| GLUFOSINATE | GROUP 10 | HERBICIDE |
|---|---|---|

# RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL

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

***Not for use in California.**

| **ACTIVE INGREDIENT:** | **WT. BY %** |
|---|---|
| Glufosinate ammonium[1] | 24.5%[2] |
| **OTHER INGREDIENTS** | 75.5% |
| **TOTAL** | **100.0%** |

[1]CAS Number 77182-82-2.

[2]Equivalent to 2.31 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 to 20 minutes.<br>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes.<br>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| **IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING** | • Take off contaminated clothing.<br>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.<br>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. |
| **IF SWALLOWED** | • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.<br>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.<br>• **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.<br>• **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 medical emergencies, call the poison control center at 1-800-222-1222. For general information on this product, contact the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at 1-800-858-7378, Monday through Friday, 8 AM to 12 PM PST, or at http://npic.orst.edu. 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 Drive Suite 4
Lakeland, FL 33813

**EPA Reg. No. 85678-90**

# 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. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

## 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

**User Safety Requirements**

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:**

- 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

RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 glufosinate-resistant and any conventional canola, sweet corn*, field corn, cotton, soybean, or sugar beet.

Post-emergence row crop applications of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 glufosinate-resistant to safely withstand the application of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL.

The basis of selectivity of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL in crops is the presence of a gene in glufosinate-resistant crops which results in a plant that is not sensitive to the active ingredient of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL. Crops not containing this gene will be sensitive to RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL and severe injury and/or death may occur. **DO NOT** allow spray to contact foliage or green tissue of desirable vegetation other than the glufosinate-resistant crops.
RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL may be applied to any type of cotton using a hooded sprayer.

Applications to trees, nut, vines, and berries must avoid contact of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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.

## SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

**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

**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.

RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 glufosinate-resistant canola, glufosinate-resistant sweet corn*, glufosinate-resistant field corn, glufosinate-resistant cotton, and glufosinate-resistant soybean, and on olives, trees, vines, and berries. RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL may be applied for potato vine desiccation. RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 glufosinate-resistant and any conventional canola, sweet corn*, field corn, cotton, soybean, or sugar beet. *Not for use in California.

RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL is only foliar active with little or no activity in soil. Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled. Apply RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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.

- RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL are listed below. Failure to comply with these restrictions may result in illegal residues in rotated crops.

**Table 1:**

| Crop To Be Planted | Minimum Rotation Interval (Days) After Last RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL applications to potatoes. | |

## WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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. RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL.

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

**COMPATIBILITY TESTING**
If RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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**
RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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. RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Refer to the specific crop section for rates and restrictions.

RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL must be applied with properly calibrated and clean equipment. RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL is formulated to mix readily

in water. Prior to adding RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL, 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL, triple rinse the spray equipment and clean with a commercial tank cleaner before using for crops not labeled glufosinate-resistant. 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

**Table 2:**

| Weed Species | C = Control<br>NR = Not Recommended<br>S = Suppression | | Weed Species | C = Control<br>NR = Not Recommended<br>S = Suppression | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 22.29 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.40 lb. a.i./A) | 29.38-43.56 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.53-0.79 lb. a.i./A) | | 22.29 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.40 lb. a.i./A) | 29.38-43.56 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 glufosinate-resistant crops from the previous season will not be controlled.
[2] May require sequential applications for control.
[3] For optimum control, apply RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL on 6" marestail.

## GRASS WEED CONTROL

**Table 3:**

| Weed Species | C = Control<br>NR = Not Recommended<br>S = Suppression | | Weed Species | C = Control<br>NR = Not Recommended<br>S = Suppression | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 22.29 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.40 lb. a.i./A) | 29.38-43.56 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.53-0.79 lb. a.i./A) | | 22.29 Fl. Oz./Acre 0.40 lb. a.i./A) | 29.38-43.56 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 glufosinate-resistant 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL are specified (29.38 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) followed by 43.56 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A)).

**Table 4:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 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

RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 Glufosinate-resistant 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures.
*Not for use in California.

**Table 5:**

| Crops | Restrictions |
|---|---|
| Canola | • **DO NOT** make more than 43.56 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL per burndown application for both glufosinate resistant and conventional canola.<br>• **DO NOT** apply more than 88.13 fl. oz./A (1.59 lb. a.i./A) per year for glufosinate resistant canola and 43.56 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) per year for conventional canola as a combination of both burndown and post emergent application.<br>• **DO NOT** make more than 1 burndown application per year.<br>• **DO NOT** make additional (post-emergent) applications to conventional canola when Glufosinate 280SL is used as a burndown prior to planting.<br>• **DO NOT** make more than 2 post emergent applications on Glufosinate resistant canola.<br>• **DO NOT** make more than 29.38 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) per post emergence application for glufosinate resistant canola.<br>• Make second application 10 days after the first application. |
| Field and Silage Corn | • **DO NOT** apply more than 43.56 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL per burndown application for both glufosinate resistant and conventional field corn.<br>• **DO NOT** apply more than 88.13 fl. oz./A (1.59 lb. a.i./A) per year for glufosinate resistant field corn and 43.56 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) per year for conventional field corn as a combination of both burndown and post emergent application.<br>• **DO NOT** make more than 1 burndown application per year.<br>• **DO NOT** make additional (post-emergent) applications to conventional field corn when Glufosinate 280SL is used as a burndown prior to planting.<br>• **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications on glufosinate resistant field and silage corn.<br>• **DO NOT** make more than 43.56 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) per post emergence application for glufosinate resistant corn.<br>• For glufosinate resistant field/silage corn, make second application at least 7 days after first application. |
| Sweet Corn* | • **DO NOT** apply more than 22.29 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb. a.i./A) of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL per burndown application for glufosinate resistant sweet corn and 43.56 fl. oz/A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) for conventional sweet corn.<br>• **DO NOT** apply more than 44.57 fl. oz./A (0.80 lb. a.i./A) per year for glufosinate resistant sweet corn and 43.56 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) per year for conventional sweet corn as a combination of both burndown and post emergent application.<br>• **DO NOT** make more than 1 burndown application per year.<br>• **DO NOT** make additional (post-emergent) applications to conventional sweet corn when Glufosinate 280SL is used as a burndown prior to planting.<br>• **DO NOT** make more than 22.29 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb. a.i./A) per post emergence application for glufosinate resistant<br>• **DO NOT** make more than 2 post emergence applications on glufosinate resistant sweet corn.<br>• Make second application at least 7 days after the first application. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | **Option 1:**<br>• **DO NOT** apply more than 29.38 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL per burndown application for both glufosinate resistant and conventional cotton.<br>• **DO NOT** apply more than 88.13 fl. oz./A (0.1.59 lb. a.i./A) per year for both glufosinate resistant and conventional cotton for post emergence application.<br>• **DO NOT** apply more than 1 burndown application and 2 post emergent application for glufosinate resistant and conventional cotton per year.<br>• Make second application 10 days after the first application.<br>• Post emergent Applications to conventional cotton should be made with hooded sprayers.<br>**Option 2:**<br>• **DO NOT** apply more than 43.56 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL per burndown application for both glufosinate resistant and conventional cotton.<br>• **DO NOT** apply more than 72.94 fl. oz./A (1.32 lb. a.i./A) per year for both glufosinate resistant and conventional cotton.<br>• **DO NOT** apply more than 1 burndown application and 1 post emergent application for both glufosinate resistant and conventional cotton per year.<br>• **DO NOT** make more than 29.38 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) per post emergence application for conventional or glufosinate resistant cotton.<br>• Post emergent Applications to conventional cotton should be made with hooded sprayers. |
| Soybean | • **DO NOT** apply more than 43.56 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL per burndown application for both glufosinate resistant and conventional soybean.<br>• **DO NOT** apply more than 88.13 fl. oz./A (1.59 lb. a.i./A) per year for glufosinate resistant soybean and 43.56 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) per year for conventional soybean (as a combination of both burndown and post emergent application) .<br>• **DO NOT** make more than 1 burndown application per year.<br>• **DO NOT** additional (post-emergent) applications to conventional soybean when Glufosinate 280SL is used as a burndown prior to planting.<br>• **DO NOT** make more than 2 post emergence applications on glufosinate resistant soybean.<br>• **DO NOT** make more than 43.56 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) per post emergence application for glufosinate resistant soybean.<br>• Make second application at least 5 days after the first application. |
| Sugar Beets** | • **DO NOT** apply more than 30.39 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL per burndown application for glufosinate resistant sugar beets or 36.47 fl. oz./A (0.66 lb. ai./A) per burndown application for conventional sugar beets.<br>• **DO NOT** apply more than 60.78 fl. oz./A (1.10 lb. a.i./A) per year for glufosinate resistant sugar beets, or 36.47 fl. oz./A (0.66 lb. a.i./A) per year for conventional Sugarbeets (as a combination of both burndown and post emergent application).<br>• **DO NOT** make more than 1 burndown application per year for both glufosinate resistant and conventional sugar beets.<br>• **DO NOT** additional (post-emergent) applications to conventional sugar beets when Glufosinate 280SL is used as a burndown prior to planting.<br>• **DO NOT** make more than 29.38 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) per post emergence application for glufosinate resistant sugar beets.<br>• **DO NOT** make more than 1 post emergence application on glufosinate resistant sugar beet. |
| *Not for use in California.<br>**Not for use on glufosinate-resistant sugar beets in California. | |

**Table 6:**

| Crop (Conventional) | Burndown | In Season Applications | Yearly Max |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton Use Pattern 1<br>(must choose pattern 1 or 2) | 29.38 fl. oz./A<br>(0.53 lb. a.i./A) | 2 applications at 29.38 fl. oz./A1<br>(0.53 lb. a.i./A)1<br>Make second application 10 days after the first application. | 88.13 fl. oz./A<br>(1.59 lbs. a.i./A) |
| Cotton Use Pattern 2<br>(must choose pattern 1 or 2) | 30.39 – 43.56 fl. oz./A<br>(0.55-0.79 lb. a.i./A) | 1 application at 29.38 fl. oz./A1<br>(0.53 lb. a.i./A) | 72.94 fl. oz./A<br>(1.32 lbs. a.i./A) |
| Canola, Soybean2, Sweet Corn*, Field<br>Corn Use Pattern | 29.38 – 43.56 fl. oz./A**<br>(0.53-0.79 lb. a.i./A) | None | 43.56 fl. oz./A**<br>(0.79 lb. a.i./A) |
| Sugar Beets | 29.38 – 36.47 fl. oz./A<br>(0.53-0.66 lb. a.i./A) | None | 36.47 fl. oz./A<br>(0.66 lb. a.i./A) |

[1] Glufosinate-resistant cotton OR with hooded sprayer for non glufosinate-resistant varieties (see Cotton use directions).
[2] Soybeans labeled as LibertyLink only (see Soybean use directions)
*Not for use in California.
**Maximum rate in California is 36.47 fl. oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A)

**Table 7:**

| Crop (Glufosinate-resistant Varieties Only) | Burndown | In Season Applications (Glufosinate-resistant varieties only) | Yearly Max |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton Use Pattern 1<br>(must choose pattern 1 or 2) | 29.38 fl. oz./A<br>(0.53 lb. a.i./A) | 1 to 2 applications at 29.38 fl. oz./A<br>(0.53 lb. a.i./A)<br>Make second application 10 days after the first application. | 88.13 fl. oz./A***<br>(1.59 lbs. a.i./A) |
| Cotton Use Pattern 2<br>(must choose pattern 1 or 2) | 30.39 – 43.56 fl. oz./A**<br>(0.55-0.79 lb. a.i./A) | 1 application at 29.38 fl. oz./A<br>(0.53 lb. a.i./A)**** | 72.94 fl. oz./A<br>(1.32 lbs. a.i./A) |
| Canola | 29.38 – 43.56 fl. oz./A**<br>(0.53-0.79 lb. a.i./A) | 1 to 2 applications at 29.38 fl. oz./A<br>(0.53 lb. a.i./A)<br>Make second application at least 10 days after the first application. | 88.13 fl. oz./A***<br>(1.59 lbs. a.i./A) |
| Field Corn, Soybean | 29.38 – 43.56 fl. oz./A**<br>(0.53-0.79 lb. a.i./A) | Up to 2 applications at 29.38 - 43.56 fl. oz./A (0.53-0.79 lb. a.i./A)<br>For soybeans, make second application at least 5 days after the first application.<br>For field corn, make second application at least 7 days after first application | 88.13 fl. oz./A<br>(1.59 lbs. a.i./A) |
| Sweet Corn* | 22.29 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb. a.i./A) | 1 to 2 applications at 22.29 fl. oz./A<br>(0.40 lb. a.i./A)<br>Make second application at least 7 days after the first application. | 44.57 fl. oz./A<br>(0.80 lb. a.i./A) |
| Sugar Beets* | 15.20 – 30.39 fl. oz./A (0.27- 0.55 lb. a.i./A) | 1 application at 29.38 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) | 60.78 fl. oz./A<br>(1.10 lbs. a.i./A) |

*Not for use in California.
** Maximum rate in California is 36.47 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A) with annual maximum of 72.94 fl oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A)
***Maximum rate in California is 22.29 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) with annual maximum of 44.57 fl oz/A (0.8 lbs ai/A)
****Cotton designated as Glufosinate resistant OR with hooded sprayer for all varieties (see COTTON use directions).

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON GLUFOSINATE RESISTANT SUGAR BEETS

**(Not for use in California.)**

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

### Application Timing

Applications of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL on sugar beets may be made from the cotyledon stage up to the 10-leaf stage of the sugar beet. RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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.

RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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. RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 29.38 fluid ounces per acre (0.53 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL on sugar beets is 60.78 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.

### Use Direction For Burndown

Make 1 applications at 15.20-30.39 fl. oz./A of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL (0.27 – 0.55 lb. a.i./A) just before planting or emergence.

### 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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. RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 Glufosinate Resistant Sugar Beets**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 30.39 fl. oz./A (0.53 lbs. a.i./A) of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL in one application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 60.78 fl. oz./A (1.10 lbs. a.i./A) of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL on sugar beets per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 burndown application and 1 post emergent application 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL within 60 days of harvesting sugar beets.
- **DO NOT** plant rotation crops in a field treated with RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 glufosinate-resistant 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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.
- If **this product** was used in a burndown application, no post emergence applications may be applied to conventional sugar beet.
- Only make post-emergence applications on glufosinate-resistant sugar beets. Any application to conventional variety of sugar beet will destroy the crop.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON GLUFOSINATE RESISTANT CANOLA

Apply RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL only to canola labeled as glufosinate-resistant. 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL. 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL on Glufosinate resistant 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL at 29.38 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) per application. A second application of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL may be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at the time of application.

**Use Restrictions on Glufosinate resistant 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 one burndown and two post emergent applications of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL per year.
- Retreatment interval: Sequential applications need to be at least 10 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL within 65 days of harvesting canola.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 88.13 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. a.i./A) of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL per year as a combination of both burndown and post emergence application.
- **DO NOT** exceed the maximum single application rate of 43.56 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A).
- **DO NOT** graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- **DO NOT** apply RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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.
- If this product was used in a pre-plant burndown application, no post emergence applications may be applied to conventional canola.
- Only make post-emergence applications on glufosinate-resistant canola.

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**

RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 Glufosinate Resistant Canola**

RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL at 22.29 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL is tank mixed with a reduced rate of one of the grass herbicides specified below.

**Table 8:Tank Mix Partners for RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL on Invigor Glufosinate-resistant Canola**

| Tank Mix Partner |
|---|
| Quizalofop-p-ethyl |
| Sethoxydim |
| Clethodim |

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON GLUFOSINATE RESISTANT SWEET CORN

**(Not for use in California.)**

Apply RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL only to corn labeled as glufosinate-resistant.

**Application Timing**

Applications for RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 22.29 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb. a.i./A). RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS) for use on sweet corn. Two applications of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL can be made to sweet corn in a year.

**Use Restrictions on Glufosinate Resistant Sweet Corn**

- **DO NOT** apply RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL within 50 days of harvesting sweet corn ears and within 55 days of harvesting stover.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 44.57 fl. oz./A (0.80 lb. a.i./A) of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL on sweet corn per year as a combination of both burn down and post emergence application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than one burndown and two post emergent applications of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL to sweet corn per year.
- Retreatment Interval: Sequential applications need to be at least 10 days apart.
- **DO NOT** exceed the maximum single application rate of 22.29 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb. a.i./A).
- **DO NOT** use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone-based antifoam agent may be added if needed.
- **DO NOT** apply RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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.
- If this product was used in a pre-plant burndown application, no post emergence applications may be applied to conventional sweet corn.
- Only make post-emergence applications on glufosinate-resistant sweet corn.

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 Glufosinate Resistant Field Corn and Silage Corn**" for Application Methods, Mixing Instructions, and Weed Control Tables.

**Tank Mix Instructions for Use on Glufosiante Resistant Sweet Corn**
RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL may be tank mixed with tembotrione, mesotrione, atrazine, or halosulfuron. When using RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 GLUFOSINATE RESISTANT FIELD CORN AND SILAGE CORN

Apply RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL only to corn labeled glufosinate-resistant. 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL. 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL using ground application and drop nozzles and avoid spraying into the whorl or leaf axils of the corn stalks. Applications of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL following the use of soil applied insecticides will not injure corn.

Apply RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL at 29.38 – 43.56 fl. oz./A (0.53 – 0.79 lb. a.i./A) per application. A second application of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 Glufosinate Resistant Field Corn and Silage Corn**
- **DO NOT** apply RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL within 60 days of harvesting corn forage and within 70 days of harvesting corn grain and corn fodder.
- **DO NOT** apply more than one burndown and two post emergent applications of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL to corn per year.
- Retreatment interval: Sequential applications need to be at least 10 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 88.13 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. a.i./A) of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL on corn per year as a combination of both burndown and post emergence application.
- **DO NOT** exceed the maximum single application rate of 43.56 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A).
- **DO NOT** use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone-based antifoam agent may be added if needed.
- **DO NOT** apply RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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.
- If this product was used in a pre-plant burndown application, no post emergence applications may be applied to conventional field corn and silage corn.
- Only make post-emergence applications on glufosinate-resistant corn (field and silage).

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, RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 Glufosinate Resistant Corn (Field and silage)**
Certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL. 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.

**Table 9: Tank Mix Partners for RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL on Glufosinate-resistant Corn**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2,4-D | Dimethenamide-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 |
| Difluenzopyr | 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL to reduce risk of crop response. | | |

**Corn Insecticide Tank Mix Partners for RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL**
To provide weed and insect control in corn, RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL may be mixed with the following insecticides:

| | |
|---|---|
| Beta-Cyfluthrin | Lamba-Cyhalothrin |

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON COTTON

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

**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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL. 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL to cotton from emergence up to the early bloom stage at 29.38 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A). If environmental conditions prevent a timely herbicide application, a single application of up to 43.56 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL may be made to cotton. If more than 29.38 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) are used in any single application, the yearly total may not exceed 72.94 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 glufosinate-resistant crop plants (corn, cotton, soybeans, sugar beets) from the previous season will not be controlled by applications of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL. A repeat application of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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.

**Table 10: Restrictions:**

| Use Pattern | Burndown Application | 2nd Season Application Minimum 10 days up to 14 days after 1st application | 3rd In Season Application Minimum 10 days up to 14 days after 2nd application | Yearly Maximum |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Option 1 | 29.38 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) | 29.38 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) | 29.38 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) | 88.13 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. a.i./A) |
| Option 2 | 32.42 - 43.56 fl. oz./A (0.58-0.79 lb. a.i./A) | 29.38 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) | None | 72.94 fl. oz./A (1.32 lbs. a.i./A) |

Must choose pattern 1 or 2 but not both.

**Use Restrictions on Cotton**

- **DO NOT** apply RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL to cotton in Florida - South of Tampa (Florida Route 60), or in Hawaii (except for test plots or breeding nurseries).
- **DO NOT** apply RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL within 70 days prior to cotton harvest.

**Option 1:**

- Up to three applications (1 burndown application and 2 in season applications) of this product may be made in cotton per year at a maximum application rate of 29.38 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A).
- **DO NOT** apply more than 88.13 fl. oz./A (1.59 lb. a.i./A)(including all application timings) to cotton per acre per year under this application scenario.
- **Retreatment Interval**: Sequential applications need to be made at least 10 days apart.
- Apply only one of the options presented in Table 10 to cotton per year.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Post emergence applications to non-glufosinate-resistant cotton must be made by using equipment designed to minimize contact of the spray with the cotton foliage.

**Option 2:**

- Up to two applications (1 burndown application and 1 in season applications) of this product may be made in cotton per year.
- If environmental conditions prevent timely applications resulting in large weeds or heavy infestations, a single application of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL at up to 43.56 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) may be made to cotton. Only one post emergent application is allowed in this scenario.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 43.56 fl. oz. (0.79 lb. a.i./A) of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL in a single application under this use scenario.
- In this option scenario, a subsequent application not to exceed 29.38 fl. oz. (0.53 lb. a.i./A) may be made to cotton as an in season application.
- The yearly total use rate under this scenario may not exceed 72.94 fl. oz./A (1.32 lbs. a.i./A) of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL.
- **Retreatment Interval**: Sequential applications need to be made at least 10 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.

**Application Methods - Glufosinate-resistant 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL to glufosinate-resistant cotton as an over-the-top foliar spray directed to the lower one-third of the cotton stand.

**Application Methods - Non-Glufosinate-resistant Cotton**

Application of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL to cotton varieties not labeled as glufosinate-resistant 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:

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

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

**Post-Harvest**
RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL may be applied as a post-harvest burndown treatment to fields (after cotton harvest). Up to 43.56 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL may be applied in a single application to control larger weeds growing in the crop at the time of harvest. If more than 29.38 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) is used in a single application, the yearly total may not exceed 72.94 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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.

**Glufosinate-resistant Cotton** – For glufosinate-resistant cotton, S-Metolachlor/Metolachlor or Pyrithiobac-sodium may be tank mixed with RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL for hooded spray application to enhance weed control and/or provide residual weed control.

**Table 12: Post-Emergence Over-The-Top Tank Mix Partners for RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL on Glufosinate-resistant Cotton**

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

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON GLUFOSINAT RESISTANT SOYBEANS

Apply RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL only to soybean designated as glufosinate-resistant. 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Adding ammonium sulfate with RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL may improve weed control if weeds are under stress. For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

Applications of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL on soybeans may be made from emergence up to but not including the bloom growth stage. Apply RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL to glufosinate-resistant soybeans from emergence up to but not including the bloom growth stage at 29.38 to 43.56 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 43.56 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL may be made to soybeans followed by one additional application at maximum of 43.56 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) with a yearly maximum of 88.13 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. a.i./A). RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL can provide complete weed control, residual herbicides at burndown planting, or tank mixed with RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 Restrictions on Glufosinate-resistant Soybeans**

- **DO NOT** apply RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL within 70 days of harvesting soybean seed.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 88.13 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. a.i./A) of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL on soybeans per year as a combination of both burndown and post emergence application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 43.56 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than one burndown and two post emergent 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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.
- Retreatment Interval: Sequential applications need to be at least 5 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply this product more than once per acre per year as a post-harvest/pre-harvest burndown application.
- Only make post-emergence applications on glufosinate resistant Soybean.

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 Glufosinate-resistant Soybeans**

Certain herbicide tank mixes may complement RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL. 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.

**Table 13: Tank Mix Partners for RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL in Glufosinate-resistant 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

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

**Canola:** RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL may also be used in canola seed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate canola plants that **DO NOT** carry a glufosinate-resistant gene and as such, can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during canola seed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the glufosinate-resistant 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 glufosinate-resistant 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.
Restrictions:

- For the selection of glufosinate-resistant corn segregates, RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL may be applied at 22.29 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 22.29 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.
- **DO NOT** make more than two applications of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL to corn per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 43.56 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL per year.
- Retreatment Interval: Sequential applications need to be at least 10 days apart.

**Cotton:** RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL may also be used in cotton seed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate cotton plants that **DO NOT** carry the glufosinate-resistant gene and as such, can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during cotton seed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the glufosinate-resistant 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 Glufosinate-resistant soybean (segregates).

**Restrictions:**

- RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL may be applied at up to 29.38 to 43.56 fl. oz./A (0.53-0.79 lb. a.i./A) when soybean is in the third trifoliate stage.
- A second treatment of 29.38 to 43.56 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.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 43.56 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL to soybean per year when applied at reduced rate.
- **Retreatment Interval:** Sequential applications need to be at least 5 days apart.

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

Apply RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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** – blueberry, currant, elderberry, gooseberry, huckleberry, lingonberry, juneberry, and salal
**Citrus Crop Group** – 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** – apple, pear (oriental), crabapple, loquat, mayhaw, quince, azarole, medlar, tejocote, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these
**Stone Fruit Crop Group** – 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** – 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL. 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL until sufficient regrowth has occurred.

Apply RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed.

Avoid contact of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL with parts of trees, vines, or berries other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.**

**Application Methods - Broadcast Applications**

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

**Table 14:**

| Weed Size and Stage | RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL Rate |
|---|---|
| Weeds < 3" in height | 48.62 fl. oz./A (0.88 lb. a.i./A) |
| Weeds < 6" in height pre-tiller grasses | 56.73 fl. oz./A (1.02 lbs. a.i./A) |
| Weeds > 6" in height, and or/grasses that have tillered | 56.73 – 83.07 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:

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

**Application Methods - Spot or Directed Spray Applications**

For spot or directed spray applications by backpack sprayers only (no mechanically pressured handgun applications allowed), mix RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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.

**Table 15: 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 | |
| **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 | Dogbane, 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 | |

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

**Use Restrictions on Tree, Vine, and Berry Crops**

- **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.
- **DO NOT** apply this product within 14 days of harvest.
- **DO NOT** make spot spray applications to suckers, as tree injury may occur.

**Berry Bushes and Stone Fruit Only:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 166.13 fl. oz. of this product per acre (3 lbs. ai/A) in a 12 month period.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 83.07 fl. oz. per acre (1.5 lbs. ai/A) per application.
- Retreatment Interval: Applications must be a minimum of 28 days apart.

**Tree Nuts, Vines, Pome Fruit, Citrus and Olives Only:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 249.20 fl. oz. (4.5 lbs. ai/A) of this product per acre in any calendar year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 83.07 fl. oz. per acre (1.5 lbs. ai/A) per application.
- **DO NOT** apply this product within 14 days of harvest.
- Retreatment Interval: Applications must be a minimum of 14 days apart.

**For Spot Treatment:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 166.13 fl. oz./A (3 lbs. a.i./A) or 3.85 fl. oz. of product per 1,000 sq. ft. (0.06 lbs a.i.) of this product to bushberry crop subgroup or stone fruit crop group within a 1-year period.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 249.20 fl. oz./A (4.5 lbs. a.i./A) or 5.77 fl. oz. of product per 1,000 sq. ft. (0.09 lbs a.i.) of this product to tree nuts crop group and vines, pome fruit crop group, citrus crop group and olives within a 1-year period.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 83.07 fl. oz./A (1.5 lbs. a.i./A) or 1.92 fl. oz. of product per 1,000 sq. ft. (0.03 lbs a.i./1,000 sq. ft.) per single spot treatment.

**Sucker Control with RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL**

RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 56.73 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**

RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL does not provide residual weed control or control of unexposed plant parts. Certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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.

**Table 17:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flumioxazin | Simazine | Terbacil |
| Napropamide | Norflurazon | |
| Diuron | Oryzalin | |

## DIRECTIONS FOR POTATO VINE DESICCATION

**Application Directions/Instruction**

Apply RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL at the beginning of natural senescence of potato vines. Apply 21.27 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 21.27 fl. oz./A (0.38 lb. a.i./A) per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 21.27 fl. oz./A (0.38 lb. a.i./A) in a single application.
- Make only 1 application once the potato vine enters its natural senescence period.
- **DO NOT** harvest potatoes until 9 days or more after application of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL.
- **DO NOT** apply to potatoes grown for seed.

**Crop Rotation Restrictions**

- Potatoes, canola, corn, cotton, soybean, and sugar beets may be planted at any time after the application of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL as a potato vine desiccant.
- **DO NOT** split this application or apply more than one application per year.

## DIRECTIONS FOR FALLOW FIELDS OR POST-HARVEST

RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 or post-harvest of any crop listed on this label.

Apply RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL at 22.29 (0.40 lb. a.i./A) or 29.38 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) to fallow fields to control specific weeds. RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL must be applied with ammonium sulfate. Tank mixes with 2,4-D, glyphosate or atrazine are advised with RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL to enhance total weed control. When using RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 29.38 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 88.13 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

RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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.

**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** use in greenhouses or shade houses containing edible crops. Air circulation fans must be turned off during application.
- **DO NOT** apply this product as an over-the-top broadcast spray in ornamentals and shade or Christmas trees.

- **DO NOT** exceed maximum use rate of 81.04 fl. oz./A (1.46 lbs. a.i./A) per single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 243.12 fl. oz. (4.50 lbs. a.i./A) of this product per acre per year to non-crop.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per year.
- Applications must be made at least 14 days apart in non-crop areas.
- Minimum re-treatment interval is 5 days.

**Restrictions for Non-Crop Use - Spot or Directed Applications:**

- **DO NOT** apply beyond runoff.
- **DO NOT** spray during windy conditions.
- **DO NOT** exceed single maximum and yearly maximum broadcast use rates.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 spot treatment applications to same 1,000 sq. ft. area per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 81.04 fl. oz of product per acre (1.46 lbs a.i./A) or 1.92 fl. oz. of product per 1,000 sq. ft. (0.03 lbs a.i./1,000 sq. ft.) per single spot treatment.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 243.12 fl. oz. of this product per acre (4.50 lbs. a.i./A) or 5.57 fl. oz. of product per 1,000 sq. ft. (0.09 lbs a.i.) per year.

**Restrictions For Dormant Bermuda Grass**

- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year when applied at reduced rates.
- **DO NOT** exceed maximum use rate of 81.04 fl. oz./A (1.46 lbs. a.i./A) per single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 81.04 fl. oz. (1.46 lbs. a.i./A) per acre per year.

**When to Apply**

RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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. RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL must be applied at the labeled rate in the "How to Apply" section. Repeat applications of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL or tank mixes of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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**

RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 0.41 to 0.76 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 12.16 – 38.49 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**
RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL plus the following herbicides are advised for broad-spectrum post-emergence and pre- emergence weed control:

**Table 17:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL, 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL.

**For the Following Weeds Controlled by RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL Apply:**
**Spot Application:**
Apply 0.76 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 1.27 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 40.52 fl. oz./A (0.73 lb. a.i./A) when the weed height or diameter is less than 6 inches. Apply 56.73 fl. oz./A (1.02 lb. a.i./A) when the weed height or diameter is 6 inches or greater.

**Table 18:**

| **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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL Apply:**
**Spot Application:**
Apply 1.27 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 1.77 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 56.73 fl. oz./A (1.02 lbs. a.i./A) when the weed height or diameter is less than 8 inches tall. Apply 81.04 fl. oz./A (1.46 lbs. a.i./A) when the weed height or diameter is 8 inches or greater.
**Table 19:**

| **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 growwell | 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, RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL will provide control, partial control, or suppression of certain perennial woody weed species. Apply 64.83 – 194.50 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**

RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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.

**Restrictions - Farmsteads:**

- **DO NOT** allow grazing of treated vegetation.

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

RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL at a rate of 12.16 – 81.04 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 RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL section of this label for selecting specified rates. Applications of RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL may also be used to suppress or control undesirable biennial or perennial weeds. Avoid high volume and spot applications where spray volume exceeds 80 gallons per acre or injury or delayed green-up may occur.

**Restrictions:**

- **DO NOT** apply more than 81.04 fl. oz. of this product (1.46 lbs. ai) per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 81.04 fl. oz. of this product (1.46 lbs. ai) per acre per year for this use.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year if using reduced rate.
- **DO NOT** apply to residential lawns.

**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.

**Restrictions:**

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

**Directed Spray Application:**

RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL 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:**

RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL may be used to control weeds in greenhouses and shade- houses. Apply RedEagle Glufosinate 280 SL as a directed spray, using large droplet and low-pressure type nozzles. Avoid drift and direct contact with desirable vegetation.

**Restrictions:**

- **DO NOT** use in greenhouses or shade houses containing edible crops.
- Air circulation fans must be turned off during application.

# 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 Plastic 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 Plastic 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 Plastic 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.

Liberty and LibertyLink are registered trademarks of Bayer CropScience.
All trademarks are the property of their respecive owners.