BURNDOWN USE - SUGAR BEET

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION
LIBERTY 280 SL HERBICIDE is a water-soluble non-selective herbicide for application as a foliar spray for the control of a broad spectrum of emerged broadleaf and grassy weeds.

LIBERTY 280 SL HERBICIDE is registered for use:

- as a burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to emergence of canola, corn, sweet corn, cotton, soybean and sugar beet.

- post emergence weed control herbicide to be applied on LL crops including LL canola, LL soybeans, LL corn, LL sweet corn and LL cotton.

- post emergence weed control herbicide to be applied on cotton with a hooded sprayer only.

LIBERTY 280 SL HERBICIDE is only foliar-active with little or no activity in soil. Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled.

LIBERTY 280 SL HERBICIDE:

- apply to actively growing small weeds as specified in the Weed Control for Row Crops section.

- LIBERTY 280 SL HERBICIDE is a contact herbicide and requires uniform thorough spray coverage.

- Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of LIBERTY 280 SL HERBICIDE.

- Necrosis of leaves and young shoots occur within 2 to 4 days after application under good growing conditions.

- LIBERTY 280 SL HERBICIDE is rainfast four (4) hours after application to most weed species; therefore, rainfall within four (4) hours may necessitate retreatment or may
result in reduced weed control.

- To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters and velvetleaf control, applications should be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.

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

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

- Consult your local Cooperative Extension Service or Bayer CropScience Representative for guidelines on the optimum application timing for LIBERTY 280 SL HERBICIDE in your region.

**ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS**

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

Rotational Crop
Canola, Corn, Sweet Corn, Soybean, Cotton and Sugar beets
Plant Back Interval (Minimum Rotational Crop Planting Interval from Last Application): May be planted at any time

Root and Tuber Vegetables, Leafy Vegetables, Brassica Leafy Vegetables and Small Grains (barley, buckwheat, oats, rye, teosinte, triticale, and wheat).
Plant Back Interval (Minimum Rotational Crop Planting Interval from Last Application): 70 Days

Other Crops
Plant Back Interval (Minimum Rotational Crop Planting Interval from Last Application): 180 Days

**RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT**

LIBERTY 280 SL HERBICIDE is a Group 10 Herbicide, i.e., an glutamine synthetase inhibitor. A given weed population may contain or develop resistance to a herbicide after repeated use. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed to mitigate or delay resistance. The following Integrated Weed
Management Techniques are effective in reducing problems with herbicide resistant weed biotypes. It is best to use multiple practices to manage or delay resistance, as no single strategy is likely to be totally effective.

- Rotate crops. Crop rotation diversifies weed management.

- Rotate herbicide-tolerant traits. Alternate herbicide-tolerant (HT) traits and/or use HT trait stacks for more efficient rotation.

- Use multiple herbicide sites of action. Use tankmix partners and multiple SOAs during both the growing season and from year to year to reduce the selection pressure of a single SOA.

- Know your weeds, know your fields. Closely monitor problematic areas with difficult-to-control weeds or dense weed populations.

- Start with clean fields. Effective tillage or the use of a burndown herbicide program can control emerged weeds prior to planting.

- Stay clean – use residual herbicides. Regardless of tillage system, pre-emergence or early post-emergence soil-applied residual herbicides should be used when possible.

- Apply herbicides correctly. Ensure proper application, including timing, full use-rates and appropriate spray volumes.

- Control weed escapes. Consider spot herbicide applications, row wicking, cultivation or hand removal of weeds or other techniques to stop weed seed production and improve weed management.

- Zero tolerance - reduce the seed bank. Do not allow surviving weeds to set seed, which will help decrease weed populations from year to year and prevent major weed shifts.

- Clean equipment. Prevent the spread of herbicide-resistant weeds and their seeds.

Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisory and/or Bayer CropScience representative for additional resistance management or IPM recommendation. Also for more information on Weed Resistance Management, visit the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) on the web at http://www.hracglobal.com
APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES
Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control with LIBERTY 280 SL HERBICIDE.

GROUND APPLICATION
- Apply early when weeds are small with directed rates as identified in the Rate Tables for each crop.
- Use nozzles and pressure that generate a MEDIUM to COARSE size spray droplet. NOTE: Weed control with very coarse, extremely coarse or ultra-coarse nozzles will not provide adequate coverage and will cause unsatisfactory weed control.
- Apply LIBERTY 280 SL HERBICIDE in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. Increase to 20 gallons of water per acre if dense weed canopy exists.
- Apply at ground speed of less than 15 mph to attain adequate coverage.
- Apply when wind speeds are between 2 mph and 10 mph. DO NOT apply when winds are gusty, or when conditions will favor movement of spray particles off the desired spray target. See the Spray Drift Management section of this label for additional information on proper application of LIBERTY 280 SL HERBICIDE.

AERIAL APPLICATION
- Apply early when weeds are small with directed rates as identified in the Rate Tables.
- Use nozzles and pressure that generate a MEDIUM to COARSE size spray droplet. NOTE: Weed control with very coarse, extremely coarse or ultra-coarse nozzles will not provide adequate coverage and will cause unsatisfactory weed control.
- Apply LIBERTY 280 SL HERBICIDE in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.
- See the Spray Drift Management section of this label for additional information on proper application of LIBERTY 280 SL HERBICIDE.

APPLICATION AND MIXING RESTRICTIONS
- DO NOT apply when winds are gusty, or when conditions will favor movement of
spray particles off the desired spray target. See the Spray Drift Management section of this label for additional information on proper application of LIBERTY 280 SL HERBICIDE.

- Do not use flood jet nozzles, controlled droplet application equipment, or air-assisted spray equipment.

CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

PRIOR TO LIBERTY 280 SL HERBICIDE USE
Before using LIBERTY 280 SL HERBICIDE, thoroughly clean bulk storage tank, refillable tank, nurse tanks, spray tank, lines, and filter particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used. Equipment should be thoroughly rinsed using a commercial tank cleaner and as instructed on the prior herbicide label.

AFTER LIBERTY 280 SL HERBICIDE USE
After using LIBERTY 280 SL HERBICIDE, triple rinse the spray equipment and clean with a commercial tank cleaner before using the equipment for a new application. 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.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR BURNDOWN USE

LIBERTY 280 SL HERBICIDE may be applied as a burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to emergence of canola, corn, sweet corn, cotton, soybean, sugar beet, LL canola, LL corn, LL sweet corn, and LL soybean.

Application Timing

- Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3 inch weeds in height. For additional information on weed heights refer to the Weed Control for Row Crops section.

- For Best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of LIBERTY 280 SL HERBICIDE.

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

- To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications should be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.

Adjuvant
Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tankmix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn.

- AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or hard water.

- Anti-foam agent is recommended.

Surfactants/Oils
- The use of surfactants may be included. Please refer to the surfactant label for more detailed information.

Spray Volume
- 15 GPA minimum.

- If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA.

Nozzle Spray Quality

Medium to Coarse nozzles.

- LIBERTY 280 SL HERBICIDE is a contact herbicide and requires proper nozzles with uniform thorough spray coverage to achieve optimum weed control.

- See nozzle section for more detailed information.

Rainfast
- 4 hours.

Method
Broadcast/Foliar Air
Broadcast/Foliar Ground
Broadcast/Foliar Air
Broadcast/Foliar Ground
Broadcast/Foliar Air
Broadcast/Foliar Ground

Rates
field_rates 0

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Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings
Preemergence (Crop)
Preplant
Postemergence (Weed)