GLUFOSINATE | GROUP 10 | HERBICIDE

Opportunity

HERBICIDE

A non-selective herbicide for post-emergence broadcast use on canola, sweet corn*, field corn, cotton, soybean, and sugar beet* designated as LibertyLink®. Opportunity may be used for weed control in non-LibertyLink® cotton when applied with a hooded sprayer in-crop. Opportunity may also be applied as a broadcast burndown application before planting or before emergence of cucurbits, fruiting vegetables, canola, sweet corn*, field corn, soybean, and sugar beet* designated as LibertyLink® and any conventional canola, sweet corn*, field corn, cotton, soybean, and sugar beet. Opportunity may be used for post-emergence weed control on tropical and sub-tropical fruits, hops, olives, listed tree, vine, and berry crops. Opportunity may also be applied for potato vine desiccation. Opportunity may also be applied to grass grown for seed.

***Not for use in California.**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	WT. BY %
Glufosinate ammonium*	24.5%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	75.5%
TOTAL:	100.0%

*CAS Number 77182-82-2.
**Equivalent to 2.37 lbs. of active ingredient per U.S. gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN / MANTÉNGASE FUERA DEL ALCANCE DE LOS NIÑOS

CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN

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

See label booklet for complete Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

Manufactured For:
Sharda USA LLC
7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-82
EPA Est. No. AG 72159-GA-001; MC 89332-GA-001; SC 39578-TX-001
The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

FIRST AID	
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	• 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. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED:	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222.**	
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

CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. 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 reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, and socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves including barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or Viton® ≥14 mils
- Protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses)

All handlers must wear:

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

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

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves including barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or Viton® ≥14 mils

Mixer/loaders supporting ground boom applications to corn, canola, soybean, cotton, citrus fruit, pome fruit, stone fruit, and olives must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes and socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves including barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or Viton® ≥14 mils

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.

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.

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.

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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 must 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, including 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 run-off is specified.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

DO NOT use with or store near oxidizing agents since hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

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.

Not for Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York State.

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 interval. 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.**

Exception: The REI for workers engaged in scouting activities in corn, canola, and soybeans is 4 days. The REI for workers to move irrigation piping is 7 days for all crops.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, including plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls worn over long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves including barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or Viton® ≥14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear (goggles face shield or safety glasses)

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. The application for trimming and edging, industrial, recreational and public areas, and farmsteads are not within the scope of the WPS.

Keep children and pets out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

IMPORTANT CROP SAFETY INFORMATION
READ BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

Opportunity may be applied as a burndown treatment before planting or before emergence of canola, sweet corn*, field corn, cotton, soybean, and sugar beet* designated as LibertyLink® and any conventional canola, sweet corn*, field corn, cotton, soybean, and sugar beet.

Post-emergence row crop applications of **Opportunity** may be made only to LibertyLink® crops. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Sharda USA LLC does not warrant the use of this product on crops other than those designated as LibertyLink® to safely withstand the application of **Opportunity.**

The basis of selectivity of **Opportunity** in LibertyLink® crops is the presence of a gene that is not sensitive to glufosinate. Crops not containing this gene will be sensitive to **Opportunity** and severe crop injury and/or death may occur. **DO NOT** allow spray to contact foliage or green tissue of desirable vegetation other than LibertyLink® crops.

Opportunity may be applied to conventional or LibertyLink® cotton using a hooded sprayer.

Applications to bearing and nonbearing perennial fruit, trees, nuts, vines, berries, and tropical and subtropical fruits must avoid contact of **Opportunity** solution, spray drift, or mist with green bark, stems, or foliage, as injury may occur to apples, trees nuts, berries, and vines. Only trunks with callused, mature dark brown bark may be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes or waxed containers. Contact of **Opportunity** with parts of trees, berries, or vines other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.

*Not for use in California.

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MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT

- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, the spray boom must be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wing tip or rotor blade vortices. The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
- When applying to crops via aerial application equipment, applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.
- For aerial applications, **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy, unless a greater application height is required for pilot safety.
- For ground applications and aerial applications, select nozzle and pressure that deliver medium to coarse spray droplets as indicated in nozzle manufacturer's catalogues and in accordance with ASABE Standard 572.1.
- Spray at the appropriate boom height based on nozzle selection and nozzle spacing, but **DO NOT** exceed a boom height of 24 inches above target pest or crop canopy. Set boom to lowest effective height over the target pest or crop canopy based on equipment manufacturer's directions. Automated boom height controllers are recommended with large booms to better maintain optimum nozzle to canopy height. Excessive boom height will increase the potential for spray drift.
- For non-crop vegetation management ground applications, apply with the nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground or target vegetation, unless necessitated by the application equipment. Examples would include roadside, railroad, utility rights of way, forestry, and other industrial vegetation management applications where safety or natural barriers obstruct application.

ADVISORY SPRAY DRIFT

POLLINATOR ADVISORY STATEMENT: This product contains an herbicide. Follow all label directions and precautions to minimize potential off-target exposure in order to prevent effects to non-target plants adjacent to the treated site which may serve as habitat or forage for pollinators.

Spray Drift Management

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS! (See **Wind**, **Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions**.)

Techniques for Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows usually produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Techniques for Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow Rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.
- **Boom Length** - Longer booms increase drift potential. Therefore, a shorter boom length is recommended.
- **Application Height** - Application more than 10 feet above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

Boom Height - Setting the boom at the lowest referenced height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Drift Reduction Technology (DRT) - The EPA Drift Reduction Technology (DRT) Program was developed to encourage the manufacture, marketing, and use of spray technologies scientifically verified to significantly reduce pesticide drift. The use of DRTs should result in significantly less pesticide from spray applications drifting and being deposited in areas not targeted by those applications, compared to spray technologies that **DO NOT** meet the minimum DRT standard. EPA-verified drift reduction technologies (DRTs) and their ratings will be added to the following webpage as they become available at: https://www.epa.gov/reducing-pesticide-drift/epa-verified-and-rated-drift-reduction-technologies.

Wind - Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator needs to be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity - When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set-up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

Temperature Inversions - Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Shielded Sprayers - Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

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PRODUCT INFORMATION

Opportunity is a water soluble herbicide formulation for use as a foliar spray for the control of a broad spectrum of emerged annual and perennial grass and broadleaf weeds in LibertyLink® canola, LibertyLink® sweet corn*, LibertyLink® field corn, LibertyLink® cotton, and LibertyLink® soybean, and on olives, trees, vines, and berries. **Opportunity** may be applied for potato vine desiccation. **Opportunity** may also be applied as a broadcast burndown application before planting or before emergence of canola, sweet corn*, field corn, cotton, soybean, and sugar beet* designated as LibertyLink® and any conventional canola, sweet corn*, field corn, cotton, soybean, or sugar beet.

*Not for use in California.

Opportunity is only foliar active with little or no activity in soil. Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled. Make application of **Opportunity** to actively growing weeds as described in the **WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS** section to get maximum weed control. Uniform thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. Necrosis of leaves and young shoots occur within 2 to 4 days after application under good growing conditions.

- **Opportunity** is rainfast 4 hours after application to most weed species, therefore, rainfall within 4 hours may necessitate retreatment or may result in reduced weed control.
- Applications need to be made between dawn and 2 hours before sunset to avoid the possibility of reduced lambsquarters and velvetleaf control.
- Consult your local Cooperative Extension Service or Sharda USA LLC representative for guidelines on the optimum application timing for **Opportunity** in your region.
- Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present, or when weeds are under stress due to environmental conditions including drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.

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

ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS*

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

CROP	Minimum Rotation Interval (Days) After Last Opportunity Application
Canola, Sweet Corn, Corn, Cotton, Soybeans, and Sugar Beets	0 (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
All Other Crops	180
* See **DIRECTIONS FOR POTATO VINE DESICCATION** section for **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** specifically after **Opportunity** applications to potatoes.	

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Opportunity contains glufosinate and is classified in the phosphinic acid chemical class as a Group 10 herbicide, glutamine synthetase inhibitor.

Herbicide resistance is defined as the inherited ability of a plant to survive and reproduce following exposure to a dose of herbicide normally lethal to the wild type. In a plant, resistance may be naturally occurring or induced by such techniques as genetic engineering or selection of variants produced by tissue culture or mutagenesis. Any weed population may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to **Opportunity** and other Group 10 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 10 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 10 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by **Opportunity** or other Group 10 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider the below best practices for resistance management:

- Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.
- To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible, incorporate multiple weed-control practices including mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.
- To the extent possible, **DO NOT** allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.
- Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. **DO NOT** use more than 2 applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action on corn within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.
- Monitor treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Scout field(s) before and after application.
- Report lack of performance to registrant or their representative.

Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

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Contact your local sales representative, extension agent, or certified crop advisors to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of action for each target weed.

INTEGRATED WEED PEST MANAGEMENT

Integrate **Opportunity** into an overall weed management strategy whenever the use of an herbicide is required. Practices known to reduce weed development (tillage, crop competition) and herbicide use (weed scouting, proper application timing, banding) should be followed wherever possible. Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisory and/or Sharda USA LLC representative for additional resistance management or IPM recommendation. Also, for more information of Weed Resistance Management, visit the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC) on the web at: http://www.hracglobal.com.

APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES

DO NOT use flood jet nozzles, controlled droplet application equipment, or air assisted spray equipment. Uniform thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control.

Ground Application

Refer to the Rate Tables for proper application rates. **Opportunity** needs to be applied broadcast in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre using a minimum spray pressure of 40 PSI and a maximum ground speed of 10 mph. The use of 80° or 110° flat fan nozzles is highly specified for optimum spray coverage and canopy penetration. Application of the spray at a 45° angle forward will result in better spray coverage. **Under dense weed/crop canopies a broadcast rate of 15 - 20 gallons of water per acre needs to be used so that thorough spray coverage will be obtained. DO NOT** use raindrop nozzles. See the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of this label for additional information on proper application of **Opportunity**.

Aerial Application

Poor coverage will result in reduced weed control. For optimal weed control, apply **Opportunity** in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. See the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of this label for additional information on proper application of **Opportunity**.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Cleaning Instructions

Before using **Opportunity**, 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 needs to be thoroughly rinsed using a commercial tank cleaner.

After using **Opportunity**, triple rinse the spray equipment and clean with a commercial tank cleaner before using for crops not labeled LibertyLink®. 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.

Tank Mixing 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.

Opportunity 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. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. **Opportunity** cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. Refer to the specific crop section for rates and restrictions. 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.

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

Mix **Opportunity** with water to make a finished spray solution as follows:

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

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

If tank mix partners specified on this label are added, maintain good agitation at all times until contents of the tank are sprayed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is required to re-suspend the mixture before spraying is resumed. Keep bypass line on or near bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Screen size in nozzles or line strainers must be 50-mesh or larger.

Compatibility Test for Tank Mixtures

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

1. Place 1.0 pint of water from the source that will be used to prepare the spray solution in a clear 1-quart jar.
2. For each pound of dry tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 1.5 teaspoons to the jar.

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3. For each 16 fl. oz. of a liquid tank mix partner to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
4. For each 16 fl. oz. of **Opportunity** to be applied per acre, add 0.5 teaspoon to the jar.
5. After adding all the ingredients, place a lid on the jar and tighten. Invert 10 times to mix.
6. Let the mixture stand for 15 minutes and evaluate the solution uniformity and stability. Look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, heavy oily film on the jar, or other signs of incompatibility. If the tank mix partners are not compatible, **DO NOT** use the mixture in a spray tank.

After compatibility testing is complete, dispose of any pesticide wastes in accordance with the **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL** section of this label.

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.

BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL

Weed Species	C = Control NA = Not Advised S = Suppression		Weed Species	C = Control NA = Not Advised S = Suppression	
	22 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.40 lb. a.i./A)	29 - 43 Fl. Oz./Acre* (0.53 - 0.79 lb. a.i./A)		22 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.40 lb. a.i./A)	29 - 43 Fl. Oz./Acre* (0.53 - 0.79 lb. a.i./A)
Amaranth, Palmer	NA	C	Morningglory, Sharppod	C	C
Anoda, Spurred	C	C	Morningglory, Smallflower	C	C
Beggarweed, Florida	C	C	Morningglory, Tall	C	C
Black, Medic	C	C	Mustard, Wild	C	C
Blueweed, Texas	C	C	Nightshade, Black	C	C
Buckwheat, Wild	C	C	Nightshade, Eastern Black	C	C
Buffalobur	C	C	Nightshade, Hairy	C	C
Burcucumber	C	C	Pennycress (Stinkweed)	C	C
Canola, volunteer[1]	C[1]	C[1]	Pigweed, Redroot	C	C
Catchweed Bedstraw (Cleavers)	C	C	Pigweed, Prostrate	C	C
Carpetweed	C	C	Pigweed, Spiny	C	C
Chickweed, Common	C	C	Pigweed, Smooth	C	C
Cocklebur, Common	C	C	Pigweed, Tumble	C	C
Copperleaf, Hophornbeam	C	C	Puncturevine	C	C
Cotton, Volunteer[1]	C[1]	C[1]	Purslane, Common	C	C
Croton, Tropic	C	C	Pusley, Florida	S	C
Croton, Woolly	C	C	Ragweed, Common	C	C
Eclipta	C	C	Ragweed, Giant	C	C
Devil's Claw	C	C	Senna, Coffee	C	C
Fleabane, Annual	C	C	Sesbania, Hemp	C	C
Galinsoga, Hairy	C	C	Shepherd's Purse	C	C
Galinsoga, Small Flower	C	C	Sicklepod (Java Bean)	C	C
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	C	C	Sida, Prickly	C	C
Geranium, Cutleaf	C	C	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	C	C
Hempnettle	C	C	Smellmelon	C	C
Horsenettle, Carolina[2]	C[2]	C[2]	Sowthistle, Annual	C	C
Jimsonweed	C	C	Soybeans, Volunteer[1]	C[1]	C[1]

[1] Volunteer LibertyLink® crops from the previous season will not be controlled.
[2] May require sequential applications for control.
* Maximum rate on canola, field corn, sweet corn, and soybean in California is 36 fl. oz./A (0.66 lb. a.i./A).

(continued)

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BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL *(continued)*

Weed Species	C = Control NA = Not Advised S = Suppression		Weed Species	C = Control NA = Not Advised S = Suppression	
	22 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.40 lb. a.i./A)	29 - 43 Fl. Oz./Acre* (0.53 - 0.79 lb. a.i./A)		22 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.40 lb. a.i./A)	29 - 43 Fl. Oz./Acre* (0.53 - 0.79 lb. a.i./A)
Knotweed	C	C	Spurge, Prostrate	C	C
Kochia	C	C	Spurge, Spotted	C	C
Ladysthumb	C	C	Starbur, Bristly	C	C
Lambsquarters, Common	C	C	Sunflower, Common	C	C
Mallow, Common	C	C	Sunflower, Prairie	C	C
Mallow, Venice	C	C	Sunflower, Volunteer	C	C
Marestail[3]	S[3]	C[3]	Thistle, Russian[2]	S[2]	C[2]
Marshelder, Annual	C	C	Velvetleaf	C	C
Morningglory, Entireleaf	C	C	Waterhemp, Common	NA	C
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	C	C	Waterhemp, Tall	NA	C
Morningglory, Pitted	C	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 **Opportunity** on 6" marestail.
* Maximum rate on canola, field corn, sweet corn, and soybean in California is 36 fl. oz./A (0.66 lb. a.i./A).

GRASS WEED CONTROL

Weed Species	C = Control NA = Not Advised S = Suppression		Weed Species	C = Control NA = Not Advised S = Suppression	
	22 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.40 lb. a.i./A)	29 - 43 Fl. Oz./Acre* (0.53 - 0.79 lb. a.i./A)		22 Fl. Oz./Acre (0.40 lb. a.i./A)	29 - 43 Fl. Oz./Acre* (0.53 - 0.79 lb. a.i./A)
Barley, Volunteer[3]	C[3]	C[3]	Millet, Wild Proso	C	C
Barnyardgrass	C	C	Millet, Proso Volunteer	C	C
Bluegrass, Annual	C	C	Oat, Wild[2]	C[2]	C[2]
Corn, Volunteer[1]	C[1]	C[1]	Panicum, Fall	C	C
Crabgrass, Large[2]	C[2]	C[2]	Panicum, Texas	C	C
Crabgrass, Smooth[2]	C[2]	C[2]	Rice, Red	C	C
Cupgrass, Woolly	C	C	Rice, Volunteer[1]	C[1]	C[1]
Foxtail, Bristly	C	C	Sandbur, Field[2]	S[2]	C[2]
Foxtail, Giant	C	C	Shattercane	C	C
Foxtail, Green	C	C	Signalgrass, Broadleaf	C	C
Foxtail, Robust Purple	C	C	Sprangletop	C	C
Foxtail, Yellow[2]	C[2]	C[2]	Sorghum, Volunteer	C	C
Goosegrass[3]	C[3]	C[3]	Stinkgrass	C	C
Johnsongrass, Seedling	C	C	Wheat, Volunteer[2]	C[2]	C[2]
Junglerice	C	C	Witchgrass	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 for 10 - 21 days after the first application is specified for controlling dense clumps of volunteer corn or rice.
[2] For best control of yellow foxtail, field sandbur, crabgrass, and wild oats, treat before tiller initiation.
[3] A sequential application may be necessary for control.
*Maximum rate on canola, field corn, sweet corn, and soybean in California is 36 fl. oz./A (0.66 lb. a.i./A).

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Biennial and Perennial Weeds**

For control of the biennial and perennial weeds listed below, tank mix partners or sequential applications of **Opportunity** are specified (29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) - 43 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A)[1]).

Alfalfa	Clover, Alsike	Nutsedge, Purple
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Clover, Red	Nutsedge, Yellow
Bermudagrass	Dandelion	Orchardgrass
Bindweed, Field	Dock, Smooth	Poinsettia, Wild*
Bindweed, Hedge	Dogbane, Hemp*	Pokeweed
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Goldenrod, Gray*	Quackgrass
Blueweed, Texas	Johnsongrass, Rhizome	Sowthistle, Perennial
Bromegrass, Smooth	Milkweed, Common*	Thistle, Bull
Burdock	Milkweed, Honeyvine*	Thistle, Canada
Bursage, Woolyleaf	Muhly, Wirestem*	Timothy*
Chickweed, Mouse Ear	Nightshade, Silverleaf	Wormwood, Biennial

*Suppression Only.
See the **DIRECTIONS FOR USE - COTTON section of this label for additional use rates.
[1] Maximum rate on canola, field corn, sweet corn and soybean in California is 36 fl. oz./A. (0.66 lb. a.i./A).

DIRECTIONS FOR USE - BURNDOWN USE

Opportunity may be applied as a burndown treatment before planting or before emergence of canola, sweet corn*, field corn, cotton, soybean, and sugar beet* designated as LibertyLink® and any conventional canola, sweet corn*, field corn, cotton, soybean, or sugar beet. For best results, make application to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of **Opportunity**. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures.

*Not for use in California.

Crops	Application Directions
Canola, Sweet Corn*, and Field Corn	If environmental conditions prevent timely applications, a single application may be made of up to 43 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A)[1] of **Opportunity**. No additional applications of **Opportunity** may be made post-emergence to the crop during the year.
Cotton	If environmental conditions prevent timely applications, a single application may be made of up to 43 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) of **Opportunity**. If more than 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) are used in any single application, the yearly total may not exceed 72 fl. oz./A (1.32 lbs. a.i./A), including all application timings.
Soybean	If environmental conditions prevent timely applications, a single application may be made of up to 43 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A)[1] of **Opportunity**. If 29 - 43 fl. oz./A (0.53 - 0.79 lb. a.i./A)[1] are used in a single burndown application, one additional in season application may be made at up to 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A). The yearly total may not exceed 87 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. a.i./A)[2], including all application timings.
Sugar Beet**	If environmental conditions prevent timely applications, a single application may be made of up to 36 fl. oz./A (0.66 lb. a.i./A) of **Opportunity**. No additional applications of **Opportunity** may be made post-emergence to the crop during the year.

*Not for use in California.
**Not for use on LibertyLink® sugar beets in California.
[1] Maximum rate in California is 36 fl. oz./A (0.66 lb. a.i./A).
[2] Maximum rate in California is 65 fl. oz./A (1.2 lb. a.i./A).

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Crop (Conventional)	Burndown	In-Season Applications	Yearly Max
Cotton Use Pattern 1	29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A)	2 applications at 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A)[1] Make second application 10 days after the first application.	87 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. a.i./A)
Cotton Use Pattern 2	30 - 43 fl. oz./A (0.55 - 0.79 lb. a.i./A)	1 application at 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A)[1]	72 fl. oz./A (1.32 lbs. a.i./A)
Canola, Soybean, Sweet Corn*, and Field Corn Use Pattern	29 - 43 fl. oz./A** (0.53 - 0.79 lb. a.i./A)	None	43 fl. oz./A** (0.79 lb. a.i./A)
Sugar Beet	29 - 36 fl. oz./A (0.53 - 0.66 lb. a.i./A)	None	36 fl. oz./A (0.66 lb. a.i./A)

[1] LibertyLink® cotton OR with hooded sprayer for non-LibertyLink® varieties (see **DIRECTIONS FOR USE - COTTON**).
* Not for use in California.
** Maximum rate in California is 36 fl. oz./A (0.66 lb. a.i./A).

Crop (LibertyLink® Varieties Only)	Burndown	In Season Applications (LibertyLink® Varieties only)	Yearly Max
Cotton Use Pattern 1	29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A)	1 to 2 applications at 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) Make second application 10 days after the first application.	87 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. a.i./A)
Cotton Use Pattern 2	30 - 43 fl. oz./A (0.55 - 0.79 lb. a.i./A)	1 application at 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A)	72 fl. oz./A (1.32 lbs. a.i./A)
Canola	29 - 43 fl. oz./A[1] (0.53 - 0.79 lb. a.i./A)	1 to 2 applications at 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) Make second application at least 10 days after the first application.	87 fl. oz./A[2] (1.59 lbs. a.i./A)
Field Corn, Soybean	29 - 43 fl. oz./A[3,4] (0.53 - 0.79 lb. a.i./A)	Up to 2 applications at 29 - 43 fl. oz./A[3,4] (0.53 - 0.79 lb. a.i./A) For soybeans, make second application at least 5 days after the first application. For field corn, make second application at least 7 days after first application.	87 fl. oz./A[5,6] (1.59 lbs. a.i./A)
Sweet Corn*	22 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb. a.i./A)	1 to 2 applications at 22 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb. a.i./A) Make second application at least 7 days after the first application.	44 fl. oz./A (0.80 lb. a.i./A)
Sugar Beet*	29 - 36 fl. oz./A (0.53 - 0.66 lb. a.i./A)	1 application at 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A)	60 fl. oz./A (1.10 lbs. a.i./A)

* Not for use in California.
[1] Maximum rate in California is 36 fl. oz./A (0.66 lb. a.i./A).
[2] Maximum rate in California is 72 fl. oz./A (1.33 lbs. a.i./A).
[3] For Field Corn: Maximum rate in California is 22 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb. a.i./A).
[4] For Soybeans: Maximum rate in California is 36 fl. oz./A (0.66 lb. a.i./A).
[5] For Field Corn: Maximum rate in California is 44 fl. oz./A (0.814 lb. a.i./A).
[6] For Soybeans: Maximum rate in California is 72 fl. oz./A (1.33 lbs. a.i./A).

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE - SUGAR BEETS
(Not for use in California.)

THOROUGH SPRAY COVERAGE IS VERY IMPORTANT. Apply **Opportunity** only to sugar beets labeled as LibertyLink®. **Opportunity** works best when weeds are actively growing. A cultivation may be made at least 5 days before a **Opportunity** application or 5 days after a **Opportunity** application.

Application Timing

Applications of **Opportunity** on sugar beets may be made from the cotyledon stage up to the 10-leaf stage of the sugar beet. **Opportunity** is a foliar active material with no soil residual activity.

For best results, make application to emerged, young, actively growing weeds less than 3 inches in height. For additional information on weed heights, refer to the **WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS** section.

Opportunity will have an effect on weeds that are larger than the specified leaf stage, however, speed of activity and control may be reduced. Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, and mist/rain are present, or when weeds are under stress due to drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness. **Opportunity** is rainfast 4 hours after application, therefore rainfall within 4 hours may necessitate retreatment. For best results, on lambsquarters, Palmer amaranth and velvetleaf control, make applications of Glufosinate between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.

Application Rates

Apply 29 - 36 fluid ounces per acre (0.53 - 0.66 lb. a.i./A) depending on weed species, size, and density per weed chart. If a second application is needed, make the second application in a minimum of 10 days after the first application. The maximum annual rate of **Opportunity** on sugar beets is 60 fl. oz./A (1.10 lbs. a.i./A).

Use a minimum spray volume of 15 gallons per acre, unless there is a difficult to control situation (including dense canopy, large weeds, or unfavorable growing conditions are present). In difficult to control situations use a minimum spray volume of 20 gallons per acre.

Adjuvants

Ammonium sulfate (AMS) may be used at 1.5 to 3.5 lbs./A. Adjuvant rates are dependent on a variety of factors including tank mix partners, environmental conditions (including temperature) and potential for leaf burn. AMS has shown to improve weed control of difficult-to-control weeds like lambsquarters and velvetleaf under difficult environmental conditions (including low relative humidity) or hard water. The use of an anti-foam agent is advised.

Surfactants/Oils

The use of additional surfactants or crop oils in tank mixes with **Opportunity** may increase the risk of crop response. Please refer to the surfactant label for more detailed information.

Nozzle Spray Quality

Use medium to coarse nozzles. **Opportunity** is a contact herbicide and requires proper nozzles with uniform thorough spray coverage to achieve optimum weed control.

See **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section for more detailed information.

Restrictions - Sugar Beets

- **DO NOT** make application of more than 36 fl. oz./A (0.66 lb. a.i./A) of **Opportunity** in 1 application.
- **DO NOT** make application of more than 60 fl. oz./A (1.10 lbs. a.i./A) of **Opportunity** on the sugar beet per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year.
- If a second application is needed, make the second application in a minimum of 10 days after the first application.
- **DO NOT** make application of **Opportunity** within 60 days of harvesting sugar beets.
- **DO NOT** plant rotation crops in a field treated with **Opportunity** within 120 days after the last application of this product with the exception of wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum, and triticale, which may be planted 70 days after the last application of this product. LibertyLink® corn, soybeans, canola, and sugar beets may be planted at any time.
- **DO NOT** graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- **DO NOT** add surfactants. Antifoams or drift control agents may be added if needed.
- **DO NOT** make application of **Opportunity** if sugar beets show injury from prior herbicide or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- **DO NOT** make application of **Opportunity** through any type of irrigation system.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE - CANOLA

Make application of **Opportunity** only to canola labeled as LibertyLink®. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

Application Rate and Timing

For best results, make application to emerged, young actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of **Opportunity.** Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

Applications of **Opportunity** on canola may be made from the cotyledon stage up to the early bolting stage of the canola. Slight discoloration of the canola may be visible after application. This effect is temporary and will not influence crop growth maturity or yield.

Make application of **Opportunity** at 22 - 29 fl. oz./A (0.40 - 0.53 lb. a.i./A) per application. A second application of **Opportunity** may be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at the time of application.

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Restrictions - Canola

- **DO NOT** use on canola in the states of Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications of **Opportunity** per year. Sequential applications need to be at least 10 days apart.
- **DO NOT** make application of **Opportunity** within 65 days of harvesting canola.
- **DO NOT** make application of more than 87 fl. oz. (1.59 lbs. a.i./A) of **Opportunity** per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed the maximum single application rate of 43 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A).
- If **Opportunity** was used in a burndown application, no post-emergence applications may be applied to the crop.
- **DO NOT** graze the treated crop or cut for hay.
- **DO NOT** make application of **Opportunity** if canola shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- **DO NOT** make application of **Opportunity** through any type of irrigation system.

Refer to the **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** section for the appropriate rotational crop information.

Spray Additives

Opportunity must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use only fine feed grade or spray grade AMS at 3 lbs. per acre. Anti-foams or drift control agents may be added if needed. Use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase risk of crop response.

Tank Mixtures - Canola

Opportunity at 22 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb. a.i./A) plus AMS may be used in tank mix combination with certain herbicides for improved control of larger than labeled grasses. The AMS rate may be reduced to 1.5 lbs./A when **Opportunity** is tank mixed with a reduced rate of one of the grass herbicides specified below.

Opportunity 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 canola to be treated. When tank mixing, **DO NOT** exceed specified application rates. **Opportunity** cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Tank Mix Partners for Opportunity on Invigor LibertyLink® Canola

Tank Mix Partner
Quizalofop-p-ethyl
Sethoxydim
Clethodim

APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING TO LIBERTYLINK® CANOLA FOR SEED PROPAGATION

(Not for use in California.)

Up to 3 applications of **Opportunity** at up to 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./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 - LibertyLink® Canola For Seed Propagation

- **DO NOT** make application of more than 3 applications of **Opportunity** at up to 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) per application per year.
- Sequential applications must be made more than 10 days apart.
- **DO NOT** make application of more than 87 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. a.i./A) of **Opportunity** per year.
- **DO NOT** make application of **Opportunity** 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** make application of **Opportunity** if canola shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- **DO NOT** make application of **Opportunity** through any type of irrigation system.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE - SWEET CORN

(Not for use in California.)

Make application of **Opportunity** only to sweet corn labeled as LibertyLink®.

Application Timing

Applications for **Opportunity** on sweet corn may be made from emergence until sweet corn is 24" tall or in the V-6 stage of growth (i.e., 6 developed collars), whichever comes first. Make application at a rate of 22 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb. a.i./A). **Opportunity** must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS) for use on sweet corn. Two applications of **Opportunity** can be made to sweet corn in a year.

Refer to the **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** section for the appropriate rotational crop plant back intervals.

See **DIRECTIONS FOR USE - FIELD CORN AND SILAGE CORN** for **Application Methods**, **Mixing Instructions**, and **Weed Control** tables.

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Restrictions - Sweet Corn

- **DO NOT** make application of **Opportunity** within 50 days of harvesting sweet corn ears and within 55 days of harvesting stover.
- **DO NOT** make application of more than 44 fl. oz./A (0.80 lb. a.i./A) of **Opportunity** on sweet corn per year.
- **DO NOT** make application of more than 2 applications of **Opportunity** to the sweet corn per year. Sequential applications need to be at least 10 days apart.
- **DO NOT** exceed the maximum single application rate of 22 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb. a.i./A).
- If **Opportunity** was used in a burndown application, no post-emergence applications may be made to the crop.
- **DO NOT** use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone-based antifoam agent may be added if needed.
- **DO NOT** make application of **Opportunity** if corn shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- **DO NOT** make application of **Opportunity** through any type of irrigation system.

Tank Mixtures - Sweet Corn

Opportunity may be tank mixed with tembotrione, mesotrione, atrazine, or halosulfuron. When using **Opportunity** in tank mix combinations, carefully follow the "Directions for Use" labeling of the selected partner. When tank mixing, **DO NOT** exceed specified application rates. **Opportunity** cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE - FIELD CORN AND SILAGE CORN

Make application of **Opportunity** only to corn labeled LibertyLink®. Uniform thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

Application Rate and Timing

For best results, make application to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of **Opportunity**. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

Applications of **Opportunity** on corn may be made with over-the-top broadcast or drop nozzles from emergence until corn is 24" tall or in the V-6 stage of growth (i.e., 6 developed collars), whichever comes first. For corn 24" to 36" tall only, apply **Opportunity** using ground application and drop nozzles and avoid spraying into the whorl or leaf axils of the corn stalks. Applications of **Opportunity** following the use of soil applied insecticides will not injure corn.

Make application of **Opportunity** at 29 - 43 fl. oz./A (0.53 - 0.79 lb. a.i./A)* per application. A second application of **Opportunity** or a tank mix application with a residual herbicide will be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at the time of application.**

*Maximum rate in California is 22 fl. oz./A. (0.40 lb. a.i./A).
**Maximum rate for second application in California is 22 fl. oz./A. (0.40 lb. a.i./A).

Restrictions - Field Corn and Silage Corn

- **DO NOT** make application of **Opportunity** within 60 days of harvesting corn forage and within 70 days of harvesting corn grain and corn fodder.
- **DO NOT** make application of more than 2 applications of **Opportunity** to corn per year. Sequential applications need to be at least 10 days apart.
- **DO NOT** make application of more than 87 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. a.i./A)* of **Opportunity** on corn per year.
- **DO NOT** exceed the maximum single application rate of 43 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A)**
- If **Opportunity** was used in a burndown application, no post-emergence applications may be applied to the crop.
- **DO NOT** use nitrogen solutions as spray carriers. A silicone-based antifoam agent may be added if needed.
- **DO NOT** make application of **Opportunity** if corn shows injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- **DO NOT** make application of **Opportunity** through any type of irrigation system.

  * Maximum annual rate in California is 44 fl. oz./A. (0.81 lb. a.i./A).

  ** Maximum single application rate in California is 22 fl. oz./A.) (0.40 lb. a.i./A).

Refer to the **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** section for the appropriate rotational crop information.

Spray Additives

For corn, **Opportunity** must be applied with ammonium sulfate (AMS). It is directed to use only fine feed grade or spray grade AMS at 3 lbs. per acre (17 lbs./100 gals.). When temperatures exceed 85°F, the rate of AMS can be reduced to 1.5 lbs. per acre (8.5 lbs./100 gals.) to reduce potential leaf burn. Use of additional surfactants or crop oils may increase risk of crop response.

Tank Mixtures - Corn

Certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of **Opportunity**. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. **Opportunity** 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 corn to be treated. When tank mixing, **DO NOT** exceed specified application rates. **Opportunity** cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

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Tank Mix Partners for Opportunity on LibertyLink® Corn

2,4-D	Dimethenamide-P	Pendimethalin[1]
Acetochlor	Flumetsulam	Primisulfuron-methyl
Atrazine	Glyphosate	Prosulfuron
Carfentrazone-ethyl	Halosulfuron-methyl	S-metolachlor[2]
Clopyralid potassium	Mesotrione	Tembotrione
Dicamba	Metolachlor[2]	Thiencarbazone-methyl
Diflufenzopyr	Nicosulfuron	Topramezone

[1] Tank mixing with pendimethalin may result in reduced control of barnyardgrass, fall panicum, field sandbur, yellow foxtail, and volunteer corn.
[2] It is directed that these products are tank mixed at half the use rate with **Opportunity** to reduce risk of crop response.

Corn Insecticide Tank Mix Partners for Opportunity

To provide weed and insect control in corn, **Opportunity** may be mixed with the following insecticides:

Beta-Cyfluthrin	Lambda-Cyhalothrin

DIRECTIONS FOR USE - COTTON

Uniform thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control. **Opportunity** may be applied as a broadcast, over-the-top, post-emergence spray or as a directed spray only to LibertyLink® cotton. **Opportunity** may be applied post-emergence to non-LibertyLink® cotton, varieties, or cultivars by using equipment designed to minimize contact of the spray with the cotton foliage. Refer to the below **Non-LibertyLink® Cotton** section for selection of shielding equipment. Severe injury or death may result if the **Opportunity** contacts the foliage or stems of cotton NOT labeled as LibertyLink®.

Application Rate and Timing

For best results, make application to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of **Opportunity.** Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. For optimum yield, early season weed removal is important.

Make application of **Opportunity** to cotton from emergence up to the early bloom stage at 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A). If environmental conditions prevent a timely herbicide application, a single application of up to 43 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) of **Opportunity** may be made to cotton. If more than 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) are used in any single application, the yearly total may not exceed 72 fl. oz./A (1.32 lbs. a.i./A), including all application timings. See restrictions to the **DIRECTIONS FOR USE - COTTON** below for additional information.

Refer to the **WEED CONTROL TABLE FOR ROW CROPS** section of this label for selection of the proper rate dependent upon weed species present and size. In weed populations with mixed species, select the highest rate required to control all the species. Volunteer LibertyLink® crop plants (corn, cotton, soybeans, and sugar beets) from the previous season will not be controlled by applications of **Opportunity.** A repeat application of **Opportunity** or tank mixes with a residual herbicide will be needed to control weeds that have not emerged at the time of application. See the **Tank Mixtures - Cotton** section to select suitable tank mix partners.

Use Pattern	1st Application	2nd Application Minimum 10 days up to 14 days after 1st application	3rd Application Minimum 10 days up to 14 days after 2nd application	Yearly Maximum
Option 1	32 - 43 fl. oz./A (0.59 - 0.79 lb. a.i./A)	29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A)	None	72 fl. oz./A (1.32 lbs. a.i./A)
Option 2	29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A)	29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A)	29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A)	87 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. a.i./A)

Restrictions - Cotton

- **DO NOT** make application of **Opportunity** to cotton in Florida - South of Tampa (Florida Route 60), or in Hawaii (except for test plots or breeding nurseries).
- **DO NOT** make application of **Opportunity** within 70 days before cotton harvest.
- Up to 3 applications of **Opportunity** may be made to cotton per year at a maximum application rate of 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A). Sequential applications need to be at least 10 days apart. **DO NOT** make application of more than 87 fl. oz. (1.59 lbs. a.i./A) (including all application timings) to cotton per year under this application scenario.
- If environmental conditions prevent timely applications resulting in large weeds or heavy infestations, a single application of **Opportunity** at up to 43 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) may be made to cotton. **DO NOT** make application of more than 43 fl. oz. (0.79 lb. a.i./A) of **Opportunity** in a single application under this use scenario.
- If a single application greater than 29 fl. oz. (0.53 lb. a.i./A) is made, a subsequent application not to exceed 29 fl. oz. (0.53 lb. a.i./A) may be made to cotton. The yearly total use rate under this scenario may not exceed 72 fl. oz. (1.32 lbs. a.i./A) of **Opportunity.** Sequential applications need to be made at least 10 days apart.
- **DO NOT** make application of **Opportunity** through any type of irrigation system.

Refer to the **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** section for the appropriate rotational crop information.

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Application Methods - LibertyLink® Cotton

Refer to the **WEED CONTROL FOR ROW CROPS** tables to select the proper application rate based upon the weeds present and their size. Uniform and thorough spray coverage is required to achieve consistent weed control. For ground application, make application of **Opportunity** to LibertyLink® cotton as an over-the-top foliar spray directed to the lower one-third of the cotton stand.

Application Methods - Non-LibertyLink® Cotton

Application of **Opportunity** 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:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width in Inches}}{\text{Row Width in Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate per Acre} = \text{Amount of Banded Product needed per Acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band Width in Inches}}{\text{Row Width in Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Spray Volume per Acre} = \text{Banded Spray Volume needed per Acre}$$

Post-Harvest

Opportunity may be applied as a post-harvest burndown treatment to fields (after cotton harvest). Up to 43 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A) of **Opportunity** 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 (0.53 lb. a.i./A) is used in a single application, the yearly total may not exceed 72 fl. oz./A (1.32 lbs. a.i./A), including all application timings. Refer to the **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** section for the appropriate rotational crop information.

Tank Mixtures - Cotton

Certain tank mixes may aid in the performance of **Opportunity**. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. **Opportunity** may be applied in tank mix combination 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. When tank mixing, **DO NOT** exceed specified application rates. **Opportunity** cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

- **LibertyLink® Cotton** - For LibertyLink® cotton to **Opportunity**, S-Metolachlor/Metolachlor or Pyrithiobac-sodium may be tank mixed with **Opportunity** and applied over the top post-emergence to enhance weed control and/or provide residual control.
- **All Cotton Types** - The following herbicides may be tank mixed with **Opportunity** for hooded spray application to enhance weed control and/or provide residual weed control.

Post-Emergence Over-The-Top Tank Mix Partners for Opportunity on LibertyLink® Cotton

Clethodim	Metolachlor	Sethoxydim
Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl	Pyrithiobac-sodium	
Fluazifop-p-butyl	Quizalofop-p-ethyl	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE - SOYBEANS

Make application of **Opportunity** only to soybean designated as LibertyLink®. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

Application Rate and Timing

For best results, make application to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of **Opportunity**. Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress due to drought or cool temperatures. Adding ammonium sulfate with **Opportunity** may improve weed control if weeds are under stress. For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

Applications of **Opportunity** on soybeans may be made from emergence up to but not including the bloom growth stage. Make application of **Opportunity** to LibertyLink® soybeans from emergence up to but not including the bloom growth stage at 29 to 43 fl. oz./A* (0.53 - 0.79 lb. a.i./A). See weed chart to determine rate. If environmental conditions prevent a timely herbicide application, a single application of up to 43 fl. oz./A* (0.79 lb. a.i./A) of **Opportunity** may be made to soybeans followed by one additional application at maximum of 43 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A)* with a yearly maximum of 87 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. a.i./A)**. **Opportunity** may be applied alone or in a tank mix application with a residual herbicide to control weeds that have not yet emerged at the time of application.

*Maximum rate in California is 36 fl. oz./A. (0.66 lb. a.i./A)
**Maximum annual rate in California is 72 fl. oz./A. (1.32 lbs. a.i./A).

Although timely post-applications of **Opportunity** can provide complete weed control, residual herbicides at burndown planting, or tank mixed with **Opportunity** help ensure optimal weed management, particularly if environmental conditions delay timely post-applications. Residual herbicides can also reduce early season weed competition and are a key element of good weed resistance management practices.

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Use Pattern Rate Ranges		
1st Application	**2nd Application** Minimum of 5 days after 1st application	**Yearly Maximum**
29 - 43 fl. oz./A* (0.53 - 0.79 lb. a.i./A)	29 - 43 fl. oz./A* (0.53 - 0.79 lb. a.i./A)	87 fl. oz./A** (1.59 lbs. a.i./A)

*Maximum application rate in California is 36 fl. oz./A. (0.66 lb. a.i./A).
**Maximum annual rate in California is 72 fl. oz./A. (1.32 lbs. a.i./A).

Restrictions - Soybeans

- **DO NOT** make application of **Opportunity** within 70 days of harvesting soybean seed.
- **DO NOT** make application of more than 87 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. a.i./A)* of **Opportunity** on soybeans per year.
- **DO NOT** make application of more than 43 fl. oz./A (0.79 lb. a.i./A)** of **Opportunity** in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 applications 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** make application of **Opportunity** if soybeans show injury from prior herbicide applications or environmental stress (drought, excessive rainfall, etc.).
- Sequential applications need to be at least 5 days apart.
- **DO NOT** make application of **Opportunity** through any type of irrigation system.
  *Maximum annual rate in California is 72 fl. oz./A (1.32 lbs. a.i./A).
  **Maximum single rate in California is 36 fl. oz./A. (0.66 lb. a.i./A).

Refer to the **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** section for the appropriate rotational crop information.

Tank Mixtures - Soybeans

Certain herbicide tank mixes may complement **Opportunity.** No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. **Opportunity** 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. When tank mixing, DO NOT exceed specified application rates. **Opportunity** cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Tank Mix Partners for Opportunity in LibertyLink® Soybeans

Acifluorfen	Flumioxazin	Quizalofop-p-ethyl
Clethodim	Fomesafen	Saflufenacil
Chlorimuron	Imazamox	Sethoxydim
Cloransulam-methyl	Imazethapyr	S-Metolachlor
Fenoxaprop-p-butyl	Lactofen	Thifensulfuron
Fluazifop-P-butyl	Metolachlor	
Flumiclorac	Pyroxasulfone	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE - CANOLA, CORN, COTTON, AND SOYBEAN SEED PROPAGATION

Opportunity may be applied to select out susceptible "segregates" (i.e., non-LibertyLink® varieties of canola, corn, cotton, and soybean plants).

Canola: Opportunity may also be used in canola seed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate canola plants that **DO NOT** carry a LibertyLink® gene and as such, can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during canola seed propagation. See **DIRECTIONS FOR USE - CANOLA** for use rates and application timing.

Corn: A hooded sprayer may be used to protect plants from coming into contact with the herbicide application. For the selection of LibertyLink® corn segregates, **Opportunity** may be applied at 22 fl. oz./A (0.40 lb. a.i./A) plus AMS at 3 lbs./A (17 lbs./100 gals.) 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 (0.40 lb. a.i./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 need to 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 gals.) to reduce potential leaf burn.

Cotton: Opportunity may also be used in cotton seed propagation as a foliar spray to selectively eliminate cotton plants that **DO NOT** carry a LibertyLink® gene and as such, can be applied to remove susceptible segregates during cotton seed propagation. See **DIRECTIONS FOR USE - COTTON** for use rates and application timing.

Soybean: For the selection of LibertyLink® soybean (segregates), **Opportunity** may be applied at up to 29 to 43 fl. oz./A (0.53 - 0.79 lb. a.i./A)* when soybean is in the third trifoliate stage. A second treatment of 29 to 43 fl. oz./A* (0.53 - 0.79 lb. a.i./A) may be applied up to but not including the bloom growth stage of soybean. Sequential applications need to be at least 5 days apart.

*Maximum rate in California is 36 fl. oz./A. (0.66 lb. a.i./A).

Restrictions

- **Canola & Cotton:** Breeding material not possessing the LibertyLink® gene will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide.
- **Corn:** Inbred lines (non-LibertyLink® plants) will be severely injured or killed if treated with this herbicide.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE - LISTED TREE, VINE, AND BERRY CROPS

Bushberries Group 13B, 13-07B (Aronia berry, blueberry (highbush and lowbush), Chilean guava, cranberry, highbush, currant (black, red, buffalo, and native), elderberry, European barberry, gooseberry, honeysuckle, edible, huckleberry, jostaberry, Juneberry (Saskatoon berry), lingonberry, and salal, sea buckthorn), cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these; Citrus -Crop Group 10-10 (lemon, orange (sour, sweet), grapefruit, lime, mandarin, tangerine, tangelo, calamondin, kumquat, pummelo, Satsuma, citron, citrus hybrids, tangor, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these); Olives; Pome Fruit - Crop Group 11-10 (apple, pear (oriental), crabapple, loquat, mayhaw, quince, azarole, medlar, tejocote, cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these); Stone Fruit - Crop Group 12-12 (apricot, cherry (sweet tart), peach, nectarine, plum (chickasaw, damson, Japanese), plumcot, prune (fresh), capulin, jujube, sloe, and cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these); Tree Nuts - Crop Group 14 (almonds, beech nut, Brazil nut, butternut, cashew, chestnut, chinquapin, filberts (hazelnut), hickory nuts, macadamia nuts (bush nuts), pecans, pistachios, and walnuts (black and English (Persian))); Fruit, small, vine climbing, except fuzzy kiwifruit subgroup 13-07F - Vineyards (all grape varieties (table, wine, and raisins), kiwifruit, hardy, maypop, schisandra berry, cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these)

Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.

Application Rate and Timing

For best results, make application to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of **Opportunity.** 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 **Opportunity** until sufficient regrowth has occurred.

Make application of **Opportunity** as a directed spray to control undesirable vegetation in tree, vine, and berries listed on this label. Make application as a broadcast, banded, or spot treatment application depending on the situation to control weeds listed under the **Weeds Controlled in Tree, Vine, and Berry Crops** table. 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 **Opportunity** may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed.

Avoid contact of **Opportunity** 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 need to be sprayed unless protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers. Contact of Opportunity with parts of trees, vines, or berries other than mature brown bark can result in serious damage.**

Application Methods - Broadcast Applications

Make application of **Opportunity** at the rates listed below for broadcast applications based on weed size and stage of growth.

Weed Size and Stage	Opportunity Rate
Weeds < 3" in height	48 fl. oz./A (0.88 lb. a.i./A)
Weeds < 6" in height pre-tiller grasses	56 fl. oz./A (1.02 lbs. a.i./A)
Weeds > 6" in height and/or grasses that have tillered	56 - 82 fl. oz./A (1.02 - 1.50 lbs. a.i./A)

Application Methods - 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 - Spot or Directed Spray Applications

For spot or directed spray applications by backpack sprayers only (no mechanically pressured handgun applications allowed), mix **Opportunity** at 1.7 fl. oz. of product (0.03 lb. a.i./A) per gallon of water. Make application to undesirable vegetation foliage until wet but before 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.

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Weeds Controlled in Tree, Vine, and Berry Crops

Broadleaf Weeds			
Alkali Sida	Fleabane, Annual	Morningglory, Ivyleaf	Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Ammannia, Purple	Goosefoot	Morningglory, Pitted	Sowthistle, Annual
Arrowhead, California	Gromwell, Field	Mullein, Turkey	Spurge, Prostrate
Buckwheat, Wild	Groundcherry, Cutleaf	Mustard, Wild	Starthistle, Yellow
Buffalobur	Groundsel, Common	Nettle	Sunflower, Common
Burclover, California	Henbit	Nightshade, Black	Sunflower, Prairie
Carpetweed	Jimsonweed	Nightshade, Eastern Black	Sunflower, Volunteer
Chickweed, Common	Knotweed	Nightshade, Hairy	Swinecress
Chinese, Thornapple	Kochia	Pennycress	Thistle, Russian
Cocklebur, Common	Lambsquarters, Common	Pigweed, Redroot	Turnip, Wild
Copperleaf, Virginia	Lettuce, Miner's	Pineapple Weed	Velvetleaf
Cudweed	Lettuce, Prickly	Puncturevine	Vervain
Cutleaf Evening Primrose	London Rocket	Purslane, Common	Vetch
Dodder	Mallow, Common	Radish, Wild	Willowherb, Panicle
Eclipta	Malva (Little Mallow)	Ragweed, Common	
Fiddleneck	Marestail	Ragweed, Giant	
Filaree	Mayweed	Redmaids	
Filaree, Redstem	Morningglory, Entireleaf	Shepherd's Purse	
Grass Weeds			
Barnyardgrass	Crabgrass, Smooth	Junglerice	Shattercane
Bluegrass, Annual	Cupgrass, Woolly	Oat, Wild	Sprangletop
Brome, Ripgut	Foxtail, Giant	Panicum, Fall	Stinkgrass
Bromegrass, Downy	Foxtail, Green	Panicum, Texas	Wheat, Volunteer
Canarygrass	Foxtail, Yellow	Rush, Toad**	Windgrass
Chess, Soft	Goosegrass	Ryegrass, Annual*	Witchgrass
Crabgrass, Large	Johnsongrass, Seedling	Sandbur, Field	
Biennial and Perennial Weeds			
Aster, White Heath	Dallisgrass	Mustard, Tansy	*Rubus* spp.
Bindweed, Field	Dandelion	Nutsedge, Purple	Spurge, Leafy
Bindweed, Hedge	Dock, Curly	Nutsedge, Yellow	Thistle, Bull
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Dogbank, Hemp	Onion, Wild	Thistle, Musk
Bromegrass, Smooth	Fescue	Orchardgrass	Torpedograss
Bulrush**	Goldenrod, Gray	Paragrass	Vaseygrass
Burdock	Guineagrass	Plantain	Woodsorrel
Canada Thistle	Horsetail	Poison Ivy/Oak	Yarrow, Common
Clover, Alsike	Love Grass	Quackgrass	
Clover, Red	Mugwort	Rocket, Yellow	
Clover, White	Mullein, Common	Rose, Wild	

* Make application to annual ryegrass before 3" in height.
** Indicates suppression.

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Restrictions - Bearing and Nonbearing Perennial Fruit, Tree, Vine, and Berry Crops

- **DO NOT** apply more than 82 fl. oz./A of **Opportunity** (1.50 lbs. a.i./A of glufosinate) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** make application of more than 164 fl. oz. of **Opportunity** per acre (3 lbs. a.i./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. oz. per acre (1.5 lbs. a.i./A) per application to berry bushes and stone fruit.
- **DO NOT** make application of more than 246 fl. oz. (4.5 lbs. a.i./A) of **Opportunity** 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. oz./A (1.50 lbs. a.i./A) per application to tree nuts, vines, pome fruits, citrus, and olives.
- **DO NOT** graze, harvest, and/or feed treated orchard cover crops to livestock.
- **DO NOT** make application of this product aerially to tree, berry, or vine crops.
- **DO NOT** make application of 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.
- Applications to berry bushes must be a minimum of 14 days apart.
- **DO NOT** make spot spray applications to suckers, as tree injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** make application of **Opportunity** through any type of irrigation system.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 14 days.
- **DO NOT** make spot or directed-spray applications to tree or vine trunk as injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** allow spray to contact trunks other than those that have callused, mature brown bark or are protected from spray contact by nonporous wraps, grow tubes, or waxed containers.

Sucker Control with Opportunity

Opportunity will reduce or eliminate sucker growth when applied to suckers that are young, green, and uncalloused. For sucker control, make application of a split application approximately 4 weeks apart at 56 fl. oz. of **Opportunity** per acre (1.02 lbs. a.i./A). Coverage of all sucker foliage is necessary for optimum control. Suckers must not exceed 12" in length.

Tank Mixtures - Tree, Vine, and Berry Crops

Opportunity does not provide residual weed control or control of unexposed plant parts. Certain herbicide tank mixes may aid in the performance of **Opportunity** or be added to provide residual herbicide activity. No additional surfactant is needed with any tank mix partner. **Opportunity** 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. When tank mixing, **DO NOT** exceed specified application rates. **Opportunity** cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Clethodim	Pendimethalin
Diuron	Penoxsulam
Flumioxazin	Quizalofop-P-ethyl
Glyphosate	Norflurazon
Indaziflam	Rimsulfuron
Napropamide	Saflufenacil
Norflurazon	Simazine
Oryzalin	Terbacil
Oxyfluorfen	

DIRECTIONS FOR USE – TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL FRUITS (CROP GROUP 23B)

Opportunity may be applied to the following tropical and subtropical fruits with medium to large fruit, edible peel, of crop group 23B: Achachairu, ambarella, araza, babaco, bilimbi, borojo, cajou (fruit), cambuca, carob, cashew apple, ciruela verde, Davidson's plum, feijoa, fig, (Indian) gooseberry, guava (including cattley, para, purple strawberry, strawberry, yellow strawberry), imbe, imbu, jaboticaba, jujube (Indian), kwai muk, mangaba, Marian plum, mombin (including Malayan and purple), monkey-fruit, nance, natal plum, noni, (mountain) papaya, (Japanese) persimmon, pomerac, rambai, rose apple, Sentul, starfruit, Surinam cherry, tamarind, and uvalha.

Rate of Opportunity herbicide (fl. oz./A)	**Glufosinate Rate Equivalency** (lbs. a.i./A)
48	0.88
56	1.02
64	1.17
82	1.50
246	4.50

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Application Rate and Timing

Opportunity may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

Postemergence-directed Application

For postemergence control of weeds present in tropical and subtropical fruits, apply **Opportunity** at 48 to 82 fl. oz./A (see chart below, use rate is dependent on target weed growth size and stage) as a broadcast directed spray anytime during the season up to the day of harvest.

Opportunity may also be applied as a banded or spot treatment to target emerged weeds.

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

Sequential Applications. Apply **Opportunity** at a minimum of 30 days apart. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications of **Opportunity** may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed.

Weed Size and Stage	Opportunity (fl. oz./A)
Weeds < 3 inches in height	48 to 82
Weeds < 6 inches in height pre-tiller grasses	56 to 82
Weeds > 6 inches in height and/or grasses that have tillered	64 to 82

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 82 fl. oz./A of **Opportunity** (1.50 lbs. a.i./A of glufosinate) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 246 fl. oz./A of **Opportunity** (4.50 lbs. a.i./A of glufosinate) from sequential applications in tropical and subtropical fruits per year.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 3.
- Separate sequential applications by at least 30 days.
- For spot applications, apply as needed for the desired weed control but **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 1.50 lbs. a.i./A (1.88 fl. oz. per 1,000 square feet) per application or 4.50 lbs. a.i./A (5.65 fl. oz. per 1,000 square feet) from applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply this product aerially to tropical and subtropical fruits.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 1 day.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN TROPICAL AND SUBTROPICAL FRUITS (CROP GROUPS 24A AND 24B)

Opportunity may be applied to the following tropical and subtropical fruits with small fruit, inedible peel, of crop group 24A: Aisen, bael fruit, Burmese grape, cat's-eyes, inga; longan, lychee, madras thorn, manduro, matisia, mesquite, mongongo (fruit), pawpaw (small-flower), satinleaf, Sierra Leone tamarind, Spanish lime, velvet tamarind, wampi, and white star apple.

Opportunity herbicide may be applied to the following tropical and subtropical fruits with medium to large fruit, smooth inedible peels of crop group 24B: Abiu, akee apple, avocado (including Guatemalan, Mexican, and West Indian), bacury, banana (including dwarf), binjai, canistel, cupuacu, etambe, jatoba, kei apple, langsat, lanjut, lucuma, mabolo, mango (including horse and Saipan), mangosteen, paho, papaya, pawpaw (common), pelipisan, pequi, pequia, persimmon (American), plantain, pomegranate, poshte, quandong, sapote (including black, green, and white), sataw, screw-pine, star apple, tamarind-of-the-Indies; and wild loquat.

Rate of Opportunity herbicide (fl. oz./A)	Glufosinate Rate Equivalency (lbs. a.i./A)
48	0.88
56	1.02
64	1.17
82	1.50
246	4.50

Application Rate and Timing

Opportunity may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

Postemergence-directed Application

For postemergence control of weeds present in tropical and subtropical fruits, apply **Opportunity** at 48 to 82 fl. oz./A (see chart below, use rate is dependent on target weed growth size and stage) as a broadcast directed spray anytime during the season up to the day of harvest.

Opportunity may also be applied as a banded or spot treatment to target emerged weeds.

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

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Sequential Applications. Apply **Opportunity** at a minimum of 30 days apart. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications of **Opportunity** may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed.

Weed Size and Stage	Opportunity (fl. oz./A)
Weeds < 3 inches in height	48 to 82
Weeds < 6 inches in height pre-tiller grasses	56 to 82
Weeds > 6 inches in height and/or grasses that have tillered	64 to 82

Restrictions - Tropical and Subtropical Fruits

- **DO NOT** apply more than 82 fl. oz./A of **Opportunity** (1.50 lbs. a.i./A of glufosinate) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 246 fl. oz./A of **Opportunity** (4.50 lbs. a.i./A of glufosinate) from sequential applications in tropical and subtropical fruits per year.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 3.
- Separate sequential applications by at least 30 days.
- For spot applications, apply as needed for the desired weed control but **DO NOT** exceed the equivalent of 1.50 lbs. a.i./A (1.88 fl. oz. per 1,000 square feet) per application or 4.50 lbs. a.i./A (5.65 fl. oz. per 1,000 square feet) from applications per year.
- **DO NOT** apply this product aerially to tropical and subtropical fruits.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 1 day.

Crop Rotation Intervals. Use the following table to determine the proper interval between **Opportunity** application and planting of various rotational crops. Determine the crop rotation interval for tank mix products and use the most restrictive interval of all products applied.

Crop	Rotational Crop Interval (minimum number of days from last application of **Opportunity**)
Transplanted tropical and subtropical fruits* on label	14

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON LISTED CUCURBITS

Opportunity may be applied to the following cucurbits of crop group(s) 9A and 9B: Citron melon, muskmelon (includes true cantaloupe, cantaloupe, casaba, Crenshaw melon, golden pershaw melon, honeydew melon, honey balls, mango melon, Persian melon, pineapple melon, Santa Claus melon, and snake melon), and watermelon, Chayote (fruit), Chinese waxgourd, cucumber, gherkin, edible gourd, *momordica* spp. (includes balsam apple, balsam pear, bitter melon, Chinese cucumber), pumpkin, summer squash (includes crookneck squash, scallop squash, straightneck squash, vegetable marrow, zucchini), and winter squash (includes butternut squash, calabaza, hubbard squash, acorn squash, spaghetti squash)

Application Rate and Timing

Opportunity may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

Preplant Burndown Application to Bare Soil Surface (prior to direct seeding or transplanting)

For burndown of emerged weeds prior to planting, apply **Opportunity** at 29 to 43 fl. oz./A to the bare soil surface.

Make a single application or multiple applications up to 3 before planting. The maximum total amount of **Opportunity** applied preplant burndown is 87 fl. oz./A. Make only a single application preplant burndown before planting.

Planting Interval

Depending on soil texture and amount of precipitation after application, an interval between **Opportunity** application and planting of cucurbits is required or crop injury may occur. See table below for minimum planting intervals for direct-seeded cucurbits, and the table below for transplanted cucurbits.

Minimum Planting Intervals Direct-seeding

Minimum Planting Interval (days) Required between Opportunity Application and Transplanting of Curcurbits		
Soil Texture[1]	Amount of Precipitation[2]	
	≥ 0.5 inch	< 0.5 inch
Fine	3	14
Medium		
Coarse	7	21

[1] Soil texture groups defined as **Coarse** (sand, loamy sand, sandy loam), **Medium** (silt, silt loam, loam, sandy clay loam), and **Fine** (sandy clay, silty clay, silty clay loam, clay loam, and clay).

[2] Precipitation defined as either rainfall or overhead irrigation occurring after **Opportunity** application.

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Minimum Planting Intervals Transplanting

Minimum Planting Interval (days) Required between Opportunity Application and Transplanting of Curcurbits		
Soil Texture[1]	Amount of Precipitation[2]	
	≥ 0.5 inch	< 0.5 inch
All Soils	14	21

[1] Soil texture groups defined as **Coarse** (sand, loamy sand, sandy loam), **Medium** (silt, silt loam, loam, sandy clay loam), and **Fine** (sandy clay, silty clay, silty clay loam, clay loam, and clay).

[2] Precipitation defined as either rainfall or overhead irrigation occurring after **Opportunity** application.

Preplant Burndown Application to Plastic Mulch Covered Beds. (prior to seeding or transplanting)

For burndown of emerged weeds prior to planting, apply **Opportunity** at 29 to 43 fl. oz./A to pre-formed beds covered with plastic mulch and shaped such that water and herbicide run off between the rows.

Make a single application or multiple applications (up to 2 applications) before planting. The maximum total amount of **Opportunity** applied preplant burndown per year is 64 fl. oz./A. Make only a single application preplant burndown to plastic mulch beds before planting.

Planting Interval

When applied prior to seeding or transplanting over the top of plastic mulch, **Opportunity** may damage cucurbits which come in direct contact with herbicide remaining on the plastic. Allow at least 3 days between application of **Opportunity** and direct seeding or transplanting. Additionally, ensure that at least 1/2 inch of precipitation (either rainfall or overhead irrigation) has occurred prior to direct seeding or transplanting. Precipitation is needed to wash **Opportunity** off the plastic and prevent damage to the crop. If less than 1/2 inch of precipitation occurs, **DO NOT** seed or transplant within 27 days after the application of **Opportunity**. Regardless of precipitation occurring, **DO NOT** direct seed or transplant into or within 6 inches of holes in the plastic mulch that exist at the time of application.

Hooded Postemergence Row Middles Application (banded between crop rows)

For postemergence control of emerged weeds present between rows of established cucurbits, apply **Opportunity** at 29 to 62 fl. oz./A up to 14 to 30 days before harvest (see crop-specific **PHI** statements in **Crop-specific Restrictions**).

Opportunity must be applied by hooded sprayer in a directed band between rows to protect the crop from spray contact. **DO NOT** allow spray solution or spray drift to contact the crop foliage or fruit or crop injury will occur.

Make a single or multiple (up to 2) hooded postemergence row middles application(s) before harvest. The maximum total amount of **Opportunity** applied hooded postemergence row middles is 62 fl. oz./A.

Opportunity must be applied by hooded sprayer in a directed band between rows to protect the crop from spray contact. **DO NOT** allow spray solution or spray drift to contact the crop foliage or fruit or severe crop injury will occur.

Hooded sprayers must be designed, adjusted, and operated in such a manner to totally enclose the spray pattern and prevent any spray deposition onto crop foliage, blooms, or fruit. Sprayers must be operated slowly to minimize bouncing of the boom and hoods. Hoods must be positioned so their height runs along the soil surface or no higher than the shoulder of beds. **DO NOT** apply this product if spray drift can not be controlled or if spray contact with crop foliage can not be avoided.

When crop is grown on flat beds, **DO NOT** spray within 6 inches of running vines.

Note: In geographies where hooded sprayers are not available, use precision directed spray application equipment with nozzles adjusted to prevent spray contact with crop plants.

Sequential Application

Opportunity may be applied sequentially in a combination of applications made either pre-plant burndown (prior to direct-seeding or transplanting, to bare soil or plastic mulch) or hooded postemergence row middles (banded between rows), or a combination of both timings. Apply up to 3 times per crop cycle but **DO NOT** exceed a total amount of 87 fl. oz./A of **Opportunity** per year from sequential applications. Allow a minimum of 7 days between sequential applications.

Crop-specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** apply more than 62 fl. oz./A of **Opportunity** (1.17 lbs. a.i./A of glufosinate) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 87 fl. oz./A of **Opportunity herbicide** (1.59 lbs. a.i./A of glufosinate) from sequential applications in cucurbits per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 62 fl. oz./A of **Opportunity** (1.17 lbs. a.i./A of glufosinate) from sequential applications in cucurbits per year.
- Maximum number of applications per crop cycle: 3 when using reduced rates.
- Separate sequential applications by at least 7 days.
- For postemergence applications, **DO NOT** apply this product aerially to cucurbits.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)** in melons: 30 days.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI)** in cucumbers, gourds, pumpkin, and squashes: 14 days.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN FRUITING VEGETABLES

Opportunity may be applied to the following fruiting vegetables of crop group(s) 8-10A and 8-10B: Bush tomato; cocona; currant tomato; garden huckleberry; goji berry; groundcherry; naranjilla; sunberry; tomatillo; tomato; tree tomato; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these. African eggplant; bell pepper; eggplant; Martynia; nonbell pepper; okra; pea eggplant; pepino; roselle; scarlet eggplant; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

Application Rate and Timing

Opportunity may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

Preplant Burndown Application to Bare Soil Surface (prior to direct seeding or transplanting)

For burndown of emerged weeds prior to planting, apply **Opportunity** at 29 to 43 fl. oz./A to the bare soil surface.

Make a single application or multiple applications not to exceed 3 applications before planting. The maximum total amount of **Opportunity** applied preplant burndown is 87 fl. oz./A per year. Make only a single application preplant burndown before planting.

Planting Interval

Depending on soil texture and amount of precipitation after application, an interval between **Opportunity** application and planting of fruiting vegetables is required or crop injury may occur. See table below for minimum planting intervals for direct-seeded fruiting vegetables, and table below for transplanted fruiting vegetables.

Minimum Planting Intervals Direct-seeding

Minimum Planting Interval (days) Required between Opportunity Application and Transplanting of Fruiting Vegetables		
Soil Texture[1]	**Amount of Precipitation[2]**	
	≥ 0.5 inch	**< 0.5 inch**
Fine	3	14
Medium		
Coarse	7	21

[1] Soil texture groups defined as **Coarse** (sand, loamy sand, sandy loam), **Medium** (silt, silt loam, loam, sandy clay loam), and **Fine** (sandy clay, silty clay, silty clay loam, clay loam, and clay).

[2] Precipitation defined as either rainfall or overhead irrigation occurring after **Opportunity** application.

Minimum Planting Intervals Transplanting

Minimum Planting Interval (days) Required between Opportunity Application and Transplanting of Fruiting Vegetables		
Soil Texture[1]	**Amount of Precipitation[2]**	
	≥ 0.5 inch	**< 0.5 inch**
All Soils	14	21

[1] Soil texture groups defined as **Coarse** (sand, loamy sand, sandy loam), **Medium** (silt, silt loam, loam, sandy clay loam), and **Fine** (sandy clay, silty clay, silty clay loam, clay loam, and clay).

[2] Precipitation defined as either rainfall or overhead irrigation occurring after **Opportunity** application

Preplant Burndown Application to Plastic Mulch Covered Beds. (prior to seeding or transplanting)

For burndown of emerged weeds prior to planting, apply **Opportunity** at 29 to 43 fl. oz./A to pre-formed beds covered with plastic mulch and shaped such that water and herbicide run off between the rows.

Make a single application or multiple applications not to exceed 3 before planting. The maximum total amount of **Opportunity** applied preplant burndown is 87 fl. oz./A per year. Make only a single application preplant burndown to plastic mulch covered beds before planting.

Planting Interval

When applied prior to seeding or transplanting over the top of plastic mulch, **Opportunity** may damage fruiting vegetables which come in direct contact with herbicide remaining on the plastic. Allow at least 3 days between application of **Opportunity** and direct seeding or transplanting. Additionally, ensure that at least 1/2 inch of precipitation (either rainfall or overhead irrigation) has occurred prior to direct seeding or transplanting. Precipitation is needed to wash **Opportunity** off the plastic and prevent damage to the crop. If less than 1/2 inch of precipitation occurs, **DO NOT** seed or transplant within 27 days after the application of **Opportunity herbicide**. Regardless of precipitation occurring, **DO NOT** direct seed or transplant into or within 6 inches of holes in the plastic mulch that exist at the time of application.

Hooded Postemergence Row Middles Application (banded between crop rows)

For postemergence control of weeds present between rows of established fruiting vegetables, apply **Opportunity** at 29 to 62 fl. oz./A up to 30 days before harvest. **Opportunity** must be applied by hooded sprayer in a directed band between rows to protect the crop from spray contact. **DO NOT** allow spray solution or spray drift to contact the crop foliage or fruit or crop injury will occur.

Make a single or multiple not to exceed 2 hooded postemergence row middles applications before harvest. The maximum total amount of **Opportunity** applied hooded postemergence row middles is 62 fl. oz./A.

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Opportunity must be applied by hooded sprayer in a directed band between rows to protect the crop from spray contact. **DO NOT** allow spray solution or spray drift to contact the crop foliage or fruit or severe crop injury will occur.

Hooded sprayers must be designed, adjusted, and operated in such a manner to totally enclose the spray pattern and prevent any spray deposition onto crop foliage, blooms, or fruit. Sprayers must be operated slowly to minimize bouncing of the boom and hoods. Hoods must be positioned so their height runs along the soil surface or no higher than the shoulder of beds. **DO NOT** apply this product if spray drift can not be controlled or if spray contact with crop foliage can not be avoided.

When crop is grown on flat beds, **DO NOT** spray within 6 inches of running vines.

Note: In geographies where hooded sprayers are not available, use precision directed spray application equipment with nozzles adjusted to prevent spray contact with crop plants.

Sequential Application

Opportunity may be applied sequentially in a combination of applications made either pre-plant burndown (prior to direct-seeding or transplanting, to bare soil or plastic mulch) or hooded postemergence row middles (banded between rows), or a combination of both timings. Apply up to 3 times per crop cycle but **DO NOT** exceed a total amount of 87 fl. oz./A of **Opportunity** per year from sequential applications. Allow a minimum of 7 days between sequential applications.

Restrictions - Fruiting Vegetables

- **DO NOT** apply more than 62 fl. oz./A of **Opportunity** (1.17 lbs. a.i./A of glufosinate) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 87 fl. oz./A of **Opportunity** (1.59 lbs. a.i./A of glufosinate) from sequential applications in fruiting vegetables per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 43 fl. oz./A in a single application as a preplant application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 62 fl. oz./A of **Opportunity** (1.17 lbs. a.i./A of glufosinate) from sequential applications in fruiting vegetables per year.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 3 when using reduced rates.
- Separate sequential applications by at least 7 days.
- For postemergence applications, **DO NOT** apply this product aerially to fruiting vegetables.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 30 days.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN GRASS GROWN FOR SEED PRODUCTION

For use only in grass grown for seed production in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

Opportunity may be applied only to the following grasses grown for seed production: perennial ryegrass and tall fescue.

For best results, apply **Opportunity** to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Warm temperatures, high humidity, and bright sunlight improve the performance of **Opportunity**. Uniform, thorough spray coverage of weeds is required to achieve consistent weed control.

Weed control may be reduced when applications are made to weeds under stress such as 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. Regrowth of weeds may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions at the time of application.

Rate of Opportunity herbicide (fl. oz./A)	**Glufosinate Rate Equivalency** (lbs. a.i./A)
10	0.183
16.5	0.302
20	0.366
40	0.73

IMPORTANT CROP SAFETY INFORMATION, READ BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT

When used on grass grown for seed production, this product may lead to crop injury, loss, or damage. Because of the risk of crop failure to perform or crop damage, to the extent consistent with applicable law, all such use is at the user and/or grower's risk, SHARDA USA LLC recommends that the user and/or growers test this product in order to determine its suitability for such intended use. SHARDA USA LLC makes this product available to the end user and/or grower solely to the extent the benefit and utility, in the sole opinion of the user and/or grower, outweigh the potential injury associated with the use of this product. The decision to use or not to use this herbicide must be made by each individual user and/or grower on the basis of possible crop injury from this product, the severity and type of weed infestation, the cost of alternative weed controls, and other factors. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SHARDA USA LLC makes no warranties express or implied with respect to tank mixtures of **Opportunity** with other herbicides or adjuvants to grasses grown for seed production.

Application Timing and Rate

Apply **Opportunity** in a single broadcast application either in the fall or in the spring or in sequential broadcast applications (fall followed by spring if additional weed control is required in the spring). For best weed control and crop safety, apply **Opportunity** when the grass seed crop is actively growing to minimize potential for crop injury.

Fall Application

If severe weed pressure exists in newly established grass seedling stands, broadcast apply **Opportunity herbicide** at 10 fl. oz./A after the 1st tiller of the crop is established, but **DO NOT** exceed this rate. In established grass stands fields with a minimum of 4 tillers, apply **Opportunity** at 16.5 to 20 fl. oz./A. **DO NOT** apply after December 1 in either seedling or established grass stands. Apply **Opportunity** in a minimum of 20 gallons per acre of water at 30 to 40 psi.

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Spring Application
Broadcast apply **Opportunity** at 16.5 to 20 fl. oz./A to actively growing grass stands in the 4 to 6 tiller growth stage. **DO NOT** make applications after April 1 except when severe weed pressure necessitates control.

Additional Weeds Controlled or Suppressed
Bromus species (suppression only) Manna Grass
Poa annua Poa trivialis

Restrictions - Grass Grown for Seed
- **DO NOT** apply more than 20 fl. oz./A of **Opportunity** (0.366 lb. a.i./A of glufosinate) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 40 fl. oz./A of **Opportunity** (0.73 lb. a.i./A of glufosinate) from sequential applications in grass seed per year.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 2.
- Separate sequential applications by at least 60 days.
- **DO NOT** broadcast apply **Opportunity** on bentgrass, fine fescue, orchardgrass, or Poa species grown for seed production.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI) or Pregrazing Interval (PGI)** to livestock for **Opportunity**-treated grass forage and hay 90 days.
- There is no required **Preharvest Interval (PHI)** to grass seed harvest.
- Straw remaining after grass seed harvest may be fed to or grazed by livestock.
- **DO NOT** apply aerially or through any type of irrigation system in grass grown for seed production.
- **DO NOT** apply **Opportunity** when grass grown for seed production is stressed due to drought, heat, frost, flooding, poor fertility, diseases, insects, or other reason.

Precautions – Grass Grown for Seed
Stunting of grass grown for seed production may occur following application and, in some instance, seed yields may be adversely affected.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE IN HOPS

Application Rate and Timing
Opportunity may be applied in a single application or in sequential applications.

Postemergence-directed Application
For postemergence control of weeds present between hops rows and/or for control of hop sucker growth, apply **Opportunity** at 32 to 55 fl. oz./A (see chart below, use rate is dependent on target weed growth size and stage, and presence of hop suckers) as a broadcast directed spray to the lower portion of the hop plant.

Opportunity may be applied with a hooded sprayer to prevent spray drift to susceptible vegetation.

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

Sequential Applications. Apply **Opportunity** at a minimum of 25 days apart. Regrowth may occur due to the weed stage of growth at application, low use rate, or environmental conditions. Repeat applications of **Opportunity** may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed.

Weed Size and Stage	Opportunity Rate (fl. oz./A)
Weeds < 3 inches in height and hop sucker control	32 to 55
Weeds < 6 inches in height pre-tiller grasses	55

Restrictions - Hops
- **DO NOT** apply hops that are less than 6 feet tall, and then only apply to the lower 18 inches of hops plants that are over 6 feet tall.
- **DO NOT** apply to hop suckers prior to training hops on the string/wire and before hop height is 6 feet tall on string/wire.
- **DO NOT** use **Opportunity** to burn back existing vines to obtain even emergence of subsequent vines.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 55 fl. oz./A of **Opportunity** (1.00 lb. a.i./A of glufosinate) in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than a maximum cumulative amount of 165 fl. oz./A of **Opportunity** (3.00 lbs. a.i./A of glufosinate) from sequential applications in hops per year.
- Maximum number of applications per year: 3 Separate sequential applications by at least 25 days.
- **DO NOT** apply this product aerially to hops.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval (PHI):** 10 days.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE - POTATO VINE DESICCATION

Application Rate and Timing

Make application of **Opportunity** at the beginning of natural senescence of potato vines. Make application of 21 fl. oz./A (0.38 lb. a.i./A). 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 gals./acre) 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 gals. of water per acre when the potato vine canopy is dense or under cool and dry conditions. Make application of **Opportunity** 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 - Potato Vine Desiccation

- **DO NOT** make application of more than 21 fl. oz./A (0.38 lb. a.i./A) of **Opportunity** to potato vines per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than one application per year.
- **DO NOT** harvest potatoes until 9 days or more after application of **Opportunity.**
- **DO NOT** make application to potatoes grown for seed.
- Canola, corn, cotton, potatoes, soybean, and sugar beets may be planted at any time after the application of **Opportunity** as a potato vine desiccant.
- **DO NOT** plant treated areas to wheat, barley, buckwheat, millet, oats, rye, sorghum, and triticale until 30 or more days after an application of **Opportunity** as a potato vine desiccant.
- **DO NOT** plant treated areas to root and tuber vegetables, leafy vegetable, and brassica vegetable until 70 days after an application of **Opportunity** 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 **Opportunity** as a potato vine desiccant.
- **DO NOT** split up applications.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE - FALLOW FIELDS OR POST-HARVEST

Opportunity 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. Applications may be made in fallow fields, post-harvest, before planting or emergence of any crop listed on this label.

Make application of **Opportunity** at 22 or 29 fl. oz./A (0.40 - 0.53 lb. a.i./A) to fallow fields to control specific weeds. **Opportunity** must be applied with ammonium sulfate. Tank mixes with 2,4-D, glyphosate or atrazine may be used with **Opportunity** to enhance total weed control. When tank mixing, **DO NOT** exceed specified application rates. **Opportunity** cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. See the **APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES** section for additional information on how to apply this product. Refer to the **ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS** section for the appropriate rotational crop information.

Use Restrictions in Fallow Fields or Post-Harvest

- **DO NOT** apply more than 29 fl. oz./A (0.53 lb. a.i./A) of **Opportunity** in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 87 fl. oz./A (1.59 lbs. a.i./A) of **Opportunity** per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications of **Opportunity** per year.
- **DO NOT** make sequential applications sooner than 14 days apart.

DIRECTIONS FOR NON-CROP USES

Opportunity controls annual and perennial weeds in non-crop areas defined below in the **Where to Apply** section. Applications may be made on a broadcast, banded or spot treatment basis depending on the situation. 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 treatments may be necessary to control plants generating from underground parts or seed.

When to Apply

Opportunity is a foliar-active material. Best results are obtained when weeds are actively growing. 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 of the highest rate directed. **Opportunity** must be applied at the labeled rate in the **How to Apply** section. Repeat applications of **Opportunity** or tank mixes of **Opportunity** plus one or more appropriate residual herbicide(s) listed on this label will be needed to control weeds emerging from underground parts or seeds.

How to Mix

Opportunity must be mixed with water to make finished spray solution as follows:

- Fill the spray tank with the required amount of water.
- Add the proper amount of product, then mix thoroughly.

How to Apply

Spot or Directed Applications

This product may be used as a spot or directed spray application using 0.4 to 0.75 fl. oz./gal. of water (0.007 - 0.014 lb. a.i./gal. of water) of water depending upon the weed and stage of growth as shown in the following sections. Spray undesirable vegetation foliage on a spray-to-wet basis. **DO NOT** apply beyond runoff. Ensure uniform and complete coverage. Use a coarse spray. Backpack, pump-up, and hydraulic sprayers may be used. Thoroughly clean the sprayer following use.

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Broadcast or Boom Applications
Apply 12 - 38 fl. oz./A (0.22 - 0.69 lb. a.i./A) depending upon the weed and stage of growth as shown in the following sections. Use a minimum of 40 gallons of water per acre with a minimum of 30 PSI spray pressure.

Aerial Applications
Apply as a foliar treatment using a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre to ensure thorough coverage. Applications under conditions which cause drift of this product will result in damage to any vegetation contacted. Drift control additives may be used. If a drift control additive is used, observe and follow all directions and precautions as specified on the additive label.

Tank Mix Directions for Non-Crop Uses
Opportunity is compatible in tank mixes with many other herbicides including non-selective herbicides including glyphosate. 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.
Tank mix applications of **Opportunity** plus the following herbicides are advised for broad-spectrum post-emergence and pre-emergence weed control:

Isopropylamine salt of imazapyr	Butroxydim	Norflurazon
Prodiamine	Isoxaben	Diglycolamine salt of 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid
Oryzalin	Pendimethalin	Oxadiazon

A compatibility test must be conducted with any potential tank mix partner with **Opportunity**, except with any one of those listed above. Using a clear glass quart jar, conduct the test as described below:

1. Fill the jar three-quarters full with water.
2. Add the appropriate amount of herbicide in the following order: (a) dry flowable, (b) wettable powder, (c) aqueous suspensions, (d) flowables, (e) liquids and (f) solutions and emulsifiable or liquid concentrates. Shake or gently stir jar after each addition to thoroughly mix.
3. After adding all ingredients, let the mixture stand for 15 minutes and then look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, and heavy oily film on the jar or other signs of incompatibility.
4. If the compatibility test shows signs of incompatibility, **DO NOT** tank mix the product tested with **Opportunity**.

For the Following Weeds Controlled by Opportunity Apply:

Spot Application:
Apply 0.75 fl. oz./gal. of water (0.014 lb. a.i./gal. of water) when the weed height or diameter is less than 6 inches.
Apply 1.25 fl. oz./ gal. of water (0.023 lb. a.i./gal. of water) when the weed height or diameter is 6 inches or greater.

Broadcast Application:
Apply 40 fl. oz./A (0.73 lb. a.i./A) when the weed height or diameter is less than 6 inches.
Apply 56 fl. oz./A (1.02 lbs. a.i./A) when the weed height or diameter is 6 inches or greater.

Broadleaf Weeds		
Chickweed	Jimsonweed	Marestail
Clover	Kochia	Purslane
Common Cocklebur	London Rocket	Shepherd's Purse
Filaree	Malva (Little Mallow)	Smartweed
Grasses and Sedges		
Barnyardgrass	Green Foxtail	Stinkgrass
Cupgrass	Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	Windgrass
Fall Panicum	Lovegrass	Yellow Foxtail
Giant Foxtail	Shattercane	
Goosegrass	Smallflower Alexandergrass (Signalgrass)	

For the Following Weeds Controlled by Opportunity Apply:

Spot Application:
Apply 1.25 fl. oz./gal. of water (0.023 lb. a.i./gal. of water) when the weed height or diameter is less than 6 inches.
Apply 1.75 fl. oz./gal. of water (0.032 lb. a.i./gal. of water) when the weed height or diameter is 6 inches or greater.

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Broadcast Application:
Apply 56 fl. oz./A (1.02 lbs. a.i./A) when the weed height or diameter is less than 8 inches tall.
Apply 80 fl. oz./A (1.46 lbs. a.i./A) when the weed height or diameter is 8 inches or greater.

Broadleaf Weeds		
Annual Sowthistle	Lambsquarters	Tansy Mustard
Bindweed	Leafy Spurge	Velvetleaf
Buffalobur	Mugwort	Vervain
Burdock	Musk Thistle	Virginia Copperleaf
Canada Thistle	Nettle	White Heath Aster
Curly Dock	Nightshade	Wild Buckwheat
Dandelion	Pennycress	Wild Mustard
Dogbane (Hemp)	Pigweed, Redroot	Wild Onion
Field Gromwell	Plantain	Wild Rose
Fleabane	Prickly Lettuce	Wild Turnip
Goldenrod	Ragweed	Wood Sorrel
Horsetail	Russian Thistle	Yellow Rocket
Grasses and Sedges		
Annual Bluegrass	Downy Bromegrass	Ryegrass
Bahiagrass	Fescue	Sandbur
Barley	Guineagrass	Smooth Bromegrass
Bermudagrass	Kentucky Bluegrass	Torpedograss
Carpetgrass	Nutsedge	Vaseygrass
Crabgrass	Paragrass	Wheat
Dallisgrass	Quackgrass	Wild Oat

Additional Use Directions

1. Use higher rates within the directed rate range for plant sizes listed when vegetation cover is dense or when weeds are growing under stressed conditions including drought or when average temperatures are below 50°F.
2. The addition of 8.5 to 17 pounds of ammonium sulfate (spray grade) per 100 gallons of water (1 to 2% by weight) or 2 to 4 pounds of ammonium sulfate per acre may improve the level of weed control.

Use on Woody Species (Not For Use in California)
When applied as labeled, **Opportunity** will provide control, partial control, or suppression of certain perennial woody weed species. Apply 64 - 192 fl. oz./A (1.19 - 3.51 lbs. a.i./A). Use the higher specified rates per acre of this product when conditions are not optimum for spray penetration, including when vegetation growth is heavy or dense. Lower specified rates may be used when the target species is a conifer and when vegetation growth conditions allow for uniform spray coverage.

Blackberry	*Rubus* spp.
Deer Brush	*Ceanothus integerrimus*
Douglas Fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Gallberry	*Ilex* spp.
Hazel	*Corylus* spp.
Honeysuckle	*Lonicera* spp.
Huckleberry	*Gaylussacia* spp.
Maple	*Acer* spp.
Multiflora Rose	*Rosa multiflora*
Oak	*Quercus* spp.
Pine	*Pinus* spp.
Poison Ivy	*Toxicodendron radicans*
Poison Oak	*Toxicodendron toxicarium*

(continued)

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Use on Woody Species (Not For Use in California) *(continued)*

Roundleaf Greenbrier	*Smilax rotundifolia*
Salmonberry	*Rubus spectabilis*
Sweet Gum	*Liquidambar styraciflua*
Sumac	*Rhus* spp.
Thimbleberry	*Rubus parviflorus*
Trumpetcreeper	*Campsis radicans*
Vine Maple	*Acer circinatum*
Western Red Cedar	*Thuja plicata*

Where to Apply

Trimming and Edging

Opportunity may be used for trimming and edging landscape areas including around individual trees and shrubs, landscape beds, foundations, fences, driveways, paths, and parking areas; also on golf courses along cart paths, around sign and light posts, and around sand traps. For control of weeds emerging from seed, the use of **Opportunity** in a tank mix with pre-emergence herbicides is advised. If spraying in areas adjacent to desirable plants, use a shield made of cardboard, plywood, or sheet metal while spraying to help prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants. Refer to the **How to Apply** section of this labeling for appropriate application rates to control specific weeds.

Farmsteads, Recreational, and Public Areas

When applied as a spot or directed spray application, this product controls annual and perennial weeds listed on this label in areas including areas around farmstead building foundations, shelter belts, along fences, airports, commercial plants, storage and lumber yards, educational facilities, fence lines, ditch banks, dry ditches, roadsides, schools, parking lots, tank farms, pumping stations, and parks. Refer to the **How to Apply** section of this labeling for appropriate application rates to control specific weeds.

Dormant Bermudagrass (Not for use on Residential Turf/Turfgrass/Lawns)

Opportunity may be used to control winter annual weeds in well-established ornamental dormant hybrid or common Bermudagrass. Apply only when the weather is cool and Bermudagrass is dormant and prior to spring green-up or severe turfgrass injury or delayed green-up may occur. For best results, apply **Opportunity** at a rate of 40 - 80 fl. oz./A (0.73 - 1.46 lbs. a.i./A) after most weeds have germinated and are in an early growth stage. Refer to the **Weeds Controlled by Opportunity** section of this label for selecting specified rates. Applications of **Opportunity** may also be used to suppress or control undesirable biennial or perennial weeds. Avoid high volume and spot applications where spray volume exceeds 80 gallons per acre or injury or delayed green-up may occur.

Ornamentals and Christmas Trees

When applied as specified by this label, this product may be used for the control of undesirable vegetation in site preparation prior to planting, around and within shade and greenhouses, and as a directed spray around containers and field-grown established ornamentals and Christmas trees.

DO NOT apply directly to or allow drift to contact desirable green tissue or green, thin, or uncalloused bark of desirable vegetation or injury may result.

DO NOT apply **Opportunity** as an over-the-top broadcast spray in ornamentals and shade or Christmas trees.

Directed Spray Application:

Opportunity may be applied as a directed spray to control in-row weeds in field-grown woody plants. Refer to the **How to Apply** section of this labeling for appropriate application rate to control specific weeds. This product may also be used between and around containers and in site preparation for new planting.

Site Preparation Application:

This product may be used for pre-plant site preparation for the control of annual and perennial weeds listed on this label, in ornamental and Christmas tree plantings. Ornamentals and Christmas trees may be planted into the treated area after the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours has elapsed. Refer to the **How to Apply** section of this labeling for appropriate application rates to control specific weeds.

Greenhouse and Shade House Applications:

Opportunity may be used to control weeds in greenhouses and shadehouses. Air circulation fans must be turned off during application. Apply **Opportunity** as a directed spray, using large droplet and low-pressure type nozzles. Avoid drift and direct contact with desirable vegetation. **DO NOT** use in greenhouses or shade houses containing edible crops.

Use Restrictions in Non-Crop Use

- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply directly to or allow drift to contact desirable green tissue or green, thin, or uncalloused bark of desirable vegetation.
- **DO NOT** allow grazing of vegetation treated with this product.
- **DO NOT** exceed maximum use rate of 80 fl. oz./A (1.46 lbs. a.i./A) for broadcast or boom applications.
- **DO NOT** make more than 3 applications per year for broadcast or boom applications but no more than 2 applications per year on Dormant bermudagrass.
- **DO NOT** exceed maximum use rate of 1.75 fl. oz./gal. of water (0.032 lb. a.i./gal. of water) for spot or directed applications and **DO NOT** apply beyond runoff.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 240 fl. oz. (4.50 lbs. a.i./A) of this product per acre per year to non-crop areas except on Dormant Bermudagrass **DO NOT** apply more than 80 fl. oz. (1.46 lbs. a.i./A) per acre per year.
- Applications must be made at least 14 days apart in non-crop areas.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: DO NOT use or store near heat or open flame. Keep the container tightly closed and dry in a cool, well ventilated place. Storage temperature must not exceed 125°F. 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 Less Than 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. 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 mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available 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.

CONTAINER HANDLING Greater Than 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

CONTAINER HANDLING For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** use this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

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

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Sharda USA LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Sharda USA LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Sharda USA LLC and Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Sharda USA LLC, MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Sharda USA LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SHARDA USA LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

Sharda USA LLC and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of Sharda USA LLC.

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PRIMEROS AUXILIOS	
SI CAE EN LA PIEL O LA ROPA:	• Quítese la ropa contaminada. • Enjuague la piel inmediatamente con bastante agua por 15 - 20 minutos. • Llame al centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento.
SI ENTRA EN CONTACTO CON LOS OJOS:	• Mantenga el ojo abierto y enjuáguelo lenta y cuidadosamente con agua, durante 15 a 20 minutos. • Si utiliza lentes de contacto, retírelos después de los primeros 5 minutos, luego continúe enjuagando los ojos. • Llame al centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento.
SI SE INGIERE:	• Llame de inmediato a un centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para consejo de tratamiento. • Si la persona puede tragar, haga que tome pequeños sorbos de agua. • **NO** induzca el vómito a menos que así se lo indique un centro de control de envenenamientos o un médico. • **NO** administre nada por boca a una persona que haya perdido el conocimiento.
NÚMERO DE TELÉFONO DIRECTO	
Cuando llame a un centro de control de envenenamientos, o a un médico, o intente obtener tratamiento, tenga a la mano el envase o la etiqueta del producto. Para información de emergencia sobre este producto, llame al centro de control de envenenamientos a **1-800-222-1222**.	
Nota al Médico: En caso de ingestión de este producto, se debe realizar una intubación endotraqueal y un lavado gástrico lo antes posible, seguidos de la administración de carbón activado y sulfato de sodio.	

DECLARACIONES PREVENTIVAS

RIESGOS PARA LOS SERES HUMANOS Y ANIMALES DOMÉSTICOS

PRECAUCIÓN

Dañino si se absorbe por la piel. Evite el contacto con la piel, los ojos o la ropa. Lávese bien con agua y jabón después de manipular y antes de comer, beber, masticar chicle, usar tabaco o usar el baño. Quítese y lave la ropa contaminada antes de reutilizarla.

EQUIPO DE PROTECCIÓN PERSONAL (PPE, POR SUS SIGLAS EN INGLÉS)

Los aplicadores y otros manipuladores deberán usar:

- Camisa de manga larga, pantalones largos, zapatos y calcetines.
- Guantes resistentes a productos químicos, incluyendo laminado impermeable, goma de butilo ≥ 14 mils, goma de nitrilo ≥ 14 mils, goma de neopreno ≥ 14 mils, cloruro de polivinilo (PVC) ≥ 14 mils o Viton® ≥ 14 mils
- Protección ocular (gafas de seguridad, pantalla facial, o gafas protectoras)

Todos los manipuladores deben usar:

- Camisa de manga larga y pantalones largos
- Zapatos y calcetines

Los aplicadores que utilicen equipos terrestres de barra con cabinas abiertas para tratar algodón deben usar:

- Camisa de manga larga y pantalones largos
- Zapatos y calcetines
- Guantes resistentes a productos químicos, incluyendo laminado impermeable, goma de butilo ≥ 14 mils, goma de nitrilo ≥ 14 mils, goma de neopreno ≥ 14 mils, cloruro de polivinilo (PVC) ≥ 14 mils o Viton® ≥ 14 mils

Mezcladores/Cargadores (M/L) que facilitan la aplicación mediante barra terrestre en cultivos de maíz, canola, soya, algodón, cítricos, frutas de pepita, frutas de hueso y aceitunas deben usar:

- Camisa de manga larga y pantalones largos
- Zapatos y calcetines
- Guantes resistentes a productos químicos, incluyendo laminado impermeable, goma de butilo ≥ 14 mils, goma de nitrilo ≥ 14 mils, goma de neopreno ≥ 14 mils, cloruro de polivinilo (PVC) ≥ 14 mils o Viton® ≥ 14 mils

Deseche la ropa y otros materiales absorbentes que hayan sido empapados o muy contaminados con el concentrado de este producto. **NO** vuelva a reutilizarlos. Siga las instrucciones del fabricante para la limpieza y el mantenimiento del equipo de protección personal (PPE, por sus siglas en inglés). En caso de no existir dichas instrucciones de lavado, utilice detergente y agua caliente. Mantenga y lave el PPE por separado del resto de la ropa.

DECLARACIÓN DE CONTROL TÉCNICO

Cuando los manipuladores de pesticidas usen sistemas cerrados, cabinas cerradas o aeronaves, de manera que cumplan con los requisitos enumerados en la Norma de Protección al Trabajador (WPS, por sus siglas en inglés) [40 CFR 170.240 (d)(4-6)], para pesticidas agrícolas, los requisitos de equipo de protección personal (PPE) para el manipulador de pesticidas pueden reducirse o modificarse como está especificado en la WPS.

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RECOMENDACIONES DE SEGURIDAD DEL USUARIO

Los usuarios deben:

- Lavarse las manos antes de comer, beber, masticar chicle, utilizar tabaco o utilizar el baño.
- Quitarse inmediatamente la ropa/equipo de protección personal (PPE) si el pesticida entra en contacto con la ropa o el PPE por dentro. Luego deben lavarse muy bien y ponerse ropa limpia.
- Quítese equipo de protección personal (PPE) inmediatamente después de manipular este producto. Lávese bien y póngase ropa limpia lo antes posible.

RIESGOS AMBIENTALES

NO aplique directamente al agua ni a áreas donde haya agua superficial. **NO** aplique en zonas intermareales por debajo de la línea de pleamar media. **NO** contamine el agua al limpiar los equipos ni al desechar las aguas de lavado de los mismos o de enjuague de los equipos.

Este pesticida es tóxico para las plantas vasculares y se debe utilizar, estrictamente, de acuerdo con las precauciones de deriva y escorrentía indicadas en esta etiqueta para minimizar la exposición fuera del sitio tratado.

En algunas condiciones, este producto puede tener el potencial de escurrir hacia aguas superficiales o terrenos adyacentes. Siempre que sea posible, utilice métodos que reduzcan la erosión del suelo, como la siembra directa, la labranza limitada y el arado en contorno. Estos métodos también reducen la escorrentía de pesticidas. Se recomienda el uso de franjas de vegetación de filtración a lo largo de ríos, arroyos, riachuelos, humedales, etc., o en la parte baja de los campos donde pueda producirse escorrentía, con el fin de minimizar el flujo de agua.

PELIGROS FÍSICOS O QUÍMICOS

NO lo utilice ni lo almacene cerca de agentes oxidantes, ya que podría producirse una reacción química peligrosa.

El uso de este producto de forma contraria a lo indicado en su etiqueta constituye una infracción de la ley federal.

ALMACENAMIENTO Y DESECHO

NO contamine el agua, los alimentos ni los forrajes durante el almacenamiento o el desecho.

ALMACENAMIENTO DE PESTICIDAS: NO utilice ni almacene cerca del calor o llamas abiertas. Mantenga el envase bien cerrado y seco en un lugar fresco y bien ventilado. La temperatura de almacenamiento no debe superar los 125°F. Proteger de la luz solar directa.

DESECHO DE PESTICIDAS: Los residuos resultantes del uso de este producto pueden eliminarse en el lugar o en una instalación de eliminación de residuos autorizada.

MANIPULACIÓN DE ENVASES Menos de 5 Galones: Envase no rellenable. **NO** reutilice ni rellene este envase. Ofrézcalo para reciclaje si está disponible. Enjuague tres veces el envase (o equivalente) inmediatamente después de vaciarlo. Enjuague tres veces siguiendo estas indicaciones: vacíe los contenidos restantes en el equipo de aplicación o un tanque de mezcla. Drene por 10 segundos después de que el flujo empiece a gotear. Llene el envase hasta ¼ de su capacidad con agua y tape de nuevo. Agite por 10 segundos. Vierta las aguas de enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o tanque de mezcla, o almacene aguas de enjuague para uso posterior o eliminación. Drene por 10 segundos después de que el flujo empiece a gotear. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más. Después, ofrezca el envase para reciclaje, si el servicio está disponible, o perfórelo y deshágase del mismo en un relleno sanitario, o mediante incineración, o mediante quema si lo permiten las autoridades locales y estatales lo permiten. Si lo quema, aléjese del humo.

MANIPULACIÓN DE ENVASES Más de 5 galones: Envase no rellenable. **NO** reutilice ni rellene este envase. Ofrézcalo para reciclaje si está disponible. Enjuague tres veces el envase (o equivalente) inmediatamente después de vaciarlo. Enjuague tres veces siguiendo estas indicaciones: vacíe los contenidos restantes en el equipo de aplicación o un tanque de mezcla. Llene el envase hasta ¼ de su capacidad con agua. Reemplace y asegure los cierres. Vuelque el envase al lado y hágalo rodar por 30 segundos, asegurando por lo menos una revolución completa. Ponga el envase vertical e inclínelo hacia adelante y hacia atrás varias veces. Dé vuelta al envase hacia el lado opuesto e inclínelo hacia adelante y hacia atrás varias veces. Vierta las aguas de enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o tanque de mezcla, o almacene aguas de enjuague para uso posterior o eliminación. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más. Luego ofrézcalo para reciclaje si está disponible o reacondiciónelo si es apropiado, o perfore y deseche en un relleno sanitario o mediante incineración.

MANIPULACIÓN DE ENVASES Para contenedores y mini-contenedores a granel: Envase rellenable. Rellene este envase solo con pesticida. **NO** reutilice este envase para ningún otro propósito. La limpieza del envase antes de su eliminación final es la responsabilidad de la persona que se deshace del envase. La limpieza antes de rellenarlo es responsabilidad de la persona que lo rellena. Para limpiar el envase antes de su eliminación final, vacíe el contenido restante de este envase en el equipo de aplicación o en el tanque de mezcla. Llene el envase con un 10% de agua. Agite vigorosamente o haga recircular el agua con la bomba durante 2 minutos. Vierta o bombee las aguas de enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o en el sistema de recolección de aguas de enjuague. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más. Luego ofrézcalo para reciclaje si está disponible o perfore y deseche en un relleno sanitario, o mediante incineración, o por otros procedimientos aprobados por las autoridades estatales y locales.

ELIMINACIÓN DE SEMILLAS: Para desechar semillas caducadas o no comercializables de plantas tratadas con este producto, esparza y mezcle ligeramente las semillas en los suelos del campo utilizando un disco u otro implemento adecuado. Cualquier cultivo resultante puede ser destruido por medios químicos o mecánicos. Alternativamente, las semillas pueden ser destruidas mediante enterramiento profundo, incineración o eliminación en vertederos.

¡EL ENVASE NO ES SEGURO PARA ALIMENTOS, FORRAJES, NI AGUA POTABLE!

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GLUFOSINATE	GROUP	10	HERBICIDE

Opportunity

A non-selective herbicide for post-emergence broadcast use on canola, sweet corn*, field corn, cotton, soybean, and sugar beet* designated as LibertyLink®. Opportunity may be used for weed control in non-LibertyLink® cotton when applied with a hooded sprayer in-crop. Opportunity may also be applied as a broadcast burndown application before planting or before emergence of cucurbits, fruiting vegetables, canola, sweet corn*, field corn, soybean, and sugar beet* designated as LibertyLink® and any conventional canola, sweet corn*, field corn, cotton, soybean, and sugar beet. Opportunity may be used for post-emergence weed control on tropical and sub-tropical fruits, hops, olives, listed tree, vine, and berry crops. Opportunity may also be applied for potato vine desiccation. Opportunity may also be applied to grass grown for seed.

***Not for use in California.**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	WT. BY %
Glufosinate ammonium*	24.5%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	75.5%
TOTAL:	100.0%

*CAS Number 77182-82-2.
**Equivalent to 2.37 lbs. of active ingredient per U.S. gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION / PRECAUCIÓN

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

FIRST AID - IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **IF IN EYES:** • 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. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **IF SWALLOWED:** • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

HOTLINE NUMBER - Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at **1-800-222-1222**.

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.

See label booklet for complete Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. 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 reuse.

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 must 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, including 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 run-off is specified.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

DO NOT use with or store near oxidizing agents since hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. **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. **Not for Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York State.**

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. **PESTICIDE STORAGE: DO NOT** use or store near heat or open flame. Keep the container tightly closed and dry in a cool, well ventilated place. Storage temperature must not exceed 125°F. 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 Less Than 5 Gallons:** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. 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 mix tank or store rinsate for later use and disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available 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. **CONTAINER HANDLING Greater Than 5 Gallons:** Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. **CONTAINER HANDLING For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers:** Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** use this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities. **SEED DISPOSAL:** To dispose of out of date or otherwise unmarketable seed from plants which have been treated with this product, broadcast and lightly incorporate seed into field soils using disc or other suitable implement. Any resulting crop may be destroyed by chemical or mechanical means. Alternatively, seed may be destroyed by deep burial, incineration or landfill disposal.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

Manufactured For: Sharda USA LLC, 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A, Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-82 EPA Est. No. AG 72159-GA-001; MC 89332-GA-001; SC 39578-TX-001

The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Net Contents: **2.5 Gals.*** ☐ **265 Gals.**

* Unless alternate checked

OPEN HERE