



SUPPLEMENTAL LABEL

INTERLINE[®] herbicide

(EPA Reg. No. 70506-310)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON GOLD OF PLEASURE (CAMELINA)

This Supplemental Label contains new or supplemental instructions for use of this product which do not appear on the package label. Follow the instructions carefully. This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

This supplemental label expires 03/15/2027 and must not be used or distributed after this date.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Glufosinate-ammonium (CAS No. 77182-82-2).....24.5%*

OTHER INGREDIENTS:75.5%

TOTAL.....100.0%

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

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
Follow all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the federally-registered label.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

The following weeds controlled charts are outlined by crop or crop group.

Volunteer glufosinate-resistant crop plants (i.e. corn, cotton, soybeans) from the previous season will not be controlled by applications of INTERLINE herbicide.

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WEEDS CONTROLLED TABLE – ROW CROPS

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled (including glyphosate, triazine, PPO, ALS, HPPD and auxin-resistant biotypes)					
Weed Species	22-29 fl oz/A (0.40-0.53 lbs ai/A)	29-43 fl oz/A (0.40-0.79 lbs ai/A) *	Weed Species	22-29 fl oz/A (0.40-0.53 lbs ai/A)	29-43 fl oz/A (0.40-0.79 lbs ai/A) *
Amaranth, Palmer ⁴	Not Advised	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
Catchweed bedstraw (cleavers)	C	C	Pigweed, redroot	C	C
Carpetweed	C	C	Pigweed, prostrate	C	C
Chickweed, common	C	C	Pigweed, spiny	C	C
Cocklebur, common	C	C	Pigweed, smooth	C	C
Copperleaf, hophornbeam	C	C	Pigweed, tumble	C	C
Cotton, volunteer ¹	C	C	Puncturevine	C	C
Croton, tropic	C	C	Purslane, common	C	C
Croton, woolly	C	C	Pusley, Florida	Suppression	C
Eclipta	C	C	Ragweed, common	C	C
Devil's claw	C	C	Ragweed, giant	C	C
Fleabane, annual	C	C	Senna coffee	C	C
Galinsoga, hairy	C	C	Sesbania, hemp	C	C
Galinsoga, small flower	C	C	Shepherd's-Purse	C	C
Groundcherry, cutleaf	C	C	Sicklepod (java bean)	C	C
Geranium, cutleaf	C	C	Sida, prickly	C	C
Hempnettle	C	C	Smartweed, Pennsylvania	C	C
Horsenettle, Carolina ²	C	C	Smellmelon	C	C
Jimsonweed	C	C	Sowthistle, annual	C	C
Knotweed	C	C	Soybeans, volunteer ¹	C	C
Kochia	C	C	Spurge, prostrate	C	C
Ladysthumb	C	C	Spurge, spotted	C	C
Lambsquarters, common ^S	Suppression	C	Starbur, bristly	C	C
Mallow, common	C	C	Sunflower, common	C	C
Mallow, Venice	C	C	Sunflower, prairie	C	C

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Broadleaf Weeds Controlled (including glyphosate, triazine, PPO, ALS, HPPD and auxin-resistant biotypes)					
Weed Species	22-29 fl oz/A (0.40-0.53 lbs ai/A)	29-43 fl oz/A (0.40-0.79 lbs ai/A) *	Weed Species	22-29 fl oz/A (0.40-0.53 lbs ai/A)	29-43 fl oz/A (0.40-0.79 lbs ai/A) *
Marestail	Suppression	C	Sunflower, volunteer	C	C
Marshelder, annual	C	C	Thistle, Russian ²	Suppression	C
Morningglory, entireleaf	C	C	Velvetleaf ³	C	C
Morningglory, ivyleaf	C	C	Waterhemp, common ⁴	Not Advised	C
Morningglory, pitted	C	C	Waterhemp, tall ⁴	Not Advised	C

C = Control

* Use the higher rate when treating larger/taller weeds.

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

² May require sequential applications for control.

³ For optimal control, make applications between dawn and 2 hours before sunset.

⁴ For optimal control, make applications when weeds are on the smaller size.

Grass Weeds Controlled (including glyphosate, triazine, PPO, ALS, HPPD and auxin-resistant biotypes)					
Weed Species	22-29 fl oz/A (0.40-0.53 lbs ai/A)	29-43 fl oz/A (0.53-0.79 lbs ai/A)*	Weed Species	22-29 fl oz/A (0.40-0.53 lbs ai/A)	29-43 fl oz/A (0.53-0.79 lbs ai/A)*
Barley, volunteer ³	C	C	Millet, proso volunteer	C	C
Barnyardgrass	C	C	Oat, wild ²	C	C
Bluegrass, annual	C	C	Panicum, fall	C	C
Corn, volunteer ¹	C	C	Panicum, Texas	C	C
Crabgrass, large ²	C	C	Rice, red	C	C
Crabgrass, smooth ²	C	C	Rice, volunteer ¹	C	C
Cupgrass, woolly	C	C	Sandbur, field ²	Suppression	C
Foxtail, bristly	C	C	Shattercane	C	C
Foxtail, giant	C	C	Signalgrass, broadleaf	C	C
Foxtail, green	C	C	Sprangletop	C	C
Foxtail, robust purple	C	C	Sorghum, volunteer	C	C
Foxtail, yellow ²	C	C	Stinkgrass	C	C
Goosegrass ³	C	C	Wheat, volunteer ²	C	C
Johnsongrass, seedling	C	C	Witchgrass	C	C
Junglerice	C	C			

C = Control

* Use the higher rate when treating larger/taller weeds.

¹ Volunteer glufosinate-resistant crops from the previous season will not be controlled. A timely cultivation 7 to 10 days after an application and/or retreatment 10-21 days after the first application will aid in controlling dense clumps of volunteer corn.

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

³ A sequential application may be necessary for control.

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Biennial and Perennial Weed Control (including glyphosate, triazine, PPO, ALS, HPPD and auxin-resistant biotypes)		
For control of the biennial and perennial weeds listed below, use tank mixes or sequential applications of INTERLINE herbicide		
29-43 fl oz/A (0.53-0.79 lbs ai/A) *		
Alfalfa	Clover, Alsike	Nutsedge, purple ^s
Artichoke, Jerusalem	Clover, red	Nutsedge, yellow ^s
Bermudagrass	Dandelion	Orchardgrass
Bindweed, field	Dock, smooth ^s	Poinsettia, wild
Bindweed, hedge	Dogbane, hemp ^s	Pokeweed
Bluegrass, Kentucky	Milkweed, common ^s	Quackgrass ^s
Blueweed, Texas	Johnsongrass, rhizome	Sowthistle, perennial
Bromegrass, smooth	Goldenrod, gray ^s	Thistle, bull
Burdock	Milkweed, honeyvine ^s	Thistle, Canada
Bursage, woolyleaf	Muhly, wirestem ^s	Timothy ^s
Chickweed, Mouse-ear	Nightshade, silverleaf	Wormwood, biennial

* Use the higher rate when treating larger/taller weeds.

^s Suppression

APPLICATION AND MIXING PROCEDURES

Uniform, thorough spray coverage is important to achieve consistent weed control. The use of surfactants and the addition of AMS may improve weed control. Please note that addition of MSO may cause antagonism and reduce overall performance.

Refer to the **Weeds Controlled** tables or **Applications Instructions and Crop Use Directions** for application rates.

Ground application: Apply early when weeds are small.

Apply in a minimum of 15 gallons of water per acre. Increase to a maximum of 40 gallons of water per acre if dense weed canopy exists or as required by climatic conditions.

Aerial Application: Apply early when weeds are small.

Thorough coverage is necessary for best weed control. For optimal weed control, apply INTERLINE herbicide in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre.

See the **Mandatory Spray Drift Mitigation** section for additional information on proper application of INTERLINE herbicide.

DO NOT use flood jet nozzles, controlled droplet application equipment, or air-assisted spray equipment.

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APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS AND CROP USE DIRECTIONS

The following tables indicate use patterns, rates, minimum spray volumes, preharvest intervals and other precautions, restrictions and comments specific to each crop. Read and follow directions carefully.

INTERLINE Herbicide is a foliar active herbicide with no soil residual activity. For best results, apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds, targeting weeds less than 3" in height. Warm temperatures, high humidity and bright sunlight improves the performance of INTERLINE Herbicide. Necrosis of leaves and young shoots occurs within 2 to 4 days after application under growing conditions.

Weeds that emerge after application will not be controlled. INTERLINE herbicide will have an effect on these weeds, however, speed of activity and control may be reduced.

Weed control may be reduced if application is made when heavy dew, fog, mist or rain are present or when weeds are under stress due to drought, cool temperatures, or extended periods of cloudiness.

When applying for control of lambsquarters and velvetleaf, make applications between dawn and 2 hours before sunset to avoid the possibility of reduced control.

The addition of ammonium sulfate at 1.5 lbs to 3.0 lbs/acre may improve weed control. Rates are dependent on tankmix partners, environmental conditions, temperatures and potential for leaf burn.

Spray volume of 15 gallons of water per acre minimum. If dense canopy, large weeds or unfavorable growing conditions are present, increase water volume to 20 gallons of water per acre.

For optimal yield, early season weed removal is important.

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

INTERLINE herbicide is rainfast 4 hours after application; therefore rainfall within 4 hours may necessitate retreatment.

Consult your local Cooperative Extension Service for guidelines on optimum application timing for INTERLINE Herbicide in your region.

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Crop	Use Pattern	Rate/Acre	Directions	Restrictions
GOLD OF PLEASURE (CAMELINA)	Burndown (Prior to Planting or Prior to Crop Emergence)	29.0 – 43.0 fl oz/A (0.53 – 0.79 lbs ai/A)	Apply to emerged, young, actively growing weeds. Uniform, thorough spray coverage is necessary to achieve consistent weed control.	DO NOT apply more than once as a burndown application. If used as a burndown application, no In-Season applications may be applied.
	In-Season to Glufosinate-resistant Gold of Pleasure (Camelina) Only (Post Emergent to the Crop)	29.0 fl oz/A (0.53 lbs ai/A) A second In-Season application may be needed to control weeds that have not yet emerged at time of application.	Post Emergent application: apply from cotyledon stage up to early bolting stage. Slight discoloration may be visible after application. This effect is temporary and will not influence crop growth, maturity, or yield. May be applied with feed grade or spray grade ammonium sulfate (AMS) at 3 lbs/A. Additional surfactants or crop oils may increase risk of crop response.	DO NOT make more than 2 In-Season applications per year, and DO NOT apply closer than 7 days apart. Maximum single application: burndown 43 fl oz (0.79 lbs ai)/A; In-Season 29 fl oz (0.53 lbs ai)/A. DO NOT apply In-Season in states of AL, DE, GA, KY, MD, NJ, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV. DO NOT apply within 65 days of harvest. DO NOT graze the treated crop or cut for hay. DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system. DO NOT apply more than 87.0 fl oz (1.59 lbs ai)/A through any combination of use patterns per year. DO NOT apply more than 58 fl oz/A per year if no burndown application was used.
- Refer to Weeds Controlled – Row Crop table for proper application rate for specific weeds.				

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