

FIESTAR 280 SL

A non-selective herbicide for post emergence broadcast use on canola, corn, cotton, and soybean designated as LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant. FIESTAR 280 SL may be used for weed control in non-LibertyLink® cotton or non-glufosinate-resistant cotton when applied with a hooded sprayer in-crop. FIESTAR 280 SL 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[*]. FIESTAR 280 SL may be used for post emergence weed control in listed tree, vine and berry crops. FIESTAR 280 SL may also be applied for potato vine desiccation.

[*Not for use in California]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Glufosinate-ammonium* 24.4760%**

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 75.5240%

TOTAL: 100.0000%

*CAS Number 77182-82-2

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

EPA Reg. No. 94442-1

EPA Est. No. _____

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Please refer to [back panel] [booklet] for [additional] precautionary statements and directions for use. (Note to reviewer: Location of additional precautionary statements and directions for use will vary between those listed, depending on container type/size.)

Manufactured for:
Kenso Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd
Lot 29, Jalan Sungai Pinang 5/4
Taman Perindustrian Pulau Indah
42920 Pelabuhan Klang
Selangor Darul Ehsan
Malaysia

Net Contents: 2.5 Gallons, 270 Gallons & Bulk

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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 doctor, or when going for treatment. For medical emergencies involving this product call ASPEN ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE (Hydro-Environmental Technologies, Inc. [HETI]) at 877-337-9936 (press 1) 24 hours a day/7 days a week. EER@aspen-insurance.com	

**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 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.

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

FIESTAR 280 SL 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 FIESTAR 280 SL may be made only to crops not sensitive to the active ingredient in this product. Kenso 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 FIESTAR 280 SL.

The basis of selectivity of FIESTAR 280 SL 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 FIESTAR 280 SL. **Crops not containing this gene will be sensitive to FIESTAR 280 SL 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.**

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

Tree, Nut, Vine and Berry Treatments

DO NOT contact FIESTAR 280 SL 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 FIESTAR 280 SL with parts of trees, berries or vines other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.

[*Not for use in California]

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.
- For aerial applications, **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

FIESTAR 280 SL is a water-soluble herbicide for application as a foliar spray for the control of a broad spectrum of emerged annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weeds in canola, sweet corn [*], corn, cotton, soybean and sugar beets [*] designated as LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant and in trees, vines, and berries. FIESTAR 280 SL may be applied for potato vine desiccation. FIESTAR 280 SL 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.

FIESTAR 280 SL is only foliar-active with little or no activity in soil. Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled. Apply FIESTAR 280 SL 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 FIESTAR 280 SL 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
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 <i>Application Directions for Potato Vine Desiccation</i> for Rotational Crop Restrictions	

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

FIESTAR 280 SL 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 FIESTAR 280 SL

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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 Kenso 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 Kenso 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 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)		22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)
Amaranth, Palmer ²	Not Advised	4"	Morningglory, sharppod ²	2"	4"
Anoda, spurred	3"	5"	Morningglory, smallflower ²	4"	6"
Beggarweed, Florida	4"	5"	Morningglory, tall ²	6"	8"
Black medic	5"	7"	Mustard, wild	4"	6"
Blueweed, Texas	5"	7"	Nightshade, black	4"	6"
Buckwheat, wild	6"	7"	Nightshade, eastern black	6"	8"
Buffalobur	6"	7"	Nightshade, hairy	6"	8"
Burcucumber	6"	10"	Pennycress (stinkweed)	4"	6"
Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)	2"	4"	Pigweed, redroot ²	3"	4"
Carpetweed	4"	6"	Pigweed, prostrate ²	3"	4"
Chickweed, common	6"	8"	Pigweed, spiny ²	3"	4"
Cocklebur, common	6"	14"	Pigweed, smooth ²	3"	4"
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	4"	6"	Pigweed, tumble ²	3"	4"
Eclipta	4"	6"	Ragweed, common	6"	10"
Devil's claw	2"	4"	Ragweed, giant	6"	12"
Fleabane, annual	6"	8"	Senna coffee	4"	6"
Galinsoga, hairy	6"	8"	Sesbania, hemp	6"	8"
Galinsoga, small flower	6"	7"	Shepherd's-Purse	6"	8"
Groundcherry, cutleaf	4"	5"	Sicklepod (java bean)	4"	6"
Geranium, cutleaf	4"	6"	Sida, prickly	4"	5"
Hempnettle	4"	6"	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	6"	14"
Horsenettle, Carolina ³	2"	4"	Smellmelon	4"	6"
Jimsonweed	6"	10"	Sowthistle, annual	6"	8"
Knotweed	3"	5"	Soybeans, volunteer ¹	6"	8"
Kochia ²	4"	6"	Spurge, prostrate	2"	4"
Ladysthumb	6"	14"	Spurge, spotted	2"	4"

Lambsquarters, common ^{S,2,4}	4"	6"	Starbur, bristly	4"	6"
Mallow, common	4"	6"	Sunflower, common	6"	14"
Mallow, Venice	6"	8"	Sunflower, prairie	3"	5"
Marestail	Suppression	6"-12"	Sunflower, volunteer	6"	10"
Marshelder, annual	4"	6"	Thistle, Russian ³	Suppression	6"-12"
Morningglory, entireleaf ²	6"	8"	Velvetleaf ^{2, 4}	3"	4"
Morningglory, ivyleaf ²	6"	8"	Waterhemp, common ²	Not Advised	5"
Morningglory, pitted ²	6"	8"	Waterhemp, tall ²	Not Advised	5"

^S Suppression

¹ Volunteer LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant crops from the previous season will not be controlled.

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

³ May require sequential applications for control.

⁴ For optimal control, make applications between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.

Grass 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 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)		22 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A)	29 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A)
Barley, volunteer ³	3"	4"	Millet, proso volunteer	6"	7"
Barnyardgrass	3"	5"	Oat, wild ²	3"	4"
Bluegrass, annual	3"	5"	Panicum, fall	3"	5"
Corn, volunteer ¹	10"	12"	Panicum, Texas	4"	6"
Crabgrass, large ²	3"	5"	Rice, red	4"	6"
Crabgrass, smooth ²	3"	5"	Rice, volunteer ¹	4"	6"
Cupgrass, woolly	6"	12"	Sandbur, field ²	Suppression	2"
Foxtail, bristly	6"	8"	Shattercane	6"	8"
Foxtail, giant	6"	12"	Signalgrass, broadleaf	3"	5"
Foxtail, green	6"	12"	Sprangletop	4"	6"
Foxtail, robust purple	6"	8"	Sorghum, volunteer	6"	8"
Foxtail, yellow ²	3"	4"	Stinkgrass	4"	6"
Goosegrass ³	2"	3"	Wheat, volunteer ²	4"	5"
Johnsongrass, seedling	3"	5"	Witchgrass	4"	6"
Junglerice	3"	5"			

¹ 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.

² For best control of yellow foxtail, field sandbur, crabgrass, and wild oats, treat prior to tiller initiation.

³ 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 FIESTAR 280 SL will provide the best results (22 fl oz/A [0.40 lbs ai]/A followed by 22 fl oz/A [0.40 lbs ai]/A). Please refer to Application Instruction and Crop Use Directions for maximum use rates per year.		
Alfalfa	Clover, Alsike	Nutsedge, purple ^S
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Clover, red	Nutsedge, yellow ^S
Bermudagrass	Dandelion	Orchardgrass
Bindweed, field	Dock, smooth	Poinsettia, wild
Bindweed, hedge	Dogbane, hemp ^S	Pokeweed
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Milkweed, common ^S	Quackgrass ^S
Blueweed, Texas	Johnsongrass, rhizome	Sowthistle, perennial
Bromegrass, smooth	Goldenrod, gray ^S	Thistle, bull
Burdock	Milkweed, honeyvine ^S	Thistle, Canada
Bursage, woollyleaf	Muhly, wirestem ^S	Timothy ^S
Chickweed, Mouse-ear	Nightshade, silverleaf	Wormwood, biennial

^S Suppression

See the application Directions for Use on Cotton section of this label for additional use rates.

WEEDS CONTROLLED TABLE – SUGAR BEETS

The rate of FIESTAR 280 SL 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 ozs/A (0.27 lbs ai/A)	20 fl ozs/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.

For improved control of heavy populations or larger than specified volunteer wheat, volunteer barley, yellow foxtail, and wild oats, FIESTAR 280 SL 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 ozs/A (0.27 lbs ai/A)	20 fl ozs/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.

Broadleaf Weed Control			
Weed Species	Growth Stage of Weed* (Maximum Weed Diameter)		
	15 fl ozs/A (0.27 lbs ai/A)	20 fl ozs/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)	
Purshlane, 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.

WEEDS CONTROLLED TABLE – TREE FRUIT, TREE NUT, VINES, BERRIES, 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 FIESTAR 280 SL 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	56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A)
Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered	56 fl oz – 82 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 ¹	Pigweed, redroot	Turnip, wild
Copperleaf, Virginia	Lettuce, miner's	Pineapple weed	Velvetleaf ¹
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	

¹ 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 ^S	Windgrass
Chess, soft	Goosegrass	Ryegrass, annual ¹	Witchgrass
Crabgrass, large	Johnsongrass, seedling	Sandbur, field	

¹ Apply to annual ryegrass prior to 3 inches in height

^S Suppression

** See the application Directions for Use on Cotton section of this label for additional use rates.

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 ^S	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	

^S 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. FIESTAR 280 SL needs to be applied broadcast in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre using a minimum spray pressure of 40 PSI and a maximum ground speed of 10 mph. The use of 80° 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 FIESTAR 280 SL.

Aerial Application

Poor coverage will result in reduced weed control. For optimal weed control, apply FIESTAR 280 SL in a

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minimum of 10 gallons per acre. See the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of this label for additional information on proper application of FIESTAR 280 SL.

COMPATIBILITY TEST

If FIESTAR 280 SL 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 FIESTAR 280 SL to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
5. After adding all the ingredients, place a lid on the jar and tighten. Invert 10 times to mix.
6. Let the mixture stand for 15 minutes and evaluate the solution uniformity and stability. Look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. If the tank mix partners are not compatible, **DO NOT** use the mixture in a spray tank.
7. After compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL** section of this label.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Tank Mixing Instructions

FIESTAR 280 SL must be applied with properly calibrated and clean equipment. FIESTAR 280 SL is formulated to mix readily in water. Before adding FIESTAR 280 SL 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**).

FIESTAR 280 SL may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the 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. FIESTAR 280 SL cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Refer to the specific crop section for rates and restrictions.

Mix FIESTAR 280 SL with water to make a finished spray solution as follows:

1. Fill the spray tank half full with water.
2. Start agitation.
3. If mixing with a flowable/wettable powder tank mix partner: Prepare a slurry of the proper amount of the product in a small amount of water. Add the slurry to the spray tank.
4. Add the appropriate amount of ammonium sulfate (AMS) to the spray tank.
5. If mixing with a liquid tank mix partner, add the liquid mix partner next.
6. Complete filling the spray tank with water.
7. Add the proper amount of FIESTAR 280 SL and continue agitation.
8. If foaming occurs, use a silicone-based antifoam agent.

Ensure that all spray system lines including pipes, booms, etc., have the correct concentration of spray solution by flushing out the spray system lines before starting the crop application.

If tank mix partners specified on this label are added, maintain good agitation at all times until contents of the tank are sprayed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is required to re-suspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Keep bypass line on or near bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Screen

size in nozzles or line strainers must be 50-mesh or larger.

CLEANING INSTRUCTIONS

Before using FIESTAR 280 SL, 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 FIESTAR 280 SL, 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 FIESTAR 280 SL. Necrosis of leaves and young shoots occurs within 2 to 4 days after application under growing conditions. FIESTAR 280 SL will have an effect on weeds that are larger than the specified leaf stage, however, speed of activity and control may be reduced.

Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, 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 lambs quarters 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.

To maximize weed control, **DO NOT** cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.

FIESTAR 280 SL 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 FIESTAR 280 SL in your region.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
<p>COTTON</p> <p>OPTION 1</p> <p>up to 2 applications</p>	<p>Burndown (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)</p> <p>In-Season (Post Emergent to the Crop)</p>	<p>1st application</p> <p>30.0–43.0 fl oz/A</p> <p>(0.55 – 0.79 lbs ai/A)</p> <p>2nd application</p> <p>22.0 – 29.0 fl oz/A</p> <p>(0.40 – 0.53 Lbs ai/A)</p>	<p>Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.</p> <p>Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.</p> <p>When apply In-Season to cotton, a hooded sprayer must be used.</p> <p>Refer to Application Methods to cotton.</p> <p>Post Emergent application: apply from crop emergence to early bloom stage</p> <p>Severe injury or death may result if the FIESTAR 280 SL contacts the foliage or stems of cotton NOT labeled as LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>For In-Season applications, DO NOT apply more than 29.0 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) in one application.</p> <p>For burndown, DO NOT apply more than 43.0 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) in one application.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 72.0 fl oz/A (1.32 lbs ai/A) per year.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than two applications per year.</p> <p>Applications must be a minimum of 10 days apart.</p> <p>DO NOT apply within 70 days of harvest.</p> <p>DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system.</p>

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
COTTON OPTION 2 up to 3 applications	Burndown (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence) In-Season (Post Emergent to the Crop)	1 st application	If first application is a burndown application, apply at the highest 1 st application use rate.	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 29.0 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) in one application. DO NOT apply more than 87.0 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A) per year. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per year. In-Season applications must be at least 10 days apart. DO NOT apply within 70 days of harvest. DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system.
		22 - 29.0 fl oz/A	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.	
		(0.4 - 0.53 lbs ai/A)	Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.	
		2 nd application	When applying In-Season to cotton, a hooded sprayer must be used. Refer to Application Methods to cotton.	
		22.0 – 29.0 fl oz/A	Post Emergent application: apply from crop emergence to early bloom stage	
		(0.40 – 0.53 lbs ai/A)	Severe injury or death may result if FIESTAR 280 SL contacts the foliage or stems of cotton NOT labeled as LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant.	

COTTON: If environmental conditions prevent a timely herbicide application resulting in large weeds or heavy infestations, a single application up to 43 fl oz (0.79 lbs ai/A) per acre of FIESTAR 280 SL may be made to cotton. **DO NOT** apply more than 43 fl oz (0.79 lab ai/A) in a single application under this use scenario. If a single application of 43 fl oz (0.79 lab ai/A) per acre is made, a subsequent application not to exceed 29 fl oz (0.53 lbs ai/A) may be made to cotton. The yearly total under this scenario may not exceed 72 fl oz (1.32 lbs ai/A) per acre including all application timings.

Make sequential applications at least 10 days apart.

Apply the higher rate to control larger weeds growing in the crop at the time of harvest.

- ✓ Refer to **Weeds Controlled – Row Crop** table for proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their sizes.
- ✓ Refer to **Application Methods to Cotton** when making In-Season applications to cotton.
- ✓ Refer to **Tank Mixtures** section for additional information on tank mixes.

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.	<p>DO NOT apply more than 43.0 fl oz/A (0.79 lbs ai/A) in one application.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 72.0 fl oz/A (1.32 lbs ai) per year.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than one application per year if using the maximum rate of 43.0 fl. oz.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than two applications per year when applied at reduced rates.</p> <p>Applications must be a minimum of 10 days apart.</p> <p>DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system.</p>

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
CORN Field, Silage, Sweet	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. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.	DO NOT apply more than 36.0 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A) as a burndown treatment. DO NOT apply more than one burndown application per year.
CORN Field, Silage	In-Season to LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant Corn Only (Post Emergent to the Crop)	22.0 fl oz/A (0.40 lab 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, DO NOT apply more than 22.0 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) in one application. DO NOT apply more than 44.0 fl oz/A (0.80 lbs ai/A) per year. If used as a burndown application, no In-Season applications may be applied. Do not make more than 2 in-season applications per acre per year. In-Season applications must be at least 10 days apart. DO NOT apply with 60 days of harvesting corn forage, and within 70 days of harvesting corn grain or corn fodder. DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system. DO NOT use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone based antifoam agent may be added if needed. DO NOT apply if corn shows injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
<p>CORN Sweet</p>	<p>In-Season to LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant Sweet Corn Only (Post Emergent to the Crop)</p>	<p>20.0 fl oz/A (0.37 lbs ai/A)</p> <p>A second In-Season application may be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at the time of application.</p>	<p>Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds.</p> <p>Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.</p> <p>Post Emergent application: apply from emergence up to 24" tall or in the V7 stage of growth (7 developed collars) whichever comes first.</p>	<p>DO NOT apply more than 20.0 fl oz/A (0.37 lbs ai/A) in one application.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 40.0 fl oz/A (0.74 lbs ai/A) per year.</p> <p>If used as a burndown application, no In-Season applications may be applied.</p> <p>Do not make more than 2 in-season applications per acre per year.</p> <p>In-Season applications must be at least 10 days apart.</p> <p>DO NOT apply within 50 days of harvesting sweet corn ears and within 55 days of harvesting stover.</p> <p>DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system.</p> <p>Must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS).</p> <p>DO NOT use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone based antifoam agent may be added if needed.</p> <p>DO NOT apply if corn shows injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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 – 36.0 fl oz/A (0.53 – 0.66 lbs ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.	<p>DO NOT apply In-Season in states of AL, DE, GA, KY, MD, NJ, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV.</p> <p>For burndown, DO NOT apply more than 36.0 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A) in one application.</p> <p>For In-Season, DO NOT apply more than 22.0 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A) in one application.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 44.0 fl oz/A (0.80 lbs ai/A) per year.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 2 applications In-Season.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than once as a burndown application.</p> <p>If used as a burndown application, no In-Season applications may be applied.</p> <p>In-Season applications must be at least 10 days apart.</p> <p>DO NOT apply within 65 days of harvest.</p> <p>DO NOT graze the treated crop or cut for hay.</p> <p>DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system.</p> <p>DO NOT apply if canola shows injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications.</p>
	In-Season to LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant Canola 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 time of application.	<p>Post Emergent application: apply from cotyledon stage up to early bolting stage.</p> <p>Slight discoloration of the canola may be visible after application. This effect is temporary and will not influence crop growth, maturity, or yield.</p> <p>May be applied with feed grade or spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 3 lbs/A.</p> <p>Additional surfactants or crop oils may increase risk of crop response.</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
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>1st application 29.0 -36.0 fl oz/A (0.53 – 0.66 lbs ai/A)</p> <p>2nd application 22.0 – 29.0 fl oz/A (0.40 – 0.53 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>DO NOT apply more than 36.0 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A) in a single application.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 65.0 fl oz/A (1.19 lbs ai/A) per year.</p> <p>DO NOT make more than two applications per year through any combination of burndown and In-Season Applications</p> <p>Make sequential applications at least 5 days apart.</p> <p>DO NOT apply within 70 days of harvesting soybean seed.</p> <p>DO NOT graze the treated crop or cut for hay.</p> <p>DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system.</p> <p>DO NOT use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers.</p> <p>DO NOT apply if soybeans show injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications.</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. For best control, begin applications when weeds are up to 1 inch in height or diameter.	DO NOT apply more than once as a burndown application. DO NOT apply more than 36.0 fl oz/A (0.66 lbs ai/A) as a single 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	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.	For In-Season, DO NOT apply more than 29.0 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) in one application. If used as a burndown application, no In-Season applications may be applied. DO NOT apply more than 60.0 fl oz/A (1.10 lbs ai/A) per year. DO NOT make more than 2 applications per year. Applications must be a minimum of 28 days apart. DO NOT apply within 60 days of harvesting sugar beets. DO NOT plant rotation crops in a field treated with FIESTAR 280 SL within 120 days after the last application of this product with the exception of wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum, and triticale, which may be planted 70 days after the last application of this product. Crops listed on this label may be planted at any time. DO NOT graze the treated crop or cut for hay. DO NOT apply product through any type of

				irrigation system. DO NOT add surfactants. DO NOT apply if sugar beets show injury from environmental stress or prior herbicide applications.
✓ 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
<p>POME FRUIT (Crop Group 11-10) Apples, Crabapple, Loquat, Mayhaw, Quince, Pear, Oriental Pear, Azarole, Medlar, Tejocote, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these</p>	<p>Broadcast Banded Directed Spray Spot Treatments See Application Methods section for additional information on Banded, Directed Spray and Spot Treatments</p>	<p>Weeds < 3” in height 48 fl oz/A (0.88 lbs ai/A)</p> <p>Weeds < 6” in height 56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A)</p> <p>Weeds > 6” in height and/or grasses that have tillered 56 fl oz – 82 fl oz/A (1.02 – 1.50 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>Avoid direct spray, drift or mist to desirable vegetation, green bark, stems or foliage, as injury may occur.</p> <p>Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.</p> <p>When tank-mixing with a residual herbicide no additional surfactant is needed.</p>	<p>DO NOT apply more than 82 fl oz/A (1.50 lbs ai/A) in one application.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 246 fl oz/A (4.5 lbs ai/A) per year.</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per year at 82 fl oz/A (1.5 lbs ai/A).</p> <p>Applications must be a minimum of 14 days apart.</p> <p>DO NOT apply within 14 days of harvest.</p> <p>DO NOT graze, harvest and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.</p> <p>DO NOT aerially apply.</p> <p>DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system.</p> <p>DO NOT make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur.</p>

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
CITRUS (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 56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A) Weeds > 6” in height and/or grasses that have tillered 56 fl oz – 82 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.	DO NOT apply more than 82 fl oz/A (1.50 lbs ai/A) in one application. DO NOT apply more than 246 fl oz/A (4.5 lbs ai/A) per year. DO NOT make more than 3 applications per year at the maximum single application rate of 82 fl oz/A (1.50 lbs ai/A). Applications must be a minimum of 14 days apart. DO NOT apply within 14 days of harvest. DO NOT graze, harvest and/ or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock. DO NOT aerially apply. DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system. DO NOT make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur.

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 56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A) Weeds > 6” in height and/or grasses that have tillered 56 fl oz – 82 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.	DO NOT apply more than 82 fl oz/A (1.50 lbs ai/A) in one application DO NOT apply more than 246 fl oz/A (4.5 lb ai/A) per year. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per year at 82 fl oz/A (1.5 lbs ai/A). Applications must be a minimum of 28 days apart. DO NOT apply within 14 days of harvest. DO NOT aerially apply. DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system. DO NOT make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur.

Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
STONE FRUIT (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 56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A) Weeds > 6” in height and/or grasses that have tillered 56 fl oz – 82 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.	DO NOT apply more than 82 fl oz/A (1.50 lbs ai/A) in one application. DO NOT apply more than 164 fl oz/A (3.0 lb ai/A) per year. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per year. Applications must be a minimum of 28 days apart. DO NOT apply within 14 days of harvest. DO NOT graze, harvest and/ or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock. DO NOT aerially apply. DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system. DO NOT make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur.

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 56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A) Weeds > 6” in height and/or grasses that have tillered 56 fl oz – 82 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.	DO NOT apply more than 82 fl oz/A (1.50 lbs ai/A) in one application. DO NOT apply more than 246 fl oz/A (4.5 lbs ai/A) per year. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per year at 82 fl oz/A (1.5 lbs ai/A). Applications must be at least 28 days apart. DO NOT apply within 14 days of harvest. DO NOT graze, harvest and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock. DO NOT aerially apply. DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system. DO NOT make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur.

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 56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A) Weeds > 6” in height and/or grasses that have tillered 56 fl oz – 82 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.	DO NOT apply more than 82 fl oz/A (1.50 lbs ai/A) in one application. DO NOT apply more than 164 fl oz/A (3.0 lb ai/A) per year. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per year at 82 fl oz/A (1.5 lbs ai/A). Applications must be a minimum of 28 days apart. DO NOT apply within 14 days of harvest. DO NOT aerially apply. DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system. DO NOT make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur.

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 56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A) Weeds > 6” in height and/or grasses that have tillered 56 fl oz – 82 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.	DO NOT apply more than 82 fl oz/A (1.50 lbs ai/A) in one application. DO NOT apply more than 246 fl oz/A (4.50 lbs ai/A) per year. DO NOT apply more than 3 applications per year at 82 fl oz/A (1.5 lbs i/A). Applications must be a minimum of 14 days apart. DO NOT apply within 14 days of harvest. DO NOT graze, harvest and/ or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock. DO NOT aerially apply. DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system. DO NOT make spot spray applications to suckers as tree injury may occur.

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>DO NOT apply to potatoes grown for seed.</p> <p>DO NOT split applications or apply more than 1 application per year at 21.0 fl oz/A (0.38 lbs ai/A).</p> <p>DO NOT apply more than 21.0 fl oz/A (0.38 lbs ai/A) per year.</p> <p>DO NOT harvest potatoes until 9 days or more after application.</p> <p>Canola, corn, cotton, rice, soybean and sugar beets may be planted at any time after an application of FIESTAR 280 SL 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 FIESTAR 280 SL as a potato vine desiccant.</p> <p>All other crops may be planted 120 or more days after an application of FIESTAR 280 SL as a potato vine desiccant.</p>

SUCKER CONTROL

When applied to suckers in tree, vine, and berry crops that are young, green, and uncallused, FIESTAR 280 SL 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.

TANK MIX PARTNER INSTRUCTIONS

Because FIESTAR 280 SL does not provide residual weed control or control of unexposed plant parts, certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of FIESTAR 280 SL or be added to provide residual herbicide activity. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. FIESTAR 280 SL 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. FIESTAR 280 SL 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 FIESTAR 280 SL 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:

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

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

BANDED SPRAY APPLICATIONS – TREE, NUT, VINE AND BERRIES

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

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

SPOT OR DIRECTED SPRAY APPLICATIONS – TREE, NUT, VINE AND BERRIES

For spot or directed spray applications, mix FIESTAR 280 SL at 1.7 fl oz (oz (0.03 lb ai/A) of product per gallon of water. Apply to undesirable vegetation foliage until wet but prior to runoff. Ensure uniform and complete coverage. Thoroughly clean the sprayer following use. **DO NOT** make spot or directed spray applications to tree or vine trunk as injury may occur.

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 FIESTAR 280 SL or be added to provide residual herbicide activity. When tank mixing with a residual herbicide no additional surfactant is needed. FIESTAR 280 SL 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. FIESTAR 280 SL 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 FIESTAR 280 SL 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 FIESTAR 280 SL on LibertyLink® or glufosinate-resistant corn:

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

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

² For best results, tank mix these products at 1/2 the use rate with FIESTAR 280S SL to reduce risk of crop response.

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

FIESTAR 280 SL 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:** FIESTAR 280 SL 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. Up to three (3) applications of FIESTAR 280 SL may be applied at a rate of 22.0 fl oz/A (0.40 lbs ai/A). 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).

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 66.0 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 FIESTAR 280 SL 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.
 - **Cotton:** use FIESTAR 280 SL 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 FIESTAR 280 SL at up to 22 to 36 fl oz/A (0.40 – 0.66 lbs ai/A) when soybean is in the third trifoliolate 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

FIESTAR 280 SL may be used as a substitute for tillage in fallow fields to control or suppress weeds listed in the Weed Control for Row Crops section of this label. Applications may be made in fallow fields, post-harvest, before planting or emergence of any crop listed on this label.

Apply FIESTAR 280 SL at 22 or 29 fl oz/A (0.40 – 0.53 lbs ai/A) to fallow fields to control specific weeds. FIESTAR 280 SL must be applied with ammonium sulfate. Tank mixes with 2,4-D, glyphosate or atrazine and FIESTAR 280 SL 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 87 fl oz/A (1.59 lbs ai/A) per year.

FARMSTEADS, RECREATIONAL, AND PUBLIC AREAS

When applied as listed, FIESTAR 280 SL controls undesirable plant vegetation in non-crop areas around farmstead 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 82 fl oz/A (1.5 lbs ai/A) in one application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 82 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	56 fl oz/A (1.02 lbs ai/A)
Weeds >6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered	56 -82 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 FIESTAR 280 SL 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:

[Rigid, Non-refillable containers small enough to shake (i.e., with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons)]

Non-refillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Once container is rinsed, then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate; or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration; or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

[All refillable container types (containers with capacities greater than 50 lbs)]

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. This is a sealed returnable container to be used only for FIESTAR 280 SL. When this container is empty, it must not be opened, cleaned, or discarded. Empty containers must be returned to the original purchase location.

[Bottom discharge Intermediate Bulk Container (IBC) (containers with capacities greater than 50 lbs)]

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Empty the remaining contents from the Intermediate Bulk container (IBC) into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inch on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve. Contact your Ag retailer for container return, disposal, and recycling recommendations.

SEED DISPOSAL: To dispose of out-of-date or otherwise unmarketable seed from plants, which have been treated with FIESTAR 280 SL, broadcast and lightly incorporate seed into field soils using disc or other suitable implement. Any resulting crop may be destroyed by chemical or mechanical means. Alternatively, seed may be destroyed by deep burial, incineration or landfill disposal.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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 Kenso. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, KENSO 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 Kenso is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, KENSO 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 KENSO ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.