GLUFOSINATE | GROUP 10 | HERBICIDE

AGRICULTURAL RED EAGLE CHEMICALS

Glufosinate 280SL

A non-selective herbicide for post-emergence broadcast use on canola, sweet corn*, field corn, cotton, soybean, and sugar beet* designated as LibertyLink®. Glufosinate 280SL may be used for weed control in non-LibertyLink® cotton when applied with a hooded sprayer in-crop. Glufosinate 280SL may also be applied as a broadcast burndown application before planting or prior to emergence of canola, sweet corn*, field corn, cotton, soybean, or sugar beet* designated as LibertyLink® and any conventional canola, sweet corn*, field corn, cotton, soybean, or sugar beet. Glufosinate 280SL may be used for post-emergence weed control on olives, listed tree, vine and berry crops. Glufosinate 280SL may also be applied for potato vine desiccation.
***Not for use in California.**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**WT. BY %**
Glufosinate ammonium*	24.5%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	75.5%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

*CAS Number 77182-82-2.
**Equivalent to 2.34 pounds of active ingredient per U.S. gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING/AVISO

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

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a Poison Control Center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to 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.	
EMERGENCY NUMBERS Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For 24 Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal), Call **1-800-222-1222**. For Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), Call ChemTrec at **1-800-424-9300**.	

See label booklet for complete Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

Manufactured For:
RedEagle International LLC
5143 S. Lakeland Dr., Suite 4
Lakeland, FL 33813

EPA Reg. No.: 85678-42

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING/AVISO

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

All Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, and socks
- 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
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses)

Applicators using ground boom equipment with open cabs to treat cotton must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, and socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves

Mixer/loaders supporting ground boom applications to corn, canola, soybean, cotton, citrus fruit, pome fruit, stone fruit, and olives must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, and socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENT

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, 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 washwaters or rinsate.

This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and must be used strictly in accordance with the drift and runoff 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, including 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 run-off is advised.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use with or store near oxidizing agents since hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

Not for Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York State.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

Exception: The REI for workers engaged in scouting activities in corn, canola, and soybeans is 4 days. The REI for workers to move irrigation piping is 7 days for all crops.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, including 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)

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Keep children and pets out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

IMPORTANT CROP SAFETY INFORMATION
READ BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

Glufosinate 280SL may be applied as a burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to emergence of canola, sweet corn*, field corn, cotton, soybean, or sugar beet* designated as LibertyLink® and any conventional canola, sweet corn*, field corn, cotton, soybean, or sugar beet.

Post-emergence row crop applications of Glufosinate 280SL may be made only to crops not sensitive to the active ingredient in this product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, RedEagle International LLC does not warrant the use of this product on crops other than those designated as LibertyLink® to safely withstand the application of Glufosinate 280SL.

The basis of selectivity of Glufosinate 280SL in crops is the presence of a gene in LibertyLink® crops which results in a plant that is not sensitive to the active ingredient of Glufosinate 280SL. Crops not containing this gene will be sensitive to Glufosinate 280SL and severe injury and/or death may occur. Do not allow spray to contact foliage or green tissue of desirable vegetation other than the LibertyLink® crops.

Glufosinate 280SL may be applied to any type of cotton using a hooded sprayer.

Applications to trees, nut, vines, and berries must avoid contact of Glufosinate 280SL solution, spray drift, or mist with green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur to apples, trees nuts, berries, and vines. Only trunks with callused, mature dark brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers. Contact of Glufosinate 280SL with parts of trees, berries or vines other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.

*Not for use in California.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

- 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 ½ 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, does not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is required for pilot safety.
- For ground applications and aerial applications, select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogues and in accordance with ASABE Standard 572.1.
- Spray at the appropriate boom height based on nozzle selection and nozzle spacing, but do not exceed a boom height of 24 inches above target pest or crop canopy. Set boom to lowest effective height over the target pest or crop canopy based on equipment manufacturer's directions. Automated boom height controllers are 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.

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

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 recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

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

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

Drift Reduction Technology (DRT) - The EPA Drift Reduction Technology (DRT) Program was developed to encourage the 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-drift/epa-verified-and-rated-drift-reduction-technologies

Wind - Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

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

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Read the entire Directions for Use section before using this product.

Glufosinate 280SL is a water soluble herbicide for application as a foliar spray for the control of a broad spectrum of emerged annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weeds on LibertyLink® canola, LibertyLink® sweet corn*, LibertyLink® field corn, LibertyLink® cotton, and LibertyLink® soybean, and on olives, trees, vines, and berries. Glufosinate 280SL may be applied for potato vine desiccation. Glufosinate 280SL may also be applied as a broadcast burndown application before planting or prior to emergence of canola, sweet corn*, field corn, cotton, soybean, or sugar beet* designed as LibertyLink® and any conventional canola, sweet corn*, field corn, cotton, soybean, or sugar beet. *Not for use in California.

Glufosinate 280SL is only foliar active with little or no activity in soil. Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled. Apply Glufosinate 280SL to actively growing weeds as described in the **WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS** section to get maximum weed control. Uniform thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Necrosis of leaves and young shoots occur within 2 to 4 days after application under good growing conditions.

- Glufosinate 280SL is rainfast four (4) hours after application to most weed species, therefore, rainfall within four (4) hours may necessitate retreatment or may result in reduced weed control.
- Application needs to be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset to avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters and velvetleaf control.
- Consult your local Cooperative Extension Service or RedEagle International LLC representative for guidelines on the optimum application timing for Glufosinate 280SL in your region.
- Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present, or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions including drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.

Restriction: To maximize weed control, do not cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS*

Rotational crop planting intervals following application of Glufosinate 280SL are listed below. Failure to comply with these restrictions may result in illegal residues in rotated crops.

Crop To Be Planted	Minimum Rotation Interval (Days) After Last Glufosinate 280SL Application
Canola, Sweet Corn, Corn, Cotton, Soybeans, and Sugar Beets	0 (May be planted at any time.)
Root and Tuber Vegetables, Leafy Vegetables, Brassica Leafy Vegetables, and Small Grains (barley, buckwheat, oats, rye, teosinte, triticale, and wheat)	70
All Other Crops	180
*See **Application Directions for Potato Vine Desiccation** for Rotational Crop Restrictions specifically after Glufosinate 280SL applications to potatoes.	

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Glufosinate 280SL contains glufosinate and is classified in the phosphinic acid chemical class as a Group 10 herbicide, glutamine synthetase inhibitor.

Herbicide resistance is defined as the inherited ability of a plant to survive and reproduce following exposure to a dose of herbicide normally lethal to the wild type. In a plant, resistance may be naturally occurring or induced by such techniques as genetic engineering or selection of variants produced by tissue culture or mutagenesis. Any weed population may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to Glufosinate 280SL and other Group 10 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 10 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 10 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by Glufosinate 280SL or other Group 10 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider the below best practices for resistance management:

- Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.
- To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible, incorporate multiple weed-control practices including mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.
- To the extent possible, do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.
- Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. Do not use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.
- Monitor treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Scout field(s) before and after application.
- Report lack of performance to registrant or their representative.

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.

Contact your local sales representative, extension agent, or certified crop advisors 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 action for each target weed.

APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES

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 Rate Tables for proper application rates. Glufosinate 280SL needs to be applied broadcast in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre using a minimum spray pressure of 40 PSI and a maximum ground speed of 10 mph. The use of 80 degree or 110 degree flat fan nozzles is highly advised for optimum spray coverage and canopy penetration. Application of the spray at a 45 degree angle forward will result in better spray coverage. **Under dense weed/crop canopies, a broadcast rate of 15-20 gallons of water per acre needs to be used 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 Glufosinate 280SL.

Aerial Application

Poor coverage will result in reduced weed control. For optimal weed control, apply Glufosinate 280SL in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. See the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of this label for additional information on proper application of Glufosinate 280SL.

COMPATIBILITY TESTING

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

1. Place 1.0 pint of water from the source that will be used to prepare the spray solution in a clear 1 quart jar.
2. For each pound of 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 Glufosinate 280SL to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
5. After adding all the ingredients, place a lid on the jar and tighten. Invert 10 times to mix.
6. Let the mixture stand for 15 minutes, and evaluate the solution uniformity and stability. Look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. If the tank mix partners are not compatible, do not use the mixture in a spray tank.
7. After compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL** section of this label.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Tank Mix Instructions

Glufosinate 280SL may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products, provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the crop to be treated. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and precautions. 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.

No label dosage rates may be exceeded. Glufosinate 280SL cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Refer to the specific crop section for rates and restrictions.

Glufosinate 280SL must be applied with properly calibrated and clean equipment. Glufosinate 280SL is formulated to mix readily in water. Prior to adding Glufosinate 280SL 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 Glufosinate 280SL with water to make a finished spray solution as follows:

1. Fill the spray tank half full with water.
2. Start agitation.
3. If mixing with a flowable/wettable powder tank mix partner: Prepare a slurry of the proper amount of the product in a small amount of water. Add the slurry to the spray tank.
4. Add the appropriate amount of ammonium sulfate (AMS) to the spray tank.
5. If mixing with a liquid tank mix partner, add the liquid mix partner next.
6. Complete filling the spray tank with water.
7. Add the proper amount of Glufosinate 280SL 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 specified 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 Glufosinate 280SL, 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. Equipment must be thoroughly rinsed using a commercial tank cleaner.

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

WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS

Rates in ounces of formulated product per acre for the control of weeds as shown in the weed control tables. In weed populations with mixed species, apply at a rate needed for the species targeting less than three inch weeds.

BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL

Weed Species	C = Control NR = Not Recommended S = Suppression		Weed Species	C = Control NR = Not Recommended S = Suppression	
	22 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.40 lb. a.i./A)	29-43 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.53-0.79 lb. a.i./A)		22 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.40 lb. a.i./A)	29-43 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.53-0.79 lb. a.i./A)
Amaranth, Palmer	NR	C	Morningglory, sharppod	C	C
Anoda, spurred	C	C	Morningglory, smallflower	C	C
Beggarweed, Florida	C	C	Morningglory, tall	C	C
Black, medic	C	C	Mustard, wild	C	C
Blueweed, Texas	C	C	Nightshade, black	C	C
Buckwheat, wild	C	C	Nightshade, eastern black	C	C
Buffalobur	C	C	Nightshade, hairy	C	C
Burcucumber	C	C	Pennycress (stinkweed)	C	C
Canola, volunteer[1]	C_1	C_1	Pigweed, redroot	C	C
Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)	C	C	Pigweed, prostrate	C	C
Carpetweed	C	C	Pigweed, spiny	C	C
Chickweed, common	C	C	Pigweed, smooth	C	C
Cocklebur, common	C	C	Pigweed, tumble	C	C
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	C	C	Puncturevine	C	C
Cotton, volunteer[1]	C_1	C_1	Purslane, common	C	C
Croton, tropic	C	C	Pusley, Florida	S	C
Croton, woolly	C	C	Ragweed, common	C	C
Eclipta	C	C	Ragweed, giant	C	C
Devil's claw	C	C	Senna, coffee	C	C
Fleabane, annual	C	C	Sesbania, hemp	C	C
Galinsoga, hairy	C	C	Shepherd's Purse	C	C
Galinsoga, small flower	C	C	Sicklepod (java bean)	C	C
Groundcherry, cutleaf	C	C	Sida, prickly	C	C
Geranium, cutleaf	C	C	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	C	C
Hempnettle	C	C	Smell melon	C	C
Horsenettle, Carolina[2]	C_2	C_2	Sowthistle, annual	C	C
Jimsonweed	C	C	Soybeans, volunteer[1]	C_1	C_1
Knotweed	C	C	Spurge, prostrate	C	C
Kochia	C	C	Spurge, spotted	C	C
Ladysthumb	C	C	Starbur, bristly	C	C
Lambsquarters, common	C	C	Sunflower, common	C	C
Mallow, common	C	C	Sunflower, prairie	C	C
Mallow, Venice	C	C	Sunflower, volunteer	C	C
Marestail[3]	S_3	C_3	Thistle, Russian[2]	S_2	C_2
Marshelder, annual	C	C	Velvetleaf	C	C
Morningglory, entireleaf	C	C	Waterhemp, common	NR	C
Morningglory, ivyleaf	C	C	Waterhemp, tall	NR	C
Morningglory, pitted	C	C			

[1]Volunteer LibertyLink® crops from the previous season will not be controlled.
[2]May require sequential applications for control.
[3]For optimum control, apply Glufosinate 280SL on 6" marestail.

GRASS WEED CONTROL

Weed Species	C = Control NR = Not Recommended S = Suppression		Weed Species	C = Control NR = Not Recommended S = Suppression	
	22 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.40 lb. a.i./A)	29-43 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.53-0.79 lb. a.i./A)		22 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.40 lb. a.i./A)	29-43 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.53-0.79 lb. a.i./A)
Barley, volunteer[3]	C_3	C_3	Millet, wild proso	C	C
Barnyardgrass	C	C	Millet, proso volunteer	C	C
Bluegrass, annual	C	C	Oat, wild[2]	C_2	C_2
Corn, volunteer[1]	C_1	C_1	Panicum, fall	C	C
Crabgrass, large[2]	C_2	C_2	Panicum, Texas	C	C
Crabgrass, smooth[2]	C_2	C_2	Rice, red	C	C
Cupgrass, woolly	C	C	Rice, volunteer[1]	C_1	C_1
Foxtail, bristly	C	C	Sandbur, field[2]	S_2	C_2
Foxtail, giant	C	C	Shattercane	C	C
Foxtail, green	C	C	Signalgrass, broadleaf	C	C
Foxtail, robust purple	C	C	Sprangletop	C	C
Foxtail, yellow[2]	C_2	C_2	Sorghum, volunteer	C	C
Goosegrass[3]	C_3	C_3	Stinkgrass	C	C
Johnsongrass, seedling	C	C	Wheat, volunteer[2]	C_2	C_2
Junglerice	C	C	Witchgrass	C	C

[1]Volunteer LibertyLink® crops from the previous season will not be controlled. A timely cultivation, 7 to 10 days after an application and/or retreatment for 10-21 days after the first application is advised for controlling dense clumps of volunteer corn or rice.
[2]For best control of yellow foxtail, field sandbur, crabgrass, and wild oats, treat prior to initiation.
[3]A sequential application may be necessary for control.

Biennial and Perennial Weeds**

For control of the biennial and perennial weeds listed below, tank mix partners or sequential applications of Glufosinate 280SL are specified (29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) followed by 43 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A)).

Alfalfa	Clover, Alsike	Nutsedge, purple
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Clover, red	Nutsedge, yellow
Bermudagrass	Dandelion*	Orchardgrass
Bindweed, field	Dock, smooth*	Poinsettia, wild*
Bindweed, hedge	Dogbane, hemp	Pokeweed
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Goldenrod, gray*	Quackgrass
Blueweed, Texas	Johnsongrass, rhizome*	Sowthistle, perennial
Bromegrass, smooth	Milkweed, common*	Thistle, Bull*
Burdock	Milkweed, Honeyvine	Thistle, Canada
Bursage, Woolyleaf	Muhly, wirestem*	Timothy*
Chickweed, Mouse ear	Nightshade, silverleaf*	Wormwood, biennial

*Suppression Only.
See the application **DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON COTTON section of this label for additional use rates.

DIRECTIONS FOR BURNDOWN USE

Glufosinate 280SL may be applied as a burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to emergence of canola, sweet corn*, field corn, cotton, soybean, or sugar beef* designated as LibertyLink® and any conventional canola, sweet corn*, field corn, cotton, soybean, or sugar beet. For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Glufosinate 280SL. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. *Not for use in California.

Crops	Application Directions
Canola, Sweet Corn*, and Field Corn	If environmental conditions prevent timely applications, a single application may be made of up to 43 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) of Glufosinate 280SL. No additional applications of Glufosinate 280SL may be made post-emergence to the crop during the year.
Cotton	If environmental conditions prevent timely applications, a single application may be made of up to 43 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) of Glufosinate 280SL. If more than 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) are used in any single application, the yearly total may not exceed 72 fl. oz./A (1.32 lbs. a.i./A), including all application timings.
Soybean	If environmental conditions prevent timely applications, a single application may be made of up to 43 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) of Glufosinate 280SL. If 29-43 fl. oz./A (0.53-0.79 lb. a.i./A) are used in a single burndown application, one additional in season application may be made at up to 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A). The yearly total may not exceed 87 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. a.i./A), including all application timings.
Sugar Beets**	If environmental conditions prevent timely applications, a single application may be made of up to 36 fl. oz./A (0.66 lb. a.i./A) of Glufosinate 280SL. No additional applications of Glufosinate 280SL may be made post-emergence to the crop during the year.
*Not for use in California. **Not for use on LibertyLink® sugar beets in California.	

Crop (Conventional)	Burndown	In Season Applications	Yearly Max
Cotton Use Pattern 1	29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A)	2 applications at 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A)[1] Make second application 10 days after the first application.	87 fl. oz./A) (1.59 lbs. a.i./A
Cotton Use Pattern 2	30 – 43 fl. oz./A (0.55-0.79 lb. a.i./A)	1 application at 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A)[1]	72 fl. oz./A) (1.32 lbs. a.i./A)
Canola, Soybean, Sweet Corn*, Field Corn Use Pattern	29 – 43 fl. oz./A (0.53-0.79 lb. a.i./A)	None	43 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A)
Sugar Beets	29 – 36 fl. oz./A (0.53-0.66 lb. a.i./A)	None	36 fl. oz./A) (0.66 lb. a.i./A)
[1]LibertyLink® cotton OR with hooded sprayer for non LibertyLink® varieties (see Cotton use directions). *Not for use in California.			

Crop (LibertyLink® Varieties Only)	Burndown	In Season Applications (LibertyLink® Varieties Only)	Yearly Max
Cotton Use Pattern 1	29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A)	1 to 2 applications at 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) Make second application 10 days after the first application.	87 fl. oz./A) (1.59 lbs. a.i./A
Cotton Use Pattern 2	30 – 43 fl. oz./A (0.55-0.79 lb. a.i./A)	1 application at 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A)	72 fl. oz./A (1.32 lbs. a.i./A)
Canola	29 – 43 fl. oz./A (0.53-0.79 lb. a.i./A)	1 to 2 applications at 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) Make second application at least 10 days after the first application.	87 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. a.i./A)
Field Corn, Soybean	29 – 43 fl. oz./A (0.53-0.79 lb. a.i./A)	Up to 2 applications at 29 - 43 fl. oz./A (0.53-0.79 lb. a.i./A) For soybeans, make second application at least 5 days after the first application. For field corn, make second application at least 7 days after first application.	87 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. a.i./A)
Sweet Corn*	22 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb. a.i./A)	1 to 2 applications at 22 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb. a.i./A) Make second application at least 7 days after the first application.	44 fl. oz./A (0.80 lb. a.i./A)
Sugar Beets*	29 – 36 fl. oz./A (0.53-0.66 lb. a.i./A)	1 application at 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A)	60 fl. oz./A (1.10 lbs. a.i./A)
*Not for use in California.			

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON SUGAR BEETS
(Not for use in California.)

THOROUGH SPRAY COVERAGE IS VERY IMPORTANT. Apply Glufosinate 280SL only to sugar beets labeled as LibertyLink®. Glufosinate 280SL works best when weeds are actively growing. A cultivation may be made at least 5 days before a Glufosinate 280SL application or 5 days after a Glufosinate 280SL application.

Application Timing
Applications of Glufosinate 280SL on sugar beets may be made from the cotyledon stage up to the 10-leaf stage of the sugar beet. Glufosinate 280SL is a foliar active material with no soil residual activity.

Apply to young and actively growing weeds, targeting weeds less than 3 inches in height. For additional information on weed heights, refer to the **WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS** section.

Glufosinate 280SL 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, and mist/rain are present, or when weeds are under stress due to drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. Glufosinate 280SL is rainfast 4 hours after application, therefore rainfall within 4 hours may necessitate retreatment. For best results, on lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, make applications of Glufosinate between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.

Application Rates
Apply 29 – 36 fluid ounces per acre (0.53 – 0.66 lb. a.i./A) depending on weed species, size and density per weed chart. If a second application is needed, make the second application in a minimum of 10 days after the first application. The maximum annual rate of Glufosinate 280SL on sugar beets is 60 fl. oz./A (1.10 lbs. a.i./A).

Use a minimum spray volume of 15 gallons per acre, unless there is a difficult to control situation (including dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present). In difficult to control situations, use a minimum spray volume of 20 gallons per acre.

Adjuvants
Ammonium sulfate (AMS) may be used at 1.5 to 3.5 lbs./A. Adjuvant rates are dependent on a variety of factors including tank mix partners, environmental conditions (including temperature) and potential for leaf burn. AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds like lambsquarters and velvetleaf under difficult environmental conditions (including low relative humidity) or hard water. The use of an anti-foam agent is advised.

Surfactants/Oils
The use of additional surfactants or crop oils in tank mixes with Glufosinate 280SL may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to the surfactant label for more detailed information.

Nozzle Spray Quality
Use medium to coarse nozzles. Glufosinate 280SL is a contact herbicide and requires proper nozzles with uniform thorough spray coverage to achieve optimum weed control.

See **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section for more detailed information.

Use Restrictions on Sugar Beets
- Do not apply more than 36 fl. oz./A (0.66 lb. a.i./A) of Glufosinate 280SL in one application.
- Do not apply more than 60 fl. oz./A (1.10 lbs. a.i./A) of Glufosinate 280SL on sugar beets per year.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per year.
- If a second application is needed, make the second application in a minimum of 10 days after the first application.
- Do not apply Glufosinate 280SL within 60 days of harvesting sugar beets.
- Do not plant rotation crops in a field treated with Glufosinate 280SL 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. Corn, soybeans, canola, and sugar beets containing LibertyLink® trait may be planted at any time.
- Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- Do not add surfactants. Antifoams or drift control agents may be added if needed.
- Do not apply Glufosinate 280SL if sugar beets show injury from prior herbicide or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON CANOLA

Apply Glufosinate 280SL only to canola labeled as LibertyLink®. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

Application Rate and Timing
For best results, apply to emerged, young actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Glufosinate 280SL. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

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

Apply Glufosinate 280SL at 22 – 29 fl. oz./A (0.40 – 0.53 lb. a.i./A) per application. A second application of Glufosinate 280SL may be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at the time of application.

Use Restrictions on Canola
- Do not use on canola in the states of Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.
- Do not apply more than two applications of Glufosinate 280SL per year. Sequential applications need to be at least 10 days apart.
- Do not apply Glufosinate 280SL within 65 days of harvesting canola.
- Do not apply more than 87 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. a.i./A) of Glufosinate 280SL per year.
- Do not exceed the maximum single application rate of 43 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A).
- If Glufosinate 280SL was used in a burndown application, no post-emergence applications may be applied to the crop.
- Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- Do not apply Glufosinate 280SL if canola shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Refer to the **"ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS"** section under the **"PRODUCT INFORMATION"** heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

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

Tank Mix Instructions for Use on Canola

Glufosinate 280SL at 22 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb. a.i./A) plus AMS may be used in tank mix combination with certain herbicides for improved control of larger than labeled grasses. 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. The AMS rate may be reduced to 1.5 lbs./A when Glufosinate 280SL is tank mixed with a reduced rate of one of the grass herbicides specified below.

Tank Mix Partners for Glufosinate 280SL on Invigor LibertyLink® Canola

Tank Mix Partner
Quizalofop-p-ethyl
Sethoxydim
Clethodim

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING FOR CANOLA FOR LIBERTYLINK® SEED PROPAGATION (Not for use in California.)

Up to three applications of Glufosinate 280SL at up to 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) per application may be made to canola for LibertyLink® seed propagation. Applications may be made 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).

Use Restrictions on Canola for LibertyLink® Seed Propagation

- Do not apply more than three applications of Glufosinate 280SL at up to 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) per application per year.
- Sequential applications must be made more than 10 days apart.
- Do not apply more than 87 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. a.i./A) of Glufosinate 280SL per year.
- Do not apply Glufosinate 280SL beyond the early bolting stage or within 65 days of harvesting canola seed.
- Do not use treated canola seed for food, feed or oil purposes.
- Do not apply Glufosinate 280SL if canola shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON SWEET CORN (Not for use in California.)

Apply Glufosinate 280SL only to corn labeled as LibertyLink®.

Application Timing

Applications for Glufosinate 280SL on sweet corn may be made from emergence until sweet corn is 24" tall or in the V-6 stage of growth (i.e., 6 developed collars), whichever comes first. Apply at a rate of 22 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb. a.i./A). Glufosinate 280SL must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS) for use on sweet corn. Two applications of Glufosinate 280SL can be made to sweet corn in a year.

Use Restrictions on Sweet Corn

- Do not apply Glufosinate 280SL within 50 days of harvesting sweet corn ears and within 55 days of harvesting stover.
- Do not apply more than 44 fl. oz./A (0.80 lb. a.i./A) of Glufosinate 280SL on sweet corn per year.
- Do not apply more than two applications of Glufosinate 280SL to sweet corn per year. Sequential applications need to be at least 10 days apart.
- Do not exceed the maximum single application rate of 22 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb. a.i./A).
- If Glufosinate 280SL was used in a burndown application, no post-emergence applications may be made to the crop.
- Do not use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone-based antifoam agent may be added if needed.
- Do not apply Glufosinate 280SL if corn shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Refer to the **"ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS"** section under the **"PRODUCT INFORMATION"** heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

See **"Directions for Use on Field Corn and Silage Corn"** for Application Methods, Mixing Instructions, and Weed Control Tables.

Tank Mix Instructions for Use on Sweet Corn
Glufosinate 280SL may be tank mixed with tembotrione, mesotrione, atrazine, or halosulfuron. When using Glufosinate 280SL in tank mix combinations, carefully follow the "Directions for Use" labeling of the selected partner. 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON FIELD CORN AND SILAGE CORN

Apply Glufosinate 280SL only to corn labeled LibertyLink®. Uniform thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

Application Rate and Timing
For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Glufosinate 280SL. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

Applications of Glufosinate 280SL on corn may be made with over-the-top broadcast or drop nozzles from emergence until corn is 24 inches tall or in the V-6 stage of growth (i.e., 6 developed collars), whichever comes first. For corn 24 inches to 36 inches tall only apply Glufosinate 280SL using ground application and drop nozzles and avoid spraying into the whorl or leaf axils of the corn stalks. Applications of Glufosinate 280SL following the use of soil applied insecticides will not injure corn.

Apply Glufosinate 280SL at 29 – 43 fl. oz./A (0.53 – 0.79 lb. a.i./A) per application. A second application of Glufosinate 280SL or a tank mix application with a residual herbicide will be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at the time of application.

Use Restrictions on Field Corn and Silage Corn
- Do not apply Glufosinate 280SL within 60 days of harvesting corn forage and within 70 days of harvesting corn grain and corn fodder.
- Do not apply more than two applications of Glufosinate 280SL to corn per year. Sequential applications need to be at least 10 days apart.
- Do not apply more than 87 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. a.i./A) of Glufosinate 280SL on corn per year.
- Do not exceed the maximum single application rate of 43 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A).
- If Glufosinate 280SL was used in a burndown application, no post-emergence applications may be applied to the crop.
- Do not use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone-based antifoam agent may be added if needed.
- Do not apply Glufosinate 280SL if corn shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Refer to the **"ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS"** section under the **"PRODUCT INFORMATION"** heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

Spray Additives
For corn and sweet corn, Glufosinate 280SL must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS). It is advised to use only fine feed grade or spray grade AMS at 3 lbs. per acre (17 lbs./100 gallons). When temperatures exceed 85°F, the rate of AMS can be reduced to 1.5 lbs. per acre (8.5 lbs./100 gallons) to reduce potential leaf burn. Use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase risk of crop response.

Tank Mix Instructions for Use on Corn
Certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of Glufosinate 280SL. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Tank Mix Partners for Glufosinate 280SL on LibertyLink® Corn

2,4-D	Dimethenamid-P	Pendimethalin[1]
Acetochlor	Flumetsulam	Primisulfuron-methyl
Atrazine	Glyphosate	Prosulfuron
Carfentrazone-ethyl	Halosulfuron-methyl	S-metolachlor[2]
Clopyralid potassium	Mesotrione	Tembotrione
Dicamba	Metolachlor[2]	Theincarbazone-methyl
Diflufenzopyr	Nicosulfuron	Topramezone

[1]Tank mixing with pendimethalin may result in reduced control of barnyardgrass, fall panicum, field sandbur, yellow foxtail, and volunteer corn.
[2]It is advised that these products are tank mixed at half the use rate with Glufosinate 280SL to reduce risk of crop response.

Corn Insecticide Tank Mix Partners for Glufosinate 280SL

To provide weed and insect control in corn, Glufosinate 280SL may be mixed with the following insecticides:

Beta-Cyfluthrin	Lambda-Cyhalothrin

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON COTTON

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

Application Rate and Timing

For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Glufosinate 280SL. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. For optimum yield, early season weed removal is important.

Apply Glufosinate 280SL to cotton from emergence up to the early bloom stage at 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A). If environmental conditions prevent a timely herbicide application, a single application of up to 43 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) of Glufosinate 280SL may be made to cotton. If more than 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) are used in any single application, the yearly total may not exceed 72 fl. oz./A (1.32 lbs. a.i./A), including all application timings. See Restrictions to the Directions for use on Cotton below for additional information.

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

Use Pattern	1st Application	2nd Application Minimum 10 days up to 14 days after 1st application	3rd Application Minimum 10 days up to 14 days after 2nd application	Yearly Maximum
Option 1	32 - 43 fl. oz./A (0.58-0.79 lb. a.i./A)	29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A)	None	72 fl. oz./A (1.32 lbs. a.i./A)
Option 2	29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A)	29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A)	29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A)	87 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. a.i./A)

Use Restrictions on Cotton

- Do not apply Glufosinate 280SL to cotton in Florida - South of Tampa (Florida Route 60), or in Hawaii (except for test plots or breeding nurseries).
- Do not apply Glufosinate 280SL within 70 days prior to cotton harvest.
- Up to three applications of Glufosinate 280SL may be made to cotton per year at a maximum application rate of 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A). Do not apply more than 87 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. a.i./A) (including all application timings) to cotton per year under this application scenario. Sequential applications need to be at least 10 days apart.
- If environmental conditions prevent timely applications resulting in large weeds or heavy infestations, a single application of Glufosinate 280SL at up to 43 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) may be made to cotton. Do not apply more than 43 fl. oz. (0.79 lb. a.i./A) of Glufosinate 280SL in a single application under this use scenario. If a single application greater than 29 fl. oz. (0.53 lb. a.i./A) is made, a subsequent application not to exceed 29 fl. oz. (0.53 lb. a.i./A) may be made to cotton. The yearly total use rate under this scenario may not exceed 72 fl. oz./A (1.32 lbs. a.i./A) of Glufosinate 280SL. Sequential applications need to be made at least 10 days apart.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Refer to the **"ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS"** section under the **"PRODUCT INFORMATION"** heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

Application Methods - LibertyLink® Cotton

Refer to the **WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS** section to select the proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their size. Uniform and thorough spray coverage is required to achieve consistent weed control. For ground application, apply Glufosinate 280SL to LibertyLink® cotton as an over-the-top foliar spray directed to the lower one-third of the cotton stand.

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

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

Herbicide rates and spray 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:

$\frac{\text{Band Width in Inches}}{\text{Row Width in Inches}}$	X	Broadcast Rate per Acre	=	Amount of Banded Product needed per Acre
$\frac{\text{Band Width in Inches}}{\text{Row Width in Inches}}$	X	Broadcast Spray Volume per Acre	=	Banded Spray Volume needed per Acre

Post-Harvest
Glufosinate 280SL may be applied as a post-harvest burndown treatment to fields (after cotton harvest). Up to 43 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) of Glufosinate 280SL may be applied in a single application to control larger weeds growing in the crop at the time of harvest. If more than 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) is used in a single application, the yearly total may not exceed 72 fl. oz./A (1.32 lbs. a.i./A), including all application timings. Refer to the **"ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS"** section of this label for appropriate rotational crop information.

Tank Mix Instructions for Use on Cotton
Certain tank mixes may aid in the performance of Glufosinate 280SL. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. Glufosinate 280SL may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products, provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the cotton to be treated. 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.

LibertyLink® Cotton – For LibertyLink® cotton, S-Metolachlor/Metolachlor or Pyrithiobac-sodium may be tank mixed with Glufosinate 280SL and applied over-the-top post-emergence to enhance weed control and/or provide residual control.

All Cotton Types – The following herbicides may be tank mixed with Glufosinate 280SL for hooded spray application to enhance weed control and/or provide residual weed control.

Post-Emergence Over-The-Top Tank Mix Partners for Glufosinate 280SL on LibertyLink® Cotton

Clethodim	Metolachlor	Sethoxydim
Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	Pyrithiobac-sodium	
Fluazifop-P-butyl	Quizalofop-p-ethyl	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON SOYBEANS

Apply Glufosinate 280SL only to soybean designated as LibertyLink®. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

Application Rate and Timing
For best results apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Glufosinate 280SL. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Adding ammonium sulfate with Glufosinate 280SL may improve weed control if weeds are under stress. For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

Applications of Glufosinate 280SL on soybeans may be made from emergence up to but not including the bloom growth stage. Apply Glufosinate 280SL to LibertyLink® soybeans from emergence up to but not including the bloom growth stage at 29 to 43 fl. oz./A. (0.53 to 0.79 lb. a.i./A). See weed chart to determine rate. If environmental conditions prevent a timely herbicide application, a single

application of up to 43 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) of Glufosinate 280SL may be made to soybeans followed by one additional application at maximum of 43 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) with a yearly maximum of 87 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. a.i./A). Glufosinate 280SL may be applied alone or in a tank mix application with a residual herbicide to control weeds that have not yet emerged at the time of application.

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

Use Pattern Rate Ranges		
1st Application	**2nd Application** Minimum of 5 days after 1st Application	**Yearly Maximum**
29 – 43 fl. oz./A (0.53-0.79 lb. a.i./A)	29 – 43 fl. oz./A (0.53-0.79 lb. a.i./A)	87 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. a.i./A)

Use Restrictions on Soybeans

- Do not apply Glufosinate 280SL within 70 days of harvesting soybean seed.
- Do not apply more than 87 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. a.i./A) of Glufosinate 280SL on soybeans per year.
- Do not apply more than 43 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) of Glufosinate 280SL in a single application.
- Do not make more than 3 applications per year.
- Do not graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- Do not use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone-based antifoam agent may be added if needed.
- Do not apply Glufosinate 280SL if soybeans show injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Sequential applications need to be at least 5 days apart.

Refer to the **"ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS"** section under the **"PRODUCT INFORMATION"** heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

Tank Mix Instructions for Use on Soybeans

Certain herbicide tank mixes may complement Glufosinate 280SL. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Tank Mix Partners for Glufosinate 280SL in LibertyLink® Soybeans

Acifluorfen	Flumioxazin	Quizalofop-p-ethyl
Clethodim	Fomesafen	Saflufenacil
Chlorimuron	Imazamox	Sethoxydim
Cloransulam-methyl	Imazethapyr	S-Metolachlor
Fenoxaprop-p-butyl	Lactofen	Thifensulfuron
Fluazifop-P-butyl	Metolachlor	
Flumiclorac	Pyroxasulfone	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON CANOLA, CORN, COTTON, AND SOYBEAN SEED PROPAGATION

Glufosinate 280SL may be applied to select out susceptible "segregates" of canola, corn, cotton, and soybean that aren't LibertyLink®.

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

Corn: Inbred lines (plants not possessing the LibertyLink® gene) will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. A hooded sprayer may be used to protect plants from coming into contact with the herbicide application. For the selection of LibertyLink® corn segregates, Glufosinate 280SL may be applied at 22 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb. a.i./A) plus AMS at 3 lbs./A (17 lbs./100 gallons) when corn is in the V-3 to V-4 stage of growth (i.e., 3 to 4 developed collars). A second treatment of 22 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb. a.i./A) plus AMS at 3 lbs./A may be applied when the corn is in the V-6 to V-7 stage of growth or up to 24" tall. Sequential applications need to be at least 10 days apart. When temperatures exceed 85°F, the rate of AMS can be reduced to 1.5 lbs./A (8.5 lbs./100 gallons) to reduce potential leaf burn. See **Directions for Use on Corn** for further information on use rates and application timing.

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

Soybean: For the selection of LibertyLink® soybean (segregates), Glufosinate 280SL may be applied at up to 29 to 43 fl. oz./A (0.53-0.79 lb. a.i./A) when soybean is in the third trifoliate stage. A second treatment of 29 to 43 fl. oz./A (0.53-0.79 lb. a.i./A) may be applied up to but not including the bloom growth stage of soybean. Sequential applications need to be at least 5 days apart. See **Directions for Use on Soybean** for further information on use rates and application timing.

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

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

Registered Crops

Bushberry Crop Group 13B – blueberry, currant, elderberry, gooseberry, huckleberry, lingonberry, juneberry, and salal
Citrus (Crop Group 10-10) – lemon, orange (sour, sweet), grapefruit, lime, mandarin, tangerine, tangelo, calamondin, kumquat, pummelo, Satsuma, citron, citrus hybrids, tangor, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these
Olives
Pome Fruit (Crop Group 11-10) – apple, pear (oriental), crabapple, loquat, mayhaw, quince, azarole, medlar, tejocote, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these
Stone Fruit (Crop Group 12-12) – apricot, cherry (sweet tart), peach, nectarine, plum (Chickasaw, damson, Japanese), plumcot, prune (fresh), capulin, jujube, sloe, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these
Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14) – almonds, beech nut, brazil nut, butternut, cashew, chestnut, chinquapin, filberts, hickory nuts, macadamia nuts (bush nuts), pecans, pistachios, and walnuts (black and English (Persian))
Vineyards – all grape varieties (table, wine, and raisins)

Application Rate and Timing

For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of Glufosinate 280SL. 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 Glufosinate 280SL until sufficient regrowth has occurred.

Apply Glufosinate 280SL as a directed spray to control undesirable vegetation in tree, vine, and berries listed on this label. Apply as a broadcast, banded or spot treatment application depending on the situation to control weeds listed under the heading **Weeds Controlled in Tree, Vine, and Berry Crops**. Avoid direct spray or drift to desirable vegetation. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications of Glufosinate 280SL may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed.

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

Application Methods - Broadcast Applications

Apply Glufosinate 280SL at the rates listed below for broadcast applications based on weed size and stage of growth.

Weed Size and Stage	Glufosinate 280SL Rate
Weeds < 3" in height	48 fl. oz./A (0.88 lb. a.i./A)
Weeds < 6" in height pre-tiller grasses	56 fl. oz./A (1.02 lbs. a.i./A)
Weeds > 6" in height, and or/grasses that have tillered	56 – 82 fl. oz./A (1.02-1.50 lbs. a.i./A)

Application Methods - Banded Spray Applications

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

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

Application Methods - Spot or Directed Spray Applications

For spot or directed spray applications by backpack sprayers only (no mechanically pressured handgun applications allowed), mix Glufosinate 280SL at 1.7 fl. oz. of product (0.03 lb. a.i./A) 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.

Weeds Controlled in Tree, Vine, and Berry Crops

Broadleaf Weeds			
Alkali sida	Fleabane, annual	Morningglory, ivyleaf	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Ammannia, purple	Goosefoot	Morningglory, pitted	Sowthistle, annual
Arrowhead, California	Gromwell, field	Mullein, turkey	Spurge, prostrate
Buckwheat, wild	Groundcherry, cutleaf	Mustard, wild	Starthistle, yellow
Buffalobur	Groundsel, common	Nettle	Sunflower, common
Burclover, California	Henbit	Nightshade, black	Sunflower, prairie
Carpetweed	Jimsonweed	Nightshade, eastern black	Sunflower, volunteer
Chickweed, common	Knotweed	Nightshade, hairy	Swinecress
Chinese, thornapple	Kochia	Pennycress	Thistle, Russian
Cocklebur, common	Lambsquarters, common	Pigweed, redroot	Turnip, wild
Copperleaf, Virginia	Lettuce, miner's	Pineapple weed	Velvetleaf
Cudweed	Lettuce, prickly	Puncturevine	Vervain
Cutleaf Evening primrose	London rocket	Purslane, common	Vetch
Dodder	Mallow, common	Radish, wild	Virginia copperleaf
Eclipta	Malva (little mallow)	Ragweed, common	Willowherb, panicle
Fiddleneck	Marestail	Ragweed, giant	
Filaree	Mayweed	Redmaids	
Filaree, redstem	Morningglory, entireleaf	Shepherd's Purse	
Grass Weeds			
Barnyardgrass	Crabgrass, smooth	Junglerice	Shattercane
Bluegrass, annual	Cupgrass, woolly	Oat, wild	Sprangletop
Brome, ripgut	Foxtail, giant	Panicum, fall	Stinkgrass
Bromegrass, downy	Foxtail, green	Panicum, Texas	Wheat, volunteer
Canarygrass	Foxtail, yellow	Rush, toad**	Windgrass
Chess, soft	Goosegrass	Ryegrass, annual*	Witchgrass
Crabgrass, large	Johnsongrass, seedling	Sandbur, field	

*Apply to annual ryegrass prior to 3 inches in height.
**Indicates suppression.

(continued)

Weeds Controlled in Tree, Vine, and Berry Crops *(continued)*

Biennial and Perennial Weeds			
Aster, white heath	Dallisgrass	Mustard, tansy	*Rubus* spp.
Bindweed, field	Dandelion	Nutsedge, purple	Spurge, leafy
Bindweed, hedge	Dock, curly	Nutsedge, yellow	Thistle, bull
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Dogbank, hemp	Onion, wild	Thistle, musk
Bromegrass, smooth	Fescue	Orchardgrass	Torpedograss
Bulrush**	Goldenrod, gray	Paragrass	Vaseygrass
Burdock	Guineagrass	Plantain	Woodsorrel
Canada thistle	Horsetail	Poison ivy/oak	Yarrow, common
Clover, alsike	Love grass	Quackgrass	
Clover, red	Mugwort	Rocket, yellow	
Clover, white	Mullein, common	Rose, wild	
**Indicates suppression.			

Use Restrictions on Tree, Vine, and Berry Crops

- Do not apply more than 164 fl. oz. of Glufosinate 280SL per acre (3 lbs. a.i./A) to berry bushes and stone fruit in a 12-month period.
- Do not exceed the maximum single application rate of 82 fl. oz./A (1.50 lbs. a.i./A).
- Do not make more than two applications at a maximum rate of 82 fl. oz. per acre (1.5 lbs. a.i./A) per application to berry bushes and stone fruit.
- Do not apply more than 246 fl. oz. (4.5 lbs. a.i./A) of this product per acre to tree nuts, vines, pome fruit, citrus, and olives in any calendar year.
- Do not make more than 3 applications at a maximum rate of 82 fl. oz. per acre (1.5 lbs. a.i./A) per application to tree nuts, vines, pome fruits, citrus, and olives.
- Do not graze, harvest, and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply this product aerially to tree, berry, or vine crops.
- Do not apply this product within 14 days of nut, fruit, berry, or grape harvest.
- Applications to citrus fruits, pome fruits, and olives must be a minimum of 14 days apart.
- Applications to stone fruit must be a minimum of 28 days apart.
- Applications to berry bushes must be a minimum of 14 days apart.
- Do not make spot spray applications to suckers, as tree injury may occur.

Sucker Control with Glufosinate 280SL

Glufosinate 280SL will reduce or eliminate sucker growth when applied to suckers that are young, green, and uncallused. For sucker control, apply a split application approximately 4 weeks apart at 56 fl. oz. of product/A (1.02 lbs. a.i./A). Coverage of all sucker foliage is necessary for optimum control. Suckers must not exceed 12 inches in length.

Tank Mix Partner Instructions for Use on Tree, Vine, and Berry Crops

Glufosinate 280SL does not provide residual weed control or control of unexposed plant parts. Certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of Glufosinate 280SL or be added to provide residual herbicide activity. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. 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	Norflurazon	
Diuron	Oryzalin	

DIRECTIONS FOR POTATO VINE DESICCATION

Application Rate and Timing

Apply Glufosinate 280SL at the beginning of natural senescence of potato vines. Apply 21 fl. oz./A (0.38 lb. a.i./A). Do not split this application or apply more than one application per harvest. Potato varieties with heavy or dense vines may require an application of another desiccation product to complete vine desiccation.

Thorough coverage of the potato vines to be desiccated is essential. Use a sufficient volume of water (20 to 100 gpa) to obtain a thorough coverage of the potato vines. Vary the gallons of water per acre and the spray pressure as indicated by the density of the potato vines to assure thorough spray coverage. Increase the spray volume to at least 30 gallons of water per acre when the potato vine canopy is dense or under cool and dry conditions. Apply Glufosinate 280SL with the spray boom as low as possible to achieve thorough coverage of the potato vines for best control and to minimize drift potential.

Use Restrictions in Potato Vine Desiccation

- Do not apply more than 21 fl. oz./A (0.38 lb. a.i./A) to potato vines per year.
- Do not harvest potatoes until 9 days or more after application of Glufosinate 280SL.
- Do not apply to potatoes grown for seed.
- Potatoes, canola, corn, cotton, soybean, and sugar beets may be planted at any time after the application of Glufosinate 280SL as a potato vine desiccant.
- Do not plant treated areas to wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum, and triticale until 30 or more days after an application of Glufosinate 280SL as a potato vine desiccant.
- Do not plant treated areas to crops other than those listed in this use precautions section until 120 or more days after an application of Glufosinate 280SL as a potato vine desiccant.
- Do not split this application or apply more than one application per harvest.

DIRECTIONS FOR FALLOW FIELDS OR POST-HARVEST

Glufosinate 280SL may be used as a substitute for tillage in fallow fields to control or suppress weeds listed in the **WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS** section of this label. Applications may be made in fallow fields, post-harvest, prior to planting or emergence of any crop listed on this label.

Apply Glufosinate 280SL at 22 (0.40 lb. a.i./A) or 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) to fallow fields to control specific weeds. Glufosinate 280SL must be applied with ammonium sulfate. Tank mixes with 2,4-D, glyphosate or atrazine are advised with Glufosinate 280SL to enhance total weed control. When using Glufosinate 280SL in tank mix combinations, follow the precautions and directions for use of the most restrictive label. See the **Application and Mixing Procedures** section of this label for additional information on how to apply this product. See the **PRODUCT INFORMATION** section of this label for rotational crop restrictions.

Use Restrictions in Fallow Fields or Post-Harvest

- Do not apply more than 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) in a single application.
- Do not apply more than 87 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. a.i./A) per year.
- Do not make more than 3 applications per year.
- Do not make sequential applications sooner than 14 days apart.

DIRECTIONS FOR NON-CROP USES

Glufosinate 280SL controls annual and perennial weeds in non-crop areas defined below in the **"Where to Apply"** section. Applications may be made on a broadcast, banded or spot treatment basis depending on the situation. Avoid direct spray or drift to desirable vegetation. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed.

When to Apply

Glufosinate 280SL is a foliar-active material. Best results are obtained 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 directed. Glufosinate 280SL must be applied at the labeled rate in the **"How to Apply"** section. Repeat applications of Glufosinate 280SL or tank mixes of Glufosinate 280SL plus one or more appropriate residual herbicide(s) listed on this label will be needed to control weeds emerging from underground parts or seeds.

How to Mix

Glufosinate 280SL must be mixed with water to make finished spray solution as follows:

1. Fill the spray tank with the required amount of water.
2. Add the proper amount of product, then mix thoroughly.

How to Apply

Spot or Directed Applications

This product may be used as a spot or directed spray application using 0.4 to 0.75 fl. oz./gal. of water (0.007 - 0.014 lb. a.i./gal. of water) of water depending upon the weed and stage of growth as shown in the following sections. Spray undesirable vegetation foliage on a spray-to-wet basis. Do not apply beyond runoff. Ensure uniform and complete coverage. Use a coarse spray. Do not spray during windy conditions. Backpack, pump-up, and hydraulic sprayers may be used. Thoroughly clean the sprayer following use.

Broadcast or Boom Applications

Apply 12 – 38 fl. oz./A (0.22 – 0.69 lb. a.i./A) depending upon the weed and stage of growth as shown in the following sections. Use a minimum of 40 gallons of water per acre with a minimum of 30 PSI spray pressure.

Aerial Applications

Apply as a foliar treatment using a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre to ensure thorough coverage. Do not apply when winds are gusty or under conditions which favor drift on to desirable vegetation. Applications under conditions which cause drift of this product will result in damage to any vegetation contacted. 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.

Tank Mix Directions for Non-crop Uses

Glufosinate 280SL is compatible in tank mixes with many other herbicides including non-selective herbicides including glyphosate. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Tank mix applications of Glufosinate 280SL plus the following herbicides are advised for broad-spectrum post-emergence and pre-emergence weed control:

Isopropylamine salt of imazapyr	Butroxydim	Norflurazon
Prodiamine	Isoxaben	Diglycolamine salt of 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic Acid
Oryzalin	Pendimethalin	Oxadiazon

A compatibility test must be conducted with any potential tank mix partner with Glufosinate 280SL, except with any one of those listed above. Using a clear glass quart jar, conduct the test as described below:

1. Fill the jar three-quarters full with water.
2. Add the appropriate amount of herbicide in the following order: (a) dry flowable, (b) wettable powder, (c) aqueous suspensions, (d) flowables, (e) liquids and (f) solutions and emulsifiable or liquid concentrates. Shake or gently stir jar after each addition to thoroughly mix.
3. After adding ail ingredients, let the mixture stand for 15 minutes and then look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, and heavy oily film on the jar or other signs of incompatibility.
4. If the compatibility test shows signs of incompatibility, do not tank mix the product tested with Glufosinate 280SL.

For the Following Weeds Controlled by Glufosinate 280SL Apply:

Spot Application:

Apply 0.75 fl. oz./gal. of water (0.014 lb. a.i./gal. of water) when the weed height or diameter is less than 6 inches.

Apply 1.25 fl. oz./ gal. of water (0.023 lb. a.i./gal. of water) when the weed height or diameter is 6 inches or greater.

Broadcast Application:
Apply 40 fl. oz./A (0.73 lb. a.i./A) when the weed height or diameter is less than 6 inches.
Apply 56 fl. oz./A (1.02 lb. a.i./A) when the weed height or diameter is 6 inches or greater.

Broadleaf Weeds		
Chickweed	Jimsonweed	Marestail
Clover	Kochia	Purslane
Common Cocklebur	London rocket	Shepherd's purse
Filaree	Malva (little mallow)	Smartweed
Grasses and Sedges		
Barnyardgrass	Green Foxtail	Stinkgrass
Cupgrass	Johnsongrass (rhizome)	Windgrass
Fall Panicum	Lovegrass	Yellow Foxtail
Giant Foxtail	Shattercane	
Goosegrass	Smallflower Alexandergrass (Signalgrass)	

For the Following Weeds Controlled by Glufosinate 280SL Apply:
Spot Application:
Apply 1.25 fl. oz./gal. of water (0.023 lb. a.i./gal. of water) when the weed height or diameter is less than 6 inches.
Apply 1.75 fl. oz./gal. of water (0.032 lb. a.i./gal. of water) when the weed height or diameter is 6 inches or greater.

Broadcast Application:
Apply 56 fl. oz./A (1.02 lbs. a.i./A) when the weed height or diameter is less than inches tall. Apply 80 fl. oz./A (1.46 lbs. a.i./A) when the weed height or diameter is 8 inches or greater.

Broadleaf Weeds		
Annual sowthistle	Lambsquarters	Tansy mustard
Bindweed	Leafy spurge	Velvetleaf
Buffalobur	Mugwort	Vervain
Burdock	Musk 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	Wood sorrel
Horsetail	Russian thistle	Yellow rocket
Grasses and Sedges		
Annual bluegrass	Downy bromegrass	Ryegrass
Bahiagrass	Fescue	Sandbur
Barley	Guineagrass	Smooth bromegrass
Bermudagrass	Kentucky bluegrass	Torpedograss
Carpetgrass	Nutsedge	Vaseygrass
Crabgrass	Paragrass	Wheat
Dallisgrass	Quackgrass	Wild oat

Additional Use Directions

1. Use higher rates within the directed rate range for plant sizes listed when vegetation cover is dense or when weeds are growing under stressed conditions including drought or when average temperatures are below 50°F.
2. 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 on Woody Species (Not For Use in California)

When applied as labeled, Glufosinate 280SL will provide control, partial control, or suppression of certain perennial woody weed species. Apply 64 – 192 fl. oz./A (1.19 – 3.51 lbs. a.i./A). Use the higher specified rates per acre of this product when conditions are not optimum for spray penetration, including when vegetation growth is heavy or dense. Lower specified rates may be used when the target species is a conifer and when vegetation growth conditions allow for uniform spray coverage.

Blackberry	*Rubus* spp.
Deer brush	*Ceanothus integerrimus*
Douglas fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Gallberry	*Ilex* spp.
Hazel	*Corylus* spp.
Honeysuckle	*Lonicera* spp.
Huckleberry	*Gaylussacia* spp.
Maple	*Acer* spp.
Multiflora rose	*Rosa multiflora*
Oak	*Quercus* spp.
Pine	*Pinus* spp.
Poison ivy	*Toxicodendron radicans*
Poison oak	*Toxicodendron toxicarium*
Roundleaf greenbrier	*Smilax rotundifolia*
Salmonberry	*Rubus spectabilis*
Sweet gum	*Liquidambar styraciflua*
Sumac	*Rhus* spp.
Thimbleberry	*Rubus parviflorus*
Trumpetcreeper	*Campsis radicans*
Vine maple	*Acer circinatum*
Western red cedar	*Thuja plicata*

Where to Apply

Trimming and Edging

Glufosinate 280SL may be used for trimming and edging landscape areas including around individual trees and shrubs, landscape beds, foundations, fences, driveways, paths, and parking areas; also on golf courses along cart paths, around sign and light posts, and around sand traps. For control of weeds emerging from seed, the use of Glufosinate 280SL 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. Refer to the **How to Apply** section of this labeling for appropriate application rates to control specific weeds.

Farmsteads, Recreational and Public Areas

When applied as a spot or directed spray application, this product controls annual and perennial weeds listed on this label in areas including areas around farmstead building foundations, shelter belts, along fences, airports, commercial plants, storage and lumber yards, educational facilities, fence lines, ditch banks, dry ditches, roadsides, schools, parking lots, tank farms, pumping stations, and parks. Refer to the **How to Apply** section of this labeling for appropriate application rates to control specific weeds.

Dormant Bermudagrass (Not for use on Residential Turf/Turfgrass/Lawns)

Glufosinate 280SL 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 prior to spring green-up or severe turfgrass injury or delayed green-up may occur. For best results, apply Glufosinate 280SL at a rate of 40 – 80 fl. oz./A (0.73 – 1.46 lbs. a.i./A) after most weeds have germinated and are in an early growth stage. Refer to the **Weeds Controlled by Glufosinate 280SL** section of this label for selecting specified rates. Applications of Glufosinate 280SL may also be used to suppress

or control undesirable biennial or perennial weeds. Do not apply more than 80 fl. oz. (1.46 lbs. a.i./A) of Glufosinate 280SL per acre per year for this use. Avoid high volume and spot applications where spray volume exceeds 80 gallons per acre or injury or delayed green-up may occur.

Ornamentals and Christmas Trees
When applied as specified by this label, this product may be used for the control of undesirable 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.

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 Glufosinate 280SL as an over-the-top broadcast spray in ornamentals and shade or Christmas trees.

Directed Spray Application:
Glufosinate 280SL may be applied as a directed spray to control in-row weeds in field-grown woody plants. Refer to the **How to Apply** section of this labeling for appropriate application rate to control specific weeds. This product may also be used between and around containers and in site preparation for new planting.

Site Preparation Application:
This product may be used for pre-plant site preparation for the control of annual and perennial weeds listed on this label, in ornamental and Christmas tree plantings. Ornamentals and Christmas trees may be planted into the treated area after the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours has elapsed. Refer to the **How to Apply** section of this labeling for appropriate application rates to control specific weeds.

Greenhouse and Shade House Applications:
Glufosinate 280SL may be used to control weeds in greenhouses and shade houses. Air circulation fans must be turned off during application. Apply Glufosinate 280SL as a directed spray, using large droplet and low-pressure type nozzles. Avoid drift and direct contact with desirable vegetation. Do not use in greenhouses or shade houses containing edible crops.

Use Restrictions in Non-Crop Use
- 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 this product.
- Do not exceed maximum use rate of 80 fl. oz./A (1.46 lbs. a.i./A) for broadcast or boom applications.
- Do not make more than 3 applications per year for broadcast or boom applications but no more than 2 applications per year on dormant bermudagrass.
- Do not exceed maximum use rate of 1.75 fl. oz./gal. of water (0.032 lb. a.i./gal. of water) for spot or directed applications and do not apply beyond runoff.
- Do not apply more than 240 fl. oz. (4.50 lbs. a.i./A) of this product per acre per year to non-crop areas, except on dormant bermudagrass do not apply more than 80 fl. oz. (1.46 lbs. a.i./A) per acre per year.
- Applications must be made at least 14 days apart in non-crop areas.

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. 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 [Less Than 5 Gallons]

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available 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.

Container Handling [Greater Than 5 Gallons]

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

Container Handling [For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers]

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not use this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. 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.

Seed Disposal: To dispose of out of date or otherwise unmarketable seed from plants which have been treated with this product, 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.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED OR DRINKING WATER.

WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER STATEMENT

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability. Treatment of highly mechanically damaged seed, or seed of known low vigor and poor quality may result in reduced germination and/or reduction of seed and seedling vigor. Treat and conduct germination tests on a small portion of seed before committing the total seed lot to a selected chemical treatment. Due to seed quality conditions beyond the control of RedEagle International LLC, no claims are made to guarantee germination of carry-over seed.

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. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of RedEagle International LLC. To the extent allowable under State law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, REDEAGLE INTERNATIONAL LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of RedEagle International LLC is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, REDEAGLE INTERNATIONAL LLC DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: 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 OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT REDEAGLE INTERNATIONAL LLC'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

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PULL HERE TO OPEN AND PRESS TO RESEAL

AGRICULTURAL RED EAGLE CHEMICALS

GLUFOSINATE	GROUP 10	HERBICIDE

Glufosinate 280SL

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

***Not for use in California.**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	**WT. BY %**
Glufosinate ammonium*	24.5%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	75.5%
TOTAL:	**100.0%**

*CAS Number 77182-82-2.

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

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING/AVISO

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

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. • Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a Poison Control Center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to 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.	
EMERGENCY NUMBERS Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For 24 Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal), Call **1-800-222-1222**. For Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), Call ChemTrec at **1-800-424-9300**.	

See label booklet for complete Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

Manufactured For:
RedEagle International LLC
5143 S. Lakeland Dr., Suite 4
Lakeland, FL 33813

EPA Reg. No.: 85678-42