

# SPECIMEN



## Herbicide

Rely® 280 herbicide is a nonselective herbicide that provides control of a broad spectrum of broadleaf and grassy weeds.

Rely 280 is registered for use as a:

- postemergence weed control herbicide to be applied on listed tree, vine, and berry crops
- postemergence weed control herbicide to be applied on olives
- vine desiccant in potatoes

**Active Ingredient:**

glufosinate-ammonium\* . . . . . 24.5%\*\*

**Other Ingredients:** . . . . . 75.5%

**Total:** . . . . . 100.0%

\* CAS Number 77182-82-2

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

**EPA Reg. No. 7969-448**

**EPA Est. No.**

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

### WARNING/AVISO

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

Please refer to booklet for additional **Precautionary Statements** and **Directions For Use**.

**For MEDICAL and TRANSPORTATION Emergencies ONLY call 24 hours a day 1-800-832-HELP (4357).**

### Net Contents:

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>If in eyes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes.</li> <li>• Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists.</li> </ul>
<b>If on skin</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If swallowed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> give anything to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>HOTLINE NUMBER</b>	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or when going for treatment. Call 1-800-832-HELP (4357) for emergency medical treatment information.	
<b>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:</b> If this product is ingested, endotracheal intubation and gastric lavage should be performed as soon as possible, followed by charcoal and sodium sulfate administration. Additionally, call 1-800-832-HELP (4357) immediately for further information.	

## Precautionary Statements

### Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

**WARNING.** Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. **DO NOT** get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses). Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. 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)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below.

#### Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeve shirt and long 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
- Shoes and socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)

#### All handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeve shirt and long pants
- Shoes and socks

#### Mixers/loaders supporting ground boom applications to citrus fruit, olives, pome fruit, and stone fruit must wear:

- Long-sleeve shirt and long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves

### For spot treatments on citrus, olives, pome, and stone fruit with a mechanically pressurized hand-gun, applicators must wear:

- Long-sleeve shirt and long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves

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:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- 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 washwaters or rinsate.

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

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

- **DO NOT** move irrigation pipe within **11 days** of an application for any crop.

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## AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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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-sleeve shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, nitrile rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, neoprene rubber  $\geq$  14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC)  $\geq$  14 mils, or viton  $\geq$  14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)

## IMPORTANT CROP SAFETY INFORMATION READ BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

**Applications to trees, vines, and berries** should avoid contact of **Rely<sup>®</sup> 280 herbicide** solution, spray, drift or mist with green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur to trees, vines, and berries. Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark should be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers. Contact of **Rely 280** with parts of trees, vines, or berries other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.

## 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 should not exceed 125° F. If storage temperature for bulk **Rely<sup>®</sup> 280 herbicide** is below 32° F, the material should 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.

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## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

### Container Handling

**Rigid nonrefillable containers small enough to shake (i.e., with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons)**

**Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container 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.

**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 inches 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 or BASF Corporation for container return, disposal, and recycling recommendations.

## Product Information

**Rely® 280 herbicide is a water-soluble nonselective herbicide for application as a foliar spray for the control of a broad spectrum of emerged broadleaf and grassy weeds.**

**Rely 280 is registered for use as a:**

- postemergence weed control herbicide to be applied on listed tree, vine, and berry crops
- vine desiccant in potatoes

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

### Rely 280:

- **Rely 280** is a contact herbicide and requires uniform, thorough spray coverage.
- Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of **Rely 280**.
- Necrosis of leaves and young shoots occurs within 2 to 4 days after application under good growing conditions.
- **Rely 280** is rainfast four (4) hours after application to most weed species; therefore, rainfall within four (4) hours may necessitate retreatment or may result in reduced weed control.
- To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters and velvetleaf control, applications should be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.
- Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.
- To maximize weed control, **DO NOT** cultivate from 5 days before an application to 7 days after an application.
- Consult your local Cooperative Extension Service or BASF representative for guidelines on the optimum application timing for **Rely 280** in your region.

### Rotational Crop Restrictions

Rotational crop planting intervals following application of **Rely 280** 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, Cotton, Soybean, and Sugar Beets	May be planted at any time
Brassica Leafy Vegetables, Leafy Vegetables, Root and Tuber Vegetables, and Small Grains (barley, buckwheat, oats, rye, teosinte, triticale, and wheat)	70 days
Other Crops	180 days
* See <b>Application Directions for Potato Vine Desiccation</b> for rotational crop restrictions.	

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## Resistance Management

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

- **Rotate crops** - Crop rotation diversifies weed management.
- **Rotate herbicide-tolerant traits** - Alternate herbicide-tolerant (HT) traits and/or use HT trait stacks for more efficient rotation.
- **Use multiple herbicide sites of action** - Use tank mix partners and multiple sites of action during both the growing season and from year to year to reduce the selection pressure of a single site of action.
- **Know your weeds. Know your fields** - Closely monitor problematic areas with difficult-to-control weeds or dense weed populations.
- **Start with clean fields** - Effective tillage or the use of a burndown herbicide program can control emerged weeds prior to planting.
- **Stay clean. Use residual herbicides** - Regardless of tillage system, preemergence or early postemergence soil-applied residual herbicides should be used when possible.
- **Apply herbicides correctly** - Ensure proper application, including timing, full use rates and appropriate spray volumes.
- **Control weed escapes** - Consider spot herbicide applications, row wicking, cultivation or hand removal of weeds or other techniques to stop weed seed production and improve weed management.
- **Zero tolerance. Reduce the seed bank - DO NOT** allow surviving weeds to set seed, which will help decrease weed populations from year to year and prevent major weed shifts.
- **Clean equipment** - Prevent the spread of herbicide-resistant weeds and their seeds.

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

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## Application and Mixing Procedures

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**Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control with Rely 280.**

### Ground Application

- Apply early when weeds are small with directed rates as identified in the rate tables for each crop.

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

### Aerial Application

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

### Application and Mixing Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply when winds are gusty or when conditions will favor movement of spray particles off the desired spray target. See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label for additional information on proper application of **Rely 280**.
- **DO NOT use flood jet nozzles, controlled droplet application equipment, or air-assisted spray equipment.**

### Compatibility Testing

If **Rely 280** is to be mixed with pesticide products not listed on this label, test the compatibility of the intended tank mixture prior to mixing the products in the spray tank. The following procedure assumes a spray volume of 25 gallons per acre. For other spray volumes, adjust the amount of the water used accordingly. Check compatibility as follows:

1. Place 1.0 pint of water from the source that will be used to prepare the spray solution in a clear 1-quart jar.
2. For each pound of a dry tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 1.5 teaspoons to the jar.
3. For each 16 fl ozs of a liquid tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
4. For each 16 fl ozs of **Rely 280** 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 for uniformity and stability. Look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. If the tank mix partners are not compatible, **DO NOT** use the mixture in a spray tank.
7. After compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL** section of this label.

## Mixing Instructions

**Tank Mix Instructions.** Rely® 280 herbicide may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the crop to be treated. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. Rely 280 cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Refer to the specific crop section for rates and other restrictions.

Rely 280 is formulated to mix readily in water. Prior to adding Rely 280 to the spray tank, ensure that the spray tank is thoroughly clean, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used (see **Cleaning Instructions**). 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.

## Mixing Instructions for Rely 280

1. Start with properly calibrated and clean equipment.
2. Fill the spray tank half full with water.
3. Start agitation.
4. 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.
5. Add ammonium sulfate (AMS) to the spray tank if needed.
6. If mixing with a liquid tank mix partner, add the liquid mix partner next.
7. Complete filling the spray tank with water **before adding Rely 280 as foaming may occur.**
8. Add Rely 280 when tank is full and continue agitation.
9. 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 recommended 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 resuspend 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

### Prior To Rely 280 Use

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

### After Rely 280 Use

After using Rely 280, triple rinse the spray equipment and clean with a commercial tank cleaner before using the equipment for a new application. Make sure any rinsate or foam is thoroughly removed from spray tank and boom. Rinsate may be disposed following the pesticide disposal directions on this label.

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## Spray Drift Management

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### Spray Drift Restrictions

Spray drift may result in injury to nontarget crops or vegetation. To avoid spray drift, **DO NOT** apply when wind speed is greater than 10 MPH or during periods of temperature inversions. **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions, wind speed, or wind direction may cause spray drift to nontarget areas. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

- All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.
- For all nonaerial applications, wind speed must be measured adjacent to the application site, on the upwind side, immediately prior to application.

**Sensitive Areas.** The pesticide must only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, and known habitats for threatened or endangered species, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

**DO NOT** apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons or to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use, or consumption can occur.

**Aerial Drift Management.** The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.

2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The applicator must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory**.

## Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

**Information on 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. 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 Inversion**). AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

### Controlling Droplet Size:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - **DO NOT** exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **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. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.
- **Boom Length** - For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- **Application Height** - Applications must not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

**Swath Adjustment.** When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downward. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

**Wind.** Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Applications must be avoided below 2 miles per hour due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

**Temperature and Humidity.** When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures.

**Temperature Inversion. DO NOT** make aerial or ground applications into areas of temperature inversions. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small, suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light, variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures 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.

## Application Directions for Use on Listed Tree, Vine, and Berry Crops

Apply **Rely® 280 herbicide** to the tree, vine, and berry crops listed below. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

### Registered Crops

- **Bushberries** - blueberry, currant, elderberry, gooseberry, and huckleberry
- **Other Berries** - lingonberry, juneberry, and salal
- **Citrus** - lemon, orange, grapefruit, lime, mandarin, tangerine, tangelo, calamondin, kumquat, pummelo, citron, citrus hybrids, tangor, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these
- **Olives**
- **Pome Fruit** - apple, pear, crabapple, loquat, mayhaw, quince, azarole, medlar, tejocote, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these
- **Stone Fruit** - apricot, cherry, peach, nectarine, plum, capulin, jujube, sloe, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these
- **Tree Nuts** - almonds, filberts, hickory nuts, macadamia nuts (bush nuts), pecans, pistachios, and walnuts
- **Vineyards** - grape varieties (table, wine, and raisins)

## Application Rate and Timing

For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of **Rely® 280 herbicide**. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Weeds under stress or in dense populations will require application at the highest specified label use rate. Stressed conditions also include prior treatments of other contact or systemic herbicides. **DO NOT** retreat these weeds with **Rely 280** until sufficient regrowth has occurred.

Apply **Rely 280** as a directed spray to control undesirable vegetation in trees, vines, and berries listed on this label. Apply as a broadcast, banded, or spot treatment application depending on the situation to control weeds listed under the heading **Weeds Controlled in Tree, Vine, and Berry Crops**. Avoid direct spray or drift to desirable vegetation. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications of **Rely 280** may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed.

Avoid contact of **Rely 280** solution, spray, drift or mist with green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur to trees, vines, and berries. **Only trunks with callused, mature brown bark should be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers. Contact of Rely 280 with parts of trees, vines, or berries other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.**

## Application Methods for Broadcast Applications

Apply **Rely 280** at the rates listed below for broadcast applications based on weed size and stage of growth.

Weed Size and Stage	Rely 280 Rate (fl ozs/A)
Weeds < 3 inches in height	48
Weeds < 6 inches in height pre-tiller grasses	56
Weeds > 6 inches in height and/or grasses that have tillered	56 to 82

## Application Methods for Banded Spray Applications

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

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

## Application Methods for Spot or Directed-spray Applications

For spot or directed-spray applications: mix **Rely 280** at 1.7 fl ozs 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.

## Weeds Controlled in Tree, Vine, and Berry Crops

### Broadleaf Weeds

Alkali sida	Mayweed
Ammannia, purple	Morningglory, entireleaf
Arrowhead, California	Morningglory, ivyleaf
Buckwheat, wild	Morningglory, pitted
Buffalobur	Mullein, turkey
Burclover, California	Mustard, wild
Carpetweed	Nettle
Chickweed, common	Nightshade, black
Chinese thornapple	Nightshade, eastern black
Cocklebur, common	Nightshade, hairy
Copperleaf, Virginia	Pennycress
Cudweed	Pigweed, redroot
Cutleaf evening primrose	Pineapple-weed
Dodder	Puncturevine
Eclipta	Purslane, common
Fiddleneck	Radish, wild
Filaree	Ragweed, common
Filaree, redstem	Ragweed, giant
Fleabane, annual	Redmaids
Goosefoot	Shepherd's purse
Gromwell, field	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Groundcherry, cutleaf	Sowthistle, annual
Groundsel, common	Spurge, prostrate
Henbit	Starthistle, yellow
Jimsonweed	Sunflower, common
Knotweed	Sunflower, prairie
Kochia	Sunflower, volunteer
Lambsquarters, common	Swinecress
Lettuce, miner's	Thistle, Russian
Lettuce, prickly	Turnip, wild
London rocket	Velvetleaf
Mallow, common	Vervain
Malva (little mallow)	Vetch
Marestail	Willowherb, panicle

### Grass Weeds

Barnyardgrass	Foxtail, giant
Bluegrass, annual	Foxtail, green
Brome, ripgut	Foxtail, yellow
Bromegrass, downy	Goosegrass
Canarygrass	Johnsongrass, seedling
Chess, soft	Junglerice
Crabgrass, large	Oat, wild
Crabgrass, smooth	Panicum, fall
Cupgrass, woolly	Panicum, Texas

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### Grass Weeds (continued)

Rush, toad**	Stinkgrass
Ryegrass, annual*	Wheat, volunteer
Sandbur, field	Windgrass
Shattercane	Witchgrass
Sprangletop	

### Biennial and Perennial Weeds

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

\* Apply to annual ryegrass prior to 3 inches in height

\*\* Indicates suppression

### Restrictions to the Directions for Use on Tree, Vine, and Berry Crops

- **DO NOT** apply more than 164 fl ozs of **Rely® 280 herbicide** per acre (3 lbs ai/A) to berry bushes and stone fruit in a 12-month period. **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications at a maximum rate of 82 fl ozs per acre (1.5 lbs ai/A) per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 246 fl ozs (4.5 lbs ai/A) of this product per acre to tree nuts, vines, pome fruit, citrus, and olives in any calendar year. **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications at a maximum rate of 82 fl ozs per acre (1.5 lbs ai/A) per application.
- **DO NOT** graze, harvest, and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply this product aerially to tree, vine, or berry crops.
- **DO NOT** apply this product within 14 days of nut, fruit, berry, or grape harvest.
- Applications to citrus fruits, pome fruits and olives must be a minimum of 14 days apart.

- Applications to stone fruit must be a minimum of 28 days apart.
- **DO NOT** make spot spray applications to suckers, as tree injury may occur.

### Tank Mix Partner Instructions

**Rely 280** does not provide residual weed control or control of unexposed plant parts. Certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of **Rely 280** or be added to provide residual herbicide activity. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. **Rely 280** may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other products provided these other products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the crop to be treated. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. **Rely 280** cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

- **Chateau®**
- **Devrinol® 50WP**
- **Goal® 1.6E**
- **Karmex® DF**
- **Princep® 4L**
- **Simazine 4L**
- **Simazine 80W**
- **Simazine 90**
- **Sinbar® 80W**
- **Solicam® DF**
- **Surflan® A.S.**

### Application Directions for Potato Vine Desiccation

#### Application Rate and Timing

Apply **Rely 280** at the beginning of natural senescence of potato vines. Apply 21 fl ozs/A. **DO NOT** split this application or apply more than one application per harvest. Potato varieties with heavy or dense vines may require an application of another desiccation product to complete vine desiccation.

Thorough coverage of the potato vines to be desiccated is essential. Use a sufficient volume of water (20 to 100 gpa) to obtain a thorough coverage of the potato vines. Vary the gallons of water per acre and the spray pressure as indicated by the density of the potato vines to assure thorough spray coverage. Increase the spray volume to at least 30 gallons of water per acre when the potato vine canopy is dense or under cool and dry conditions. Apply **Rely 280** with the spray boom as low as possible to achieve thorough coverage of the potato vines for best control and to minimize drift potential.

## Restrictions to the Directions for Use in Potato Vine Desiccation

- **DO NOT** apply more than 21 fl ozs/A to potato vines per year.
- **DO NOT** harvest potatoes until 9 days or more after application of **Rely® 280 herbicide**.
- **DO NOT** apply to potatoes grown for seed.
- Potatoes, canola, corn, cotton, soybean, and sugar beets may be planted at any time after the application of **Rely 280** as a potato vine desiccant.
- **DO NOT** plant treated areas to barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum, triticale, and wheat until 30 or more days after an application of **Rely 280** as a potato vine desiccant.
- **DO NOT plant treated areas to root and tuber vegetables, leafy vegetables, and Brassica vegetables until 70 days after an application of Rely 280 as a potato vine desiccant.**
- **DO NOT** plant treated areas to crops other than those listed in this use precautions section until 120 or more days after an application of **Rely 280** as a potato vine desiccant.
- **DO NOT split this application or apply more than one application per harvest.**

### Farmsteads, Recreational, and Public Areas

When applied as listed, **Rely 280** controls undesirable plant vegetation in noncrop 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, other public areas and general nonselective farmstead weed control. Refer to the **Application Directions for Use on Listed Tree, Vine, and Berry Crops** section of this label for appropriate application broadcast and spot spray application rates and lists of weeds controlled.

## Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The **Directions For Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently 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 use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use**, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above.

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**TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BASF AND THE SELLER DISCLAIM ANY LIABILITY FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, EXEMPLARY, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.**

BASF and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of BASF.

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