

# ACTYLIS GLUFOSINATE 280SL HERBICIDE

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

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Glufosinate-ammonium*	24.5%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS	75.5%
TOTAL:	100.0%

\*CAS Number 77182-82-2

\*\*Equivalent to 2.32 pounds of active ingredient per U.S. gallon.

EPA Reg. No. 2749-637

EPA Est. No. 70989-MO-001[S]

EPA Est. No. 70989-IA-001[H]

Letters in Lot Number indicate EPA Est.

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

Please refer to booklet for additional precautionary statements and directions for use.

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li><li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li><li>• <b>DO NOT</b> induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.</li><li>• <b>DO NOT</b> give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li></ul>
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li><li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: If this product is ingested, endotracheal intubation and gastric lavage should be performed as soon as possible, followed by charcoal and sodium sulfate administration.	
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or physician or going for treatment. FOR MEDICAL EMERGENCIES INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL CHEMTREC® TOLL FREE 1-800-424-9300 or 1-703-527-3887 (24 Hours per Day, 7 Days per Week).	

FOR CHEMICAL SPILL,  
LEAK, FIRE, EXPOSURE  
OR MEDICAL EMERGENCY  
INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT  
CALL CHEMTREC® TOLL  
FREE 1-800-424-9300 or  
1-703-527-3887 (24 Hours  
per Day, 7 Days per Week).

## 250 gallons NET CONTENTS

Manufactured by: Actylis, 4 Tri Harbor Court, Port Washington, NY 11050

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

#### CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wear protective eyewear, such as safety glasses. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before use.

#### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear long sleeved shirt and long pants, protective eyewear, such as safety glasses, chemical-resistant gloves, shoes and socks.

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.

#### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

#### ENGINEERING 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.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

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

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

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

#### PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

**DO NOT** mix or allow coming into contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reactions 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** use this product until you have read the entire label. **DO NOT** apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

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

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

#### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

**DO NOT** enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours, with the following exceptions:

- 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, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls worn over short-sleeved shirt and short pants; chemical resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or Viton® ≥14 mils; chemical resistant footwear plus socks; protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses).

## IMPORTANT CROP SAFETY INFORMATION

### READ BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

#### Burndown Treatments

Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide may be applied as a burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to emergence of canola, corn, sweet corn\*, cotton, olive, soybean, and sugar beet\*.

#### Post Emergent Treatments

Post emergence row crop applications of Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide may be made only to crops not sensitive to the active ingredient in this product. Actylis does not warrant the use of this product on crops other than those designated as LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant to safely withstand the application of Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide.

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

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

TREE FRUIT (Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12-12), Pome Fruits (Crop Group 11-10) & Citrus Fruits (Crop Group 10-10)), TREE NUTS (Crop Group 14), Grapes and BUSHBERRY(subgroup 13B) Treatments

**DO NOT** contact Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide solution, spray, drift or mist with green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur to trees, berries and vines. 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 Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide 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

- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.
- For aerial applications, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 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 recommended with large booms to better maintain optimum nozzle to canopy height. Excessive boom height will increase the potential for spray drift.
- For non-crop vegetation management ground applications, apply with the nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or target vegetation, unless necessitated by the application equipment. Examples would include roadside, railroad, utility rights of way, forestry and other industrial vegetation management applications where safety or natural barriers obstruct application.

### ADVISORY SPRAY DRIFT

**POLLINATOR ADVISORY:** 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 usually 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.

#### Techniques for 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 SAFETY 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 feet 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 at: <https://www.epa.gov/reducing-pesticide-drift/epa-verified-and-rated-drift-reduction-technologies>.

Wind - Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns.

Every applicator needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

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

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

#### PRODUCT INFORMATION

Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide 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 in canola, sweet corn \*, corn, cotton, soybean and sugar beets \* designated as LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant and in trees, vines, and berries. Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide may be applied for potato vine desiccation. Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide may also be applied as a broadcast burndown application before planting or prior to emergence of any conventional variety of canola, sweet corn \*, corn, cotton, soybean, or sugar beet.

Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide is only foliar-active with little or no activity in soil. Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled. Apply Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide to actively growing weeds as described in the Weed Control Directions for Row Crops section to get maximum weed control.

It is important to always follow a responsible integrated weed management program.

Contact your local agronomic advisor for more specific information on integrated weed management in your area.

\*Not for use in California

## ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS

Rotational crop planting intervals following application of Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide with the exception of a potato vine desiccation\* are listed below. Failure to comply with these restrictions may result in illegal residues in rotated crops.

Rotational Crop	Plant Back Interval (Minimum Rotational Crop Planting Interval from Last Application)
Canola, Corn, Sweet Corn, Soybean, Cotton, and Sugar beets	May be planted at any time
Transplanted Perennial Crops on label (bushberries group 13-07B, citrus group 10-10, olives, pome fruit group 11-10, stone fruit group 12-12, tree nuts group 14-12, fruit, grape (table, wine and raisins),	14 Days
Root and Tuber Vegetables, Leafy Vegetables, Brassica Vegetables and Small Grains (barley, buckwheat, oats, rye, teosinte, triticale, and wheat).	70 Days
Other Crops	180 Days
*See Application Directions for Potato Vine Desiccation for Rotational Crop Restrictions	

## WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide contains glufosinate and is classified in the phosphinic acid chemical class as a Group 10 herbicide, glutamine synthetase inhibitor. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide and other Group 10 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of action for each target weed.

Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth to determine if the intended application will be effective. Fields should be scouted after application to verify that the treatment was effective.

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

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

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Actylis representative. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mode of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

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

- Start with clean fields. Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.
- Scout fields.
- Diversified approach. 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.
- Rotate crops. 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.
- Control weed escapes. To the extent possible, **DO NOT** allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and postharvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.
- Clean equipment. Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.
- Manage borders. Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Know your weeds, know your fields. 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.
- Rotate mechanisms of action. Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action. 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 2 applications of this product 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.
- Apply herbicide correctly. Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate to control the most difficult weed in the field.

Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor and/or Actylis representative for additional resistance management or IPM recommendation. Also, for more information of Weed Resistance Management, visit the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) on the web at: <http://www.hracglobal.com>.

## WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS

Rates in ounces of formulated product per acre for the control of weeds at selected heights. In weed populations with mixed species, apply at a rate needed for the species that requires the highest rate. See Application Instruction and Crop Use Directions for specific use directions.

Broadleaf Weed Control (including Glyphosate-, Triazine-, PRO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and Auxin-Resistant Biotypes)							
Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)			Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)		
	22 - 28 fl oz/A (0.40 - 0.51 lbs. ai/A)	29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs. ai/A)	48 - 82 fl oz/A (0.87 - 1.49 lbs. ai/A)		22 - 28 fl oz/A (0.40 - 0.51 lbs. ai/A)	29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs. ai/A)	48 - 82 fl oz/A (0.87 - 1.49 lbs. ai/A)
Alkali sida	Not Advised	Not Advised	C	Marestail	Suppression	6"-12"	> 12"
Amaranth, Palmer <sup>2</sup>	Not Advised	4"	> 4"	Marshelder, annual	4"	6"	> 6"
Ammannia, purple	Not Advised	Not Advised	C	Mayweed	Not Advised	Not Advised	C
Anoda, spurred	3"	5"	> 5"	Morningglory, entireleaf <sup>2</sup>	6"	8"	> 8"
Arrowhead, California	Not Advised	Not Advised	C	Morningglory, ivyleaf <sup>2</sup>	6"	8"	> 8"
Beggarweed, Florida	4"	5"	> 5"	Morningglory, pitted <sup>2</sup>	6"	8"	> 8"
Black medic	5"	7"	> 7"	Morningglory, sharppod <sup>2</sup>	2"	4"	> 4"
Blueweed, Texas	5"	7"	> 7"	Morningglory, smallflower <sup>2</sup>	4"	6"	> 6"
Buckwheat, wild	6"	7"	> 7"	Morningglory, tall <sup>2</sup>	6"	8"	> 8"
Buffalobur	6"	7"	> 7"	Mullein, turkey	Not Advised	Not Advised	C
Burclover, California	Not Advised	Not Advised	C	Nettle	Not Advised	Not Advised	C
Burcucumber	6"	10"	> 10"	Nightshade, black	4"	6"	> 6"
Canola, volunteer <sup>1</sup>	C			Nightshade, eastern black	6"	8"	> 8"
Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)	2"	4"	> 4"	Nightshade, hairy	6"	8"	> 8"
Carpetweed	4"	6"	> 6"	Pennycress (stinkweed)	4"	6"	> 6"
Chickweed, common	6"	8"	> 8"	Pigweed, redroot <sup>2</sup>	3"	4"	> 4"
Chinese thornapple	Not Advised	Not Advised	C	Pigweed, prostrate <sup>2</sup>	3"	4"	> 4"
Cocklebur, common	6"	14"	> 14"	Pigweed, spiny <sup>2</sup>	3"	4"	> 4"
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	4"	6"	> 6"	Pigweed, smooth <sup>2</sup>	3"	4"	> 4"
Copperleaf Virginia	Not Advised	Not Advised	C	Pigweed, tumble	3"	4"	> 4"
Cotton, volunteer <sup>1</sup>	C			Pineapple-weed	Not Advised	Not Advised	C
Croton, tropic	C			Puncturevine	C		
Croton, woolly	C			Purslane, common	C		
Cudweed	Not Advised	Not Advised	C	Pusley, Florida	Not Advised	C	

(continued)

Broadleaf Weed Control ( <i>continued</i> ) (including Glyphosate-, Triazine-, PRO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and Auxin-Resistant Biotypes)							
Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)			Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)		
	22 - 28 fl oz/A (0.40 - 0.51 lbs. ai/A)	29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs. ai/A)	48 - 82 fl oz/A (0.87 - 1.49 lbs. ai/A)		22 - 28 fl oz/A (0.40 - 0.51 lbs. ai/A)	29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs. ai/A)	48 - 82 fl oz/A (0.87 - 1.49 lbs. ai/A)
Cutleaf evening primrose	Not Advised	Not Advised	C	Radish, wild	Not Advised	Not Advised	C
Devil's claw	2"	4"	> 4"	Ragweed, common	6"	10"	> 10"
Dodder	Not Advised	Not Advised	C	Ragweed, giant	6"	12"	> 12"
Eclipta	4"	6"	> 6"	Redmaids	Not Advised	Not Advised	C
Fiddleneck	Not Advised	Not Advised	C	Senna coffee	4"	6"	> 6"
Filaree	Not Advised	Not Advised	C	Sesbania, hemp	6"	8"	> 8"
Filaree, redstem	Not Advised	Not Advised	C	Shepherd's-Purse	6"	8"	> 8"
Fleabane, annual	6"	8"	> 8"	Sicklepod (java bean)	4"	6"	> 6"
Galinsoga, hairy	6"	8"	> 8"	Sida, prickly	4"	5"	> 5"
Galinsoga, small flower	6"	7"	> 7"	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	6"	14"	> 14"
Groundcherry, cutleaf	4"	5"	> 5"	Smellmelon	4"	6"	> 6"
Geranium, cutleaf	4"	6"	> 6"	Sowthistle, annual	6"	8"	> 8"
Goosefoot	Not Advised	Not Advised	C	Soybeans, volunteer <sup>1</sup>	6"	8"	> 8"
Gromwell, field	Not Advised	Not Advised	C	Spurge, prostrate	2"	4"	> 4"
Groundsel, common	Not Advised	Not Advised	C	Spurge, spotted	2"	4"	> 4"
Hempnettle	4"	6"	> 6"	Starbur, bristly	4"	6"	> 6"
Henbit	Not Advised	Not Advised	C	Starthistle, yellow	Not Advised	Not Advised	C
Horsenettle, Carolina <sup>3</sup>	2"	4"	> 4"	Sunflower, common	6"	14"	> 14"
Jimsonweed	6"	10"	> 10"	Sunflower, prairie	3"	5"	> 5"
Knotweed	3"	5"	> 5"	Sunflower, volunteer	6"	10"	> 10"
Kochia <sup>2</sup>	4"	6"	> 6"	Swinecress	Not Advised	Not Advised	C
Ladysthumb	6"	14"	> 14"	Thistle, Russian <sup>3</sup>	Suppression	6"-12"	> 12"
Lambsquarters, common <sup>5,2,4</sup>	4"	6"	> 6"	Turnip, wild	Not Advised	Not Advised	C
Lettuce, miner's	Not Advised	Not Advised	C	Velvetleaf <sup>2, 4</sup>	3"	4"	> 4"
Lettuce, prickly	Not Advised	Not Advised	C	Vervain	Not Advised	Not Advised	C

(continued)

Broadleaf Weed Control (continued) (including Glyphosate-, Triazine-, PRO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and Auxin-Resistant Biotypes)							
	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)				Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)		
Weed Species	22 - 28 fl oz/A (0.40 - 0.51 lbs. ai/A)	29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs. ai/A)	48 - 82 fl oz/A (0.87 - 1.49 lbs. ai/A)	Weed Species	22 - 28 fl oz/A (0.40 - 0.51 lbs. ai/A)	29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs. ai/A)	48 - 82 fl oz/A (0.87 - 1.49 lbs. ai/A)
London rocket	Not Advised	Not Advised	C	Vetch	Not Advised	Not Advised	C
Mallow, common	4"	6"	> 6"	Waterhemp, common <sup>2,7</sup>	Not Advised	5"	> 5"
Mallow, Venice	6"	8"	> 8"	Waterhemp, tall <sup>2,7</sup>	Not Advised	5"	> 5"
Malva (little mallow) <sup>5</sup>	Not Advised	Not Advised	C	Willowherb. panicle	Not Advised	Not Advised	C

C = Control

S = Suppression

<sup>1</sup> Volunteer LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant crops from the previous season will not be controlled. A timely cultivation 7 to 10 days after an application and/or retreatment 10 to 21 days after the first application can be made for controlling dense clumps of volunteer corn or volunteer rice.

<sup>2</sup> For applications to corn, tank mixing with atrazine may enhance weed control of this species.

<sup>3</sup> May require sequential applications for control.

<sup>4</sup> For optimal control, make applications between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.

<sup>5</sup> For optimum control apply Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide on 6-inch marestalk.

<sup>6</sup> For best control of yellow foxtail, field sandbur, crabgrass, wild oats and volunteer wheat, treat prior to tiller initiation.

<sup>7</sup> For optimum control, make applications when weeds are on the smaller size.

Grass Weed Control (including Glyphosate-, Triazine-, PRO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and Auxin-Resistant Biotypes)							
	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)				Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)		
Weed Species	22 - 28 fl oz/A (0.40 - 0.51 lbs. ai/A)	29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs. ai/A)	48 - 82 fl oz/A (0.87 - 1.49 lbs. ai/A)	Weed Species	22 - 28 fl oz/A (0.40 - 0.51 lbs. ai/A)	29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs. ai/A)	48 - 82 fl oz/A (0.87 - 1.49 lbs. ai/A)
Barley, volunteer <sup>3</sup>	3"	4"	> 4"	Millet, proso volunteer	6"	7"	> 7"
Barnyardgrass	3"	5"	> 5"	Millet, wild proso	C		
Bluegrass, annual	3"	5"	> 5"	Oat, wild <sup>2</sup>	3"	4"	> 6"
Brome, riggut	Not Advised	Not Advised	C	Panicum, fall	3"	5"	>58"
Bromegrass, downy	Not Advised	Not Advised	C	Panicum, Texas	4"	6"	> 6"
Canarygrass	Not Advised	Not Advised	C	Rice, red	4"	6"	> 6"
Chess, soft	Not Advised	Not Advised	C	Rice, volunteer <sup>1</sup>	4"	6"	> 6"
Com, volunteer <sup>1</sup>	10"	12"	> 12"	Rush, toad	Not Advised	Not Advised	S
Crabgrass, large <sup>2</sup>	3"	5"	> 5"	Ryegrass, annual	Not Advised	Not Advised	S

(continued)



Grass Weed Control (continued) (including Glyphosate-, Triazine-, PRO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and Auxin-Resistant Biotypes)							
Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)			Weed Species	Maximum Weed Height or Diameter (inches)		
	22 - 28 fl oz/A (0.40 - 0.51 lbs. ai/A)	29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs. ai/A)	48 - 82 fl oz/A (0.87 - 1.49 lbs. ai/A)		22 - 28 fl oz/A (0.40 - 0.51 lbs. ai/A)	29 - 43 fl oz/A (0.53 - 0.79 lbs. ai/A)	48 - 82 fl oz/A (0.87 - 1.49 lbs. ai/A)
Crabgrass, smooth <sup>2</sup>	3"	5"	> 5"	Sandbur, field <sup>2</sup>	5	2"	> 2"
Cupgrass, woolly	6"	12"	> 12"	Shattercane	6"	8"	> 8"
Foxtail, bristly	6"	8"	> 8"	Signalgrass, broad leaf	3"	5"	> 5"
Foxtail, giant	6"	12"	> 12"	Sprangletop	4"	6"	> 6"
Foxtail, green	6"	12"	> 12"	Sorghum, volunteer	6"	8"	> 8"
Foxtail, robust purple	6"	8"	> 8"	Stinkgrass	4"	6"	> 6"
Foxtail, yellow <sup>2</sup>	3"	4"	> 4"	Wheat, volunteer <sup>2</sup>	4"	5"	> 5"
Goosegrass <sup>3</sup>	2"	3"	> 3"	Windgrass	Not Advised	Not Advised	C
Johnsongrass, seedling	3"	5"	> 5"	Witchgrass	4"	6"	> 6"
Jungle rice	3"	5"	> 5"				

<sup>1</sup>Volunteer LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant crops from the previous season will not be controlled. A timely cultivation 7 to 10 days after an application and/or retreatment 10-21 days after the first application will aid in controlling dense clumps of volunteer corn or rice.

<sup>2</sup> For best control of yellow foxtail, field sandbur, crabgrass, volunteer wheat and wild oats, treat prior to tiller initiation.

<sup>3</sup> A sequential application may be necessary for control.

Biennial and Perennial Weed Control** (including Glyphosate-, Triazine-, PRO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and Auxin-Resistant Biotypes)		
For the control of biennial and perennial weeds listed below, tank mix partners or sequential applicators of Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide will provide the best results (29.0 – 43.0 fl oz/A (0.53 – 0.79 lbs. ai)/A. Please refer to Application Instruction and Crop Use Directions for maximum use rates per year.		
Alfalfa	Clover, Alsike	Nutsedge, purple <sup>5</sup>
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Clover, red	Nutsedge, yellow <sup>5</sup>
Bermudagrass	Dandelion	Orchardgrass
Bindweed, field	Dock, smooth	Poinsettia, wild
Bindweed, hedge	Dogbane, hemp <sup>5</sup>	Pokeweed
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Milkweed, common <sup>5</sup>	Quackgrass <sup>5</sup>
Blueweed, Texas	Johnsongrass, rhizome	Sowthistle, perennial
Bromegrass, smooth	Goldenrod, gray <sup>5</sup>	Thistle, bull
Burdock	Milkweed, honeyvine <sup>5</sup>	Thistle, Canada
Bursage, woolyleaf	Muhly, wirestem <sup>5</sup>	Timothy <sup>5</sup>
Chickweed, Mouse-ear	Nightshade, silverleaf	Wormwood, biennial

\*\* Use the higher rate when treating larger/taller weeds.

<sup>5</sup> Suppression

See the application Directions for Use on Cotton Table 1 of this label for additional use directions and restrictions.

Biennial and Perennial Weed Control** (including Glyphosate-, Triazine-, PRO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and Auxin-Resistant Biotypes)		
For the control of biennial and perennial weeds listed below, tank mix partners or sequential applicators of Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide will provide the best results (48.0 – 82.0 fl oz/A (0.87 – 1.49 lbs. ai/A. Please refer to Application Instruction and Crop Use Directions for maximum use rates per year.		
Aster, white heath	Lovegrass	Rocket, yellow
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Mugwort	Rose, wiki
Bulrush <sup>5</sup>	Mullien, common	Rubus, spp.
Clover, Alsike	Mustard, tansy	Spurge, leafy
Clover, white	Onion, wild	Thistle, musk
Dallisgrass	Orchardgrass	Torpedograss
Dock, curly	Paragrass	Vaseygrass
Fescue	Plantain	Woodsorrel
Guineagrass	Poison ivy	Yarrow, common
Horsetail	Poison oak	

\*\* Use the higher rate when treating larger/taller weeds.

<sup>5</sup> Suppression

#### WEEDS CONTROLLED TABLE – SUGAR BEETS

The rate of Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide in fluid ounces of formulated product per acre to be used for the control of weeds at selected heights is shown in the following tables. In weed populations with mixed species, apply highest rate needed for all species present.

Grass Weed Control			
Weed Species	Growth Stage of Weed* / (Maximum Weed Height in Inches)		Comments on Weed Growth Stage/ Application Timing/ Number of Applications
	15 fl oz./A (0.27 lbs. ai/A)	20 fl oz./A (0.37 lbs. ai/A)	
Barley, volunteer	1-2 leaf / (2 inch)	3 leaf / (3 inch)	Multiple applications may be required.
Barnyardgrass	1-3 leaf / (2 inch)	4-5 leaf / (3 inch)	Maximum of 1 tiller.
Corn, volunteer	1-2 leaf / (3 inch)	3-4 leaf / (6 inch)	
Crabgrass, large	1-3 leaf / (2 inch)	4-5 leaf / (3 inch)	Maximum of 1 tiller.
Crabgrass, smooth	1-3 leaf / (2 inch)	4-5 leaf / (3 inch)	Maximum of 1 tiller.
Cupgrass, woolly	1-5 leaf / (4inch)	- / (8 inch)	
Foxtail, giant	1-4 leaf / (3 inch)	5-6 leaf / (4 inch)	Maximum of 2 tillers.
Foxtail, green	1-4 leaf / (3 inch)	5-6 leaf / (4 inch)	Maximum of 2 tillers
Foxtail, yellow	1-3 leaf / (1 inch)	4 leaf / (2 inch)	Apply prior to tillering.
Millet, volunteer proso	1-3 leaf / (2 inch)	4-5 leaf / (3 inch)	Maximum of 1 tiller.
Millet, wild proso	1-3 leaf / (2 inch)	4-5 leaf / (3 inch)	Maximum of 1 tiller.
Oat, wild	1-2 leaf / (2 inch)	3 leaf / (3 inch)	Maximum of 1 tiller.
Panicum, fall	1-3 leaf / (2 inch)	4-5 leaf / (3 inch)	
Panicum, Texas	1-3 leaf / (2 inch)	4-5 leaf / (3 inch)	Maximum of 1 tiller.
Sandbur, field	- / (--)	1-4 leaf / (2 inch)	Apply prior to tillering.
Wheat, volunteer	1-2 leaf / (2 inch)	3 leaf / (3 inch)	Maximum of 1 tiller.

\*Apply up to 30 fl oz/A (1.88 pt./A) (0.55 lbs. ai/A) if weeds exceed the growth stage shown in the table. **DO NOT** apply more than 36.0 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs. ai/A) as a burndown treatment. **DO NOT** exceed restrictions specified in the crop specific use directions.

For improved control of heavy populations or larger than specified volunteer wheat, volunteer barley, yellow foxtail, and wild oats, Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide can be tank mixed with quizalofop-p-ethyl, sethoxydim, or clethodim.

Perennial Weed Control			
Weed Species	Growth Stage of Weed* (Maximum Weed Height in Inches)		Comments on Number of Applications
	15 fl oz./A (0.27 lbs. ai/A)	20 fl oz./A (0.37 lbs. ai/A)	
Quackgrass	--	1-3 leaf / (3 inches)	Multiple applications required.
Sowthistle, perennial	--	1-4 leaf / (3 inches)	Multiple applications required.
Thistle, Canada	--	1-4 leaf / (6 inches)	Multiple applications required.

\*Apply up to 30 fl oz/A (1.88 pt./A) (0.55 lbs. ai/A) if weeds exceed the growth stage shown in the table. **DO NOT** apply more than 36.0 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs. ai/A) as a burndown treatment. **DO NOT** exceed restrictions specified in the crop specific use directions.

Broadleaf Weed Control			
Weed Species	Growth Stage of Weed* (Maximum Weed Diameter)		
	15 fl oz./A (0.27 lbs. ai/A)	20 fl oz./A (0.37 lbs. ai/A)	
Buckwheat, wild	1-4 leaf / (2 inches)	5-6 leaf / (3 inches)	
Buffalobur	1-4 leaf (2 inches)	5-6 leaf / (3 inches)	
Carpetweed	--	1-4 leaf / (2 inches)	
Chickweed, common	1-4 leaf / (2 inches)	5-6 leaf / (3 inches)	
Cocklebur, common	1-6 leaf / (3 inches)	7-8 leaf / (5 inches)	
Kochia	-- / (1 inch)	-- / (2 inches)	
Ladysthumb	1-2 leaf / (1 inch)	3-4 leaf / (3 inches)	
Lambsquarter, common	1-2 leaf / (1 inch)	4-5 leaf / (3 inches)	
Mallow, Venice	1-4 leaf / (2 inch)	5-6 leaf / (3 inches)	
Marshelder	1-2 leaf / (1 inch)	3-4 leaf / (2 inches)	
Mustard, wild	1-4 leaf / (2 inches)	5-6 leaf / (3 inches)	
Nightshade, eastern black	1-4 leaf / (2 inches)	5-6 leaf / (3 inches)	
Pigweed, prostrate	-- / (1 inch)	-- / (3 inches)	
Pigweed, redroot	1-2 leaf / (1 inch)	3-4 leaf / (3 inches)	
Pigweed, smooth	1-2 leaf / (1 inch)	3-4 leaf / (3 inches)	
Pigweed, spiny	1-2 leaf / (1 inch)	3-4 leaf / (3 inches)	
Purslane, common	-- / (1 inch)	-- / (2 inches)	
Ragweed, common	1-6 leaf / (3 inches)	7-8 leaf / (5 inches)	
Ragweed, giant	1-4 leaf / (2 inches)	5-6 leaf / (3 inches)	
Shepherdspurse	1-4 leaf / (2 inches)	5-6 leaf / (3 inches)	
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	1-2 leaf / (1 inch)	3-4 leaf / (3 inches)	
Sowthistle, annual	1-4 leaf / (2 inches)	5-6 leaf / (3 inches)	
Sunflower, common	1-6 leaf / (3 inches)	7-8 leaf / (5 inches)	
Thistle, Russian	-- / (1 inch)	-- / (2 inches)	
Velvetleaf	1-2 leaf / (1 inch)	3-4 leaf / (3 inches)	

\*Apply up to 30 fl oz/A (1.88 pt./A) (0.55 lbs. ai/A) if weeds exceed the growth stage shown in the table. **DO NOT** apply more than 36.0 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs. ai/A) as a burndown treatment. **DO NOT** exceed restrictions specified in the crop specific use directions.

# **WEEDS CONTROLLED TABLE – TREE FRUIT, TREE NUT, VINES, BUSHBERRIES, AND OLIVES**

Rates in fluid ounces of formulated product per acre for the control of weeds at selected heights. In weed populations with mixed species, apply at a rate needed for the species that requires the highest rate. See Application Instructions and Crop Use Directions for specific use directions. Apply as a broadcast, banded, or spot treatment application depending on the situation to control weeds listed. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications of Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide may be necessary to control plants generating from underground part or seed.

Weed Height in Inches	Use Rate/A
Weeds < 3" in height	48 fl oz/A (0.88 lbs. ai/A)
Weeds < 6" in height	49 - 56 fl oz/A (0.89 - 1.02 lbs. ai/A)
Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered	56 fl oz – 83 fl oz/A (1.02 – 1.50 lbs. ai/A)

Broadleaf Weed Control			
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
Cockebur, common	Lambsquarters, common <sup>1</sup>	Pigweed, redroot	Turnip, wild
Copperleaf, Virginia	Lettuce, miner's	Pineapple weed	Velvetleaf <sup>1</sup>
Cudweed	Lettuce, prickly	Puncturevine	Vervain
Cutleaf eveningprimrose	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	Shepherdspurse	

<sup>1</sup> For optimal control, make applications between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.

Grass Weed Control			
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 <sup>5</sup>	Windgrass
Chess, soft	Goosegrass	Ryegrass, annual <sup>1</sup>	Witchgrass
Crabgrass, large	Johnsongrass, seedling	Sandbur, field	

<sup>1</sup> Apply to annual ryegrass prior to 3 inches in height

<sup>5</sup> Suppression

See the application Directions for Use on Cotton Table 1 of this label for additional use directions and restrictions.

Biennial and Perennial Weed Control			
Aster, white heath	Dallisgrass	Mustard, tansy	Rubus spp.
Binweed, field	Dandelion	Nutsedge, purple	Spurge, leafy
Binweed, hedge	Dock, curly	Nutsedge, yellow	Thistle, bull
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Dogbank (hemp)	Onion, wild	Thistle, musk
Bromegrass, smooth	Fescue	Orchardgrass	Torpedograss
Bulrush <sup>5</sup>	Goldenrod, gray	Paragrass	Vasegrass
Burdock	Guineagrass	Plantain	Woodsorrel
Canada thistle	Horsetail	Poison ivy/oak	Yarrow, common
Clover, Alsike	Lovegrass	Quackgrass	
Clover, red	Mugwort	Rocket, yellow	
Clover, white	Mullein, common	Rose, wild	

<sup>5</sup> Suppression

## 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. Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide 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° or 110° flat fan nozzles is highly specified for optimum spray coverage and canopy penetration. Application of the spray at a 45° 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 Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide.

### Aerial Application

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

### COMPATIBILITY TEST

If Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide is to be mixed with pesticide products not listed on this label, test the compatibility of the intended tank mixture before mixing the products in the spray tank. The following procedure assumes a spray volume of 25 gallons per acre.

For other spray volumes, adjust the amount of the water used accordingly. Check compatibility 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 Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide 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 Mixing Instructions

Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide must be applied with properly calibrated and clean equipment. Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide is formulated to mix readily in water. Before adding Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide to the spray tank, ensure that the spray tank is thoroughly clean, particularly if an herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used (see Cleaning Instructions).

Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide 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 crops 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. Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Refer to the specific crop section for rates and restrictions.

Mix Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide 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 Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide 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 Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide, thoroughly clean bulk storage tank, refillable tank, nurse tanks, spray tank, lines, and filter, particularly if an herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used. Equipment must be thoroughly rinsed using a commercial tank cleaner.

After using Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide, triple rinse the spray equipment and clean with a commercial tank cleaner before using for crops not labeled LibertyLink® or 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.

### APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS AND CROP USE DIRECTIONS

The following tables indicate use patterns, rates, minimum spray volumes, pre-harvest intervals and other precautions, restrictions and comments specific to each crop. Read and follow directions carefully.

For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Warm temperatures, high humidity and bright sunlight improve the performance of Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide. Necrosis of leaves and young shoots occurs within 2 to 4 days after application under growing conditions.

Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide will have an effect on weeds that are larger than the specified leaf stage, however, speed of activity and control may be reduced.

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

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

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

Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide is rainfast 4 hours after application; therefore, rainfall within 4 hours may necessitate retreatment.

Consult your local Cooperative Extension Service for guidelines on optimum application timing for Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide in your region.

Table 1 Crop specific Use Directions and Restrictions

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
COTTON	Burndown (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)  In-Season (Post Emergent to the Crop)	29.0–43.0 fl. oz./A  (0.53 – 0.79 lbs. ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.  Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.  When apply In-Season to cotton, a hooded sprayer must be used.  Refer to Application Methods to cotton.  Post Emergent application: apply from crop emergence to early bloom stage.  Severe injury or death may result if the Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide contacts the foliage or stems of cotton NOT labeled as LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant.	In-Season DO NOT apply to cotton in Florida, South of Tampa (Florida Route 60), or in Hawaii, except for test plots or breeding nurseries.  DO NOT apply more than 43.0 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs. ai/A) in one application.  DO NOT apply more than 1 application for burndown use.  DO NOT apply more than 87.0 fl oz/A (1.58 lbs. ai/A) per year.  DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per year at reduced rates.  Applications must be a minimum of 5 days apart.

(continued)

(continued)

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
COTTON (continued)	Burndown (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)  In-Season (Post Emergent to the Crop)	29.0–43.0 fl. oz./A (0.53 – 0.79 lbs. ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.  Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.  When apply In-Season to cotton, a hooded sprayer must be used.  Refer to Application Methods to cotton.  Post Emergent application: apply from crop emergence to early bloom stage.  Severe injury or death may result if the Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide contacts the foliage or stems of cotton NOT labeled as LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant.	(continued)  Allow a minimum of 10 days between applications if additional herbicides or acephate is included in the application.  DO NOT apply within 70 days of harvest.  DO NOT cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application. DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system.  DO NOT exceed restrictions specified in the crop specific use directions.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
COTTON	Post harvest Burndown (After Cotton Harvest)	29.0 – 43.0 fl. oz/A (0.53 – 0.79 lbs. ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.  Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.	<b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 43.0 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs. ai/A) in one application.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 87.0 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs. ai) per year.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than one application per year as a post-harvest burndown application.  <b>DO NOT</b> cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply through any type of irrigation system.  <b>DO NOT</b> exceed restrictions specified in the crop specific use directions.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
CORN Field, Silage, Sweet	Burndown (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)	29.0 – 43.0 fl oz/A (0.53 – 0.79 lbs. ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.  Use higher rates depending on weed species, size and density per the Weed Control section.  Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.	<b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 43.0 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs. ai/A) per application as a burndown treatment. <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 1 burndown application per year. <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 87 fl. oz. (1.58 lb. ai) per acre per year including in-season applications. <b>DO NOT</b> cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.
CORN Field, Silage	In-Season to LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant Corn Only (Post Emergent to the Crop)	22.0 – 43.0 fl. oz./A (0.40 – 0.79 lb. ai/A) A second In- Season application may be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at time of application.	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.  Post Emergent application: apply broadcast or with drop nozzles from emergence up to 24" tall or in the V7 stage of growth (7 developed collars) whichever comes first.  For corn 24" to 36" tall, only apply using ground application and nozzles and avoid spraying into the whorl or leaf axils of the corn stalks. Must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS).	For In-Season, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 22.0 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs. ai/A) in one application. <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 87.0 fl oz/A (0.158 lbs. ai/A) per year. If used as a burndown application, <b>DO NOT</b> apply any in-season applications. <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 3 in- season applications per acre per year at reduced rates. In-Season applications must be at least 7 days apart. <b>DO NOT</b> apply with 60 days of harvesting corn forage, and within 70 days of harvesting corn grain or corn fodder. <b>DO NOT</b> apply through any type of irrigation system. <sup>2</sup> <b>DO NOT</b> use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone based antifoam agent may be added if needed. <b>DO NOT</b> apply if corn shows injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications. <b>DO NOT</b> cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.
For use with Tank Mix Partners	22.0 – 43.0 fl oz/A (0.40 – 0.79 lbs. ai/A)			



Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
CORN Sweet	In-Season to LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant Sweet Corn Only (Post Emergent to the Crop)	22.0 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs. ai/A)  A second In- Season application may be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at the time of application.	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.  Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.  Post Emergent application: apply from emergence up to 24" tall or in the V7 stage of growth (7 developed collars) whichever comes first.	<b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 22.0 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs. ai/A) in one application.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 44.0 fl oz/A (0.80 lbs. ai/A) per year.  If a burndown application is made, <b>DO NOT</b> apply any in-season applications.  <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 2 in-season applications per acre per year.  In-Season applications must be at least 10 days apart.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 50 days of harvesting sweet corn ears and within 55 days of harvesting stover.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply through any type of irrigation system.  Must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS).  <b>DO NOT</b> use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone based antifoam agent may be added if needed.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply if corn shows injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications.  <b>DO NOT</b> cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.

□ For best results use only fine feed grade or spray grade AMS at 3 lbs./A (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 crops oils may increase risk of crop response.

□ Refer to Weeds Controlled – Row Crop table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes.

□ Refer to Tank Mixtures section for additional information on tank mixes.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
CANOLA	Burndown (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)	29.0 – 43.0 fl oz/A (0.53 – 0.87 lbs. ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.	<b>DO NOT</b> apply In-Season in states of AL, DE, GA, KY, MD, NJ, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV.
	In-Season to LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant Canola Only (Post Emergent to the Crop)	22.0 – 29.0 fl. oz./A (0.40 – 0.79 lbs. ai/A) A second In- Season application may be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at time of application.	Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.  Post Emergent application: apply from cotyledon stage up to early bolting stage.  Slight discoloration of the canola may be visible after application. This effect is temporary and will not influence crop growth, maturity, or yield.  May be applied with feed grade or spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 3 lbs./A.  Additional surfactants or crop oils may increase risk of crop response.	For burndown, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 43.0 fl oz/A (0.87 lbs. ai/A) in one application.  For In-Season, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 29.0 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs. ai/A) in one application.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 87.0 fl oz/A (0.15880 lbs. ai/A) per year.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2 applications In-Season.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than once as a burndown application.  If a burndown application is made, <b>DO NOT</b> apply any in-season applications.  In-Season applications must be at least 7 days apart.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 65 days of harvest.  <b>DO NOT</b> graze the treated crop or cut for hay.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply through any type of irrigation system.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply if canola shows injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications.  <b>DO NOT</b> cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.
<input type="checkbox"/> Refer to Weeds Controlled – Row Crop table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes. <input type="checkbox"/> Refer to Tank Mixtures section for additional information on tank mixes.				

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
SOYBEAN	<p>Burndown (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)</p> <p>In-Season to LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant Soybeans Only (Post Emergent to the Crop)</p>	<p>1<sup>st</sup> application 29.0 – 43.0 fl oz/A (0.53 – 0.79 lbs. ai/A)</p> <p>2<sup>nd</sup> application 22.0 – 43.0 fl oz/A (0.40 – 0.79 lbs. ai/A)</p>	<p>Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.</p> <p>A silicone-based antifoam agent may be added if needed.</p> <p>Post Emergent application: apply from crop emergence up to but not including bloom stage.</p>	<p><b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 43.0 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs. ai/A) in a single application.</p> <p><b>DO NOT</b> apply more than one burndown application per year.</p> <p><b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 87.0 fl oz/A (1.58 lbs. ai/A) per year.</p> <p><b>DO NOT</b> make more than three applications per year through any combination of burndown and In-Season Applications at reduced rates.</p> <p>Make sequential applications at least 5 days apart.</p> <p><b>DO NOT</b> apply within 70 days of harvesting soybean seed.</p> <p><b>DO NOT</b> graze the treated crop or cut for hay.</p> <p><b>DO NOT</b> apply through any type of irrigation system.</p> <p><b>DO NOT</b> use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers.</p> <p><b>DO NOT</b> apply if soybeans show injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications.</p> <p><b>DO NOT</b> cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.</p>
<p>☐ Refer to Weeds Controlled – Row Crop table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes.</p> <p>☐ Refer to Tank Mixtures section for additional information on tank mixes.</p>				

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
SUGAR BEETS	Burndown (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)	29.0 – 36.0 fl oz/A (0.53 – 0.66 lbs. ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.	<b>DO NOT</b> apply more than once as a burndown application.
	In-Season to LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant Sugar Beets Only (Post Emergent to the Crop)	15.0 – 29.0 fl oz/A (0.27 – 0.53 lbs. ai/A)  A second In- Season application may be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at time of application	For best control, begin applications when weeds are up to 1 inch in height or diameter.  Repeat applications when newly germinated weeds reach 1 inch in height or diameter.  Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.  Post Emergent application: apply from cotyledon stage up to 10 leaf stage of sugar beet.  Anti-foams or drift control agents may be added if needed.	<b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 36.0 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs. ai/A) as a single application.  For In-Season, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 29.0 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs. ai/A) in one application.  If a burndown application is made, <b>DO NOT</b> apply any in-season applications.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 60.0 fl oz/A (1.09 lbs. ai/A) per year.  <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 2 applications per year.  Applications must be a minimum of 10 days apart.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 60 days of harvesting sugar beets.  <b>DO NOT</b> plant rotation crops in a field treated with Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide 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.  Crops listed on this label may be planted at any time.  <b>DO NOT</b> graze the treated crop or cut for hay.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply product through any type of irrigation system.  <b>DO NOT</b> add surfactants.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply if sugar beets show injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications.  <b>DO NOT</b> cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.
□ Refer to Weeds Controlled – Row Crop table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes.				

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
POME FRUITS (Crop Group 11-10) Apples, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Quince, Pear, Oriental Pear Azarole, Medlar, Tejocote, cultivars, varieties and/ or hybrids of these	Broadcast  Banded  Directed Spray  Spot Treatments  See Application Methods section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	Weeds < 3" in height 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lbs. ai/A)  Weeds < 6" in height 49 - 56 fl oz/A (0.89 - 1.02 lbs. ai/A)  Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered 56 fl oz - 83 fl oz/A (1.02 - 1.50 lbs. ai/A)  For spot treatments, use 1.7 fl oz (0.0308 lb. ai) of product per gallon of water.	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.  Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems or foliage, as injury may occur.  Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.  When tank-mixing with a residual herbicide no additional surfactant is needed.	<b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 83 fl oz/A (1.50 lbs. ai/A) in one application.  For spot treatment, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 1.1 gallon of spray per 1,000 sq. ft. (0.034 lb. ai) (1.5 lbs. ai/A)  <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 248 fl oz/A (4.5 lbs. ai/A) per year.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 3 applications per year.  Applications must be a minimum of 14 days apart.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 14 days of harvest.  <b>DO NOT</b> graze, harvest and/ or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.  <b>DO NOT</b> aerially apply.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply through any type of irrigation system.  <b>DO NOT</b> make spot or directed spray applications to tree trunk as injury may occur.  <b>DO NOT</b> cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
CITRUS FRUITS (Crop Group 10-10) Calamondin, Citrus citron, Citrus hybrids (chironja, tangelo, tangor), Grapefruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Mandarin (tangerine), Orange (sour, sweet), Pummelo, Satsuma mandarin cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these	Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments  See Application Methods section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	Weeds < 3" in height 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lbs. ai/A)  Weeds < 6" in height 49 - 56 fl oz/A (0.89 - 1.02 lbs. ai/A)  Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered 56 fl oz - 83 fl oz/A (1.02 - 1.50 lbs. ai/A)  For spot treatments, use 1.7 fl oz (0.0308 lb. ai) of product per gallon of water.	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.  Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.  Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems or foliage, as injury may occur.  Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.	<b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 83 fl oz/A (1.50 lbs. ai/A) in one application.  For spot treatment, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 1.1 gallon of spray per 1,000 sq. ft. (0.034 lb. ai) (1.5 lbs. ai/A)  <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 248 fl oz/A (4.5 lbs. ai/A) per year.  <b>DO NOT</b> make more than 3 applications per year.  Applications must be a minimum of 14 days apart.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 14 days of harvest.  <b>DO NOT</b> graze, harvest and/ or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.  <b>DO NOT</b> aerially apply.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply through any type of irrigation system.  <b>DO NOT</b> make spot or directed spray applications to tree trunk as injury may occur.  <b>DO NOT</b> cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
GRAPES Table, Wine, Raisin	Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments  See Application Methods section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	Weeds < 3" in height 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lbs. ai/A) Weeds < 6" in height 49 - 56 fl oz/A (0.89 - 1.02 lbs. ai/A) Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered 56 fl oz - 83 fl oz/A (1.02 - 1.50 lbs. ai/A) For spot treatments, use 1.7 fl oz (0.0308 lb. ai) of product per gallon of water.	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems, or foliage as injury may occur. Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.	<b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 83 fl oz/A (1.50 lbs. ai/A) in one application. For spot treatment, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 1.1 gallon of spray per 1,000 sq. ft. (0.034 lb. ai) (1.5 lbs. ai/A) <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 248 fl oz/A (4.5 lb. ai/A) per year. <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 3 applications per year. Applications must be a minimum of 28 days apart. <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 14 days of harvest. <b>DO NOT</b> aerially apply. <b>DO NOT</b> apply through any type of irrigation system. <b>DO NOT</b> make spot or directed spray applications to vine trunk as injury may occur. <b>DO NOT</b> cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
STONE FRUITS (Crop Group 12-12) Apricot, Cherry (sweet, tart), Nectarine, Peach, Plum (chickasaw, damson, Japanese), Plumcot, Prune (fresh)	Broadcast Banded  Directed Spray  Spot Treatments  See Application Methods section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	Weeds < 3" in height 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lbs. ai/A) Weeds < 6" in height 49 - 56 fl oz/A (0.89 - 1.02 lbs. ai/A)  Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered 56 fl oz - 83 fl oz/A (1.02-1.50 lbs. ai/A)  For spot treatments, use 1.7 fl oz (0.0308 lb. ai) of product per gallon of water.	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.  Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.  Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems, or foliage as injury may occur.  Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.	<b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 83 fl oz/A (1.50 lbs. ai/A) in one application.  For spot treatment, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 1.1 gallon of spray per 1,000 sq. ft. (0.034 lb. ai) (1.5 lbs. ai/AI)  <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 165 fl oz/A (3.0 lb. ai/A) per year.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2 applications per year.  Applications must be a minimum of 28 days apart.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 14 days of harvest.  <b>DO NOT</b> graze, harvest and/ or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.  <b>DO NOT</b> aerially apply.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply through any type of irrigation system.  <b>DO NOT</b> make spot or directed spray applications to tree trunk as injury may occur.  <b>DO NOT</b> cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.



Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
TREE NUTS (Crop Group 14) (including Pistachio) Almond, Beech nut, Brazil nut, Butternut, Cashew, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Filbert (hazelnut), Hickory nut, Macadamia (bush nut), Pecan, Pistachio, Walnut (black and English (Persian))	Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments  See Application Methods section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	Weeds < 3" in height 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lbs. ai/A)  Weeds < 6" in height 49 - 56 fl oz/A (0.89 - 1.02 lbs. ai/A)  Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered 56 fl oz - 83 fl oz/A (1.02 - 1.50 lbs. ai/A)  For spot treatments, use 1.7 fl oz (0.0308 lb. ai) of product per gallon of water.	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.  Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.  Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur.  Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.	<b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 83 fl oz/A (1.50 lbs. ai/A) in one application.  For spot treatment, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 1.1 gallon of spray per 1,000 sq. ft. (0.034 lb. ai) (1.5 lbs. ai/A)  <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 248 fl oz/A (4.5 lbs. ai/A) per year.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 3 applications per year.  Applications must be at least 28 days apart.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 14 days of harvest.  <b>DO NOT</b> graze, harvest and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.  <b>DO NOT</b> aerially apply.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply through any type of irrigation system.  <b>DO NOT</b> make spot or directed spray applications to tree trunk as injury may occur.  <b>DO NOT</b> cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
Bushberry subgroup 13B  Blueberry, highbush and lowbush; currant; elderberry; gooseberry; huckleberry lingonberry, juneberry, salal	Broadcast  Banded  Directed Spray  Spot Treatments  See Application Methods section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	Weeds < 3" in height 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lbs. ai/A)  Weeds < 6" in height 49 - 56 fl oz/A (0.89 - 1.02 lbs. ai/A)  Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered 56 fl oz - 83 fl oz/A (1.02 - 1.50 lbs. ai/A)  For spot treatments, use 1.7 fl oz (0.0308 lb. ai) of product per gallon of water.	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.  Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.  Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur.  Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.	<b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 83 fl oz/A (1.50 lbs. ai/A) in one application.  For spot treatment, <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 1.1 gallon of spray per 1,000 sq. ft. (0.034 lb. ai) (1.5 lbs. ai/A)  <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 165 fl oz/A (3.0 lb. ai/A) per year.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 2 applications per year.  Applications must be a minimum of 28 days apart.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 14 days of harvest.  <b>DO NOT</b> aerially apply.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply through any type of irrigation system.  <b>DO NOT</b> make spot or directed spray applications to tree trunk as injury may occur.  <b>DO NOT</b> cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
OLIVES	Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments  See Application Methods section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments	Weeds < 3" in height 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lbs. ai/A) Weeds < 6" in height 49 - 56 fl oz/A (0.89 - 1.02 lbs. ai/A)  Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered 56 fl oz - 83 fl oz/A (1.02 - 1.50 lbs. ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.  Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.  Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur.  Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.	<b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 83 fl oz/A (1.50 lbs. ai/A) in one application.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 248 fl oz/A (4.50 lbs. ai/A) per year.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 3 applications per year.  Applications must be a minimum of 14 days apart.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply within 14 days of harvest.  <b>DO NOT</b> graze, harvest and/ or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.  <b>DO NOT</b> aerially apply.  <b>DO NOT</b> apply through any type of irrigation system.  <b>DO NOT</b> make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur.  <b>DO NOT</b> cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
POTATOES	Vine Desiccation	21.0 fl oz/A (0.38 lbs. ai/A)	<p>Apply at the beginning of natural senescence of potato vines.</p> <p>Potato varieties with heavy or dense vines may require an application of another desiccation product to complete vine desiccation.</p> <p>Thorough coverage of the potato vines to be desiccated is essential.</p> <p>Use sufficient volume of water (20 to 100 gpa).</p> <p>Vary the gallons of water per acre and spray pressure as indicated by the density of the potato vines.</p> <p>Increase spray volume to at least 30 gallons of water per acre when potato canopy is dense or under cool and dry conditions.</p> <p>Apply with the spray boom as low as possible to achieve thorough coverage of the potato vines for best control and to minimize drift potential.</p>	<p><b>DO NOT</b> apply to potatoes grown for seed.</p> <p><b>DO NOT</b> split applications or apply more than 1 application per year.</p> <p><b>DO NOT</b> apply more than 21.0 fl oz/A (0.38 lbs. ai/A) per year.</p> <p><b>DO NOT</b> harvest potatoes until 9 days or more after application.</p> <p><b>DO NOT</b> cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.</p> <p>Potatoes canola, corn, cotton, rice, soybean and sugar beets may be planted at any time after an application of Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide as a potato vine desiccant.</p> <p>Wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye sorghum or triticale may be planted 30 days or more after an application of Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide as a potato vine desiccant.</p> <p>All other crops may be planted 120 or more days after an application of Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide as a potato vine desiccant.</p>

## SUCKER CONTROL

TREE FRUIT (Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12-12), Pome Fruits (Crop Group 11-10) & Citrus Fruits (Crop Group 10-10)), TREE NUTS (Crop Group 14), Grapes and BUSHBERRY (subgroup 13B)

When applied to suckers in tree, vine, and berry crops that are young, green, and uncultivated, Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide will reduce or eliminate sucker growth. For sucker control, make a split application approximately 4 weeks apart at 56 fl oz of product/A (1.02 lbs. ai/A) in a broadcast application. Thorough coverage of all sucker foliage is necessary for optimum control. Suckers must not exceed 12 inches in length. **DO NOT** make spot applications to trunk as injury may occur. Refer to use rate restrictions listed in specific crop use directions described above, e.g. Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12-12), Pome Fruits (Crop Group 11-10), Citrus Fruits (Crop Group 10 -10), Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14), & Bushberry (subgroup 13B), refer to Table 1 Crop Specific Use Directions and Restrictions.

## TANK MIX PARTNER INSTRUCTIONS

Because Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide does not provide residual weed control or control of unexposed plant parts, certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide or be added to provide residual herbicide activity. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products that are labeled for the timing and method of application for the crop to be treated. Always use the tank mix partner in accordance with the label limitations and restrictions.

**DO NOT** exceed label dosage rates. Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide may not be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

flumioxazin	simazine
napropamide	terbacil
oxyfluorfen	norflurazon
diuron	oryzalin

## APPLICATION METHODS

### COTTON

Application of Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide to cotton varieties not labeled as LibertyLink® or 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. This equipment must be set up and operated in a manner that avoids bouncing or raising the hoods off the ground in any way. The spray hoods must be operated on the ground or skimming across the ground. Tractor speed must be adjusted to avoid bouncing of the spray hoods. Avoid operation on rough or sloping ground where the spray hoods might be raised off the ground as this may cause spray particles to escape and come into contact with the cotton, causing damage or destruction of the crop.

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

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast RATE per acre} = \text{Amount of banded product needed per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast spray VOLUME per acre} = \text{Amount of spray volume needed per acre}$$

TREE FRUIT (Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12-12), Pome Fruits (Crop Group 11-10) & Citrus Fruits (Crop Group 10-10)), TREE NUTS (Crop Group 14), Grapes and BUSHBERRY (subgroup 13B)

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

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Rate per acre broadcast} = \text{Amount of herbicide needed for treatment}$$

TREE FRUIT (Stone Fruits (Crop Group 12-12), Pome Fruits (Crop Group 11-10) & Citrus Fruits (Crop Group 10-10)), TREE NUTS (Crop Group 14), Grapes and BUSHBERRY (subgroup 13B) - SPOT OR DIRECTED SPRAY APPLICATIONS

For spot or directed spray applications, mix and apply to undesirable vegetation foliage until wet but prior to runoff. Ensure uniform and complete coverage. Thoroughly clean the sprayer following use.

### TANK MIXTURES

See Compatibility Testing section of this label if tank mixing with other pesticide products.

For all crops, certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide or be added to provide residual herbicide activity. When tank mixing with a residual herbicide no additional surfactant is needed. Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products labeled for the timing and method of application for the crop to be treated. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and restrictions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide may not be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Tankmix partners for Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide on LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant canola:

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

Tankmix partners for Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide on LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant corn:

2,4-D	Tembotrione + thien carbazon e-methyl	tembotrione	pendimethalin <sup>1</sup>	dicamba sodium salt + halosulfuron-methyl
acetochlor	dicamba, sodium salt + diflufenzopyr-sodium	atrazine + mesotrione + s-metolachlor <sup>2</sup>	halosulfuron-methyl	Mesotrione + s-metolachlor <sup>2</sup>
carfentrazone-ethyl	atrazine + dimethenamide-P	atrazine + mesotrione + s-metolachlor <sup>2</sup>	flumetsulam	
atrazine	atrazine + mesotrione + s-metolachlor <sup>2</sup>	Metolachlor <sup>2</sup>	s-metolachlor <sup>2</sup>	
mesotrione	flumetsulam + clopyralid potassium	nicosulfuron	primisulfuron-methyl + prosulfuron	
mesotrione + s-metolachlor <sup>2</sup>	topramezone	dicamba, sodium salt + primisulfuron-methyl	dicamba, sodium salt + diflufenzopyr-sodium	

<sup>1</sup> Tank mixing with pendimethalin may result in reduced control of barnyardgrass, fall panicum, field sandbur, yellow foxtail, and volunteer corn.

<sup>2</sup> For best results, tank mix these products at 1/2 the use rate with Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide to reduce risk of crop response.

#### APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR CANOLA, CORN, COTTON, AND SOYBEAN SEED PROPAGATION

Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide may be applied to select out susceptible "segregates," i.e., canola, corn, cotton, and soybean plants that are sensitive to glufosinate-ammonium during seed propagation.

- Canola: Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide may also be used in canola seed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate canola plants that **DO NOT** carry the LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant gene and as such, can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during canola seed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant gene will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. Apply from the cotyledon stage up to the early bolting stage (e.g., BBCH 18-30, between just prior to stem elongation/bolting, eight or more leaves and beginning of stem elongation, no internodes). See Application Instructions and Crop Use Directions on Canola for use rates and application timing.

#### Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use treated canola seed for food, feed or oil purposes.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 22.0 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs. ai/A) per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 67.0 fl oz/A (1.21 lbs. ai/A) through any combination of use patterns per year.
- **DO NOT** apply beyond the early bolting stage or within 65 days of harvesting canola seed.
- **DO NOT** apply if canola shows injury from environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.) or from a prior herbicide application.

- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to Rotational Crop Restrictions for appropriate crop plant back intervals.
- Applications must be a minimum of 10 days apart.
- Corn: Inbred lines (plants not possessing the LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant trait) will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. A hooded sprayer may be used to protect plants from coming into contact with the herbicide application. For the selection of LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant corn "segregates", apply Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide at 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs. ai/A) plus AMS at 3 lb./A (17 lb./100 gallons) when corn is in the V-3 to V-4 stage of growth, i.e., 3 to 4 developed collars. Make a second treatment of 22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs. ai/A) plus AMS at 3 lbs./A when the corn is in the V-6 to V-7 stage of growth or up to 24" tall. Make sequential applications at least 10 days apart. When temperatures exceed 85° F, the rate of AMS can be reduced to 1.5 lbs./A (8.5 lbs./100 gallons) to reduce potential leaf burn. See Application Instructions and Crop Use Directions on Corn for use rates and application timing.
- Cotton: Use Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide in cotton seed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate cotton plants that **DO NOT** carry the LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant trait, removing susceptible segregates during cotton seed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant trait will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. See Application Instructions and Crop Use Directions on Cotton for use rates and application timing.

- Soybeans: For the selection of LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant soybean "segregates", apply Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide at up to 22 to 36 fl oz/A (0.40 – 0.66 lbs. ai/A) when soybean is in the third trifoliate stage. Make a second treatment of 22 to 29 fl oz/A (0.40 – 0.53 lbs. ai/A) up to but not including the bloom growth stage of soybean. Make sequential applications at least 5 days apart. See Application Instructions and Crop Use Directions on Soybeans for use rates and application timing.

#### FALLOW FIELDS OR POST HARVEST

Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide may be used as a substitute for tillage in fallow fields to control or suppress weeds listed in the Weed Control for Row Crops section of this label. Applications may be made in fallow fields, post-harvest, before planting or emergence of any crop listed on this label. Apply Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide at 22 or 29 fl oz/A (0.40 – 0.53 lbs. ai/A) to fallow fields to control specific weeds. Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide must be applied with ammonium sulfate. Tank mixes with 2,4-D, glyphosate or atrazine and Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide will enhance total weed control. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. 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.

#### Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs. ai/A) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per year.
- **DO NOT** make sequential applications sooner than 14 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 88 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs. ai/A) per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed use restrictions in crop use Table 1 above.

#### FARMSTEADS, RECREATIONAL, AND PUBLIC AREAS

When applied as listed, Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide controls undesirable plant vegetation in non-crop areas which include around building foundations, shelter belts, along fences, airports, commercial plants, storage and lumber yards, educational facilities, fence lines, ditch banks, dry ditches, schools, parking lots, tank farms, pumping stations, parks and farmstead weed control. Refer to Weeds Controlled Table for list of weeds controlled.

Apply as a broadcast or spot spray treatment application depending on the situation to control weeds. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications may be necessary to control plants generating from underground part or seed.

#### Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 83 fl oz/A (1.5 lbs. ai/A) in one application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 83 fl oz/A (1.5 lbs. ai/A) per year.
- **DO NOT** make sequential applications sooner than 10 days apart.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year when using reduced application rates.

Rates in fluid ounces of formulated product per acre for the control of weeds at selected heights. In weed populations with mixed species, apply at a rate needed for the species that requires the highest rate.

Weed Height in Inches	Use Rate/A
Weeds <3" in height	48 fl oz/A (0.88 lbs. ai/A)
Weeds <6" in height	49 - 56 fl oz/A (0.89 - 1.02 lbs. ai/A)
Weeds >6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered	56 - 83 fl oz/A (1.02 - 1.50 lbs. ai/A)

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.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE: DO NOT** use or store near heat or open flame. Keep the container tightly closed and dry in a cool, well-ventilated place. Storage temperature must not exceed 125°F. If storage temperature for bulk Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide is below 32°F, the material must not be pumped until its temperature exceeds 32° F. Protect against direct sunlight.

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

**Container Handling (Plastic Nonrefillable Containers larger than 5 gallons):** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

## WARRANTY DISCLAIMER AND NOTICE

### IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

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.

**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 Actylis. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

**DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, ACTYLIS MAKES NO OTHER 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 Actylis is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, ACTYLIS 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 ACTYLIS'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Made in China, formulated in USA and Packaged in USA

Shake Well Before Using

\*Not for Use in [State]



GLUFOSINATE

GROUP

10

HERBICIDE

# ACTYLIS GLUFOSINATE 280SL

HERBICIDE

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

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Glufosinate-ammonium*	24.5%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS.....	
TOTAL:	75.5%
*CAS Number 77182-82-2	
**Equivalent to 2.32 pounds of active ingredient per U.S. gallon.	
EPA Reg. No. 2749-637	
EPA Est. No. 70989-MO-001[S]	
EPA Est. No. 70989-IA-001[H]	
Letters in Lot Number indicate EPA Est.	

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

# CAUTION

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

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

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li><li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li><li>• <b>DO NOT</b> induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.</li><li>• <b>DO NOT</b> give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li></ul>
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li><li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: If this product is ingested, endotracheal intubation and gastric lavage should be performed as soon as possible, followed by charcoal and sodium sulfate administration.	
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or physician or going for treatment. FOR MEDICAL EMERGENCIES INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT, CALL CHEMTREC® TOLL FREE 1-800-424-9300 or 1-703-527-3887 (24 Hours per Day, 7 Days per Week).	

250 gallons  
NET CONTENTS

Manufactured by: Actylis, 4 Tri Harbor Court, Port Washington, NY 11050

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

# CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wear protective eyewear, such as safety glasses. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before use.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

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

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

## PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

**DO NOT** mix or allow coming into contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous Chemical reactions may occur.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** **DO NOT** use or store near heat or open flame. Keep the container tightly closed and dry in a cool, well- ventilated place. Storage temperature must not exceed 125°F. If storage temperature for bulk Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide is below 32°F, the material must not be pumped until its temperature exceeds 32° F. Protect against direct sunlight.

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Made in China, formulated in USA and Packaged in USA

FOR CHEMICAL SPILL,  
LEAK, FIRE, EXPOSURE  
OR MEDICAL EMERGENCY  
INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT  
CALL CHEMTREC® TOLL  
FREE 1-800-424-9300 or  
1-703-527-3887 (24 Hours  
per Day, 7 Days per Week).

GLUFOSINATE

GROUP

10

HERBICIDE

# ACTYLIS GLUFOSINATE 280SL

HERBICIDE

A non-selective herbicide for post emergence broadcast use on canola, corn, cotton, and soybean designated as LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant. Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide may be used for weed control in non-LibertyLink® cotton or non-glufosinate-resistant cotton when applied with a hooded sprayer in-crop. Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide may also be applied as a broadcast burndown application before planting or prior to emergence of any conventional variety of canola, sweet corn\*, corn, cotton, soybean or sugar beet\*. Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide may be used for post emergence weed control in listed tree, vine and berry crops. Actylis Glufosinate 280SL Herbicide may also be applied for potato vine desiccation.  
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TOTAL:	75.5%
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EPA Reg. No. 2749-637	
EPA Est. No. 70989-MO-001[S]	
EPA Est. No. 70989-IA-001[H]	

Letters in Lot Number indicate EPA Est.

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS: HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS: CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wear protective eyewear, such as safety glasses. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before use. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: **DO NOT** apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present. **DO NOT** apply to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of equipment wash waters or rinsate. This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and should be used strictly in accordance with the drift and run-off precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures. Under some conditions, this product may have a potential to run-off to surface water or adjacent land. Where possible, use methods which reduce soil erosion, such as no till, limited till and contour plowing; these methods also reduce pesticide run-off. Use of vegetation filter strips along rivers, creeks, streams,

250 gallons  
NET CONTENTS  
Manufactured by: Actylis, 4 Tri Harbor Court, Port Washington, NY 11050

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.) See label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

wetlands, etc. or on the downhill side of fields where run-off could occur to minimize water runoff is recommended. **PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS:** **DO NOT** mix or allow coming into contact with oxidizing agents. Hazardous Chemical reactions may occur.

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# PROOF

## THIS PROOF IS TO BE CHECKED FOR ACCURACY

Please review and approve **Text, Spelling, Copy Placement, Size, Shape, Colors** and **Dieline**.

**Authorized signature** accepts responsibility for accuracy of all copy, color break and artwork. Cimarron Label is not liable for any discrepancies subsequently identified.

**PLEASE NOTE:** Due to color variance between printers/monitors, the colors represented by this proof cannot be deemed accurate. Please refer to a color matching system such as the Pantone Matching System for a truer representation of spot colors.





**THIS PROOF IS NOT ACCURATE FOR COLOR-MATCH.**

*Dieline does not print.*



**Cimarron Label**  
inovar

4201 North Westport Ave. • Sioux Falls, SD 57107  
Phone: (605) 978-0451 • Fax: (605) 978-0463

DATE	JOB NUMBER	CUSTOMER
2/24/25	247588	Aceto
LABEL SIZE	BOOKLET SIZE	
7.125" x 15.875"	6.875" x 5.375"	
LABEL COLORS	BOOKLET OUTSIDE COLORS	BOOKLET INSIDE COLORS
 BLK	 BLK  7733	 BLK
PATTERN VARNISH: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		

Form: CS 006B - 3/29/2017

☐ **ARTWORK IS APPROVED**

☐ **REVISED PROOF NEEDED**

**WE CANNOT PROCESS  
THIS ORDER WITHOUT AN  
AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE**

**Signed** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date** \_\_\_\_\_