COTTON SEED PROPAGATION

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION
Forfeit 280 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 LibertyLink canola, LibertyLink corn, LibertyLink cotton, and LibertyLink soybean, and in trees, vines, and berries. Forfeit 280 may be applied for potato vine desiccation. Forfeit 280 may also be applied as a broadcast burndown application before planting or prior to emergence of any conventional or transgenic variety of canola, sweet corn*, corn, cotton, olive, rice*, soybean, or sugar beet.

*Not for use in California.

Forfeit 280 is only foliar-active with little or no activity in soil. Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled. Apply Forfeit 280 to actively growing weeds as described in the Weed Control Recommendations for Row Crops section to get maximum weed control. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Necrosis of leaves and young shoots occur within 2 to 4 days after application under good growing conditions.

- Forfeit 280 is rainfast 4 hours after application to most weed species; therefore, rainfall within 4 hours may necessitate retreatment or may result in reduced weed control.

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

- Consult your local Cooperative Extension Service or Loveland Products, Inc. representative for guidelines on the optimum application timing for Forfeit 280 in your region.

- Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions 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.

**ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS**
Rotational crop planting intervals following application of Forfeit 280 are listed below. Failure to comply with these restrictions may result in illegal residues in rotated crops.

**Plant Back Interval (Minimum Rotational Crop Planting Interval from Last Application)**

- Canola, Sweet Corn, Corn, Cotton, Rice, Soybeans, and Sugar beets: May be planted at any time
- Root and Tuber Vegetables, Leafy Vegetables, Brassica Leafy Vegetables and Small Grains (Barley, Buckwheat, Oats, Rye, Teosinte, Triticale, and Wheat): 70 days
- All other crops: 180 days

*See Application Directions for Potato Vine Desiccation for Rotational Crop Restrictions specifically after application of Forfeit 280 to potatoes.

**Integrated Weed Management**
The active ingredient in Forfeit 280 is glufosinate-ammonium, which is a glutamine synthetase inhibitor (Group 10). Integrated weed management guidelines promote an economically viable, environmentally sustainable, and socially acceptable weed control program regardless of the herbicide(s) used. The highlights of successful integrated weed management include:

1. Correctly identify weeds and look for trouble areas within field to identify resistance indicators.
2. Rotate crops.
3. Start the growing season with clean fields.
4. Rotate herbicide modes of action by using multiple modes of action during the growing season and apply no more than 2 applications of a single herbicide mode of action to the same field in a 2-year period. One method
to accomplish this is to rotate herbicide tolerant trait systems.

5. Apply listed rates of herbicides to actively growing weeds at the correct time with the right application techniques.

6. Control any weeds that may have escaped the herbicide application.

7. Thoroughly clean field equipment between fields. Contact your local agronomic advisor for more specific information on integrated weed management for your area.

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. DO NOT apply when winds are gusty, or when conditions will favor movement of spray particles off the desired spray target. To avoid drift and insure consistent weed control, apply Forfeit 280 with the spray boom as low as possible while maintaining a uniform spray pattern. Forfeit 280 should be applied broadcast in a minimum of 10.0 gallons of water per acre using 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 recommended 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 15.0 to 20.0 gallons of water per acre should be used so that thorough spray coverage will be obtained. DO NOT use raindrop nozzles. Boom height should be based on nozzle manufacturer recommendations. See the Spray Drift Management section of this label for additional information on proper application of Forfeit 280.
Aerial Application: Poor coverage will result in reduced weed control. For optimal weed control, apply Forfeit 280 in a minimum of 10.0 gallons per acre. Apply Forfeit 280 using nozzles and pressures that generate medium (about 300 to 400 microns) spray droplets category as reported by the nozzle manufacturer and in accordance to ASABE S 572 based upon the selected air speed. Do not use nozzles and pressures that result in coarse sprays. Fine sprays should also be avoided to minimize spray drift risk. See the Spray Drift Management section of this label for additional information on proper application of Forfeit 280.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS FOR COTTON SEED PROPAGATION

Forfeit 280 may be applied to select out susceptible \"segregates\", i.e., canola, corn, cotton, and soybean plants that are not tolerant to glufosinate-ammonium during seed propagation.

- Cotton: Forfeit 280 may also be used in cottonseed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate cotton plants that do not carry a gene that imparts tolerance to glufosinate-ammonium and as such, can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during cottonseed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the glufosinate-ammonium tolerance gene will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide.

BROADLEAF WEEDS

- In cotton, Forfeit 280 may be applied at 29.0 fluid ounces per acre 3 times per season.

- Do not apply more than 22.0 fluid ounces per acre of Forfeit 280 post emergence in a single application to canola and corn.

- Volunteer LibertyLink crops from the previous season will not be controlled on the following weeds: Cotton, volunteer; Soybeans, Volunteer
- For applications to corn, tank mixing with atrazine may enhance weed control of this species: Amaranth, Palmer; Kochia; Lambsquarters, common; Morningglory, entireleaf; Morningglory, ivyleaf; Morningglory, pitted; Morningglory, sharppod; Morningglory, smallflower; Morningglory, tall; Pigweed, redroot; Pigweed, prostrate; Pigweed, spiny; Pigweed, smooth; Pigweed, tumble; Velvetleaf; Waterhemp, common; Waterhemp, tall

- May require sequential applications for control of the following: Horsnettle, Carolina; Thistle, Russian.

GRASS WEEDS

- Volunteer LibertyLink crops from the previous season will not be controlled on the following: Corn, volunteer; Rice, volunteer

A timely cultivation 7 to 10 days after an application and/or retreatment 10 to 21 days after the first application is recommended for controlling dense clumps of volunteer corn or rice.

- For best control of yellow foxtail, field sandbur, crabgrass, and wild oats, treat prior to tiller initiation.

- A sequential application may be necessary for control on the following: Barley, volunteer; Goosegrass;

Method
Foliar spray
Rates
field rates 0

Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Exception of sweet corn irrigation activities, which has a 4-day REI.

Timings
Postemergence (Crop)
Postemergence (Weed)