturity, or yield. May be applied with feed grade or spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 1.5-3 lbs./A.

(Post Emergent to the Crop)		Additional surfactants or crop oils may increase risk of crop response. Up to 58 fl. oz./A (1.06 lb. ai/A) may be used per year if no burndown application was used. If a burndown application was used, the maximum per year is 87 fl. oz./A. A second In-Season application may be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at time of application
Seed Propagation	29.0 (0.53 lbs ai)	**Foliar Spray:** Make up to 3 applications from the cotyledon stage up to the early bolting stage (e.g., BBCH 18-30, between just prior to stem elongation/bolting, eight or more leaves and beginning of stem elongation, no internodes) May be used to selectively eliminate canola plants that do not carry the LibertyLink gene or are not glufosinate-tolerant. Can be applied to remove susceptible segregate during canola seed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the LibertyLink gene or that are not glufosinate-tolerant will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications including burndown per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 87 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.
- **DO NOT** use on LibertyLink or glufosinate-resistant canola in states of AL, DE, GA, KY, MD, NJ, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV.
- **DO NOT** apply within 65 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply if canola shows injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications.
- **Burndown:**
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 43.0 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. ai/A) per application.
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 1 application per year.
- **In-Season and Seed Propagation:**
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 29.0 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. ai/A) per application.
  - Applications must be at least 7 days apart.
  - For Seed Propagation, **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per year.
  - **DO NOT** apply beyond the early bolting stage for Seed Propagation.
  - **DO NOT** use Seed Propagation treated canola seeds for food, feed or oil purposes.

[*Not Registered for Use by California]

[1]Refer to **Application Instructions** and **Tank Mix Partners for A357.01 on LibertyLink or Glufosinate-Tolerant Canola** sections for additional information on tankmixes, adjuvants and applications.

Tank Mix Partners for A357.01 on LibertyLink or Glufosinate-Tolerant Canola

Tank Mix Partner	Rate (fl. oz./A)
quizalofop-p-ethyl	Refer to tank mix partner product label
sethoxydim	
Clethodim (26.4%)	
Clethodim (12.6%)	

SOYBEAN[*]

Use Pattern	Rate (Fl. Oz./Acre)	Directions
Burndown (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)	29.0 - 43.0 (0.53 – 0.79lb. ai)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Time application at emergence up to bloom or R1 growth stage of soybeans. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. A silicone-based antifoam agent may be added if needed. **Post Emergent Application:** apply from crop emergence up to but not including bloom stage.
In-Season to LibertyLink or glufosinate-tolerant Soybeans Only (Post Emergent to the Crop)		
Seed Propagation	43.0	Apply as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate soybean plants that do

	(0.79 lb. ai)	not carry a gene that imparts resistance to glufosinate-ammonium. Can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during soybean seed propagation. Soybeans not possessing the glufosinate-ammonium resistance gene will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 43.0 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. ai/A) per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than three applications per year when using reduced rates.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 burndown application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year for Seed Propagation.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 87.0 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.
- Make sequential applications at least 5 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply within 70 days of harvesting soybean seed.
- **DO NOT** graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers.
- **DO NOT** apply if soybeans show injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications.

[*Not Registered for Use by California]

SUGARBEETS

Use Pattern	Rate (Fl. Oz./Acre)	Directions
Burndown (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)	29.0 – 36.0 (0.53 – 0.66lb. ai)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Time application at cotyledon up to 10 leaf stage of LibertyLink or glufosinate-resistant sugar beets.
In-Season to LibertyLink or glufosinate-tolerant Sugar Beets Only (Post Emergent to the Crop)	29.0 (0.53lb. ai)	For best control application must begin when weeds are up to 1 inch in height or diameter. Repeat applications when newly germinated weeds again reach 1 inch in height or diameter. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. **Post Emergent application:** apply from cotyledon stage up to 10 leaf stage of sugar beet. Anti foams or drift control agents may be added if needed. A second In-Season application may be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at time of application.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 60.0 fl. oz./A (1.10 lbs. ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 in-season application if burndown application is made.
- **DO NOT** apply within 60 days of harvesting sugar beets.
- **DO NOT** plant rotation crops in a field treated with **A357.01** within 120 days after the last application of this product with the exception of wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum, and triticale, which may be planted 70 days after the last application of this product. Canola, corn, soybeans, and sugar beets resistant to glufosinate may be planted at any time.
- **DO NOT** graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- **DO NOT** apply product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** add surfactants.
- **DO NOT** apply if sugar beets show injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications.
- Applications must be a minimum of 10 days apart.
- **Burndown:**
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 36.0 fl. oz./A (0.66 lb. ai/A) per application.

- **DO NOT** make more than one burndown application per year.

- **In-Season:**
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 29.0 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. ai/A) per application.

TREE, NUT, VINE AND BERRIES

Application Methods for Tree, Nut, Vine, and Berries

Refer to **Application Instructions** section for additional information on tankmixes, adjuvants and applications

Banded Spray Applications

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

$$\frac{\text{Band Width in Inches}}{\text{Row Wodth in Inches}} \times \text{Rate per Acre Broadcast} = \text{Amount of Herbicide Needed for Treatment}$$

Spot or Directed Spray Applications

For spot or directed spray applications mix **A357.01** at 1.7 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. ai) of product per gallon of water. Apply to undesirable vegetation foliage until wet but prior to runoff. Ensure uniform and complete coverage. Thoroughly clean the sprayer following use. **DO NOT** make spot or directed spray applications to tree or vine trunk as injury may occur.

Crop	Use Pattern[1]	Rate (Fl. Oz./Acre)	Directions
Pome Fruit (Crop Group 11-10) Apples Crabapple Loquat Mayhaw Quince Pear Oriental Pear Azarole Medlar Tejocote Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these	**Broadcast** **Banded** **Directed Spray** **Spot Treatments**	**Weeds < 3" in Height:** 48.0 (0.88 lb. ai) **Weeds < 6" in Height:** 49.0 – 56.0 (0.90 – 1.02 lbs. ai) **Weeds > 6" in Height and/or Grasses that have Tillered:** 56.0 – 82.0 (1.02 – 1.50 lbs. ai)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of **A357.01**. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Weeds under stress or in dense populations will require application at the highest specified label use rate. Stressed conditions also include prior treatments of other contact or systemic herbicides. **DO NOT** retreat these weeds with **A357.01** until sufficient regrowth has occurred. Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems or foliage, as injury may occur.
	Sucker Control Broadcast	56.0 (1.02 lbs. ai)	When applied to suckers that are young, green, and uncallused, **A357.01** will reduce or eliminate sucker growth. Make a split application approximately 4 weeks apart. Thorough coverage of all sucker foliage is necessary for optimum control.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 82 fl. oz./A (1.50 lbs. ai/A) per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 5 applications per year at reduced application rates.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 246 fl. oz./A (4.5 lbs. ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.
- Applications must be a minimum of 14 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** graze, harvest and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.
- **DO NOT** aerially apply.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** allow spray to contact trunks other than those that have callused, mature brown bark or are protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.
- **Spot Treatment:**
  - **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 1.88 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. ai) per 1,000 sq. ft. per application.
  - **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 5.65 fl. oz. (0.10 lb. ai) per 1,000 sq. ft. per year.
- **Sucker Control:**
  - Suckers must not exceed 12 inches in length.

- **DO NOT** make spot or directed-spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur.

[*Not Registered for use by California]

[1]See **Application Methods for Tree, Nut, Vine, and Berries** section for additional information on banded, directed spray and spot treatments applications

Crop	Use Pattern[1]	Rate (Fl. Oz./Acre)	Directions
Citrus (Crop Group 10-10) Calamondin Citrus citron Citrus hybrids (chironja, tangelo, tangor) Grapefruit Kumquat Lemon Lime Mandarin (tangerine) Orange (sour, sweet) Pummelo Satsuma mandarin Cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these)	**Broadcast** **Banded** **Directed Spray** **Spot Treatments**	**Weeds < 3" in Height:** 48.0 (0.88 lb. ai) **Weeds < 6" in Height:** 49.0 – 56.0 (0.90 – 1.02 lbs. ai) **Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered:** 56.0 – 82.0 (1.02 – 1.50 lbs. ai)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of **A357.01.** Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Weeds under stress or in dense populations will require application at the highest specified label use rate. Stressed conditions also include prior treatments of other contact or systemic herbicides. **DO NOT** retreat these weeds with **A357.01** until sufficient regrowth has occurred. Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems or foliage, as injury may occur.
	Sucker Control Broadcast	56.0 (1.02 lbs. ai)	When applied to suckers that are young, green, and uncallused, **A357.01** will reduce or eliminate sucker growth. Make a split application approximately 4 weeks apart. Thorough coverage of all sucker foliage is necessary for optimum control.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 82 fl. oz./A (1.50 lbs. ai/A) per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 5 applications per year at reduced application rates.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 246 fl. oz./A (4.5 lbs. ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.
- Applications must be a minimum of 14 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** graze, harvest and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.
- **DO NOT** aerially apply.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** allow spray to contact trunks other than those that have callused, mature brown bark or are protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.
- **Spot Treatment:**
  - **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 1.88 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. ai) per 1,000 sq. ft. per application.
  - **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 5.65 fl. oz. (0.10 lb. ai) per 1,000 sq. ft. per year.
- **Sucker Control:**
  - Suckers must not exceed 12 inches in length.
  - **DO NOT** make spot or directed-spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur.

[*Not Registered for use by California]

[1] See **Application Methods for Tree, Nut, Vine, and Berries** section for additional information on banded, directed spray and spot treatment applications

Crop	Use Pattern[1]	Rate (Fl. Oz./Acre)	Directions
Fruit, Small, Vine Climbing, Except Fuzzy Kiwifruit (Crop Subgroup 13-07F)[*] Amur river grape Gooseberry Grape Kiwifruit, hardy Maypop Schisandra berry Cultivars varieties, and/or hybrids of these. ***{alternate text:}*** **[GRAPES** Table, Wine, Raisin][*]	**Broadcast** **Banded** **Directed Spray** **Spot Treatments**	**Weeds < 3" in Height:** 48.0 (0.88 lb. ai) **Weeds < 6" in Height:** 49.0 – 56.0 (0.90 – 1.02 lbs. ai) **Weeds > 6" in Height and/or Grasses that have Tillered:** 56.0 – 82.0 (1.02 – 1.50 lbs. ai)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of **A357.01**. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Weeds under stress or in dense populations will require application at the highest specified label use rate. Stressed conditions also include prior treatments of other contact or systemic herbicides. **DO NOT** retreat these weeds with **A357.01** until sufficient regrowth has occurred. Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems, or foliage as injury may occur. Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.
	Sucker Control Broadcast	56.0 (1.02 lbs. ai)	When applied to suckers that are young, green, and uncallused, **A357.01** will reduce or eliminate sucker growth. Make a split application approximately 4 weeks apart. Thorough coverage of all sucker foliage is necessary for optimum control.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 82 fl. oz./A (1.50 lbs. ai/A) per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 5 applications per year at reduced application rates.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 246 fl. oz./A (4.5 lbs. ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.
- Applications must be a minimum of 28 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** aerially apply.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **Spot Treatment:**
  - **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 1.88 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. ai) per 1,000 sq. ft. per application.
  - **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 5.65 fl. oz. (0.10 lb. ai) per 1,000 sq. ft. per year.
- **Sucker Control:**
  - Suckers must not exceed 12 inches in length.
  - **DO NOT** make spot or directed-spray applications to suckers or vine trunk as injury may occur.

[*Not Registered for use by California]

[1]See **Application Methods for Tree, Nut, Vine, and Berries** section for additional information on banded, directed spray and spot treatment applications

Crop	Use Pattern[1]	Rate (Fl. Oz./Acre)	Directions
Stone Fruit (Crop Group 12-12) Apricot Cherry (sweet, tart) Nectarine Peach Plum (chickasaw, damson, Japanese) Capulin[*] Jujube[*] Sloe[*] Plumcot Prune (fresh)	**Broadcast** **Banded** **Directed Spray** **Spot Treatments**	**Weeds < 3" in Height:** 48.0 (0.88 lb. ai) **Weeds < 6" in Height:** 49.0 – 56.0 (0.90 – 1.02 lbs. ai) **Weeds > 6" in Height and/or Grasses that have Tillered:** 56.0 – 82.0 (1.02-1.50 lbs. ai)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of **A357.01**. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Weeds under stress or in dense populations will require application at the highest specified label use rate. Stressed conditions also include prior treatments of other contact or systemic herbicides. **DO NOT** retreat these weeds with **A357.01** until sufficient regrowth has occurred. Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems, or foliage as injury may occur.
	Sucker Control Broadcast	56.0 (1.02 lbs. ai)	When applied to suckers that are young, green, and uncallused, **A357.01** will reduce or eliminate sucker growth. Make a split application approximately 4 weeks apart. Thorough coverage of all sucker foliage is necessary for optimum control.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 82 fl. oz./A (1.50 lbs. ai/A) per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 164 fl. oz./A (3.0 lb. ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.
- Applications must be a minimum of 28 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** graze, harvest and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.
- **DO NOT** aerially apply.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** allow spray to contact trunks other than those that have callused, mature brown bark or are protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.
- **Spot Treatment:**
  - **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 1.88 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. ai) per 1,000 sq. ft. per application.
  - **DO** exceed the equivalent of 5.65 fl. oz. (0.10 lb. ai) per 1,000 sq. ft. per year.
- **Sucker Control:**
  - Suckers must not exceed 12 inches in length.
  - **DO NOT** make spot or directed-spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur.

[*Not Registered for use by California]

[1]See **Application Methods for Tree, Nut, Vine, and Berries** section for additional information on banded, directed spray and spot treatment applications

Crop	Use Pattern[1]	Rate (Fl. Oz./Acre)	Directions
Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14-12) (including Pistachio) Almond Beech nut Brazil nut Butternut Cashew Chestnut Chinquapin Filbert (hazelnut) Hickory nut Macadamia (bush nut) Pecan Pistachio Walnut (black and English (Persian))	**Broadcast** **Banded** **Directed Spray** **Spot Treatments**	**Weeds < 3" in Height:** 48.0 (0.88 lbs ai/A) **Weeds < 6" in Height:** 49.0 – 56.0 (0.90 – 1.02 lbs. ai) **Weeds > 6" in Height and/or Grasses that have Tillered:** 56.0 – 82.0 (1.02 – 1.50 lbs. ai)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of **A357.01**. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Weeds under stress or in dense populations will require application at the highest specified label use rate. Stressed conditions also include prior treatments of other contact or systemic herbicides. **DO NOT** retreat these weeds with **A357.01** until sufficient regrowth has occurred. Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur.
	Sucker Control Broadcast	56.0 (1.02 lbs. ai)	When applied to suckers that are young, green, and uncallused, **A357.01** will reduce or eliminate sucker growth. Make a split application approximately 4 weeks apart. Thorough coverage of all sucker foliage is necessary for optimum control.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 82 fl. oz./A (1.50 lbs. ai/A) per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 5 applications per year at reduced application rates.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 246 fl. oz./A (4.5 lbs. ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.
- Applications must be at least 28 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** graze, harvest and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.
- **DO NOT** aerially apply.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** allow spray to contact trunks other than those that have callused, mature brown bark or are protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.
- **Spot Treatment:**
  - **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 1.88 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. ai) per 1,000 sq. ft. per application.
  - **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 5.65 fl. oz. (0.10 lb. ai) per 1,000 sq. ft. per year.
- **Sucker Control:**
  - Suckers must not exceed 12 inches in length.
  - **DO NOT** make spot or directed-spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur.

[*Not Registered for use by California]

[1]See **Application Methods for Tree, Nut, Vine, and Berries** section for additional information on banded, directed spray and spot treatment applications

Crop	Use Pattern[1]	Rate (Fl. Oz./Acre)	Directions
Bushberry Subgroup 13-07B Aronia berry[*] Blueberry, highbush and lowbush Buffalo currant[*] Chilean guava[*] Cranberry, highbush[*] Currant (black and red)[*] Elderberry European barberry[*] Gooseberry Honeysuckle, edible[*] Huckleberry Jostabery[*] Lingonberry Juneberry Native currant[*] Salal Seabuckthorn[*] Cultivars, varieites, and/or hybrids of these.[*]	**Broadcast** **Banded** **Directed Spray** **Spot Treatments**	**Weeds < 3" in Height:** 48.0 (0.88 lb. ai) **Weeds < 6" in Height:** 49.0 – 56.0 (0.90 – 1.02 lbs. ai) **Weeds > 6" in Height and/or Grasses that have Tillered:** 56.0 – 82.0 (1.02 – 1.50 lbs. ai)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of **A357.01**. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Weeds under stress or in dense populations will require application at the highest specified label use rate. Stressed conditions also include prior treatments of other contact or systemic herbicides. **DO NOT** retreat these weeds with **A357.01** until sufficient regrowth has occurred. Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur.
	Sucker Control Broadcast	56.0 (1.02 lbs. ai)	When applied to suckers that are young, green, and uncallused, **A357.01** will reduce or eliminate sucker growth. Make a split application approximately 4 weeks apart. Thorough coverage of all sucker foliage is necessary for optimum control.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 82 fl. oz./A (1.50 lbs. ai/A) per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per year at reduced application rates.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 164 fl. oz./A (3.0 lbs. ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.
- Applications must be a minimum of 28 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply within 14 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** aerially apply.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** allow spray to contact trunks other than those that have callused, mature brown bark or are protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.
- **Spot Treatment:**
  - **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 1.88 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. ai) per 1,000 sq. ft. per application.
  - **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 5.65 fl. oz. (0.10 lb. ai) per 1,000 sq. ft. per year.
  - **DO NOT** make spot applications to trunk as injury may occur.
- **Sucker Control:**
  - Suckers must not exceed 12 inches in length.
  - **DO NOT** make spot or directed-spray applications to suckers as injury may occur.

[*Not Registered for Use by California]

[1]See **Application Methods for Tree, Nut, Vine, and Berries** section for additional information on banded, directed spray and spot treatment applications

Crop	Use Pattern[1]	Rate (Fl. Oz./Acre)	Directions
OLIVES	**Broadcast** **Banded** **Directed Spray** **Spot Treatments**	**Weeds < 3" in Height:** 48.0 (0.88 lb. ai) **Weeds < 6" in Height:** 49.0 – 56.0 (0.90 – 1.02 lbs. ai) **Weeds > 6" in Height and/or Grasses that have Tillered:** 56.0 – 82.0 (1.02 – 1.50 lbs. ai)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of **A357.01**. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Weeds under stress or in dense populations will require application at the highest specified label use rate. Stressed conditions also include prior treatments of other contact or systemic herbicides. **DO NOT** retreat these weeds with **A357.01** until sufficient regrowth has occurred. Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur.
	Sucker Control Broadcast	56.0 (1.02 lbs. ai)	When applied to suckers that are young, green, and uncallused, **A357.01** will reduce or eliminate sucker growth. Make a split application approximately 4 weeks apart. Thorough coverage of all sucker foliage is necessary for optimum control.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 82 fl. oz./A (1.50 lbs. ai/A) per application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 5 applications per year at reduced application rates.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 246 fl. oz./A (4.50 lbs. ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.
- Applications must be a minimum of 14 days apart.
- **DO NOT** graze, harvest and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.
- **DO NOT** aerially apply.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** allow spray to contact trunks other than those that have callused, mature brown bark or are protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.
- **Spot Treatment:**
  - **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 1.88 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. ai) per 1,000 sq. ft. per application.
  - **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 5.65 fl. oz. (0.10 lb. ai) per 1,000 sq. ft. per year.
- **Sucker Control:**
  - Suckers must not exceed 12 inches in length.
  - **DO NOT** make spot or directed-spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur.

[1]See **Application Methods for Tree, Nut, Vine, and Berries** section for additional information on banded, directed spray and spot treatment applications

TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL FRUITS[*]

Crop	Use Pattern[1]	Rate (Fl. Oz./Acre)	Directions
Small Fruit, Inedible Peel Crop Group 24A Aisen Bael fruit Burmese grape Cat's-eyes Inga Longan Lychee Madras-Thorn Manduro Matisia Mesquite Mongongo (fruit) Pawpaw (small-flower) Satinleaf Sierra Leone-tamarind Spanish lime Velvet tamarind Wampi White star apple **Medium to Large Fruit, Smooth Inedible Peel Crop Group 24B** Abiu Akee Apple Avocado (including Guatemalan, Mexican, and West Indian) Bacury Banana (including dwarf) Binjai Canistel Cupuacu Etambe Jatoba Kei Apple Langsat Lanjut Lucuma Mabolo Mango (including horse and Saipan) Mangosteen Paho Papaya Pawpaw (common) Pelipisan Pequi Pequia	**Broadcast** **Banded** **Directed Spray** **Spot Treatment**	**Weeds < 3" in Height:** 48.0 – 82.0 (0.88 – 1.50 lbs. ai) **Weeds < 6" in Height Pre-tiller Grasses:** 56.0 – 82.0 (1.02 – 1.50 lbs. ai) **Weeds > 6" in Height and/or Grasses that have Tillered:** 64.0 – 82.0 (1.17 – 1.50 lbs. ai)	**A357.01** may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications. Avoid contact of **A357.01** solution, spray, drift, or mist with green bark, stems, foliage, or fruit as injury may occur to trees. Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers. Contact of **A357.01** with parts of trees other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage. For postemergence control of weeds present, apply **A357.01** as a broadcast directed spray anytime during the season up to the day of harvest. **A357.01** may also be applied as a banded or spot treatment to target emerged weeds. **Sequential Applications:** Apply **A357.01** at a minimum of 30 days apart. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications of **A357.01** may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed.

Persimmon (American) Plantain Pomegranate Poshte Quandong Sapote (including black, green, and white) Sataw Screw-pine Star apple Tamarind-of-the-Indies Wild loquat			

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 82 fl. oz./A (1.50 lbs. ai/A) per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 246 fl. oz./A of **A357.01** (4.50 lbs. ai/A) from sequential applications per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per year.
- Separate sequential applications by at least 30 days.
- **DO NOT** apply this product aerially.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)**: 1 day.
- **Spot Treatment:**
  - **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 1.88 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. ai) per 1,000 sq. ft. per application.
  - **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 5.65 fl. oz. (0.10 lb. ai) per 1,000 sq. ft. per year.

[*Not Registered for use by California]

[1]See **Application Methods for Tree, Nut, Vine, and Berries** section for additional information on banded, directed spray and spot treatment applications.

Crop	Use Pattern[1]	Rate (Fl. Oz./Acre)	Directions
Medium to Large Fruit, Edible Peel Crop Group 23B Achachairu Ambarella Araza Babaco Bilimbi Borojo Cajou (fruit) Cambuca Carob Cashew apple Ciruela verde Davidson's plum Feijoa Fig Gooseberry (Indian) Guava (including cattley, para, purple strawberry, strawberry, yellow strawberry) Imbe Imbu Jaboticaba Jujube (Indian)	**Broadcast** **Banded** **Directed Spray** **Spot Treatments**	**Weeds < 3" in Height:** 48.0 – 82.0 (0.88 – 1.50 lbs. ai) **Weeds < 6" in height pre-tiller grasses:** 56.0 – 82.0 (1.02 – 1.50 lbs. ai) **Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered:** 64.0 – 82.0 (1.17 – 1.50 lbs. ai)	Apply in a single application or in sequential applications. For postemergence control of weeds present, apply **A357.01** as a broadcast directed spray anytime during the season up to the day of harvest. **A357.01** may also be applied as a banded or spot treatment to target emerged weeds. Avoid contact of **A357.01** solution, spray, drift, or mist with green bark, stems, foliage, or fruit as injury may occur to trees. Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers. Contact of **A357.01** with parts of trees other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage. **Sequential Applications:** Apply **A357.01** at a minimum of 30 days apart. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications of **A357.01** may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed.

Kwai muk Mangaba Marian Plum Mombin (including Malayan and purple) Monkeyfruit Nance Natal plum Noni (mountain) Papaya (Japanese) Persimmon Pomerac Rambai Rose apple Sentul Starfruit Surinam cherry Tamarind Uvalha			

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 82 fl. oz./A (1.50 lbs. ai/A) per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 246 fl. oz./A of **A357.01** (4.50 lbs. ai/A) from sequential applications per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per year.
- Separate sequential applications by at least 30 days.
- **DO NOT** apply this product aerially.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 1 day.
- **Spot Treatment:**
    - **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 1.88 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. ai) per 1,000 sq. ft. per application.
    - **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 5.65 fl. oz. (0.10 lb. ai) per 1,000 sq. ft. per year.

[*Not Registered for use by California]

[1]See **Application Methods for Tree, Nut, Vine, and Berries** section for additional information on banded, directed spray and spot treatment applications

HOPS[*]

Use Pattern[1]	Rate (Fl. Oz./Acre)	Directions
Broadcast **Directed Spray**	**Weeds < 3" in Height and Hop Sucker Control:** 32.0 – 55.0 (0.59 – 1.00 lb. ai) **Weeds < 6" in Height Pre-tiller Grasses:** 55.0 (1.0 lb. ai)	Apply in a single application or in sequential applications. For postemergence control of weeds present between hops rows and/or for control of hop sucker growth, apply **A357.01** as a broadcast directed spray to the lower portion of the hop plant. **A357.01** may be applied with a hooded sprayer to prevent spray drift to susceptible vegetation. Avoid contact of **A357.01** solution, spray, drift, or mist with green bark, stems, foliage, or fruit as injury may occur to trees. **Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers. Contact of A357.01 with parts of trees other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.** **Sequential Applications:** Apply **A357.01** at a minimum of 25 days apart. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications of **A357.01** may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed.
Burndown (14 days prior to planting)	**Weeds < 3" in Height:** 32.0 (0.59 lb. ai) **Weeds < 6" in Height Pre-tiller Grasses:** 55.0 (1.0 lb. ai)	

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 55 fl. oz./A of **A357.01** (1.00 lb. ai/A) per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 165 fl. oz./A of **A357.01** (3.02 lbs. ai/A) from sequential applications in hops per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per year.
- Separate sequential applications by at least 25 days.
- **DO NOT** apply aerially.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 10 days.
- **DO NOT** apply to hops that are less than 6 feet tall, and then only apply to the lower 18 inches of hops plants that are over 6 feet tall.
- **DO NOT** apply to hop suckers prior to training hops on the string/wire and before hop height is 6 feet tall on string/wire.
- **DO NOT** use **A357.01** to burn back existing vines to obtain even emergence of subsequent vines.
- **Burndown:**
    - **DO NOT** make more than 1 burndown application per year.

[*Not Registered for use by California]

[1]See **Application Methods for Tree, Nut, Vine, and Berries** section for additional information on banded, directed spray and spot treatment applications

CUCURBITS[*] **AND FRUITING VEGETABLES**[*]

Application Methods for Cucurbits[*] and Fruiting Vegetables[*]

Direct Seeding

Planting Interval: Depending on soil texture and amount of precipitation after application, an interval between **A357.01** application and planting of cucurbits or fruiting vegetables is required or crop injury may occur. See the **Minimum Planting Intervals Direct-seeding** table for minimum planting intervals for direct-seeded cucurbits or fruiting vegetables, and the **Minimum Planting Intervals Transplanting** table for transplanted cucurbits or fruiting vegetables.

Minimum Planting Intervals Direct-seeding

Minimum Planting Interval (days) Required between A357.01 Application and Direct-seeding of Cucurbits or Fruiting Vegetables		
Soil Texture	**Amount of Precipitation[1]**	
	≥ 0.5 inch	**< 0.5 inch**
Fine sandy clay, silty clay, silty clay loam, clay loam, and clay	3	14
Medium silt, silt loam, loam, sandy clay loam		
Coarse sand, loamy sand, sandy loam	7	21

[1] Precipitation defined as either rainfall or overhead irrigation occurring after **A357.01** application.

Minimum Planting Intervals Transplanting

Minimum Planting Interval (days) Required between A357.01 Application and Transplanting of Cucurbits or Fruiting Vegetables		
Soil Texture	**Amount of Precipitation[1]**	
	≥ 0.5 inch	**< 0.5 inch**
All soils	14	21

[1] Precipitation defined as either rainfall or overhead irrigation occurring after **A357.01** application.

Cucurbits[*]

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate (Fl. Oz./Acre)	Directions
Melon Subgroup 9A[*] Citron melon Muskmelon (includes true cantaloupe, cantaloupe, casaba, crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, and snake melon) Watermelon **Squash/Cucumber Subgroup 9B[*]** Chayote (fruit)	**Preplant Burndown to Bare Soil Surface** (Prior to direct seeding or trans-planting)	29 .0 - 43.0 (0.53 - 0.79 lb. ai) {*Alternate text:*} [32.0 - 43.0 (0.59 - 0.79 lb. ai)]	Make a single application or multiple applications up to 3 before planting. *{Alternate text:}* [Make only a single application preplant burndown before planting.] Depending on soil texture and amount of precipitation after application, an interval between **A357.01** application and planting of cucurbits is required or crop injury may occur. See section **Direct Seeding** under **Application Methods for Cucurbits and Fruiting Vegetables** for the minimum planting interval (MPI) between **A357.01** application and direct seeding of cucurbits.
	Preplant Burndown Application to Plastic Mulch Covered Beds (Prior to seeding or transplanting)	29.0 - 43.0 (0.53 - 0.79 lb. ai) {*Alternate text:*} [32.0 - 43.0 (0.59 - 0.79 lb. ai)]	Apply to pre-formed beds covered with plastic mulch and shaped such that water and herbicide run off between the rows. Make a single application or multiple applications (up to 3 {*Alternate text:*} [2]) before planting. {*Alternate text:*} [Make only a single application preplant burndown to plastic mulch beds before planting.] **Planting Interval:** When applied prior to seeding or

Chinese waxgourd Cucumber Gherkin Gourd, edible (includes hyotan, cucuzza, hechima, Chinese okra) *Momordica* spp. (includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber) Pumpkin			transplanting over the top of plastic mulch, **A357.01** may damage cucurbits which come in direct contact with herbicide remaining on the plastic. Allow at least 3 days between application of **A357.01** and direct seeding or transplanting. Additionally, ensure that at least 1/2 inch of precipitation (either rainfall or overhead irrigation) has occurred prior to direct seeding or transplanting. Precipitation is needed to wash **A357.01** off the plastic and prevent damage to the crop. If less than 1/2 inch of precipitation occurs, **DO NOT** seed or transplant within 27 days after the application of **A357.01**. Regardless of precipitation occurring, **DO NOT** direct seed or transplant into or within 6 inches of holes in the plastic mulch that exist at the time of application.
Squash, summer (includes crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini) Squash, winter (includes butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, acorn squash, spaghetti squash)	**Hooded Postemergence Row Middles Application** (Banded between row crops)	29.0 – 62.0 (0.53 - 1.13 lbs. ai) {*Alternate text:*} [32.0 – 62.0 (0.59 - 1.13 lbs. ai)]	Apply by hooded sprayer in a directed band between rows to protect the crop from spray contact up to 30 days before harvest. **DO NOT** allow spray solution or spray drift to contact the crop foliage or fruit or crop injury will occur. Make a single or multiple not to exceed 2 hooded postemergence row middles applications before harvest. Hooded sprayers must be designed, adjusted, and operated in such a manner to totally enclose the spray pattern and prevent any spray deposition onto crop foliage, blooms, or fruit. Sprayers must be operated slowly to minimize bouncing of the boom and hoods. Hoods must be positioned so their height runs along the soil surface or no higher than the shoulder of beds. **DO NOT** apply this product if spray drift cannot be controlled or if spray contact with crop foliage cannot be avoided. [When crop is grown on flat beds, **DO NOT** spray within 6 inches of running vines.] [**Note:** in geographies where hooded sprayers are not available, use precision directed spray application equipment with nozzles adjusted to prevent spray contact with crop plants.]

Sequential Applications: Apply sequentially in a combination of applications made either pre-plant burndown (prior to direct-seeding or transplanting, to bare soil or plastic mulch) or hooded postemergence row middles (banded between rows), or a combination of both timings.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 87 fl. oz./A of **A357.01** (1.59 lbs. ai) from sequential applications in cucurbits per year.
- *{Alternate text:}* [**DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 62 fl. oz./A of **A357.01** (1.13 lbs. ai/A) from sequential applications in cucurbits per year.]
- **DO NOT make more than** 3 applications per year when using reduced rates.
- Separate sequential applications by at least 7 {*Alternate text:*} [14] days.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):**
  - Melons - 30 days.
  - Cucumbers, gourds, pumpkin, and squashes – 14 days.
- **Burndown:**
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 43 fl. oz./A in a single application as a preplant application.
- **Hooded Postemergence Row Middles:**
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 62 fl. oz./A of **A357.01** (1.13 lbs. ai/A) per application.
  - **DO NOT** apply aerially.

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FRUITING VEGETABLES[*]

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate (Fl. Oz./Acre)	Directions
Tomato subgroup 8-10A[*] Bush tomato Cocona Currant tomato Garden huckleberry Goji berry Groundcherry Naranjilla Sunberry Tomatillo Tomato Tree tomato Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these. **Pepper/Egg-plant Subgroup 8-10B[*]** African eggplant Bell pepper Eggplant Martynia Nonbell pepper Okra Pea eggplant Pepino Roselle Scarlet eggplant Cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.	**Preplant Burndown to Bare Soil Surface** (Prior to direct seeding or transplanting)	29.0 - 43.0 (0.53 - 0.79 lb. ai) {*Alternate text:*} [32.0 to 43.0 (0.59 - 0.79 lb. ai)]	Make a single application or multiple applications up to 3 before planting. *{Alternate text:}* [Make only a single application preplant burndown before planting.] Depending on soil texture and amount of precipitation after application, an interval between **A357.01** application and planting of fruiting vegetables is required or crop injury may occur. See **Application Methods for Cucurbits and Fruiting Vegetables** section, **Direct Seeding** subsection for the minimum planting interval (MPI) between **A357.01** application and direct seeding of fruiting vegetables.
	Preplant Burndown Application to Plastic Mulch Covered Beds (Prior to seeding or transplanting)	29.0 - 43.0 (0.53 - 0.79 lb. ai) {*Alternate text:*} [32.0 - 43.0 (0.59 - 0.79 lb. ai)]	Apply to pre-formed beds covered with plastic mulch and shaped such that water and herbicide run off between the rows. Make a single application or multiple applications (up to 3 {*Alternate text:*} [2]) before planting. {*Alternate text:*} [Make only a single application preplant burndown to plastic mulch beds before planting.] **Planting Interval:** When applied prior to seeding or transplanting over the top of plastic mulch, **A357.01** may damage fruiting vegetables which come in direct contact with herbicide remaining on the plastic. Allow at least 3 days between application of **A357.01** and direct seeding or transplanting. Additionally, ensure that at least 1/2 inch of precipitation (either rainfall or overhead irrigation) has occurred prior to direct seeding or transplanting. Precipitation is needed to wash **A357.01** off the plastic and prevent damage to the crop. If less than 1/2 inch of precipitation occurs, **DO NOT** seed or transplant within 27 days after the application of **A357.01**. Regardless of precipitation occurring, **DO NOT** direct seed or transplant into or within 6 inches of holes in the plastic mulch that exist at the time of application.
	Hooded Postemergence Row Middles Application (Banded between row crops)	29.0 - 62.0 (0.53 - 1.13 lbs. ai) {*Alternate text:*} [32.0 - 62.0 (0.59 - 1.13 lbs. ai)]	Apply by hooded sprayer in a directed band between rows to protect the crop from spray contact up to 30 days before harvest. **DO NOT** allow spray solution or spray drift to contact the crop foliage or fruit or crop injury will occur. Make a single or multiple not to exceed 2 hooded postemergence row middles applications before harvest. Hooded sprayers must be designed, adjusted, and operated in such a manner to totally enclose the spray pattern and prevent any spray deposition onto crop foliage, blooms, or fruit. Sprayers must be operated slowly to minimize bouncing of the boom and hoods. Hoods must be positioned so their height runs along the soil surface or no higher than the shoulder of beds. **DO NOT** apply this product if spray drift cannot be controlled or if spray contact with crop foliage cannot be avoided. [When crop is grown on flat beds, **DO NOT** spray within 6

			inches of running vines.] [**Note:** in geographies where hooded sprayers are not available, use precision directed spray application equipment with nozzles adjusted to prevent spray contact with crop plants.]

Sequential Applications: Apply sequentially in a combination of applications made either pre-plant burndown (prior to direct-seeding or transplanting, to bare soil or plastic mulch) or hooded postemergence row middles (banded between rows), or a combination of both timings.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 87 fl. oz./A of **A357.01** (1.59 lbs. ai/A) from sequential applications per year.
- {*Alternate text:*} [**DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 62 fl. oz./A of **A357.01** (1.13 lbs. ai/A) from sequential applications per year.]
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per year when using reduced rates.
- Separate sequential applications by at least 7 {*Alternate text:*} [14] days.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 30 days.
- **Preplant Burndown:**
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 43 fl. oz./A per application.
- **Hooded Postemergence Row Middles Application:**
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 62 fl. oz./A (1.13 lbs. ai/A) per application.
  - **DO NOT** apply aerially.

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POTATOES

Use Pattern	Rate (Fl. Oz./Acre)	Directions
Vine Desiccation	21.0 (0.38 lb. ai)	Apply at the beginning of natural senescence of potato vines and when petiole nitrate levels are below 15,000 ppm. Potato varieties with heavy or dense vines may require an application of another desiccation product to complete vine desiccation. Thorough coverage of the potato vines to be desiccated is essential. Use sufficient volume of water (20 to 100 gpa). Vary the gallons of water per acre and spray pressure as indicated by the density of the potato vines. Increase spray volume to at least 30 gallons of water per acre when potato canopy is dense or under cool and dry conditions. Apply with the spray boom as low as possible to achieve thorough coverage of the potato vines for best control and to minimize drift potential. The use of additives or adjuvants may improve the performance of **A357.01** in desiccating potatoes. However, the combination of **A357.01**with adjuvants, other than ammonium sulfate (AMS), have been known to cause injury in potatoes under specific conditions and in certain geographies. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the user assumes all risks associated with adding adjuvants, other than AMS, to **A357.01**. Atticus, LLC cannot be held responsible for crop injury on potatoes when using these adjuvants.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply to potatoes grown for seed.
- **DO NOT** split application or make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 21.0 fl. oz./A (0.38 lb. ai/A) per year.
- **DO NOT** harvest potatoes until 9 days or more after application.
- **Replating Interval after application of A357.01 as a potato vine desiccant:**
  - **Potatoes, canola, corn, cotton, rice, soybean and sugar beets:** any time
  - **Wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye sorghum or triticale**: 30 days or more
  - **DO NOT** plant treated areas to root and tuber vegetables, leafy vegetables, and Brassica vegetables until 70 days after an application of **A357.01** potato vine desiccant.
  - **All other crops:** 120 or more days

FALLOW FIELDS AND POST HARVEST

Use Site	Use Pattern	Rate (Fl. Oz./Acre)	Directions[1]
Fallow Fields Any crop listed on this label.: Cotton Corn (field, silage, Sweet) Canola Soybean Sugar Beets Pome Fruit Citrus Small Vine Climbing Fruit (except Fuzy Kiwifruit) Stone Fruit Tree Nuts (including	**Post-harvest** **Before Planting or emergence**	22.0 – 29.0 (0.40 – 0.53 lb. ai)	**A357.01** may be used as a substitute for tillage in fallow fields to control or suppress weeds listed in the **Weeds Controlled Table 1** section of this label. Applications may be made in fallow fields, post-harvest, before planting or emergence of any crop listed on this label. **A357.01** must be applied with ammonium sulfate or an adjuvant containing ammonium sulfate at a rate that provides 1.5 to 3 lbs. ammonium sulfate/acre. Tank mixes with 2,4-D, glyphosate or atrazine and **A357.01** will enhance total weed control. See the **Application Instructions** section for additional information on tank mixes and how to apply this product.

Pistachio) Bushberries Tropical and Subtropical Fruits Olives Cucurbits Fruiting Vegetables Hops Potatoes			
Restrictions: • **DO NOT** apply more than 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. ai/A) in one application. • **DO NOT** apply more than 145 fl. oz./A (2.65 lbs. ai/A) per year. • Applications must be a minimum of 10 days apart. • **DO NOT** apply more than 5 applications per year at 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. ai/A).			

[1]See the **Product Information** section of this label for rotational crop restrictions

NON-CROP USE DIRECTIONS

When applied as listed, **A357.01** controls undesirable plant vegetation in non-crop areas including the following: access roads, golf courses (excluding greens, tees, aprons, fairways, and roughs)[*], railroad rights of way, airfields, gravel yards†, ramps, airports, refineries, alleys, habitat restoration and management areas, resorts, along fences fence rows, and fence lines†, highways and roadsides (including aprons, medians, guardrails, and rights of way), sewage disposal areas, bare ground†, industrial areas and industrial plant sites, around commercial or industrial structures or outbuildings, greenhouses, shade houses, barrier strips, landscapes†, shelter belts, beaches[*], lanes, sidewalks†, campgrounds, mulched areas†, canals, natural areas and brush control†, sports areas, commercial plants, nurseries, storage and lumber yards, ornamental gardens†, substations, construction sites, parking lots and parking areas, tennis courts, ditch banks, parks and recreation areas, trails, drive-in theaters, paths†, uncropped farmstead areas, driveways†, paved areas†, vacant lots, dry ditches, petroleum and other tank farms, walkways†, educational facilities and schools, pipeline, power, telephone and utility rights of way, wastelands, around farm and ranch structures and outbuildings, farmsteads and farmstead areas (barnyards, buildings, building foundations, driveways, facilities, farmyards, machinery or implement yards, windbreaks, shelter belts), power stations, wildlife food plots[*], firebreaks, preplant to turf and ornamental plants†, wildlife habitat areas, fuel storage areas, pumping installations, wildlife openings, ornamentals and Christmas trees, conservation reserve program (CRP)[*]
[*Not Registered for use by California]
†Residential uses are limited to spot treatment only.

Application Methods for Non-Crop Uses

A357.01 is a foliar-active material and works best when weeds are actively growing. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures.

Weeds under stress or in dense populations will require application of the highest rate indicated. Always apply at the labeled rate. Repeat applications or tank mixes of **A357.01** plus one or more appropriate residual herbicides will be needed to control weeds emerging from underground parts or seeds. When tank mixing with other herbicides, follow the label with the most restrictive directions for use and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded.

Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control weeds generating from underground parts or seeds.

Trimming and Edging

A357.01 may be used for trimming and edging listed non-crop areas. For control of weeds emerging from seed, the use of **A357.01** in a tank mix with pre-emergence herbicides is advised. If spraying in areas adjacent to desirable plants, use a shield made of cardboard, plywood, or sheet metal while spraying to help prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants.

Directed Spray and Spot Treatment

Use rate depends on weed species being controlled. Spray undesirable vegetation foliage on a spray-to-wet basis. Ensure uniform and complete coverage. Use a coarse spray. Backpack, pump-up, and hydraulic sprayers may be used. Thoroughly clean the sprayer following use.

Broadcast

Use rate depends on weed species being controlled. Use 30-psi spray pressure minimum. For smaller weeds 3 inches or less, use the lower rate. For weeds 6 inches or less use the upper end of the rate range.

Drift control additives may be used. If a drift control additive is used, observe and follow all directions and precautions as specified on the additive label.

Use Notes

Use higher rates within the specified rate range for weed sized listen when vegetation cover is sense or when weeds are growing under stressed conditions including drought or when average temperatures are below 50°F.

The addition of 8.5 to 17 pounds of ammonium sulfate (spray grade) per 100 gallons of water (1 to 2% by weight) or

2 to 4 pounds of ammonium sulfate per acre may improve the level of weed control.

Use Site	Use Pattern[1]	Rate (Fl. Oz./Acre)	Directions[2]
Farmsteads, Recreational, and Public Areas	**Broadcast** **Banded** **Directed Spray** **Spot Treatment**	**Weeds <3" in height:** 48.0 (0.88 lb. ai) **Weeds <6" in height:** 49.0 – 56.0 (0.90 – 1.02 lbs. ai) **Weeds >6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered:** 56.0 - 82.0 (1.02 – 1.50 lbs. ai)	For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of **A357.01**. Apply **A357.01** as a directed spray to control undesirable vegetation in farmsteads, recreational, and public areas listed on this label. Apply as a broadcast, banded, or spot treatment application depending on the situation to control weeds listed under the heading **Table 1. Weeds Controlled.** Avoid direct spray or drift to desirable vegetation. For spot or directed-spray applications, mix **A357.01** at 1.7 fl. oz. of product per gallon of water.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 82 fl. oz./A (1.5 lbs. ai/A) in one application.
- Applications must be a minimum of 14 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 246 fl. oz./A (4.5 lbs. ai/A) per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Directed Spray and Spot Treatment:**
  - **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 1.88 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. ai) per 1,000 sq. ft. per application.
  - **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 5.65 fl. oz. (0.10 lb. ai) per 1,000 sq. ft. per year.

[*Not Registered for use by California.]

[1]See **Application Methods for Non-Crop Uses** section for additional information on broadcast, directed spray and spot treatment applications

[2]See the **Product Information** section of this label for rotational crop restrictions.

Use Site	Use Pattern[1]	Rate	Directions
Military and Private areas	**Broadcast** **Banded**	48.0 – 72.0 fl. oz./A (0.88 - 1.32 lbs. ai)	For ground broadcast applications, apply in a minimum of 40 gallons of water per acre.
	Directed Spray **Spot Treatment**	1.0 – 2.0 fl. oz. (0.02 - 0.04 lb. ai) Per gallon of water	For aerial broadcast applications, apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. Refer to **Weeds Controlled Table 2** section for list of weeds controlled.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 72 fl. oz./A (1.5 lbs. ai/A) in one application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 72 fl. oz./A (1.5 lbs. ai/A) per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply directly to or allow drift to contact desirable green tissue or green, thin, or uncalloused bark of desirable vegetation.
- **DO NOT** allow grazing of vegetation treated with **A357.01**.
- **Directed Spray and Spot Treatment:**
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 2 fl. oz. (0.04 lb. ai) per gallon of water per application.
  - **DO NOT** apply more than 1.7 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. per year.
  - **DO NOT** apply beyond runoff.
  - **DO NOT** spray during windy conditions.

[*Not Registered for use by California.]

[1]See **Application Methods for Non-Crop Uses** section for additional information on broadcast, directed spray and spot treatment applications

Use Site	Use Pattern[1]	Rate (Fl. Oz./Acre)	Directions
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) [*]	**Broadcast**	48.0 - 56.0 (0.88 - 1.0 lb. ai)	**A357.01** may be used to suppress competitive growth and seed production of undesirable vegetation when rotating out of CRP acres. Apply at labeled rates in early spring, before CRP grasses break dormancy, for selective applications with broadcast spray equipment. After desirable perennial grasses have reached dormancy, late fall applications may be made. Some stunting of CRP perennial grasses may occur if applications are made when plants are not dormant. For ground broadcast applications, apply in a minimum of 40 gallons of water per acre. For aerial broadcast applications, apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. Refer to **Weeds Controlled Table 2** section for list of weeds controlled.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 72 fl. oz./A (1.32 lbs. ai) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 72 fl. oz./A (1.5 lbs. ai/A) per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 application per year
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply directly to or allow drift to contact desirable green tissue or green, thin, or uncalloused bark of desirable vegetation.
- **DO NOT** allow grazing of vegetation treated with **A357.01**.

[*Not Registered for use by California.]

[1]See **Application Methods for Non-Crop Uses** section for additional information on broadcast applications

Use Site	Use Pattern[1]	Rate (Fl. Oz./Acre)	Directions
Dormant Bermudagrass	**Broadcast** **Banded** **Directed Spray** **Spot Treatment**	56.0 - 82.0 (1.02 – 1.50 lbs. ai)	**A357.01** may be used to control winter annual weeds in well-established ornamental dormant hybrid or common Bermudagrass. Apply only when the turf is fully dormant and weather is cool, and prior to spring green-up or severe turfgrass injury or delayed green-up may occur. For best results, apply **A357.01** at labeled rates after most weeds have germinated and are in an early growth stage. Applications of **A357.01** may also be used to suppress or control target biennial or perennial weeds. Avoid high volume and spot applications where spray volume exceeds 80 gallons per acre or injury or delayed green- up may occur. Refer to **Weeds Controlled Table 2** section for list of weeds controlled.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 82 fl. oz./A (1.5 lbs. ai/A) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 82 fl. oz./A (1.5 lbs. ai/A) per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than one application per year.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply directly to or allow drift to contact desirable green tissue or green, thin, or uncalloused bark of desirable vegetation.
- **DO NOT** allow grazing of vegetation treated with **A357.01**.
- **Directed Spray and Spot Treatment:**
    - **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 1.88 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. ai) per 1,000 sq. ft. per application.
    - **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 1.88 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. ai) per 1,000 sq. ft. per year.

[1]See **Application Methods for Non-Crop Uses** section for additional information on Broadcast, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments

Use Site	Use Pattern[1]	Rate	Directions
Ornamentals and Christmas Trees	**Directed Spray** (Pre-Plant Site Preparation) **Directed Spray** (Control in-row weeds in field-grown wood plants)	1.0 – 2.0 fl. oz. (0.02 - 0.04 lb. ai) Per gallon of water	When applied as advised by this label, this product may be used for the control of undesired vegetation in site preparation prior to planting, around and within shade and greenhouses, and as a directed spray around containers and field-grown established ornamentals and Christmas trees. For pre-plant site preparation applications for control of annual and perennial weeds listed on this label, ornamental and Christmas trees may be planted into the treated area after the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours has elapsed. **A357.01** may be used between and around containers and in site preparation for new plantings, and to control in-row weeds in field-grown wood plants. Apply **A357.01** as a directed spray. Refer to **Weeds Controlled Table 2** section for list of weeds controlled.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 fl. oz. (0.04 lb. ai) per gallon of water in any single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.7 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. per year.
- **DO NOT** apply directly to or allow drift to contact desirable green tissue or green, thin, or uncalloused bark of desirable vegetation or injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** allow grazing of vegetation treated with **A357.01**.
- **DO NOT** apply **A357.01** as an over-the-top broadcast spray in ornamentals and shade or Christmas trees.
- **DO NOT** apply beyond runoff.
- **DO NOT** spray during windy conditions.

[*Not Registered for use by California.]

[1]See **Application Methods for Non-Crop Uses** section for additional information on directed spray applications

Use Site	Use Pattern[1]	Rate	Directions
Greenhouse and Shadehouse	**Directed Spray**	1.0 – 2.0 fl. oz. (0.02 - 0.04 lb. ai) Per gallon of water	For greenhouse and shade house applications where **A357.01** is used to control weeds, air circulation fans must be turned off during application. Apply **A357.01** as a directed spray, using large droplet and low-pressure type nozzles. Avoid drift and direct contact with desirable vegetation. Refer to **Weeds Controlled Table 2** section for list of weeds controlled.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 fl. oz. (0.04 lb. ai) per gallon of water in any single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.7 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. in a single year.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply directly to or allow drift to contact desirable green tissue or green, thin, or uncalloused bark of desirable vegetation.
- **DO NOT** allow grazing of vegetation treated with **A357.01**.
- **DO NOT** use in greenhouses or shade houses containing edible crops.
- **DO NOT** apply beyond runoff.
- **DO NOT** spray during windy conditions.

[1]See **Application Methods for Non-Crop Uses** section for additional information on directed spray applications

Use Site	Use Pattern[1]	Rate	Directions
Site Preparation for Conifer and Hardwood Production Areas	**Broadcast** **Banded**	48.0 – 72.0 fl. oz. (0.88 - 1.32 lbs. ai)	Prior to planting conifer and hardwood species, **A357.01** can be used as a site preparation treatment. For ground broadcast applications, apply in a minimum of 40 gallons of water per acre. For aerial broadcast applications, apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. Refer to **Weeds Controlled Table 2** section for list of weeds controlled.
	Directed Spray **Spot Treatment**	1.0 – 2.0 fl. oz. (0.02 - 0.04 lb. ai) Per gallon of water	

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 72 fl. oz./A (1.32 lbs. ai) in any single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 72 fl. oz./A (1.32 lbs. ai) in a single year.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply directly to or allow drift to contact desirable green tissue or green, thin, or uncalloused bark of desirable vegetation.
- **DO NOT** allow grazing of vegetation treated with **A357.01**.
- **DO NOT** apply **A357.01** as an over-the-top broadcast spray to desirable conifer or hardwood plantings.
- Restricted Entry Interval (REI) for seedling conifer and hardwood treats to be planted into the treated area: 12 hours.
- **Directed Spray and Spot Treatment:**
    - **DO NOT** apply more than 2 fl. oz. (0.04 lb. ai) per gallon of water per application.
    - **DO NOT** apply more than 1.7 fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft. per year.
    - **DO NOT** apply beyond runoff.
    - **DO NOT** spray during windy conditions.

[1]See **Application Methods for Non-Crop Uses** section for additional information on Broadcast, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments

Use Site	Use Pattern[1]	Rate (Fl. Oz./Acre)	Directions
Brush Control or Suppression	**Broadcast** **Banded** **Directed Spray** **Spot Treatment**	32.0 – 96.0 (0.59 - 1.76 lbs. ai)	**A357.01** will provide control or suppression of listed perennial wood weed species when applied as directed. When conditions are not optimum for good spray penetration, use the higher directed use rate. Refer to **Weeds Controlled Table 2** section for list of weeds controlled.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 246 fl. oz./A (4.5 lbs. ai/A) per year.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply directly to or allow drift to contact desirable green tissue or green, thin, or uncalloused bark of desirable vegetation.
- **DO NOT** allow grazing of vegetation treated with **A357.01**.
- **Directed Spray and Spot Treatment:**
    - **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 2.2 fl. oz. (0.03 lb. ai) per 1,000 sq. ft. per application.
    - **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 5.65 fl. oz. (0.10 lb. ai) per 1,000 sq. ft. per year.

[1]See **Application Methods for Non-Crop Uses** section for additional information on Broadcast, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Keep the container tightly closed and dry in a cool, well-ventilated place. Storage temperature should not exceed 125°F. If storage temperature for bulk **A357.01** is below 32°F, the material must not be pumped until its temperature exceeds 32° F. Protect against direct sunlight.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

[Rigid, Non-refillable plastic containers small enough to shake (i.e., with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons)] Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Once container is rinsed, then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate; or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration; or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

[Rigid, Non-refillable plastic containers (i.e., with capacities greater than 5 gallons)] triple rinse [or pressure rinse] as follows: Triple rinse: 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 back 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 and disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Do not cut or weld metal containers. Pressure rinse: 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 flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

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

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. This is a sealed returnable container to be used only for **A357.01**. When this container is empty, it must not be opened, cleaned, or discarded. Empty containers must be returned to the original purchase location.

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

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

SEED DISPOSAL: To dispose of out-of-date or otherwise unmarketable seed from plants, which have been treated with **A357.01**, broadcast and lightly incorporate seed into field soils using disc or other suitable implement. Any resulting crop may be destroyed by chemical or mechanical means. Alternatively, seed may be destroyed by deep burial, incineration or landfill disposal.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE. Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If these terms and conditions are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability. **CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, injury, and other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application (including misuse), the presence of other materials, weather conditions, and other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of Atticus, LLC. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Atticus, LLC makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond statements on this label. **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Atticus, LLC the manufacturer, nor the Seller shall be liable for any indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use, handling, application, storage, or disposal of this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use, handling, application, or storage of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid.

[**A357.01**] is a trademark of Atticus, LLC

Liberty, LibertyLink, Laudis, and the LibertyLink design are registered trademarks of Bayer CropScience.

Impact is a registered trademark of Amvac Chemical Company.

{LANGUAGE ON LABEL AFFIXED TO CONTAINER}

GLUFOSINATE-AMMONIUM	GROUP	10	HERBICIDE

A357.01[TM]

[Alternate Brand Name: Inflame 280 SL]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: **(% by weight)**

Glufosinate-ammonium (CAS No. 77182-82-2)..... 24.5%

OTHER INGREDIENTS 75.5%

TOTAL 100.0%

Contains 2.34 lbs. of Glufosinate-ammonium per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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.)

FIRST AID	
If on skin:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: If this product is ingested, endotracheal intubation and gastric lavage should be performed as soon as possible, followed by charcoal and sodium sulfate administration.	
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact SafetyCall at **1-844-685-9173** for emergency medical treatment information.	

For Chemical Emergency
Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident Call CHEMTREC Day or Night
Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300 or +1 703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: DO NOT apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present. **DO NOT** apply to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment wash waters or rinseate.

This product is moderately toxic to bees on a chronic basis, and may cause chronic risk to pollinators or other terrestrial invertebrates. **DO NOT** apply this product to blooming vegetation or if bees or other pollinating inseccts are visiting the treatment area.

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

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

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: DO NOT use or store near heat or open flame. Keep the container tightly closed and dry in a cool, well-ventilated place. Storage temperature must not exceed 125°F. If storage temperature for bulk **A357.01** is below 32°F, the material should not be pumped until its temperature exceeds 32° F. Protect against direct sunlight.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

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

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

[Rigid, Non-refillable plastic containers (i.e., with capacities greater than 5 gallons)] triple rinse [or pressure rinse] as follows:

Triple rinse: 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 back 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 and disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Do not cut or weld metal containers. Pressure rinse: 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 flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

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

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. This is a sealed returnable container to be used only for **A357.01**. When this container is empty, it must not be opened, cleaned, or discarded. Empty containers must be returned to the original purchase location.

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

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

SEED DISPOSAL: To dispose of out-of-date or otherwise unmarketable seed from plants, which have been treated with **A357.01**, broadcast and lightly incorporate seed into field soils using disc or other suitable implement. Any resulting crop may be destroyed by chemical or mechanical means. Alternatively, seed may be destroyed by deep burial, incineration or landfill disposal.

See inside label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use

Manufactured for:
Atticus, LLC
940 NW Cary Parkway, Suite 200
Cary, NC 27513

EPA Reg. No. 91234-82
EPA Est. No. _____
NET WEIGHT: _____
[EPA Approval Date]