



FEVERTM

HERBICIDE

GROUP 10 HERBICIDE

FEVER Herbicide is a non-selective herbicide that provides control of a broad spectrum of broadleaf and grassy weeds.

FEVER Herbicide is registered for use:

- as a burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to emergence of canola, corn, sweet corn, cotton, soybean, and sugar beet.
- postemergence weed control herbicide to be applied on LibertyLink[®] crops including LibertyLink canola, LibertyLink corn, LibertyLink sweet corn, LibertyLink cotton, and LibertyLink soybeans
- postemergence weed control herbicide to be applied on cotton with a hooded sprayer only

Active Ingredient:

Glufosinate-ammonium* 24.5%**

Other Ingredients: 75.5%

Total: 100.0%

*CAS No. 77182-82-2

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

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).

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night CHEMTREC 800-424-9300.

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

EPA Reg. No.: 7969-448-89391

052217R0030620



HERBICIDE



Distributed By:
INN^{VICTIS} CROP CARE, LLC
1880 Fall River Drive, Suite 100
Loveland, CO 80538

FIRST AID

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| 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.• Get medical attention if irritation develops or persists. |
| If on skin | <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 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 do so by the poison control center or doctor.• DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. |

HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or when going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call the National Pesticides Information Center (NPIC) at **1-800-858-3738** or your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**.

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire or Exposure, call CHEMTREC **800-424-9300**.

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.

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 \geq 14 mils, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils, or viton \geq 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 aerial applications to canola, corn, cotton, and soybean must use closed mixing/loading systems.

Applicators using ground boom equipment with open cabs to treat cotton must wear:

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

Mixers/loaders supporting ground boom applications to canola, corn, cotton, and soybean 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 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**: 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:

- Canola scouting – REI of **2 days**.
- Field corn and soybean scouting – REI of **6 days**.
- **DO NOT** move irrigation pipe within **11 days** of an application for any crop except sweet corn irrigation activities which have a **5 day** REI.

PPE required for entry into 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 \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**

FEVER Herbicide may be applied as a **burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to emergence** of canola, corn, sweet corn, cotton, soybean and sugar beet.

Postemergence row crop applications of *FEVER Herbicide* may be made only to crops tolerant to the active ingredient in this product. Innvictis Crop Care, LLC does not warrant the use of this product on crops other than those designated as **LibertyLink®** to safely withstand the application of *FEVER Herbicide*.

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

FEVER Herbicide may be applied to conventional or other transgenic cotton not tolerant to the active ingredient in this product using a hooded sprayer.

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 product 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.

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 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 *FEVER Herbicide*. 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 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 Innvictis Crop Care, LLC for container return, disposal, and recycling recommendations.

Product Information

FEVER Herbicide is a water-soluble non-selective herbicide for application as a foliar spray for the control of a broad spectrum of emerged broadleaf and grassy weeds.

FEVER Herbicide is registered for use:

- as a burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to emergence of canola, corn, sweet corn, cotton, soybean, and sugar beet.
- post emergence weed control herbicide to be applied on **LibertyLink®** crops including **LibertyLink** canola, **LibertyLink** corn, **LibertyLink** sweet corn, **LibertyLink** cotton, and **LibertyLink** soybeans.
- post emergence weed control herbicide to be applied on cotton with a hooded sprayer only.

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

FEVER Herbicide:

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

Rotational Crop Restrictions

Rotational crop planting intervals following application of *FEVER Herbicide* 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, Soybeans and Sugar Beets | May be planted at any time. |
| Root and Tuber Vegetables, Leafy Vegetables, Brassica Leafy Vegetables and Small Grains (Barley, Buckwheat, Oats, Rye, Teosinte, Triticale, and Wheat) | 70 Days |
| Other crops | 180 Days |

Resistance Management

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

- **Rotate crops** - Crop rotation diversifies weed management.
- **Rotate herbicide-tolerant traits** - Alternate herbicide-tolerant (HT) traits and/or use HT trait stacks for more efficient rotation.
- **Use multiple herbicide sites of action** - Use tankmix partners and multiple 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 Invictis 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>.

Weed Control for Row Crops

Rates in ounces of formulated product per acre for the control of weeds as shown in the weed control tables. In weed populations with mixed species, apply at a rate needed for the species targeting less than three inch weeds.

Table 1. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled (including glyphosate-, triazine-, PPO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and auxin-resistant biotypes)

| Common Name | Scientific Name | 22 fl oz/A 32 - 43 fl oz/A | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|----------------|
| | | C = Control NR = Not Recommended S = Suppression | |
| Amaranth, Palmer | <i>Amaranthus palmeri</i> | NR | C |
| Anoda, spurred | <i>Anoda cristata</i> | C | C |
| Beggarweed, Florida | <i>Desmodium tortuosum</i> | C | C |
| Black medic | <i>Medicago lupulina</i> L. | C | C |
| Blueweed, Texas | <i>Helianthus ciliaris</i> DC. | C | C |
| Buckwheat, wild | <i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> | C | C |
| Buffalobur | <i>Solanum comutum</i> | C | C |
| Burcucumber | <i>Sicyos angulatus</i> | C | C |
| Carpetweed | <i>Mollugo verticillata</i> | C | C |
| Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers) | <i>Galium aparine</i> L. | C | C |
| Chickweed, common | <i>Stellaria media</i> | C | C |
| Cocklebur, common | <i>Xanthium strumarium</i> | C | C |
| Copperleaf, hophornbeam | <i>Acalypha ostryaefolia</i> | C | C |
| Cotton, volunteer ¹ | <i>Gossypium spp.</i> | C ¹ | C ¹ |
| Croton, tropic | <i>Croton glandulosus</i> | C | C |
| Croton, woolly | <i>Croton capitatus</i> | C | C |
| Devil's claw | <i>Proboscidea Louisiana</i> | C | C |
| Eclipta | <i>Eclipta alba</i> | C | C |
| Fleabane, annual | <i>Erigeron annuus</i> | C | C |
| Galinsoga, hairy | <i>Galinsoga ciliata</i> | C | C |
| Galinsoga, small flower | <i>Galinsoga parviflora</i> | C | C |

(continued next column)

Table 1. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled (including glyphosate-, triazine-, PPO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and auxin-resistant biotypes)

| Common Name | Scientific Name | 22 fl oz/A | 32 - 43 fl oz/A |
|------------------------------------|---|--|-----------------|
| | | C = Control NR = Not Recommended S = Suppression | |
| Geranium, cutleaf | <i>Geranium dissectum</i> L. | C | C |
| Groundcherry, cutleaf | <i>Physalis angulata</i> | C | C |
| Hempnettle | <i>Galeopsis spp.</i> | C | C |
| Horsenettle, Carolina ² | <i>Solanum carolinense</i> | C ² | C ² |
| Jimsonweed | <i>Datura stramonium</i> | C | C |
| Knotweed | <i>Polygonum spec.</i> | C | C |
| Kochia | <i>Kochia scoparia</i> | C | C |
| Ladysthumb | <i>Polygonum persicaria</i> | C | C |
| Lambsquarters, common | <i>Chenopodium album</i> | C | C |
| Mallow, common | <i>Malva spp.</i> | C | C |
| Mallow, Venice | <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> | C | C |
| Madetail ³ | <i>Coryza Canadensis</i> | S | C |
| Marsh elder, annual | <i>Iva annua</i> | C | C |
| Morningglory, entrileaf | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> var. <i>integrifolia</i> | C | C |
| Morningglory, ivyleaf | <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i> | C | C |
| Morningglory, pitted | <i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i> | C | C |
| Morningglory, sharpod | <i>Ipomoea cordatotriloba</i> | C | C |
| Morningglory, smallflower | <i>Jacquemontia taminifolia</i> | C | C |
| Morningglory, tall | <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> | C | C |
| Mustard, wild | <i>Sinapis arvensis</i> | C | C |
| Nightshade, black | <i>Solanum nigrum</i> | C | C |
| Nightshade, eastern black | <i>Solanum pycnanthum</i> | C | C |
| Nightshade, hairy | <i>Solanum sarracoides</i> | C | C |
| Pennycress | <i>Thlaspi arvense</i> | C | C |
| Pigweed, prostrate | <i>Amaranthus blitoides</i> | C | C |
| Pigweed, redroot | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> | C | C |
| Pigweed, smooth | <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> | C | C |
| Pigweed, spiny | <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> | C | C |
| Pigweed, tumble | <i>Amaranthus albus</i> | C | C |
| Puncturevine | <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> | C | C |
| Purslane, common | <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> | C | C |
| Pusley, Florida | <i>Richardia scabra</i> | S | C |
| Ragweed, common | <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> | C | C |
| Ragweed, giant | <i>Ambrosia trifida</i> | C | C |
| Senna coffee | <i>Cassia occidentalis</i> | C | C |
| Sesbania, hemp | <i>Sesbania herbacea</i> | C | C |
| Shepherd's-Purse | <i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> | C | C |

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Table 1. Broadleaf Weeds Controlled (including glyphosate-, triazine-, PPO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and auxin-resistant biotypes)

| Common Name | Scientific Name | 22 fl oz/A | 32 - 43 fl oz/A |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| | | C = Control NR = Not Recommended S = Suppression | |
| Sicklepod (java bean) | <i>Senna obtusifolia</i> | C | C |
| Sida, prickly | <i>Sida spinosa L.</i> | C | C |
| Smartweed, Pennsylvania | <i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i> | C | C |
| Smell melon | <i>Cucumis melo L. var. Dudaim</i> | C | C |
| Sowthistle, annual | <i>Sonchus oleraceus L.</i> | C | C |
| Soybeans, volunteer ¹ | <i>Glycine max</i> | C ¹ | C ¹ |
| Spurge, prostrate | <i>Euphorbia humifusa</i> | C | C |
| Spurge, spotted | <i>Euphorbia maculata L.</i> | C | C |
| Starbur, bristly | <i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i> | C | C |
| Sunflower, common | <i>Helianthus annuus</i> | C | C |
| Sunflower, prairie | <i>Corythucha pura</i> | C | C |
| Sunflower, volunteer | <i>Helianthus annuus</i> | C | C |
| Thistle, Russian ² | <i>Salsola kali</i> | S ² | C ² |
| Velvetleaf | <i>Abutilon theophrasti</i> | C | C |
| Waterhemp, common | <i>Amaranthus rudis</i> | NR | C |
| Waterhemp, tall | <i>Amaranthus tuberculatus</i> | NR | C |

¹ Volunteer LibertyLink® crops from the previous season will not be controlled.

² May require sequential applications for control.

³ For optimum control apply this product on 6-inch marestail.

Table 2. Grass Weeds Controlled (including glyphosate-, triazine-, PPO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and auxin-resistant biotypes)

| Common Name | Scientific Name | 22 fl oz/A | 32 - 43 fl oz/A |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| | | C = Control NR = Not Recommended S = Suppression | |
| Barley, volunteer ³ | <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> | C ³ | C ³ |
| Barnyardgrass | <i>Echinochloa spec.</i> | C | C |
| Bluegrass, annual | <i>Poa annua L.</i> | C | C |
| Corn, volunteer ¹ | <i>Zea mays L.</i> | C ¹ | C ¹ |
| Crabgrass, large ² | <i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> | C ² | C ² |
| Crabgrass, smooth ² | <i>Digitaria ischaemum</i> | C ² | C ² |
| Cupgrass, woolly | <i>Eriochloa villosa</i> | C | C |
| Foxtail, bristly | <i>Setaria verticillata</i> | C | C |
| Foxtail, giant | <i>Setaria faberi</i> | C | C |
| Foxtail, green | <i>Setaria viridis</i> | C | C |
| Foxtail, robust purple | <i>Setaria viridis</i> | C | C |
| Foxtail, yellow ² | <i>Setaria pumila</i> | C ² | C ² |
| Goosegrass ³ | <i>Eleusine indica</i> | C ³ | C ³ |
| Johnsongrass, seedling | <i>Sorghum halepense</i> | C | C |

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Table 2. Grass Weeds Controlled (including glyphosate-, triazine-, PPO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and auxin-resistant biotypes)

| Common Name | Scientific Name | 22 fl oz/A | 32 - 43 fl oz/A |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| | | C = Control NR = Not Recommended S = Suppression | |
| Junglerice | <i>Echinochloa colonum</i> | C | C |
| Millet, wild-proso | <i>Panicum miliacadm L.</i> | C | C |
| Millet, proso volunteer | <i>Milium vernale</i> | C | C |
| Oat, wild ² | <i>Avena fatua</i> | C | C |
| Panicum, fall | <i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i> | C | C |
| Panicum, Texas | <i>Panicum texanum</i> | C | C |
| Rice, red | <i>Oryza sativa L.</i> | C | C |
| Rice, volunteer ¹ | <i>Oryza sativa</i> | C ¹ | C ¹ |
| Sandbur, field ² | <i>Cenchrus pauciflorus</i> | S ² | C ² |
| Shattercane | <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> PERS. | C | C |
| Signalgrass, broadleaf | <i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i> | C | C |
| Sorghum, volunteer | <i>Sorghum sp.</i> | C | C |
| Sprangletop | <i>Leptochloa spec.</i> | C | C |
| Stinkgrass | <i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i> | C | C |
| Wheat, volunteer ² | <i>Triticum sp.</i> | C ² | C ² |
| Witchgrass | <i>Panicum virgatum L.</i> | C | C |

¹ Volunteer LibertyLink® crops from the previous season will not be controlled. A timely cultivation 7 to 10 days after an application and/or retreatment 10 to 21 days after the first application is recommended for controlling dense clumps of volunteer corn or rice.

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

³ A sequential application may be necessary for control.

Table 3. Biennial and Perennial Weeds Controlled (including glyphosate-, triazine-, PPO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and auxin-resistant biotypes)

For control of the biennial and perennial weeds listed below, tank mix partners or sequential applications of **FEVER Herbicide** are recommended by crop (see crop sections)

| Common Name | Scientific Name | 32 - 43 fl oz/A |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| | | C = Control NR = Not Recommended S = Suppression |
| Alfalfa | <i>Medicago sativa L.</i> | C |
| Bermudagrass | <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> | C |
| Bindweed, field | <i>Convolvulus arvensis L.</i> | C |
| Bindweed, hedge | <i>Calystegia sepium</i> | C |
| Bluegrass, Kentucky | <i>Poa pratensis L.</i> | C |
| Blueweed, Texas | <i>Helianthus ciliaris DC.</i> | C |
| Bromegrass, smooth | <i>Bromus inermis</i> | C |
| Burdock | <i>Arctium sp.</i> | C |
| Bursage, woollyleaf | <i>Ambrosia grayi</i> | C |

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Table 3. Biennial and Perennial Weeds Controlled (including glyphosate-, triazine-, PPO-, ALS-, HPPD-, and auxin-resistant biotypes)

| Common Name | Scientific Name | 32 - 43 fl oz/A |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| | | C = Control NR = Not Recommended S = Suppression |
| Chickweed, Mouse-ear | <i>Cerastium vulgatum</i> L. | C |
| Clover, red | <i>Trifolium pratense</i> L. | C |
| Dandelion | <i>Taraxacum officinale</i> | C |
| Dock, smooth | <i>Rumex spec.</i> | S |
| Dogbane, hemp | <i>Apocynum cannabinum</i> | C |
| Goldenrod, gray | <i>Solidago nemoralis</i> | C |
| Johnsongrass, rhizome | <i>Sorghum halpense</i> | C |
| Milkweed, common | <i>Asclepias syriaca</i> | S |
| Milkweed, honeyvine | <i>Ampelamus abidus</i> | S |
| Muhly, wirestem | <i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i> | S |
| Nightshade, silverleaf | <i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i> | C |
| Nutsedge, purple | <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> | S |
| Nutsedge, yellow | <i>Cyperus terax</i> | S |
| Orchardgrass | <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> L. | C |
| Poinsettia, wild | <i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> L. | S |
| Pokeweed | <i>Phytolacca</i> L. | C |
| Quackgrass | <i>Agropyron repens</i> | C |
| Sowthistle, perennial | <i>Sonchus arvensis</i> L. | C |
| Thistle, bull | <i>Cirsium vulgare</i> | S |
| Thistle, Canada | <i>Cirsium arvense</i> | C |
| Timothy | <i>Phleum pratense</i> L. | S |
| Wormwood, biennial | <i>Artemisia biennis</i> | C |

Application and Mixing Procedures

Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control with FEVER Herbicide.

Ground Application

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

Aerial Application

- Apply early when weeds are small with directed rates as identified in the rate tables.
- Use nozzles and pressure that generate a MEDIUM to COARSE size spray droplet. **NOTE:** Weed control with very coarse, extremely coarse or ultra-coarse nozzles will not provide adequate coverage and will cause unsatisfactory weed control.

- Apply **FEVER Herbicide** in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre.
- See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label for additional information on proper application of **FEVER Herbicide**.

Application and Mixing Restrictions

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

Compatibility Testing

If **FEVER Herbicide** 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:

- Place 1.0 pint of water from the source that will be used to prepare the spray solution in a clear 1-quart jar.
- For each pound of a dry tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 1.5 teaspoons to the jar.
- For each 16 fluid ounces of a liquid tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
- For each 16 fluid ounces of **FEVER Herbicide** to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
- After adding all the ingredients, place a lid on the jar and tighten. Invert 10 times to mix.
- 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.
- 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: **FEVER 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. **FEVER Herbicide** cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Refer to the specific crop section for rates and other restrictions.

FEVER Herbicide is formulated to mix readily in water. Prior to adding **FEVER Herbicide** 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 FEVER Herbicide

- Start with properly calibrated and clean equipment.
- Fill the spray tank half full with water.
- Start agitation.
- 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.
- Add ammonium sulfate (AMS) to the spray tank if needed.
- If mixing with a liquid tank mix partner, add the liquid mix partner next.
- Complete filling the spray tank with water **before adding FEVER Herbicide, as foaming may occur.**
- Add **FEVER Herbicide** when tank is full and continue agitation.
- If early on 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 FEVER Herbicide Use

Before using **FEVER Herbicide**, thoroughly clean bulk storage tank, refillable tank, nurse tanks, spray tanks, lines, and filter, particularly if an 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 FEVER HERBICIDE Use

After using this product, 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.

Spray Drift Management

Spray Drift Restrictions

Spray drift may result in injury to non-target 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 non-target 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 non-aerial 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, non-target 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 outer most 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 air stream and never be pointed downwards 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 Inversions** below). **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 Inversions: **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 Burndown Use

FEVER Herbicide may be applied as a **burndown treatment prior to planting or prior to emergence** of canola, corn, sweet corn, cotton, soybean, sugar beet, **LibertyLink®** canola, **LibertyLink** corn, **LibertyLink** sweet corn and **LibertyLink** soybean.

Application Directions

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| Application Timing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3 inch weeds in height. For additional information on weed heights refer to the Weed Control for Row Crops section. For best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of <i>FEVER Herbicide</i>. Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications should be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset. |
| Application Use Rate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply 32 to 43 fl oz/A depending on crop, weed species and intention of post application use. Please see application charts below. |
| Adjuvant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tankmix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn. AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or hard water. Anti-foam agent is recommended. |
| Surfactants/Oils | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of surfactants may be included. Please refer to the surfactant label for more detailed information. |
| Spray Volume | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 GPA minimum. If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA. |
| Nozzle Spray Quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium to Coarse nozzles. <i>FEVER Herbicide</i> is a contact herbicide and requires proper nozzles with uniform thorough spray coverage to achieve optimum weed control. See nozzle section for more detailed information. |
| Rainfast | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 hours. |

Table 4. Application Directions for Conventional and non LibertyLink® Crops

| Crop | Burndown (fl ozs/A) | In-Season Applications | Per Year (fl ozs/A) |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Canola, Soybean, Sweet Corn | 32 - 43 | None | 43 |
| Sugar Beet | 32 - 36 | None | 36 |
| Cotton Use Pattern 1 | 29 | 2 applications at 29 fl oz/A* | 87 |
| Cotton Use Pattern 2 | 32 - 43 | 1 application at 29 fl oz/A* | 72 |

* Post application in **non LibertyLink** cotton can ONLY be applied with a hooded sprayer. See application directions for cotton for more information.

Table 5. Application Directions for LibertyLink® Crops

| LibertyLink Crop | Burndown (fl ozs/A) | In-Season Applications (LibertyLink varieties only) | Per Year (fl ozs/A) |
|---|------------------------|--|------------------------|
| LibertyLink Corn | 32 - 43 | 1 application at 29 - 43 fl oz/A | 87 |
| LibertyLink Soybean | | | |
| LibertyLink Canola | 32 - 43 | 1 application at 29 fl oz/A | 87 |
| LibertyLink Cotton Use Pattern 1 | 29 | 2 applications at 29 fl oz/A | 87 |
| LibertyLink Cotton Use Pattern 2 | 32 - 43 | 1 application at 29 fl oz/A | 72 |

Application Directions for Use on LibertyLink® Canola

Apply *FEVER Herbicide* only to canola labeled as LibertyLink. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve optimum weed control.

Application Directions

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| Application Timing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3 inch weeds in height. For additional information on weed heights refer to the Weed Control for Row Crops section. For best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of <i>FEVER Herbicide</i>. Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications should be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset. |
| Application Use Rate with Tank Mix Partners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply 22 to 29 fl oz/A depending on weed species, size and density per weed chart Tank mix partners recommended to enhance grass control eg: Poast® herbicide, Assure® II herbicide, Select® 2 EC herbicide, Select Max® herbicide. If required, a second application up to 29 fl oz/A can be applied. Second application should be made minimum 7 days after the first application. Tank mixes may aid in the performance of <i>FEVER Herbicide</i>. Please refer to weed chart tables for a listing of weed species controlled at this rate. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. <i>FEVER Herbicide</i> cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. |
| Maximum Per Year | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 87 fl oz / A |
| Adjuvant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tankmix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn. AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or hard water. Anti-foam agent is recommended to control the foaming. |

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| Surfactants/Oils | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to surfactant label for more detailed information. |
| Application Window | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cotyledon up to early bolt stage of LibertyLink® canola. Slight discoloration of the canola may be visible after application. This effect is temporary and will not influence crop growth, maturity, or yield. |
| Spray Volume | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 GPA minimum If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 GPA. |
| Nozzle Spray Quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium to Coarse nozzles. FEVER Herbicide is a contact herbicide and requires proper nozzles with uniform thorough spray coverage to achieve optimum weed control. See nozzle section for more detailed information. |
| Rainfast | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 hours. |
| Maximum Number of Applications per Year | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Table 5 |

Restrictions to the Directions for Use on LibertyLink Canola

- DO NOT** use on **LibertyLink** canola in the states of Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia.
- DO NOT** apply **FEVER Herbicide** within 65 days of harvesting **LibertyLink** canola.
- DO NOT** graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- DO NOT** apply **FEVER Herbicide** if **LibertyLink** canola shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the **Rotational Crop Restrictions** section under the **Product Information** heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

Application Rate and Timing for LibertyLink Canola Seed Propagation

Up to three applications of **FEVER Herbicide** at up to 29 fl oz/A per application may be made to **LibertyLink®** canola for seed propagation. Applications may be made 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 to the Directions for Use on LibertyLink Canola for Seed Propagation

- DO NOT** apply more than three applications of **FEVER Herbicide** at up to 29 fl oz/A per application per year.
- DO NOT** apply more than 87 fl oz/A of **FEVER Herbicide** per year.
- DO NOT** apply **FEVER Herbicide** beyond the early bolting stage or within 65 days of harvesting canola seed.
- DO NOT** use treated canola seed for food, feed or oil purposes.
- DO NOT** apply **FEVER Herbicide** if canola shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress, (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Application Directions for Use on LibertyLink® Field Corn and LibertyLink Silage Corn

Apply **FEVER Herbicide** only to corn labeled as **LibertyLink**. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

Application Directions

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| Application Timing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3 inch weeds in height. For additional information on weed heights refer to the Weed Control for Row Crops section. For best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of FEVER Herbicide. Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications should be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset. |
| Application window | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergence up to V6 stage of growth. |
| Application Use Rate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply 32 fl oz/A depending on weed species, size and density per weed chart. If required, a second application of 32 fl oz/A can be applied. The second application should be made minimum 7 days after the first application. |
| Application Use Rate with Tank Mix Partners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply 22 fl oz/A of FEVER Herbicide with labeled tank mix partners depending on weed species, size and density per weed chart. Tank mix partners are recommended eg: atrazine, Capreno® herbicide, DiFlexx® herbicide, Laudis® herbicide. If required, a second application up to 32 fl oz/A can be applied. The second application should be made minimum 7 days after the first application. Tank mixes may aid in the performance of FEVER Herbicide. Please refer to weed chart tables for a listing of weed species controlled at this rate. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. FEVER Herbicide cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. |
| Maximum Per Year | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 87 fl oz / A |
| Adjuvant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tankmix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn. AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or hard water. Anti-foam agent is recommended |
| Surfactants/Oils | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to surfactant label for more detailed directions. |

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| Spray Volume | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 GPA minimum • If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to a minimum of 20 GPA |
| Nozzle Spray Quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium to Coarse nozzles. • FEVER Herbicide is a contact herbicide and requires proper nozzles with uniform thorough spray coverage to achieve optimum weed control. • See nozzle section for more detailed information. |
| Rainfast | • 4 hours. |
| Maximum Number of Applications per Year | • Refer to Table 5 |

Application Drop Nozzle Equipment

Applications of **FEVER Herbicide** on **LibertyLink** corn may be made with drop nozzles from emergence until **LibertyLink** corn is 36 inches tall. Avoid spraying into the whorl or leaf axils of the corn stalks.

Restrictions to the Directions for Use on LibertyLink Field Corn and LibertyLink Silage Corn

- **DO NOT** apply **FEVER Herbicide** within 60 days of harvesting corn forage and within 70 days of harvesting corn grain and corn fodder.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 87 fl oz/A of **FEVER Herbicide** on **LibertyLink**® corn per year.
- **DO NOT** use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers.
- **DO NOT** apply **FEVER Herbicide** if corn shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress, (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the **Rotational Crop Restrictions** section under the **Product Information** heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

Application Directions for Use on LibertyLink® Sweet Corn

Apply **FEVER Herbicide** only to sweet corn labeled as **LibertyLink**. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

Application Directions

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| Application Timing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3 inch weeds in height. For additional information on weed heights refer to the Weed Control for Row Crops section. • For best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of FEVER Herbicide. • Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. • To avoid the possibility of reduced lambquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications should be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset. |
| Application Window | • Emergence up to V6 stage of growth. |
| Application Use Rate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply 22 fl oz/A depending on weed species, size and density per weed chart. • If required, a second application of 22 fl oz/A can be applied. • The second application should be made minimum 7 days after the first application. |

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| Application Use Rate with Tank Mix Partners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply 22 fl oz/A depending on weed species, size and density per weed chart. • Recommended tank mix partners eg: atrazine, Capreno® herbicide, DiFlexx® herbicide, Laudis® herbicide. • If required, a second application of 22 fl oz/A can be applied. • The second application should be made minimum 7 days after the first application. • Tank mixes may aid in the performance of FEVER Herbicide. Please refer to weed chart tables for a listing of weed species controlled at this rate. • No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. • The tank mix partner must be used in accordance with the label limitations and precautions. • No label dosage rates may be exceeded. • FEVER Herbicide cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. |
| Maximum Per Year | • 44 fl oz / A. |
| Adjuvant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tankmix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn. • AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or hard water. • Anti-foam agent is recommended. |
| Surfactants/Oils | • The use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to surfactant label for more detailed directions. |
| Spray Volume | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 GPA minimum. • If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to a minimum of 20 GPA. |
| Nozzle Spray Quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium to Coarse nozzles. • FEVER Herbicide is a contact herbicide and requires proper nozzles with uniform thorough spray coverage to achieve optimum weed control. • See nozzle section for more detailed information. |
| Rainfast | • 4 hours. |
| Maximum Number of Applications per Year | • Refer to Table 5 |

Restrictions to the Directions for Use on LibertyLink® Sweet Corn

- **DO NOT** apply **FEVER Herbicide** within 50 days of harvesting sweet corn ears and within 55 days of harvesting stover.
- If **FEVER Herbicide** was used in a burndown application, no post emergence applications may be applied to the crop.
- **DO NOT** use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers.
- **DO NOT** apply **FEVER Herbicide** if corn shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 44 fl oz/A of **FEVER Herbicide** to sweet corn per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than two applications of **FEVER Herbicide** to the sweet corn crop. Sequential applications should be at least 7 days apart.

Refer to the **Rotational Crop Restrictions** section under the **Product Information** heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

See application directions for use on field corn and silage corn for application methods, mixing instructions, and weed control tables.

Application Directions for Use on LibertyLink® Cotton

Apply *FEVER Herbicide* only to cotton labeled as **LibertyLink**. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

Application Directions

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| Application Timing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3 inch weeds in height. For additional information on weed heights refer to the Weed Control for Row Crops section. For best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of <i>FEVER Herbicide</i>. Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present, or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. To avoid the possibility of reduced lambquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications should be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset. |
| Application Use Rate Scenario 1 (2 post applications) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply 32 to 43 fl oz/A in first application depending on weed species, size and density per weed chart. If required, a second application of 29 fl oz/A can be applied. The second application should be made minimum 10 days after the first application. |
| Maximum Per Year | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 72 fl oz /A. |
| Application Use Rate Scenario 2 (3 post applications) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply 29 fl oz/A per application depending on weed species, size and density per weed chart. If required, a second application of 29 fl oz/A can be applied, followed by a third application of 29 fl oz/A. The sequential applications should be made minimum 10 days up to 14 days after each other. |
| Maximum Per Year | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 87 fl oz / A |
| Adjuvants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tankmix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn. AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or hard water. Anti-foam agent is recommended. |
| Surfactants/Oils | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to surfactant label for more detailed directions |
| Application window | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergence up to early bloom. |
| Spray Volume | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 GPA minimum If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to a minimum of 20 GPA. |
| Nozzle Spray Quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium to Coarse nozzles. <i>FEVER Herbicide</i> is a contact herbicide and requires proper nozzles with uniform thorough spray coverage to achieve optimum weed control. See nozzle section for more detailed information. |
| Rainfast | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 hours. |
| Maximum Number of Applications per Year | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Table 5 |

(continued next column)

Application Rate and Timing

| Use Pattern | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | Per Year (fl ozs/A) |
|-------------|------------------------|-----|-----|---------------------|
| | Application (fl ozs/A) | | | |
| Option 1 | 32 to 43 | 29 | | 72 |
| Option 2 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 87 |

Restrictions to the Directions for Use on LibertyLink Cotton

- DO NOT** apply *FEVER Herbicide* to **LibertyLink** cotton in Florida, south of Tampa (Florida Route 60), or in Hawaii, except for test plots on breeding nurseries.
- DO NOT** apply *FEVER Herbicide* within 70 days prior to cotton harvest.
- DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the **Rotational Crop Restrictions** section under the **Product Information** heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

LibertyLink® Cotton Tank Mix Instructions

- Certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of *FEVER Herbicide*. *FEVER 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 cotton 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.

FEVER Herbicide cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

Application Directions for Use on Cotton

Application of *FEVER Herbicide* to cotton varieties **not labeled as LibertyLink** requires the use of hooded spray equipment designed to minimize exposure of the spray to the cotton stand. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

Application Directions

| | |
|--|--|
| Application Timing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3 inch weeds in height. For additional information on weed heights refer to the Weed Control for Row Crops section. For best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of <i>FEVER Herbicide</i>. Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. To avoid the possibility of reduced lambquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications should be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset. |
| Application Use Rate Scenario 1 (2 post applications) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply 32 to 43 fl oz/A in first application depending on weed species, size and density per weed chart. If required, a second application of 29 fl oz/A can be applied. The second application should be made minimum 10 days up to 14 days after the first application. |
| Maximum Per Year | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 72 fl oz /A. |
| Application Use Rate Scenario 2 (3 post applications) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply 29 fl oz/A per application depending on weed species, size and density per weed chart. If required, a second application of 29 fl oz/A can be applied, followed by a third application of 29 fl oz/A. The sequential applications should be made minimum 10 days up to 14 days after each other. |
| Maximum Per Year | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 87 fl oz / A |

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| | |
|--|--|
| Adjuvants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tankmix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn. AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or hard water. Anti-foam agent is recommended. |
| Surfactants/Oils | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to surfactant label for more detailed directions. |
| Application window | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergence up to early bloom. |
| Spray Volume | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 GPA minimum. If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to a minimum of 20 GPA. |
| Nozzle Spray Quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium to Coarse nozzles. <i>FEVER Herbicide</i> is a contact herbicide and requires proper nozzles with uniform thorough spray coverage to achieve optimum weed control. See nozzle section for more detailed information. |
| Rainfast | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 hours. |
| Maximum Number of Applications per Year | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Table 4 |

Application Methods to non LibertyLink® Cotton

Application of *FEVER Herbicide* to cotton varieties not labeled as **LibertyLink** 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, thereby shielding the crop from the spray solution. 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. If the hoods are raised, spray particles may 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:

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

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

Postharvest - Fall Burndown

FEVER Herbicide may be applied as a post-harvest burndown treatment to fields (after cotton harvest). Up to 43 fl oz/A of *FEVER Herbicide* may be applied in a single application to control larger weeds growing in the crop at the time of harvest. If more than 29 fl oz/A is used in a single application, the yearly total may not exceed 72 fl oz/A, including all application timings. Refer to the **Rotational Crop Restrictions** under the **Product Information** section of this label for appropriate rotational crop information.

Cotton Tank Mix Instructions

Certain tank mixes may aid in the performance of *FEVER Herbicide*. *FEVER 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 cotton 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. *FEVER Herbicide* cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

Application Directions for Use on LibertyLink® Soybeans

Apply *FEVER Herbicide* only to soybeans designated as **LibertyLink**. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve optimum weed control.

Application Directions

| | |
|--|---|
| Application Timing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply to small and actively growing weeds, targeting less than 3 inch weeds in height. For additional information on weed heights refer to the Weed Control for Row Crops section. For best results, warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of <i>FEVER Herbicide</i>. Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present; or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions such as drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. To avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, applications should be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset. |
| Application Window | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergence up to bloom or R1 growth stage. |
| Application Use Rate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply 32 to 43 fl oz/A depending on weed species, size and density per weed chart. If required a second application of 32 to 43 fl oz/A can be applied up to a yearly maximum of 87 fl oz/A. The second application should be made minimum 5 days after the first application. |
| Maximum Per Year | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 87 fl oz /A |
| Adjuvant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ammonium sulfate (AMS) can be used at 1.5 lb/A to 3 lb/A. Rates are dependent on tankmix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn. AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds, like velvetleaf and lambsquarters, under difficult environmental conditions (low relative humidity) or hard water. Anti-foam agent is recommended. |
| Surfactants/Oils | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to surfactant label for more detailed directions. |
| Spray Volume | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 GPA minimum. If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to a minimum of 20 GPA. |
| Nozzle Spray Quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium to Coarse nozzles. <i>FEVER Herbicide</i> is a contact herbicide and requires proper nozzles with uniform thorough spray coverage to achieve optimum weed control. See nozzle section for more detailed information. |
| Rainfast | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 hours. |
| Maximum Number of Applications per Year | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Table 5 |

Application Rate and Timing

Use Pattern Rate Ranges (fl ozs/A)

| 1 st Application | 2 nd Application | Per Year |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| 32 to 43 | 32 to 43 | 87 |

Restrictions to the Directions for Use on LibertyLink® Soybeans

- **DO NOT** apply *FEVER Herbicide* within 70 days of harvesting **LibertyLink®** soybean seed.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 87 fl oz/A of *FEVER Herbicide* on **LibertyLink®** soybeans per year.
- **DO NOT** graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- **DO NOT** use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone-based antifoam agent may be added if needed.
- **DO NOT** apply *FEVER Herbicide* if soybeans show injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the **Rotational Crop Restrictions** section under the **Product Information** heading of this label for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.
- Sequential applications should be at least 5 days apart.

LibertyLink Soybean Tank Mix Instructions

Certain herbicide tank mixes may complement *FEVER Herbicide*. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. *FEVER 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 soybean 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. *FEVER Herbicide* cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

Application Directions for LibertyLink® Canola, Corn, Cotton, and Soybean Seed Propagation

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

- **LibertyLink Canola:** *FEVER Herbicide* may also be used in canola seed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate canola plants that do not carry a gene that imparts tolerance to glufosinate-ammonium and as such, can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during canola seed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the glufosinate-ammonium tolerance gene will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. See application use directions for use on canola for use rates and application timing.
- **LibertyLink Corn:** Inbred lines, plants not possessing glufosinate-ammonium tolerance, 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 tolerant corn "segregates", *FEVER Herbicide* may be applied at 22 fl oz/A plus AMS at 3 lbs/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. A second treatment of 22 fl oz/A plus AMS at 3 lbs/A may be applied when the corn is in the V-6 to V-7 stage of growth or up to 24" tall. Sequential applications should be 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.
- **LibertyLink Cotton:** *FEVER Herbicide* may also be used in cotton seed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate cotton plants that do not carry a gene that imparts tolerance to glufosinate-ammonium and as such, can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during cotton seed propagation. Breeding material not possessing the glufosinate-ammonium tolerance gene will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide. See application use directions for use on cotton for use rates and application timing.
- **LibertyLink Soybeans:** For the selection of tolerant soybean "segregates", *FEVER Herbicide* may be applied at up to 32 to 43 fl oz/A when soybean is in the third trifoliolate stage. A second treatment of 32 to 43 fl oz/A may be applied up to but not including the bloom growth stage of soybean. Sequential applications should be at least 5 days apart.

Fallow Fields or Postharvest

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

Apply *FEVER Herbicide* at 22 or 29 fl oz/A to fallow fields to control specific weeds. *FEVER Herbicide* must be applied with ammonium sulfate. Tank mixes with 2,4-D, glyphosate or atrazine are recommended with *FEVER Herbicide* to enhance total weed control. When using *FEVER Herbicide* in tank mix combinations, follow the precautions and directions of use of the most restrictive label. 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.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

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