PLEASE NOTE

This image contains more than one label approved for this product on this date.

352-522 09/11/2002 1 | 8

DUPONT®

Telar® DF

herbicide

Dry flowable

Active Ingredient	*By Weight*
Chlorsulfuron 2-Chloro-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl] benzenesulfonamide	75%
Inert Ingredients	25%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 352-522

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If swallowed: Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If in eyes: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation persists.

If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Call a physician if irritation persists.

For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll-free 1-800-441-3637.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! MAY IRRITATE EYES, NOSE, THROAT OR SKIN. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or 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.

ACCEPTED
SEP 11 2002
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No 352-522

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the well site.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid over-filling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field/grove or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

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.

DuPont TELAR® DF should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separate published DuPont recommendations.

DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by DuPont.

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

NONCROP WEED CONTROL

GENERAL INFORMATION

TELAR® DF Herbicide is a dry flowable that is mixed in water and applied as a spray to control many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds on noncrop, industrial sites such as airports, military installations, fence rows, roadsides and associated rights-of-way, lumberyards, petroleum tank farms, pipeline and utility rights-of-way, pumping installations, railroads, storage areas, plant sites and other similar areas including governmental and private lands.

TELAR® DF is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile and does not freeze.

TELAR® DF can be applied as a preemergence or postemergence treatment. For best results, apply TELAR® DF before or during early stages of weed growth. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- use rate
- weed spectrum and size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment

Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity

TELAR® DF is absorbed by both the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. Two to 3 weeks after application to weeds, leaf growth slows, and the growing points turn reddish-purple. Within 4 to 6 weeks of application, leaf veins and leaves become discolored, and the growing points subsequently die.

Warm, moist conditions following treatment enhance the effectiveness of TELAR® DF since moisture carries TELAR® DF into weed roots, preventing roots from developing. Cold, dry conditions delay the activity of TELAR® DF. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress are less susceptible to TELAR® DF.

RESISTANCE

Biotypes of certain weeds listed on this label are resistant to TELAR® DF and other herbicides with the same mode of action, even at exaggerated application rates. Biotypes are naturally occurring individuals of a species identical in appearance but with slightly different genetic compositions; the mode of action of a herbicide is the chemical interaction that interrupts a biological process necessary for plant growth and development.

If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to respray problem areas using a product with a different mode of action, such as postemergence broadleaf and/or grass herbicides. If resistant weed biotypes such as kochia and Russian thistle are suspected or known to be present, consider using another herbicide treatment or adjust the use rate of the TELAR® DF tank-mix partner to help control these biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative herbicide recommendations available in your area.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

DuPont recommends the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs to control pests. This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program which can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based on IPM principles and practices including field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

NONCROP, INDUSTRIAL SITES

TELAR® DF is recommended for control of many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds in noncrop, industrial areas.

Application Timing

Apply TELAR® DF as a preemergent or early postemergent spray when weeds are actively germinating or growing.

Weeds Controlled

DuPont TELAR® DF effectively controls the following weeds when applied at the use rates shown. When applied at lower rates, TELAR® DF provides short term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is increased.

1/4 to 1/2 oz per acre

- Annual sowthistle
- Blue mustard
- Common chickweed
- Common speedwell
- Conical catchfly
- Fiddleneck(tarweed)
- Field pennycress
- Flixweed*
- Hempnettle
- Henbit
- London rocket
- Mayweed
- Miners lettuce
- Pineapple-weed
- Prostrate pigweed
- Redroot pigweed
- Shepherd's-purse
- Smooth pigweed
- Treacle mustard
- Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)
- Wild mustard

1/2 to 1 oz per acre

- Bouncingbet
- Bur beakchervil
- Buttercup
- Canada thistle *†
- Common lambsquarters
- Common sunflower
- Common speedwell*
- Dandelion*
- Goldenrod
- Groundsel
- Marestail
- Musk thistle
- Sweet clover*
- Tumble mustard
- Turkey mullein*
- Whitetop (hoary cress)†
- Wild parsnip

* Partial control only.

† Prebloom to bloom and fall rosette are recommended timings.

1 to 3 oz per acre

- Annual ryegrass (Lolium spp)*
- Aster
- Bedstraw
- Black mustard
- Bull thistle
- Burclover
- Canada thistle
- Common cinquefoil
- Common mallow
- Common mullein
- Common ragweed*
- Common tansy
- Common teasel
- Common yarrow
- Corn spurry
- Cow cockle
- Curly dock
- Dyer's woad
- Flixweed
- Foxtail (Setaria spp)*
- Horsetail (Equisetum spp)
- Pepperweed (perennial)
- Poison-hemlock
- Prostrate knotweed*
- Puncturevine
- Red clover
- Russian knapweed†
- Scotch thistle
- Scouringrush (Equisetum spp)
- Tansymustard
- White clover
- Wild carrot
- Wild garlic/wild onion
- Yellow starthistle*

* Partial control only.

† Prebloom to bloom and fall rosette are recommended timings.

Specific Weed Problems

Dalmation Toadflax: Apply 2 to 3 ounces of DuPont TELAR® DF per acre as a high volume foliar spray using a minimum of 24 gallons of water per acre. Use of a surfactant, as directed on this label, is recommended.

Kochia, Russian Thistle, and Prickly Lettuce: Tank mix TELAR® DF with herbicides with different modes of action and apply postemergence before weeds form mature seed.

Tank Mixtures

For improved, broad spectrum control, tank mix TELAR® DF with "Karmex DF"[3] Herbicide or DuPont Krovar® I DF Herbicide for preemergence to early postemergence treatments. Tank mix TELAR® DF with dicamba, 2,4-D, or glyphosate for postemergent applications. When tank mixing TELAR® DF, use the most restrictive label limitations for each product used in the mix.

Do not tank mix TELAR® DF with DuPont's HYVAR® XL Herbicide.

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Grass Replant Intervals

Following an application of DuPont TELAR® DF to noncrop areas, the treated sites may be replanted with various species of grasses at the minimum intervals recommended below.

For soils with a pH of 7.5 or less observe the following replant intervals:

Species	TELAR® DF Rate oz/acre	Replant Interval (Months)
Brome, Meadow	1/2-1	1
	1-2	2
Brome, Smooth	1/2-1	2
	1-2	4
Fescue, Alta	1/2	2
	1	3
	2	5
Fescue, Sheep	1/2-1	2
	1-2	4
Foxtail, Meadow	1/2	3
	1	4
	2	6
Green Needle	1/2-2	1
Orchargrass	1/2	2
	1-2	3
Russian Wildrye	1/2-2	1
Swithgrass	1/2-2	3
Timothy	1/2	2
	1	4
	2	6
Wheatgrass, Western	1/2	1
	1	2
	2	4

For soils having a pH of 7.5 and greater observe the following minimum replant intervals:

Species	TELAR® DF Rate oz/acre	Replant Interval (Months)
Alkali Sacaton	1/2	1
	1	3
	2	>3
Bluestern, Big Blue	1/2	3
Brome, Mountain	1/2	1
	1	2
	2	>3
Gramma, Blue	1/2	1
	1	2
	2	>3
Gramma, Sideoats	1-2	>3
Switchgrass	1-2	>3
Wheatgrass, Bluebunch	1 1/3	1
Wheatgrass, Crested	2/3	1
	1 1/3	1
Wheatgrass, Intermediate	1/13	1
Wheatgrass, Slender	1 1/3	1
Wheatgrass, Siberian	1 1/3	1
Wheatgrass, Streambank	1 1/3	1
Wheatgrass, Thickspike	1/2-2	1
Wheatgrass, Western	1/2	1
	1	2
	2	4

The recommended minimum intervals are for applications made in the Spring to early Summer. Because TELAR® DF degradation is slowed by cold or frozen soils, applications made in the late Summer or early Fall should consider the intervals as beginning in the Spring following treatment.

Testing has indicated that there is a considerable variation in response among the species of grasses when seeded onto areas treated with DuPont TELAR® DF. If species other than those listed above are to be planted into areas treated with TELAR® DF a field bioassay should be performed, or previous experience may be used to determine the feasibility of replanting treated sites.

INDUSTRIAL TURF (Unimproved Only)

TELAR® DF is recommended to control weeds on unimproved industrial turf, on roadsides, and on other noncrop sites.

Application Timing

Apply TELAR® DF when desirable grasses are well established, as premature treatment may result in top kill and stand reduction. For best results, treat turf at green-up.

Weeds Controlled

Refer to **Weeds Controlled** section under **NONCROP** for rates to control various weeds. When applied at lower rates, TELAR® DF provides short term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is increased.

TELAR® DF may be used on the following grasses when applied at the use rates shown below.

Note: The higher rates and/or the addition of surfactant may result in temporary chlorosis of desirable grasses.

1/4 to 1 oz

- Bahiagrass
- Bermudagrass
- Blue grama
- Bluegrass
- Bromegrasses (meadow, smooth)
- Orchardgrass
- Wheatgrasses (crested, intermediate pubescent, slender, streambank, tall, thick spike, western)

1/2 oz

- Bentgrass
- Bluestems (big, little, plains, sand, ww spar)
- Buffalograss
- Galleta
- Green needlegrass
- Green sprangetop
- Indiangrass
- Indian ricegrass
- Kleingrass
- Lovegrasses (sand, weeping)
- Prairie sandreed
- Sand dropseed
- Sheep fescue
- Sideoats grama
- Switchgrass
- Wildrye grasses (beardless, Russian)

1/4 to 1/2 oz

- Fescue
- Smooth brome

GROWTH SUPPRESSION AND SEEDHEAD INHIBITION

DuPont TELAR® DF as a tank mix with other herbicides may be used to suppress grass growth (chemical mowing) and inhibit seedhead formation.

Application Timing

Apply TELAR® DF to turf at green-up and before seed heads emerge (boot stage). Ensure that desirable grasses are well established at application, as premature treatment may result in top kill and stand reduction.

Weeds Controlled

Refer to Weeds Controlled section under NONCROP for rates to control various weeds. When applied at lower rates, TELAR® DF provides short term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is increased.

TELAR® DF may be used on the following grasses when applied at the use rates shown below.

1/4 oz TELAR® DF + 1/4 - 1/2 pt Embark® 2S

Fescue	Bluegrass

1/2 oz TELAR® DF + 1/2 - 1 pt "Embark" 2S (PNW Only)

Fescue	Smooth brome
Annual bluegrass	Orchardgrass
Perennial ryegrass	Reed canarygrass

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS (Industrial Turf Only)

- Do not use TELAR® DF or TELAR® DF in a tank mix with "Embark" on bahiagrass turf or turf that is under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperature, or poor fertility, as injury may result.
- Do not apply TELAR® DF to turf less than 1 year old.
- Grass seed may be planted in treated areas 6 months after treatment, cultivation is recommended.
- For broadcast applications, do not exceed 1/2 oz TELAR® DF per acre within a 12-month period. For those weeds listed under the 1- to 3-oz recommendation in the Noncrop, Industrial Sites section of this label, spot treatment (at that rate) is recommended. Do not make broadcast applications to turf at 1- to 3-oz as this may cause excessive turf injury.

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Apply TELAR® DF using ground equipment. Equipment used to apply TELAR® DF should not be used for application to crops following a TELAR® DF application, as even low rates of TELAR® DF can kill or severely injure most crops (except pasture, range, and small grains).

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BROADCAST APPLICATION

Use 10 to 40 GPA when applying TELAR® DF as a broadcast application. Be sure to calibrate sprayers before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. When spraying industrial turf, avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to desired species.

HANDGUN APPLICATION

Use 100 to 300 GPA when applying TELAR® DF as a broadcast application via handgun. Mix 1 oz TELAR® DF per 100 gal of water. Apply up to 300 gal of spray mix per acre.

INVERT SPRAY APPLICATION

Apply the high viscosity invert solution as a total volume of 10 to 40 gallons per acre. Mix 1/4 to 3 ounces of TELAR® DF per acre in the water phase of the invert solution. Refer to the Weeds Controlled sections of this label for selecting the appropriate use rate for the target weeds. Follow all use directions and cautionary statements appearing on the labels of the inverting oils and additives or listed in the operators manual of the inverting equipment by its manufacturer.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

Nonionic Surfactants

Always include a nonionic surfactant when making postemergence applications of TELAR® DF (except for use on turf). Apply at a minimum rate (concentration) of 25% v/v (1 qt per 100 gal of spray solution) or at the manufacturer's recommended rate based on spray area.

Use only EPA-approved surfactants containing at least 80% active ingredient.

Drift Control Agents

To minimize drift, a drift control agent may be added at the manufacturer's recommended rate.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill spray tank 1/2 full of water.
2. With the agitator running, add the proper amount of TELAR® DF.
3. If using a companion product, add the recommended amount.
4. For postemergence applications, add the proper amount of spray adjuvants (i.e. surfactants, drift control agents, etc.).
5. Add the remaining water.
6. Agitate the spray tank thoroughly.

Use the spray preparation of TELAR® DF within 24 hours to avoid product degradation. If the spray preparation is left standing, agitate it thoroughly before using.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of DuPont TELAR® DF as follows:

1. Drain tank; rinse interior surfaces of tank; then flush tank, boom, and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and add the cleaning solution*. Flush the boom, hoses, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Allow them to sit for 15 minutes with agitation running, and then drain the tank.
3. Repeat Step 2.
4. Repeat Step 1.
5. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately. To remove traces of cleaning solution, rinse the tank thoroughly with clean water and flush through the hoses and boom.

* Use any of the following cleaning solutions:

1. One gal ammonia (containing 3% active) per 100 gal of water.
2. Nutra-sol[2] (carefully read and follow Nutra-sol label directions).
3. Loveland Spray Tank Cleaner[3] (carefully read and follow Loveland Spray Tank Cleaner label directions).
4. Tank-Aid[4] (carefully read and follow Tank-Aid label directions).

To reduce the amount of water required in the above procedure, see separate DuPont bulletin, "Reduced Volume Cleanout Procedure for Large Sprayers."

Note: This sprayer cleanup procedure is only effective for TELAR® DF and for general uses specified under "Directions for Use". Do not use the sprayer on food crops (except wheat, barley and oats), feed crops (except range land and pasture), fine turf, ornamentals and other desirable plants.

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.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). 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 **Surface Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows 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.

BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled 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.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to variable direction and 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 should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they effect 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.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface 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 a surface inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

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PRECAUTIONS

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from the following:

- If equipment is drained or flushed on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Treatment of powdery, dry soil and light, sandy soils when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to DuPont TELAR® DF may injure or kill most crops (except small grains). Injury may be more severe when crops are irrigated.
- Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of TELAR® DF. Do not treat frozen soil. Treated soil should be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for TELAR® DF movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- When TELAR® DF is applied at rates of 1 1/3 ounce/a and less there is no restriction on grazing or haying of forage grasses.

Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.

Do not apply in or on irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks.

Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.

Do not use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla, and Conejos.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage.

PRODUCT DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent) the container. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, 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.

NOTICE TO BUYER: Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents of countries outside of the United States.

Registered trademark of:

[1] A registered trademark of PBI-Gordon Corp.

[2] A product of Thomas G. Kilfoil Company, Inc. San Bruno, Ca.

[3] A registered trademark of Loveland Industries, Inc.

[4] A product of Cornbelt Chemical Company.

[5] A registered trademark of Griffin LLC

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LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read This 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.

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Such risks arise from weather conditions, soil factors, off target movement, unconventional farming techniques, presence of other materials, the manner of use or application, or other unknown factors, all of which are beyond the control of DuPont. These risks can cause: ineffectiveness of the product; crop injury, or; injury to non-target crops or plants.

DuPont does not agree to be an insurer of these risks. WHEN YOU BUY OR USE THIS PRODUCT, YOU AGREE TO ACCEPT THESE RISKS.

DuPont warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks described above, when used in accordance with the Directions for Use under normal conditions.

DUPONT MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

IN NO EVENT SHALL DUPONT OR SELLER BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL OR SPECIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. BUYER'S OR USER'S BARGAINED-FOR EXPECTATION IS CROP PROTECTION. THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF DUPONT OR SELLER, FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY OR CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT OR STRICT LIABILITY), WHETHER FROM FAILURE TO PERFORM OR INJURY TO CROPS OR OTHER PLANTS, AND 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 DUPONT OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

DuPont or its Ag Retailer must have prompt notice of any claim so that an immediate inspection of buyer's or user's growing crops can be made. Buyer and all users shall promptly notify DuPont or a DuPont Ag Retailer of any claims, whether based on contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort or otherwise or be barred from any remedy.

This Limitation of Warranty and Liability may not be amended by any oral or written agreement.

For product information call 1-888-6-DUPONT

NEXT

LABEL

352-522

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DuPont Agricultural Products

"..... A Growing Partnership With Nature"

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

TELAR® DF HERBICIDE
PASTURE, RANGE AND CRP

TELAR® DF HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 352-522

WEED CONTROL IN PASTURE, RANGE AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

TELAR® DF is recommended for the control and suppression of weeds in permanent (non-rotational) pastures, range and CRP lands when applied according to the directions and under the conditions specified on the package label. Best results are obtained when perennial weeds are treated in the bud to bloom stage or the fall rosette. Annual weeds are controlled best when treated early in their growth cycles.

Treatments may be applied by any ground equipment or by fixed wing aircraft or by helicopter.

APPLICATION RATES AND WEEDS CONTROLLED

The following application rates are recommended for broadcast applications on the respective forage grasses:

1/4 to 1 ounce/acre

Bahiagrass
Bermudagrass
Blue grama
Bromegrasses
(smooth, meadow)
Bluegrass
Wheatgrass
(crested, intermediate, thickspike, pubescent, slender, streambank, tall, and western)
Orchardgrass

1/4 to 1/2 ounce/acre

Bluestems
(big, little, sandy)
Fescue*
(tall, Kentucky, hard, creeping,)
Green needlegrass
Sideoats grama
Buffalograss
Switchgras
Indiangrass
Kleingrass
Lovegrass
Wildrye

*Some types of fescue are sensitive. Use rates at the lower end of the rate range.

Application rates higher than those recommended for specific grasses, up to 1 1/3 oz/acre, may be made as a spot treatment provided the resulting injury and possible loss of forage can be tolerated by the grower. Refer to the following table to select the appropriate rate to control the weeds specified.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

TELAR® DF effectively controls weeds when applied at the use rates shown. When applied at lower rates, TELAR® DF provides short term control of weeds listed; when applied at the higher recommended rates weed control is increased or extended. Make a single application per season to control the following weeds.

1/4 to 1/2 ounce/a

Annual sowthistle
Blue mustard
Common chickweed
Common speedwell
Conical catchfly
Fiddleneck(tarweed)
Field pennycress
Flixweed*
Hempnettle
Henbit
London rocket
Mayweed
Miners lettuce
Pineapple-weed
Prostrate pigweed
Redroot pigweed
Shepherd's-purse
Smooth pigweed
Treacle mustard
Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)
Wild mustard

1/2 to 1 ounce/a

Bouncingbet
Bur beakchervil
Buttercup
Canada thistle *†
Common lambsquarters
Common sunflower
Common speedwell*
Dandelion*
Goldenrod
Groundsel
Marestail
Musk thistle
Sweet clover*
Tumble mustard
Turkey mullein*
Whitetop (hoary cress)†
Wild parsnip

* Partial control only.

† Prebloom to bloom and fall rosette are recommended timings.

1 to 1 1/3 ounce/a

Bedstraw*	Horsetail (Equisetum spp)
Black mustard	Pepperweed (perennial)
Bull thistle	Poison hemlock
Burclover	Puncturevine
Canada thistle	Red clover
Common cinquefoil*	Russian knapweed**
Common mallow	Scotch thistle
Common mullein	Scouringrush (Equisetum spp)
Common tansy	Tansymustard
Common yarrow	White clover
Curly dock	Wild carrot

*Partial control only
**Preebloom to bloom and fall rosette are recommended timings.

Broadleaf forage species, such as clover and alfalfa, are sensitive to TELAR® DF and will be severely stunted or injured by TELAR®DF.

Forage grasses which are under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperature or poor fertility may be injured by TELAR®DF.

Forage grasses should be well established before applying TELAR® DF as the newly emerged seedlings of some forage grasses are sensitive to TELAR® DF.

TELAR® DF applied before the initiation of flowering may cause the abortion or suppression of seedheads by some cool season grasses.

Varieties and species of forage grasses differ in their tolerance to TELAR DF. Ryegrass (perennial and Italian) may be severely injured. Fescues may be temporarily stunted or yellowed. When using TELAR® DF on a particular grass for the first time, limit the area treated. If no injury occurs, larger areas may be treated in subsequent years.

There are no grazing restrictions for any livestock, including lactating animals, with application rates up to 1 1/3 ounce/acre of TELAR® DF. No exclosure is required for any animals.

Do not apply more than 1 1/3 oz/acre of TELAR® DF per year.

Refer to the package label for information regarding sprayer cleanup.

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.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). 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 **Surface Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows 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.

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.
- **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 AND HEIGHT

- **Boom Length (aircraft)** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing length, using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- **Boom Height (aircraft)** - Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- **Boom Height (ground)** Setting the boom at the lowest height which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. The boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to variable direction and 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 should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they effect 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.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface 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 a surface 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.

IMPORTANT

BEFORE USING THESE PRODUCTS, READ AND FOLLOW ALL APPLICABLE DIRECTIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS ON THE EPA-REGISTERED LABEL.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of this product which do not appear on the EPA-registered package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

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