

228-530

12/9/2010

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
CHEMICAL SAFETY AND
POLLUTION PREVENTION

Mr. George Meindl
Nufarm Americas, Inc.
150 Harvester Drive, Suite 200
Burr Ridge, IL 60527

DEC - 9 2010

Subject: Label Amendment – add Non-crop and Forestry Uses
Product Name: Trooper P + D Herbicide
EPA Registration Number: 228-530
Application Dated: September 16, 2010

The label amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended is acceptable provided that you make the following changes to the product labeling:

1. In the Non-Agricultural Use Requirements box, remove the entry restriction text, "For applications on rangeland and permanent grass pastures."
2. Make the following use rate revisions in order to comply with the use restrictions on page 4:
 - a.) Revise "1 Gallon/Acre:" in the third table on page 9 with, "7.5 Pints/Acre."
 - b.) Revise "1 Gallon/Acre:" in the second table on page 11 with, "7.5 Pints/Acre."
 - c.) Revise "1 Gallon/"; "1-2 Gallons/"; and "2 Gallons/100 Gallons of Spray:" on page 12 to "7.5 Pints/100 Gallons of Spray/Acre." These three tables can be combined since they all have the same maximum use rate.
 - d.) Also on page 12, revise the sentence, "Do not use more than 1 gallon of this product (0.54 lb of picloram) per acre." with "Do not use more than 7.5 pints of this product (0.5 lb of picloram, 1.9 lbs 2,4-D) per acre."
 - e.) In the specific use directions for 'broadleaf weeds, vines and other woody pants', 'woody brush', and 'for controlling a wider range of plant species' on page 13, revise "4 quarts" to "3.75 quarts." Also revise "8 quarts" to "7.5 quarts" in the "Note" of these tables.
 - f.) In the table on page 14, revise all instances of "4 quarts" to "3.5 quarts"
Also revise all instances of "8 quarts" to "7.5 quarts"
 - g.) In the first table on page 15 for forest site preparation, revise all instances of "8 quarts" to "7.5 quarts"
Also add the restriction, "Limited to 1 application every 2 years" to the 'Note' in the first paragraph of this table.
 - h.) In the second table on page 15 for conifer strip thinning, revise "2 gallons" to "15 pints"
Also add the restriction, "Limited to 1 application every 2 years" to the 'Note' of this table.
 - i.) In the first table on page 16, add the restriction, "Limited to 1 injection application per year" to the 'Note' in the tree injector method section of the first table.
Also add the restriction, "Limited to 1 application every 2 years" to the frill/ girdle method and stump treatment sections of the first table.
 - j.) In the second table on page 16 for broadcast cut stubble treatment, revise "2 gallons" to "7.5 pints"

Continued on page 2

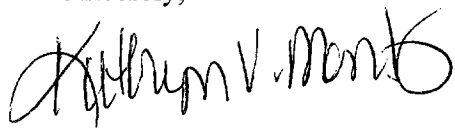
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3. In the last sentence of the 'Field Bioassay Instructions' on page 17, remove "small grains (barley, oats, rye or wheat)" and "grain sorghum" so that it reads:
"If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the test rotational crop; plant only a labeled crop such as pasture grasses, or after a rotational interval of 8 months."
4. Revise "Container Disposal:" to "Container Handling:" in the Storage and Disposal section.

One copy of the master label stamped "Accepted with Comments" is enclosed for your records. Products shipped after 18 months from the date on this notice or the next printing of the label whichever occurs first, must bear the new revised label. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA. Your release for shipment of this product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. This label supersedes all previous accepted labels. You must submit one copy of the final printed label before the product is released for shipment.

Sincerely,



Kathryn V. Montague
Product Manager (23)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

30821

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE
May Injure (Phytotoxic) Susceptible, Non-Target Plants. For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification. Commercial certified applicators must also ensure that all persons involved in these activities are informed of the precautionary statements.

Trooper® P+D

HERBICIDE

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
DEC - 9 2010
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

228-530

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
Picloram: 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid, triisopropanolamine salt	10.2%
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, triisopropanolamine salt	39.6%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	<u>50.2%</u>
TOTAL:	100.0%

Acid equivalents:	
Picloram: 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid	5.7%, 0.54 lb/gal
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	21.2%, 2 lb/gal

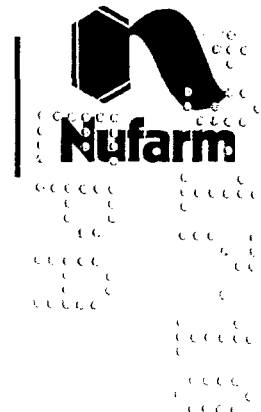
NOT FOR SALE, DISTRIBUTION OR USE IN NASSAU AND SUFFOLK COUNTIES IN NEW YORK.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING / AVISO
Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)
SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

EPA REG. NO. 228-530
EPA EST. NO.

MANUFACTURED FOR
NUFARM AMERICAS INC.
150 HARVESTER DRIVE
BURR RIDGE, IL 60527



NET CONTENTS: Gal. (L)

000228-00530.20100914.EPA_Combos(530+561)
NUP-06095+06095IVM

40922

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
WARNING / AVISO**

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses). Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, shoes and chemical-resistant gloves. Prolonged or frequent repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category C on an EPA chemical-resistance category selections chart.

All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber, Nitrile Rubber, Neoprene Rubber, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), or Viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- **For containers of over 1 gallon, but less than 5 gallons:** Mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (such as probe and pump) to transfer the contents of this container must wear coveralls or a chemical-resistant apron in addition to other required PPE.

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, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

Engineering Controls

For containers of 5 gallons or more: Do not open pour product from this container. A mechanical system (such as probe and pump or spigot) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal. If the mechanical system is used in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the WPS [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS. Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS	
Users Should:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. • Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. • 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. 	

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.	

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. This pesticide is toxic to some plants at very low concentrations. Non-target plants may be adversely affected if pesticide is allowed to drift from areas of application. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not allow run-off or spray to contaminate wells, irrigation ditches, or any body of water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not make application when circumstances favor movement from treatment site.

Picloram is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. 2,4-D has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. Use of these chemicals in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

This chemical can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, picloram may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water) for several months post-application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas over-laying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-laying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible - Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Restricted Use Pesticide.

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

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.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS), 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 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is: coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, such as polyvinyl chloride, nitrile rubber, or butyl rubber, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

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.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: For applications on rangeland and permanent grass pastures, do not allow worker entry into areas until sprays have dried. Do not enter or allow people or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product is a water-soluble liquid product containing picloram and 2,4-D. Use this product in rangeland and permanent grass pastures, in forest planting sites and non-crop areas including industrial, manufacturing, and storage sites, rights-of-way, such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, highways, railroads, and wildlife openings in forest and non-crop areas to selectively control many unwanted annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, woody species and vines listed on this label.

Herbicidal effects of this product occur primarily from uptake by plant foliage and translocation throughout the plant, however, secondary herbicidal activity may occur from soil uptake of picloram. Very small amounts can kill or damage broadleaf plants. To prevent damage to crops and other desirable plants, carefully follow all directions and precautions.

PRODUCT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Observe any special use and application restrictions and limitations, including method of application and permissible areas of use as required by state or local regulations. When used in tank mix combination with other products, follow all applicable use directions, precautions, restrictions, and limitations on the labels of each product used.

Application Rate Ranges: Use higher rates in areas with dense weed populations or for longer residual control. For best results, the lower rate should be used only when environmental conditions are favorable for plant growth and when the plants are in the recommended growth stage. Compared to results obtained with the higher rate, a lower rate may be slower to show activity, provide a lower level of control, and may require retreatment.

For mixed woody plants and vines control, this product may be tank mixed with Tahoe® 3A or Tahoe® 4E (triclopyr herbicides), or 4 lb./gal. 2,4-D low-volatile esters registered for sites listed on this label. When tank mixing, observe all precautions, directions, and limitations on both products' labeling. In all cases use the amounts specified in enough water to give thorough and uniform coverage of the plants to be controlled.

NOTE: This product does not mix readily with oil. Use of a non-ionic agricultural surfactant, such as Ortho X-77, Triton AG-98, or Tronic, is recommended for all applications. When using surfactants, follow the use directions and precautions listed on the surfactant manufacturer's label. Use the higher recommended concentrations of surfactant in the spray mixture when applying lower spray volumes per acre.

Pasture and Rangeland Use Restrictions:

- Maximum single application rate is 7.5 pints of product (0.5 lbs. picloram ae) per acre for both broadleaf and woody weed control.
- Maximum yearly application rate is 15 pints of product (1.0 lbs. picloram ae) per acre.
- Spot treatments and broadcast treatments can be applied during the same growing season only if the total amount of product applied does not exceed 15 pints (1.0 lbs. picloram ae) per acre.
- Spot treatment areas are defined as areas less than 1,000 sq. ft.

Non-Crop Area (industrial sites, manufacturing sites, storage sites, right-of-way) Use Restrictions:

Annual and Perennial Weed Control

- Maximum single application rate is 7.5 pints of product (0.5 lbs. picloram ae, 1.9 lbs. 2,4-D ae) per acre. This application is limited to 2 per year with a minimum of 30 days between the two applications.

Woody Plant Weed Control

- Maximum single application rate is 15 pints of product (1.0 lbs. picloram ae, 3.75 lbs. 2,4-D ae) per acre. This application is limited to 1 per year.

Forestry Use Restrictions:

Spot Treatment, Basal Spray, Cut Surface, Frill or Girdle, and Broadcast Applications

- Maximum of 15 pints of product (1.0 lbs. picloram ae, 3.75 lbs. 2,4-D ae) per acre.
- Limited to 1 application every 2 years.

Injection Applications

- Maximum of 2 ml of 1.0 lbs. picloram ae formulation per injection site.
- Limited to 1 injection application per year.

Grazing Restrictions:

- There are no grazing restrictions for non-lactating dairy animals or other livestock including horses, sheep, goats, and other animals in the treatment area.
- Do not allow lactating dairy animals to graze treated areas within 7 days after application.
- Do not harvest grass cut for hay from treated areas for 30 days after application.
- Meat animals must be withdrawn from treated forage at least 3 days before slaughter.

Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

This product should not be applied in residential areas or near ornamental trees and shrubs. Untreated trees can be affected by root uptake of the herbicide through movement into the top soil or by excretion of the product from the roots of nearby treated trees. Do not apply this product within the area occupied by roots of desirable trees, unless such injury can be tolerated.

On areas treated with this product, do not rotate to crops intended for food or feed use, on treated land other than range or pasture grasses, rye, forage sorghum, sudangrass, wheat, barley or oats not underseeded with a legume. Do not move treated soil, or use treated soil for growing other plants until soil residues of picloram are no longer detectable as indicated by an adequately sensitive bioassay or chemical test.

Do not spray if the injury to existing forage legumes cannot be tolerated. This product may injure or kill legume plants. Forage legumes may be less sensitive to the herbicide after the seed has set and plant growth is mature. Seeding of legumes may not be successful if made within one year of application.

Established grasses are tolerant to this product, but newly seeded grasses may be injured until well established as indicated by tillering, development of a secondary root system and vigorous growth (see Planting Grasses Section).

This product may suppress certain established grasses such as smooth brome grass, Willman's lovegrass and buffalograss. However, subsequent grass growth should be improved by release from weed competition. Smooth brome grass and Willman's lovegrass grown for seed may be sensitive to this product if applied under adverse growing conditions (moisture stress).

Do not transfer livestock from treated grazing areas to broadleaf crop areas without first allowing 7 days of grazing on untreated grass pasture. Otherwise, urine may contain enough picloram to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.

Do not use grass or hay from treated areas or manure from animals being fed treated forage or hay for composting or mulching of desirable, susceptible broadleaf plants.

Do not use manure from animals grazing treated areas on land used for growing broadleaf crops, ornamentals, orchards or other susceptible, desirable plants. Manure may contain enough picloram to cause injury to susceptible plants.

Do not mix with dry fertilizer.

Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes. To avoid injury to crops or other desirable plants, do not treat or allow spray drift or run-off to fall onto banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not apply to snow or frozen ground.

Do not use on sub-irrigated land.

Do not apply or otherwise permit this product or sprays containing this product to contact crops or other desirable broadleaf plants, including but not limited to alfalfa, beans, cotton, grapes, melons, peas, potatoes, safflower, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflower, tobacco, tomatoes, and other vegetable crops, flowers, fruit plants, ornamentals and shade trees.

Do not apply this product on residential or commercial lawns or near ornamental trees and shrubs. Untreated trees can occasionally be affected by root uptake or herbicide through movement into the top soil or by excretion of the product from the roots of nearby treated trees. Do not apply this product within the root zone of desirable trees unless such injury can be tolerated.

Avoid injury to newly planted conifers. Conifer planting intervals vary. Pines planted sooner than 6 months after treatment with this product may be injured in the south or west of the Cascade Mountains. Other conifers, west of the Cascade Mountains, may be injured if planted sooner than 8 to 9 months after treatment. For all conifers, the waiting period between treatment and planting should be 11 to 12 months in the area between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains and 8 to 9 months in the Great Lake States and the Northeastern United States.

Do not make application when circumstances favor movement from treatment site.

Avoid injurious spray drift. Applications should be made to avoid spray drift because very small quantities of the spray that may not be visible may severely injure susceptible crops during both growing and dormant periods. To minimize spray drift:

1. Use nozzle pressures no greater than are required to obtain a proper spray pattern for adequate coverage of target plants.
2. Apply as a coarse spray.
3. Use nozzles designed for herbicide application that do not produce a fine droplet spray.
4. Spray when wind velocity is low. Follow local state regulations. Avoid application under conditions which are conducive to air inversions or conditions of atmospheric temperature inversion.

When making applications near susceptible crops, spray drift may be further lessened by using a drift control system such as Microfoil, Thru-Valve boom (or equivalent) or a drift control agent such as Nalco-Trol (or equivalent). If a drift control additive is used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

Ground Equipment: With ground equipment, spray drift may be lessened by thickening (higher viscosity) spray mixtures by adding a drift control additive as directed by the manufacturer; by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the manufacturers' recommended minimum pressures for the specific nozzle types used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers). Do not apply this product with a mistblower. In hand-gun applications, spray drift may be minimized by selecting the minimum pressure that will provide adequate coverage (without forming a mist); by spraying no higher than brush tops.

Aerial Application: Avoid spray drift at the application site. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. Users are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications:

1. The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory.

[This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.]

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

Information On Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size

- Volume - Use higher flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produced larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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

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

Temperature And Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. The presence of inversions can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the 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.

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g. residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Determine Air Movement and Direction Before Making Foliar Applications: Do not spray when wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants near enough to be injured. It is suggested that a continuous smoke column at or near the spray site or a smoke generator on the spray equipment be used to detect air movements, lapse conditions, or temperature inversions (stable air). If the smoke layers or otherwise indicates a potential for hazardous spray drift, do not spray.

PLANTS CONTROLLED BY THIS PRODUCT					
Annual/Perennial Weed Species			Woody Plants and Vines		
bindweed, field	knapweed	thistles	ailanthus	fir, balsam	persimmon
bouncingbet	milkweed	toadflax	alder	gorse	pine
carrot, wild	plantain	vetch	aspen	gum	poison oak
chicory	prickly lettuce		birch	hemlock	sassafras
clover	ragweed		blackberry	hickory	sourwood
dandelion	ragwort, tansy		bracken fern	honeysuckle	spruce
dock	rush skeleton weed		buttonbrush	kudzu	sumac
fleabane	sowthistle		cherry	locust	tulip poplar
goldenrod	spurge, leafy		Douglas fir	maple	wild rose
horsenettle	starthistle, yellow		elm	oak	willow

**SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS
APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**

Broadcast Foliar Application (Ground or Aerial)

Unless otherwise specified, apply in water alone or in an oil-water emulsion in a total spray volume of 10 to 40 gallons per acre using ground equipment or 1 or more gallons per acre by aerial application. If aerially applied, results will be more consistent for spray volumes of 2 or more gallons per acre. Use of the lower total spray volume with ground equipment is recommended primarily where this product is applied simultaneously with liquid fertilizer. Good coverage is essential. For aerial application, swath width should not exceed 1-1/4 times the wingspan of the aircraft.

To provide more complete wetting and coverage of the foliage, a non-ionic surfactant may be used at recommended rates. The use of a drift control additive is recommended for drift reduction and improved deposition.

SECTION I: Control of Broadleaf Weeds and Woody Plants in Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures in the Southwest, Southeast, and Mid-Atlantic States

1-2 Pints/Acre or 3-4 Pints/Acre: Apply at the rate indicated by stage of growth to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds:

Weed Species	Specific Use Directions
annual broomweed, bitter sneezeweed, bitterweed, buffalo bur, bull thistle, bursage (bur ragweed), camphor weed, cocklebur, common ragweed, croton, horseweed, lambsquarters, pigweed, prickly lettuce, smartweed, sunflower, tasajillo, wild carrot	<p>Early Season: Apply at a rate of 1-2 pints/acre in early to mid spring when weeds are less than 3 inches tall. Rates in the lower end of the rate range are effective only when weeds are less than 2 inches tall and conditions are favorable for plant growth.</p> <p>Mid to Late Season: Apply at a rate of 3-4 pints/acre in late spring to early summer when weeds are 3 inches tall to early flowering.</p>

2-4 Pints/Acre: Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds:

Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
aster, heath	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
aster, spiny (Mexican devilweed)	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
bee plant, Rocky Mountain	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
bindweed, hedge	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
blackberry	Tank-mix 2 pints per acre of this product with 1 pint per acre of Rejmody herbicide plus surfactant. Apply in late May to early June during or after bloom (not before) when the foliage is dark green. Do not treat blackberries in the same year after mowing, shredding, or burning. Even one year after removal of top growth, blackberry stands will be more difficult to control than undisturbed stands and will require retreatment.
buckwheat, climbing false	Apply prior to seed development when actively growing.
buckwheat, wild	Apply prior to seed development when actively growing.
bullnettle, western	Apply in spring when plants begin to flower.
bundleflower, Illinois	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
burdock, common	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
buttercup	Apply in early spring prior to bud stage.
chickweed, mouseear	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.

Continued

2-4 Pints/Acre: Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds: <i>(continued)</i>	
Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
chicory	Apply from rosette stage to early bud stage when actively growing.
coneflower, upright prairie	Apply when plants are 6 inches tall, but before flowering.
common goldenweed, Drummond's goldenweed (<i>Isocoma spp.</i>)	Apply in spring (April-June) when favorable growing conditions result in substantial canopy development. Thorough and uniform coverage is essential. Use higher spray volumes (20-25 gpa for ground and 4-5 gpa for aerial equipment). Use of a non-ionic surfactant or oil-water emulsion is recommended (see Mixing Instructions).
curly dock	Early Season: Apply 2 pints per acre prior to bolting stage of growth. Mid-to-Late Season: Apply at a rate of 3 to 4 pints/acre from bolting to bud stage.
devil's-claw	Apply prior to flowering when actively growing.
dogfennel (cypressweed)	Apply when plants are 6 to 24 inches tall, but before flowering. Increase rate within the rate range as season progresses and plants become larger.
erigonum, annual	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
fleabane, rough	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
gray goldaster narrowleaf goldaster	Apply in the spring during the bud stage (pre-bloom) using an oil-water emulsion spray. Thorough coverage is essential.
goldenrod, Missouri	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
goldenweed, common, goldenweed, Drummond's (<i>Isocoma spp.</i>)	Apply in spring (April-June) when favorable growing conditions result in substantial canopy development. Thorough and uniform coverage is essential. Use higher spray volumes (20-25 gpa for ground and 4-5 gpa for aerial equipment). Use of a non-ionic surfactant or oil-water emulsion is recommended (see Mixing Instructions).
hemlock, poison	Apply from rosette stage in spring or fall up to 36" tall.
hemlock, water (common)	Apply from rosette stage in spring or fall up to bud stage.
horsenettle, Carolina	Apply 2 pints per acre when plants are 4-6 inches tall. At 2 pints per acre retreatment may be necessary for acceptable control. Apply 3 to 4 pints per acre when flowering or for longer residual control of later emerging plants and greater stand reduction the following year.
horehound	Apply during active growth.
jimsonweed	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
morningglory, ivyleaf	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
mugwort	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
nightshade, silverleaf	Apply 2 pints per acre when plants are 4-6 inches tall. Apply 3 to 4 pints per acre when flowering or for longer residual control of later emerging plants and greater stand reduction the following year. Retreatment is necessary for total control.
pennycress, field	Apply when plants are 6 inches tall, but before flowering.
plantain, buckhorn	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
pricklypoppy, annual	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
puncturevine	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
ragweed, common, giant, lanceleaf and western	Use lower rates in rate range when weeds are no more than 2 inches tall and conditions are favorable for plant growth. Use higher rates when weeds are from 3 inches tall to early flowering.
sagebrush, sand	Apply when new terminal growth reaches 6-12" and before average daytime temperature reaches 95°F. Use low rate only in early season.
snow-on-the-mountain	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.

Continued

2-4 Pints/Acre: Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds: *(continued)*

Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
sowthistle, spiny (prickly)	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
stickweed	Apply 2 to 3 pints/acre prebloom.
thistles, biennial: including bull, musk, plumeless or scotch	Apply 2 pints/acre at rosette stage. Apply 3 to 4 pints/acre in mid to late season from bolting to bud stage.
vervain, blue vervain, hoary	Apply when plants are 6 inches tall to early flowering. Increase rate within the rate range as season progresses and weeds mature.
vetch, hairy	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
wingstem	Apply 2-3 pints/acre prebloom.
yankeeweed	Apply when plants are 8 to 10 inches tall.

3-4 Pints/Acre: Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds:

Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
marshelder (sumpweed)	Apply in early season when weeds are less than 4 inches tall. Older plants require higher rates. Thorough uniform coverage is essential. Use higher spray volumes (20-25 gpa for ground and 5 or more gpa for aerial equipment).
mesquite and oak sprouts (suppression of regrowth):	Delay applications of this product for weed control until the foliage of regrowth brush in the treatment area is fully expanded and turned from light to dark green.
milkweed	Apply 4 pints/acre to actively growing milkweeds less than 4 inches tall. Add a surfactant at the manufacturer's recommended rate to improve wetting of foliage.
mullein, common	Apply 4 pints/acre during the rosette stage in spring or fall prior to bolting. Add a surfactant at the manufacturer's recommended rate to improve wetting of foliage.
poisonous plants such as: groundsel (Senecio spp.), garbancillo, (Wooton loco) and Woolly loco	Apply in fall or winter when moisture conditions are favorable. Because locoweeds are difficult to wet, use of a surfactant (0.25% to 0.5% v/v) or oil-water emulsion is recommended (see Mixing Instructions). Herbicide treatment may increase palatability of poisonous plants. Treated areas should not be grazed until the toxic plants are no longer palatable.
thistle, wavyleaf	Apply from rosette to late bolt stage.
tropical soda apple	Apply when plants are beginning to flower.

1 Gallon/Acre: Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds:

Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
cactus, pricklypear or cholla	Make ground broadcast application in the spring or early summer to control a broad spectrum of broadleaf weeds in addition to pricklypear.
Chinese tallowtree	Apply in spring or fall when conditions are favorable for plant growth. Thorough and uniform spray coverage is required. Use higher spray volumes (20-25 gpa for ground and 5 or more gpa for aerial equipment). Use of a non-ionic surfactant or oil-water emulsion is recommended (see Mixing Instructions).
Macartney rose multiflora rose	Apply in spring or fall when conditions are favorable for plant growth. Thorough and uniform spray coverage is essential. Use higher spray volumes (20-25 gpa for ground and 5 or more gpa for aerial equipment). Use of a non-ionic surfactant or oil-water emulsion is recommended (see Mixing Instructions). Avoid application within 9-12 months after mowing or when plants have a high percentage of new growth. Poor control will result if plants are less than 3 ft tall.
locust (honey and black) wild plum	Apply in spring when leaves are fully expanded and mature. Use of a surfactant (0.25 to 0.5% v/v) is recommended.

Section II: Control of Broadleaf Weeds and Woody Plants in Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures in the North and Northwestern U.S. including Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming

For best results in terms of forage response, desirable forage grasses should be present in the area to be treated in sufficient density to provide competition to lessen weed re-establishment following treatment. Additionally, good grazing management practices are recommended, particularly in the year following treatment, to allow forage grass density to increase.

Application Rates: Use higher rates in areas with dense weed populations or for longer residual control. For best results, the lower rate should be used only when environmental conditions are favorable for plant growth and when the plants are in the recommended growth stage. Compared to results obtained with the higher rate, a lower rate may be slower to show activity, provide a lower level of control, and may require retreatment.

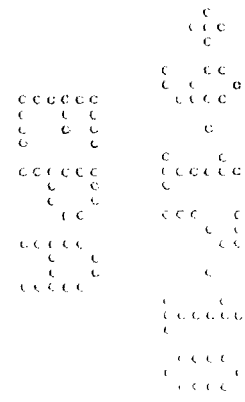
2-4 Pints/Acre: Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following broadleaf plant species. Increase rate within rate range as growing season progresses:	
Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
absinth wormwood annual broomweed	Apply when actively growing in spring or early summer.
biennial thistles, such as bull, musk, plumeless or scotch	Apply 2 pt/acre at rosette stage. Apply 3 to 4 pt/acre to bolted thistle, but apply before early bud stage.
broom snakeweed	Apply after full leaf development to early bloom stage when plants are actively growing.
curly dock	Apply 2 pt/acre early season prior to bolting. Apply 3 to 4 pt/acre in mid to late season from bolting to early flower.
curlycup gumweed	Apply when new growth and seedlings have fully emerged before bloom stage.
fringed sagebrush	Apply a minimum of 3 pt/acre after seed stalk elongation and early flowering (mid - late June) and throughout the summer under good growing conditions.
goldenrod	Apply prior to bud stage during active growth.
hemp (marijuana) hemlock, poison	Apply from rosette stage in spring or fall up to 36" tall.
hemlock, water (common)	Apply from rosette stage in spring or fall up to bud stage.
ironweed, western	Apply 2 to 3 pt/acre prior to bud stage during active growth. A surfactant is recommended.
locoweeds, such as silky crazyweed (white point loco) and lambert crazyweed	Apply from early bud to early bloom stage. Herbicide application may increase palatability of these poisonous plants. Therefore, treated areas should not be grazed until after the toxic plants have dried up. Higher rate range should be considered to provide greater reduction of poisonous plants.
phlox, hoods	Apply during active growth.
plains pricklypear	Apply when the majority of plants are in the flower stage. The lower rate will provide a partial stand reduction. More complete control may be obtained with the higher rate. Treatment response is very slow and may continue for 2 years or longer.
ragweed, common, giant, lanceleaf and western	Use the lower rate in early season when weeds are no more than 2 inches tall. Use the higher rate when weeds range from 3 inches tall to early flowering, when conditions are favorable for plant growth.
thistles, biennial: including bull, musk, plumeless or scotch	Apply 2 pt/acre at rosette stage. Apply 3 to 4 pt/acre in mid to late season from bolting to bud stage.
vervain, blue and hoary	Apply when plants are 6 inches tall to early flowering. Increase rate within the rate range as season progresses and plants mature.
wormwood, Louisiana and absinth	Apply during active growth prior to woody stem development.
yarrow	Apply 2 pt/acre prior to bud stage. A surfactant is recommended.

4 Pints/Acre: Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following broadleaf weed species:

Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
dense clubmoss	Apply in early summer with a surfactant at 0.25% v/v.
geyer larkspur	Apply from rosette to flower bud formation.
hairy goldenaster	Apply at bloom stage during active growth.
houndstongue	Apply to rosettes in late fall or early summer.
larkspur, plains	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
licorice, wild	Apply at bloom stage, but before bur formation.
loco, woolly	Apply from bolting to early bloom. Herbicide application may temporarily increase palatability of this poisonous plant. Therefore, treated areas should not be grazed until toxic plants have dried up.
milkweed, common	Apply at bud stage when actively growing.
mullein, common	Apply during rosette stage in spring or fall prior to bolting. Add a surfactant at the manufacturer's recommended rate to improve wetting of foliage.
oxeye daisy	Apply 3-4 pt/acre when all plants have emerged to late flowering.
pussytoes	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing. Use a surfactant at the manufacturer's recommended rate to improve wetting of foliage.

1 Gallon/Acre: Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds:

Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
Macartney rose multiflora rose	Apply in spring or fall when conditions are favorable for plant growth. Thorough and uniform spray coverage is essential. Use higher spray volumes (20-25 gpa for ground and 5 or more gpa for aerial equipment). Use of a non-ionic surfactant or oil-water emulsion is recommended (see Mixing Instructions). Avoid application within 9-12 months after mowing or when plants have a high percentage of new growth. Poor control will result if plants are less than 3 ft tall.
locust (honey and black) wild plum	Apply in spring when leaves are fully expanded and mature. Use of a surfactant (0.25 to 0.5% v/v) is recommended.



High-Volume Foliar Applications

Spray to thoroughly wet foliage and stems. The use of an approved agricultural surfactant is recommended. Do not use more than 1 gallon of this product (0.54 lb of picloram) per acre. To minimize spray drift, use lowest possible pressure and coarse spray to achieve good coverage. Keep sprays no higher than brush tops. Use of an approved drift control agent is recommended to reduce the potential for spray drift.

1 Gallon/100 Gallons of Spray: Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds:	
Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
blackberry, elm, granjeno, locust, maple, oaks, sweetgum, sumac	Tank mix recommended rate of this product with 1 to 2 qt/100 gallons of Remedy and apply in late spring to early summer when leaves are fully expanded and mature. Use of a surfactant (0.25 to 0.5% v/v) is recommended. Spray to thoroughly wet foliage. For best results on blackberry, treat during or after bloom.
annual broomweed, bitterweed, bitter sneezeweed, bullnettle, bursage (bur ragweed), bull thistle, buffalo bur, camphorweed, cocklebur, common ragweed, croton, gray goldaster, lanceleaf ragweed, marshelder (sumpweed), musk thistle, narrowleaf goldaster, prickly lettuce, smartweed, sunflower, wild carrot, silverleaf nightshade, tasajillo, upright prairie cone flower, western horsetnettle, western ragweed, yankeeweed	Apply when target weeds are 2 to 3 inches tall until early flowering.
flameleaf sumac honeylocust,	Apply in spring when leaves are fully expanded and mature. Use of a surfactant (0.25 to 0.5% v/v) is recommended. Spray thoroughly to wet foliage.
tropical soda apple	Apply when plant begins to flower.

1-2 Gallons/100 Gallons of Spray: Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds:	
Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
Macartney rose multiflora rose	Apply in spring or fall when conditions are favorable for plant growth. High volume application is recommended for control of large undisturbed clumps or small regrowth.

2 Gallons/100 Gallons of Spray: Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds:	
Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
Chinese tallow tree	Apply in spring or fall when conditions are favorable for plant growth.
cactus, pricklypear or cholla	Applications may be made throughout the year. Spray to wet all pads to runoff. Use of a surfactant (0.25-0.5% v/v) is recommended. Water soluble dye may be added to the spray mixture to mark treated plants.
common goldenweed, Drummond's goldenweed	Apply in spring (April-June) when favorable growing conditions result in substantial canopy development.
poisonous plants such as: groundsel (Senecio spp.), garbancillo (Wooton loco), and Woolly loco	Apply in fall or winter when moisture conditions are favorable. Herbicide treatment may increase palatability of poisonous plants. Treated areas should not be grazed until the toxic plants have dried up and lost their palatability.

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Broadcast Treatments for Forest Site Preparation (not for conifer release)	
For broadcast applications, apply the specified rate of this product in a total spray volume of 5 to 25 gallons per acre by air or 10 to 100 gallons per acre by ground. Use spray volumes sufficient to provide thorough coverage of treated foliage. Use applications systems designed to prevent spray drift to off-target sites. Nozzles or additives that produce larger droplets may require higher spray volumes to provide adequate coverage.	
NOTE: This use is not intended for conifer release (see precautions).	
Southern States Including Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia	
Specific Application	Specific Use Directions
For control of susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds	Apply this product at a rate of 6 to 8 quarts per acre.
For control of a broadened spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds	Apply this product at a rate of 6 to 8 quarts per acre in a tank mix combination with 2 to 4 quarts per acre of Tahoe [®] 4E (triclopyr herbicide). Where grass control is also desired, this product alone or in combination with Tahoe [®] 4E may be tank mixed with 1 to 4 quarts per acre of Razor [®] herbicide, or 8 to 16 fluid ounces per acre of Polaris [®] AC.
For control of susceptible woody plants, broadleaf weeds and grasses	Apply this product at a rate of 6 to 8 quarts per acre in a tank mix combination with 3 to 5 quarts per acre of Razor [®] , or 16 to 24 fluid ounces per acre of Polaris [®] AC.
In Western, Northeastern, North Central and Great Lake States (States not listed above as Southern States)	
Specific Application	Specific Use Directions
For control of susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds	Apply this product at a rate of 4 to 8 quarts per acre.
For control of a broadened spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds	Apply this product at a rate of 4 to 8 quarts per acre in a tank mix combination with 1-1/2 to 3 quarts per acre of Tahoe [®] 4E (triclopyr herbicide). Where grass control is also desired, this product alone or in combination with Tahoe [®] 4E may be applied with 1 to 3 quarts per acre of Razor herbicide, 2 to 4 fluid ounces of Oust, a combinations of Razor [®] plus Oust [®] at the rates listed, or 8 to 16 fluid ounces per acre of Polaris [®] AC.
NOTE: When applying tank mixes, follow the use directions and precautions on each product label.	

Conifer Strip Thinning in the Northeastern United States	
Specific Application	Specific Use Directions
To thin stands of naturally regenerated spruce and fir by applying herbicide in treated bands or strips which alternate with untreated bands or strips	Apply this product such that the rate in the treated bands or strips is 2 gallons of herbicide in a total spray mixture volume of 12 to 20 gallons. For best results, apply during the period of active conifer growth. To obtain the precise placement of spray mixture in the treated bands that is required for this technique, aerial applications should be made using a helicopter equipped with a Microfoil or Thru-Valve boom. Multiple treated bands may be obtained within a single spray swath by establishing alternating series of flowing and blocked spray nozzles.
NOTE: Injury or death of desired residual conifers may result if spray mixture is permitted to contact their foliage as a result of inaccurate light guidance during aerial application or as a result of spray drift from treated into untreated strips.	

Cut Surface Treatments	
In forest and other non-crop areas to kill unwanted trees such as elm, maple, oak, and pine apply this product, either diluted or undiluted in a 1:1 ratio with water, as directed below. The below methods may be used successfully at any season except during periods of heavy sap flow of certain species, such as maples, or during drought periods. Untreated trees within a few feet of the treated trees or stumps may be injured or killed.	
Specific Application	Specific Use Directions
With Tree Injector Method	Application should be made by injecting 1/2 milliliter of undiluted product or 1 milliliter of the diluted solution through the bark at intervals of 3 inches between edges of the injector wound. The injections should completely surround the tree at any convenient height. NOTE: No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is directly injected into agricultural plants.
With Frill or Girdle Method	Make a single girdle through the bark completely around the tree at a convenient height, wet the cut surface with the diluted solution.
Stump Treatment	Spray or paint to wet the cut surfaces of freshly cut stumps or stubs with this product diluted or undiluted with a ratio of 1:1 in water. All of the cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

Broadcast Cut Stubble Treatment	
Specific Application	Specific Use Directions
To prevent resprouting of susceptible woody species, after mowing or hand-cutting on non-crop areas and rights-of-way	Apply this product at a rate of 2 gallons per acre in 25 or more gallons of a water spray mixture. Best results may be obtained when applications are made before or during periods of active root growth. Do not make applications when the soil surface is frozen or covered in snow or standing water. Make applications soon after cutting, before sprouting of woody species has occurred.

TREATMENT AFTER PLANTING GRASSES, INCLUDING CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM(CRP) ACRES

Weed Control Prior to Seeding Planting Grasses

This product may be applied to control weeds prior to planting cool season grasses.

Apply this product at 4 pints per acre or less depending on the target species. This product may be tank-mixed with Glyphomax Plus (glyphosate) to control grasses prior to seeding.

- To optimize weed control, minimal disturbance of the treatment area with the seeding operation is suggested. The site should be left undisturbed for a minimum of 21 days prior to seedbed preparation or seeding. To optimize weed control and reduce the potential for injury of seeded grasses, increase the interval between application of this product and planting grass seed.
- Do not plant smooth bromegrass for 60 days after treatment.

Perennial Grasses

Applications of this product to perennial grasses should be made only after perennial grasses are well established as indicated by vigorous growth and a well-developed secondary root system.

Sprigged Bermudagrass: This product at 1.5 pints per acre or less can be used on sprigged bermudagrass once the runners (stolons) have reached 6 inches in length and growing conditions are favorable.

Overseeding: This product at rates of 1.5 pints per acre or less can be applied to permanent pastures that have been overseeded with small grains (such as barley, forage sorghum, oats, rye, ryegrass, sudangrass or wheat) grown for pasture or hay only. Young seedling small grains or grasses are sensitive to this product. This product should not be applied until overseeded grasses are well established and at tillering stage of growth or later.

Precautions:

- Applications of this product to established warm season grasses such as bermudagrass during initial greenup in early spring could delay or suppress emergence of new growth. If temporary suppression of new growth cannot be tolerated, application of this product should be made prior to greenup or after vigorous vegetative growth has resumed.
- Do not use this product if legumes are a desired cover during CRP.
- Conditions unfavorable to plant growth, such as drought, will increase potential for injury to grasses at all stages of growth.
- Crop Rotation: Do not rotate to grain sorghum (milo) if greater than 4 pints per acre of this product has been applied. For rates below 4 pints per acre, do not plant grain sorghum for 8 months after application. This product is not intended for use on land planted to sweet sorghum. To avoid potential crop injury, planting of small grains should be delayed a minimum of 60 days of soil temperatures above 40°F following application, except in Idaho, North Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming, where the minimum interval should be 90 days.
- After CRP, do not plant broadleaf crops in treated acres until an adequately sensitive bioassay (described below) shows that no detectable picloram is present in the soil.

Field Bioassay Instructions: In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application. The test area should sample field conditions such as soil texture, soil pH, drainage, and any other variable that could affect the seed bed of the new crop. The field bioassay can be initiated at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the rotational crop. Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the test rotational crop; plant only a labeled crop such as pasture grasses, small grains (barley, oats, rye or wheat), or, after a rotational interval of 8 months, grain sorghum.

Mixing Instructions

Ground or Aerial Application - For Use With Water Alone

Start with about half the required amount of water in the spray tank. With agitation operating, add the required amount of this product. If a surfactant is needed, it should be added as the remainder of the required water is added to complete the spray mix. When using a drift control additive, carefully follow the manufacturer's directions. Complete dispersion and uniform mixing is essential to proper performance of drift control additives. This can be aided by thorough circulation through a mixing pump with moderate to high shearing action.

Use With Oil/Water Emulsions

Ground Application: Add oil to the total spray mix at a rate of 5 to 10% of the total mix, up to a maximum of 1 gallon of oil per acre, using agricultural spray emulsifiers and mixing procedures given below.

Aerial Application: Use oil and water in the spray mixture in a 1:5 ratio (1 part oil to 5 parts water), up to a maximum of 1 gallon of oil per acre using mixing procedures given below.

Mixing Instructions for Oil/Water Emulsions (Batch Mixing)

With continuous, vigorous agitation:

1. Add to the spray tank half the amount of water to be used.
2. Add the amount of this product required for the total volume of spray being mixed.
3. Premix the required amount of oil with an emulsifier such as Sponto 712 or Triton X-100, using the manufacturer's recommended rate of emulsifier per gallon of oil. Add the oil-emulsifier premix to the spray tank.
4. Finally, add the remaining amount of water required to bring the spray batch to the desired total volume.
5. Maintain agitation in the spray tank during application.

Mixing with Liquid Fertilizer for Broadleaf Weed Control in Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures

This product may be tank mixed with liquid fertilizers and used in foliar application for weed control and fertilization of rangelands and permanent grass pastures. Avoid using liquid fertilizers in applications to brush as efficacy may be reduced. Use liquid fertilizers at rates recommended by supplier or local Extension Service Specialist.

Compatibility with Liquid Fertilizer: Prior to large-scale batch mixing, conduct a "jar test" for spray mixture compatibility by mixing each component in the required order and proportion in a clear glass jar. Close the jar and agitate the mixture until evenly dispersed. Use of a compatibility agent is indicated if components of the mixture do not disperse readily or do not remain dispersed after mixing. Use of a compatibility aid such as Unite or Compex is recommended to help obtain and maintain a uniform spray solution during mixing and application. **Compatibility is best with straight liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Mixing with N-P-K fertilizer solutions or suspensions is more difficult and should not be attempted without first conducting a successful jar test. Agitation in the spray tank must be vigorous to compare with jar test agitation.**

Suggested Mixing and Application Procedure

With continuous vigorous agitation:

1. Add half the amount of liquid fertilizer to the spray tank.
2. Add compatibility aid such as Unite or Compex at 1 quart per 100 gallons of total spray mix.
3. First add the amount of this product needed for the total spray mixture. Mixing with N-P-K fertilizer solutions may be improved by premixing this product with water (1 part this product to 25-30 parts water) before adding to the spray tank.
4. Add the remaining liquid fertilizer to produce the needed total spray volume.
5. Apply as soon as mixing is complete, maintaining continuous, vigorous agitation throughout mixing and application without interruption.

Application during very cold (near freezing) weather is not advisable. The likelihood of mixing or compatibility problems with liquid fertilizer increases under cold conditions.

Do not store the spray mixture.

Note: Do not use spray equipment for application of other products to land planted, or to be planted, to susceptible crops or desirable sensitive plants, **unless** it has been determined that all phytotoxic herbicide residue has been removed by thorough cleaning of the equipment. See "Cleaning Instructions for Sprayer Equipment" Product Use Precautions section of this label.

Cleaning Instructions for Spray Equipment

To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply this product should be thoroughly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals.

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use. Flush the entire system at least three times with water, and dispose of rinse water in non-cropland area away from water supplies.
2. During the second rinse, add 1 quart of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 to 20 min.). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Flush the solution out the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Nozzles and screens should be removed separately.

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY IN THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA

SUPPRESSION OF SEEDLING AND REGROWTH MESQUITE IN CRP, RANGELAND AND PERMANENT PASTURES

Directions for Use

This product may be applied as a broadcast foliar spray at 1.5 to 3.0 pints per acre for suppression of seedling and regrowth mesquite plants. Apply this product when soil moisture and temperatures are favorable for plant growth and after the foliage from new seasonal growth on mesquite plants has fully expanded and changed from a light green to dark green color. Use highest rate in rate range where the density or height of woody plants is greater or when growth conditions are less than optimal.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: If exposed to subfreezing temperatures (below 32° F), the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and agitated thoroughly before using.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your state pesticide or environmental control agency, or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

[Nonrefillable Containers 5 Gallons or Less:] Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

[Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons:] Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse or pressure 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.

Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

[Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:] Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse 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 refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously, recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

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