



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

May 4, 2020

Bill Washburn
Registration Manager
Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC
225 Schilling Blvd, Suite 300
Collierville, TN 38017

Subject: Label Amendment – update per PR Notices 2017-1 & 2017-2, update company info, add Herbicide logo, and other minor edits
Product Name: Trycera
EPA Registration Number: 5905-580
Application Date: August 7, 2019
Decision Number: 557446

Dear Mr. Washburn:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. “To distribute or sell” is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

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Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6.

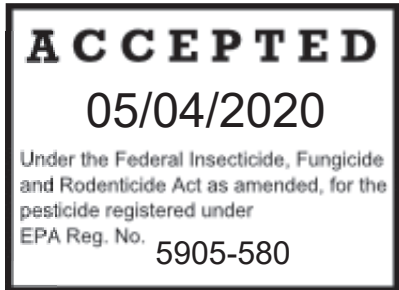
If you have any questions, please contact Lydia Crawford by phone at 703-347-0622, or via email at Crawford.Lydia@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mindy Ondish".

Mindy Ondish
Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure



For the control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds in ornamental turf (including sod farms, commercial turf and golf courses), forests, Christmas tree plantations and industrial non-crop areas, including manufacturing and storage sites.

For use in rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, and around farm buildings; including application to grazed areas, and establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings on these sites.

Use within production forests and industrial non-crop sites (including those listed above) may include applications to control target vegetation around standing water sites, such as marshes, wetlands, and the banks of ponds and lakes.

Aquatic Sites: For control of emerged, submersed and floating aquatic plants in aquatic sites such as ponds, lakes, reservoirs, non-irrigation canals, seasonal irrigation waters and ditches which have little or no continuous outflow, marshes and wetlands, including broadleaf and woody vegetation on banks and shores within or adjacent to these and other aquatic sites.

Active Ingredient:

Triclopyr: 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyloxyacetic acid.....	29.4%
Other Ingredients.....	70.6%
Total.....	100.0%

Triclopyr Acid equivalent: 2.87 lb/gal

Keep Out of Reach of Children
DANGER / PELIGRO

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.)

First Aid	
If In eyes:	Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing:	Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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 -800-824-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.	
Note to Applicator: Allergic skin reaction is not expected from exposure to spray mixtures of TRYCERA™ herbicide when used as directed.	
Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

SEE INSIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

AD 092917
EPA Reg. No. 5905-580

Net Contents _____
EPA Est. No. 5905-GA-001



MANUFACTURED FOR
HELENA AGRI-ENTERPRISES, LLC
225 SCHILLING BOULEVARD, SUITE 300
COLLIERVILLE TENNESSEE 38017

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Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reaction in some individuals. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the WPS (40 CFR 170.607), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. Under certain conditions, treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen depletion or loss due to decomposition of dead plants, which may contribute to fish suffocation. This loss can cause fish suffocation. Therefore, to minimize this hazard, do not treat more than one-third to one-half of the water area in a single operation and wait at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Consult with the State agency for fish and game before applying to public water to determine if a permit is needed.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Combustible. Do not use or store the product near heat or open flame.

Directions for Use

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

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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, 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
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils

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: Do not allow entry into areas until sprays have dried, unless applicator and other handler PPE is worn.

Resistance Management Recommendations

For resistance management, TRYCERA is a Group 4 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to TRYCERA and other Group 4 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of TRYCERA or other Group 4 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include:
 - (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 - (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species;
 - (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a

different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.

- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC company representatives at 901-761-0050 or at our website at HelenaAgri.com.

ORNAMENTAL TURF (INCLUDING SOD FARMS, COMMERCIAL TURF, AND GOLF COURSES) FOR USE ON PERENNIAL BLUEGRASS, PERENNIAL RYEGRASS, AND TALL FESCUE

For spot treatments, do not apply more than 2.8 qts. of TRYCERA™ per acre in a single application. Foliar sprays should be applied during warm weather, from early spring through fall, when weeds are actively growing. Broadleaf weeds germinate at different times. Only emerged weeds present at the time of application will be controlled. Newly seeded turf should be mowed 2 or 3 times before being treated. When making applications to mature plants, hard-to-control species, or during drought conditions, use higher rates. Application under drought conditions may provide less than desirable results. Use low pressure sprays to minimize spray drift. Do not water for 24 hours after application.

Mixing Instructions

When TRYCERA™ is mixed with water it forms an emulsion (not a solution) and separation may occur unless the spray mixture is agitated continuously.

Add about one-half the required amount of clean water to the spray tank. Start agitation and add the specified amount of TRYCERA. Provide moderate agitation while completing the addition of water and during application.

Reseeding Precaution: Do not reseed for 3 weeks after application. (This precaution does not apply when bermudagrass turf is overseeded with perennial ryegrass at a minimum reseeding of 400 lbs. per acre.)

Broadcast Treatment of Ornamental Turf

Apply 0.7 to 1.4 quarts per acre of TRYCERA™ in enough water to provide uniform coverage of the target area to control actively growing broadleaf weeds growing in perennial bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, or tall fescue. Do not use on other turf grass species (see RESTRICTIONS section of this label) unless injury can be tolerated. To minimize turf injury, do not treat if turf is under heat-or drought-stress and make repeat applications at least 4 weeks apart.

Tank Mixing: To improve the spectrum of activity, TRYCERA™ may be tank mixed at a rate of 0.7 to 1.4 pints per acre with specified rates of low volatile amine or ester formulations of 2,4-D, MCP, or other labeled postemergence broadleaf herbicides. Refer to tank mix product labels for specific use directions, precautions, and limitations before use.

Spot Treatment of Ornamental Turf

Mix ½ to 1 ounce of TRYCERA™ per 1000 square feet in enough water to provide uniform coverage of the target area and apply at any time broadleaf weeds are susceptible. **Note:** Do not apply more than 2.8 quarts per acre or 2 ounces per 1000 square feet of TRYCERA™ in a single application.

Control of Kikuyugrass

Apply TRYCERA™ at a rate of 0.7 to 1.4 quarts per acre. Three to four additional applications at 4 to 6 week intervals may be required to achieve control of kikuyugrass.

Suppression of Bermudagrass

Apply TRYCERA™ at the rate of 1.4 quarts per acre. Three to four additional applications at 4 week intervals will be required to give adequate suppression of bermudagrass and allow fescue or other desired turfgrass species to dominate. To improve suppression and control of bermudagrass, 1.4 quarts per acre of TRYCERA™ may be tank mixed with a postemergence grass herbicide registered for this use pattern. Three to four additional applications of this tank mix at 4 week intervals should be made to achieve control. Reseeding following application will accelerate the transition to cool season turf (see Reseeding Precautions above).

WOODY PLANTS CONTROLLED			ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED
alder	dogwood	salmonberry	bindweed
arrowwood	elderberry	sassafras	burdock
ash	elm	scotch broom	Canada thistle
aspen	gallberry	sumac	chicory
Australian pine	hazel	sweetbay magnolia	curly dock
bear clover (bearmat)	hornbeam	sweetgum	dandelion
beech	kudzu	sycamore	elephant ear
birch	locust	tanoak	field bindweed
blackberry	madrone	thimbleberry	lambquarters
blackgum	Melaleuca (seedlings)	tulip poplar	Mexican petunia
Brazilian pepper	maples	waxmyrtle	plantain
cascara	mulberry	western hemlock	purple loosestrife*
ceanothus	oaks	white titi	ragweed
cherry	persimmon	wild rose	smartweed
Chinese tallow	pine	willow	spanishneedles/common beggarticks
chinquapin	poison ivy	winged elm	tansy ragwort
choke cherry	poison oak		tropical soda apple
cottonwood	poplar		vetch
Crataegus (hawthorn)	Salt-brush (<i>Baccharis</i> spp.)		wedelia
Douglas fir	salt cedar		wild lettuce

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR ORNAMENTAL TURF

- TRYCERA™ may injure certain turfgrass species. Do not apply to bahiagrass, bentgrass, bermudagrass, centipedegrass, St. Augustine grass, or zoysiagrass, unless turf injury can be tolerated.
- Do not apply TRYCERA™ to exposed roots of shallow rooted trees and shrubs.
- Do not apply TRYCERA™ to golf course greens.
- Do not allow grazing in treated areas.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

PRODUCT INFORMATION FOR PRODUCTION FORESTS AND INDUSTRIAL NON-CROP AREAS

Use **TRYCERA™** specialty herbicide for the control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds in forests and industrial non-crop areas including manufacturing and storage sites, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks.

Use around farm buildings, including application to grazed areas, and establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings on these sites, and in Christmas tree plantations.

Use within production forests and industrial non-crop sites (including those listed above) include applications to control target vegetation in and around standing water sites, including marshes, wetlands, and the banks of ponds and lakes.

Obtain Required Permits: Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local public agencies may require permits.

It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks, seasonally dry wetlands (such as flood plains, deltas, marshes, swamps, or bogs) and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites where surface water is not present except in isolated pockets due to uneven or unlevel conditions.

USE RESTRICTIONS

In Arizona: The state of Arizona has not approved **TRYCERA™** for use on plants grown for commercial production, specifically forests grown for commercial timber production, or on designated grazing areas.

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

Do not apply **TRYCERA™** directly to, or allow direct contact with grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, or other desirable broadleaf plants. Do not permit spray mists containing **TRYCERA™** to drift onto such plants.

Do not apply on ditches or canals currently being used to transport irrigation water or that will be used for irrigation within 120 days following treatment. It is permissible to treat irrigation and non-irrigation ditch banks.

Do not use treated water for irrigation purposes for 120 days after application or until residue levels of **TRYCERA™** are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis to be 1 ppb or less.

Seasonal Irrigation Waters: **TRYCERA™** may be applied during the off-season to surface waters that are used for irrigation on a seasonable basis provided that there is a minimum of 120 days between applying **TRYCERA™** and the first use of treated water for irrigation purposes, or until residue levels of **TRYCERA™** are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1 ppb or less.

Irrigation Canals/Ditches: Do not apply **TRYCERA™** to irrigation canals/ditches unless the 120-day restriction on irrigation water usage can be observed or residue levels of **TRYCERA™** are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1 ppb or less.

Do not apply to salt water bays or estuaries.

Do not apply to bodies of water with a continuous outflow.

Do not apply directly to un-impounded rivers or streams.

Do not apply where runoff water may flow onto agricultural land as injury to crops may result.

When making applications to control unwanted plants on banks or shorelines of moving water sites, minimize overspray to open water.

Do not apply using a mistblower.

On rights-of-way, fence rows, or any area where grazing and haying is allowed, do not apply more than a total of 2 lb ae of triclopyr (2.8 quarts of **TRYCERA™**) per acre per year.

On forestry sites, do not apply more than a total of 6 lb ae of triclopyr (8.4 quarts of **TRYCERA™**) per acre per year.

For all other terrestrial use sites other than grazing/haying areas and forestry sites, do not apply more than a total of 9 lb ae of triclopyr (12.6 quarts of **TRYCERA™**) per acre per year.

For emerged aquatic weeds, do not exceed a total of 6 lb ae of triclopyr (8.4 quarts of **TRYCERA™**) per acre per annual growing season.

Use Restrictions for Grazing and Haying

Grazing green forage:

There are no grazing restrictions for livestock or dairy animals on treated areas.

Haying (harvesting of dried forage):

Do not harvest hay for 14 days after application.

Grazed areas of non-cropland and forestry sites may be spot treated if they comprise no more than 10% of the total grazable area.

Slaughter Restrictions: During the season of application, withdraw livestock from grazing treated grass at least 3 days before slaughter.

Avoiding Injurious Spray Drift

Make applications only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible plants. Do not spray when wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants that are 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 movement, lapse conditions, or temperature inversions (stable air). If the smoke layers or indicates a potential of hazardous spray drift, do not spray.

AERIAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

For aerial application on rights-of-way or other areas near susceptible crops, apply through a Microfoil or Thru-Valve boom[†], or use an agriculturally labeled drift control additive. Other drift reducing systems or thickened sprays prepared by using high viscosity inverting systems may be used if they are made as drift-tree as mixtures containing agriculturally labeled thickening agents or applications made with the Microfoil or Thru-Valve boom. Keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets. Use spray boom no longer than 3/4 of the rotor length. Do not use a thickening agent with the Microfoil or Thru-Valve booms, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays. Spray only when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid application during air inversions. If a spray thickening agent is used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

[†]Reference within this label to a particular piece of equipment produced by or available from other parties is provided without consideration for use by the reader at its discretion and subject to the reader's independent circumstances, evaluation, and expertise. Such reference by Helena Chemical Company is not intended as an endorsement of such equipment, shall not constitute a warranty (express or implied) of such equipment, and is not intended to imply that other equipment is not available and equally suitable. Any discussion of methods of use of such equipment does not imply *that* the reader should use the equipment other than is advised in directions available from the equipment's manufacturer. The reader is responsible for exercising its own

judgment and expertise, or consulting with sources other than Helena Chemical Company, in selecting and determining how to use its equipment.

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower 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 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 must be observed.

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

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

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

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. 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. Increase swath adjustment distance 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 must be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

Temperature Inversions: Applications must 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. Their presence 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 must 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).

Ground Equipment: To aid in reducing spray drift, **TRYCERA™** should be used in thickened (high viscosity) spray mixtures using an agriculturally labeled drift control additive, high viscosity invert system, or equivalent as directed by the manufacturer. With ground equipment, spray drift can be reduced by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the lower end of the manufacturer's recommended pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); and by spraying when wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). In hand-gun applications, select the minimum spray pressure that will provide adequate plant coverage (without forming a mist). Do not apply with nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment: To minimize spray drift, do not use pressure exceeding 50 psi at the spray nozzle and keep sprays no higher than brush tops. An agriculturally labeled thickening agent may be used to reduce drift.

WOODY PLANTS CONTROLLED		
alder	Douglas fir	salt-brush (<i>Baccharis</i> spp.)
arrowwood	dogwood	salt cedar**
ash	elderberry	salmonberry
aspen	elm	sassafras
Australian pine	gallberry	scotch broom
bear clover (bearmat)	hazel	sumac
beech	hornbeam	sweetbay magnolia
birch	kudzu	sweetgum
blackberry	locust	sycamore
blackgum	madrone	tanoak
Brazilian pepper	Melaleuca (seedlings)	thimbleberry
casacara	maples	tulip poplar
ceanothus	mulberry	waxmyrtle
cherry	oaks	western hemlock
Chinese tallow	persimmon	white titi
chinquapin	pine	wild rose
choke cherry	poison ivy	willow

cottonwood	poison oak	winged elm
crataegus (hawthorn)	poplar	yaupon

ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED		
bindweed	field bindweed	smartweed
burdock	lambsquarters	spanishneedles/common beggarticks
Canada thistle	Mexican petunia	tansy ragwort
chicory	plantain	tropical soda apple
curly dock	purple loosestrife ⁽¹⁾	vetch
dandelion	ragweed	wedelia
elephant ear	sericea lespedeza ⁽²⁾	wild lettuce

^{*}For complete control, re-treatment may be necessary.

^{**}Use cut surface treatments for best results.

⁽¹⁾ **Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)**

Purple loosestrife can be controlled with foliar applications of **TRYCERA™**. For broadcast applications, use a minimum of 6.4 to 8.4 quarts of **TRYCERA™** (4.5 to 6 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre. Apply **TRYCERA™** when purple loosestrife is at the bud to mid-flowering stage of growth. Follow-up applications for control of re-growth should be made the following year in order to achieve increased control of this weed species. For all applications, a non-ionic surfactant should be added to the spray mixture. Follow all directions and use precautions on the label of the surfactant. Thorough wetting of the foliage and stems is necessary to achieve satisfactory control. A minimum spray volume of 50 gallons per acre is recommended for ground broadcast applications.

If using a backpack sprayer, use a spray mixture containing 1% to 1.5% **TRYCERA™** or 5.1 to 7.7 fl oz of **TRYCERA™** per 4 gallons of water. Thoroughly wet all purple loosestrife plants.

⁽²⁾ **Sericea Lespedeza**

Apply 1.4 to 2.8 pints of **TRYCERA™** (0.5 to 1.0 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre. For best results, apply after maximum foliage development in the late spring to early summer, but prior to bloom.

APPLICATION METHODS

Use **TRYCERA™** specialty herbicide at rates of 2.1 pints to 12.6 quarts of **TRYCERA™** (3/4 to 9 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre to control broadleaf weeds and woody plants. In all cases, use the amount specified in enough water to give uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. Use only water suitable for spraying. Use an agriculturally labeled non-ionic surfactant for all foliar applications. When using surfactants, follow the use directions and precautions listed on the surfactant manufacturer's label. Use the higher concentrations of surfactant in the spray mixture when applying lower spray volumes per acre. The order of addition to the spray tank is water, spray thickening agent (if used), additional herbicide (if used), and **TRYCERA™**. Add surfactant to the spray tank last or as recommended on the product label. It combined with emulsifiable concentrate herbicides, moderate continuous adequate agitation is required.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use(s). Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

For best results, apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing. When hard to control species such as ash, blackgum, choke cherry, elm, maples, oaks, pines, or winged elm are prevalent and during applications made in late summer when the plants are mature and during drought conditions, use the higher rates of **TRYCERA™** alone or in combination with a picloram and 2,4-D acid product .

When using **TRYCERA™** in combination with a 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester herbicides generally the higher rates should be used for satisfactory brush control.

Use the higher dosage rates when brush approaches an average of 15 feet in height or when the brush covers more than 60% of the area to be treated. If lower rates are used on hard to control species, re-sprouting may occur the year following treatment.

On sites where easy to control brush species dominate, rates less than those listed may be effective. Consult State or Local Extension personnel for such information.

FOLIAGE TREATMENT WITH GROUND EQUIPMENT

High Volume Foliage Treatment

For control of woody plants, use **TRYCERA™** at the rate of 4.2 to 12.6 quarts **TRYCERA™** (3 to 9 lb ae of triclopyr) per 100 gallons of spray solution, or 1 to 4.2 quarts of **TRYCERA™** (3/4 to 3 lb ae of triclopyr) may be tank mixed with a 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester, or a picloram and 2,4-D acid product and diluted to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Apply at a volume of 100 to 400 gallons of total spray per acre depending upon size and density of woody plants. Coverage should be thorough to wet all leaves, stems, and root collars. (See Use Restrictions) Do not exceed maximum allowable use rates per acre (see table below).

Maximum Labeled Rate versus Spray Volume per Acre

Total Spray Volume (gal/acre)	Maximum Rate of TRYCERA™		
	Grazed/Hayed Non-Cropland* (gal/100 gal of spray)	Forestry Sites** (gal/100 gal of spray)	Other Non-Cropland Sites*** (gal/100 gal of spray)
400	Do not use	0.5	0.75
300	Do not use	0.67	1
200	Do not use	1	1.5
100	0.67	2	3
50	1.33	4	6
40	1.67	5	7.5
30	2.33	6.65	10
20	3.33	10	15
10	6.67	20	30

*Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 2.8 quarts of **TRYCERA™** (2 lb ae of triclopyr) /acre/year.

Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 8.4 quarts of **TRYCERA™ (6 lb ae of triclopyr) /acre/year.

***Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 12.6 quarts of **TRYCERA™** (9 lb ae of triclopyr) /acre/year on non-crop Land use sites other than forestry sites and grazed/hayed areas.

LOW VOLUME FOLIAGE TREATMENT

To control susceptible woody plants, up to 12.6 quarts of **TRYCERA™** (9 lb ae of triclopyr) in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. The spray concentration of **TRYCERA™** and total spray volume per acre should be adjusted according to the size and density of target woody plants and kind of spray equipment used. With low volume sprays, use sufficient spray volume to obtain uniform coverage of target plants including the surfaces of all foliage, stems, and root collars (see Use Restrictions). For best results, a surfactant should be added to all spray mixtures. Match equipment and delivery rate of spray nozzles to height and density of woody plants. When treating tall, dense brush, a truck mounted spray gun with spray tips that deliver up to 2 gallons per minute at 40 to 60 psi may be required. Backpack or other types of specialized spray equipment with spray tips that deliver less than 1 gallon of spray per minute may be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush.

Tank Mixing: As a low volume foliar spray, up to 12.6 quarts of **TRYCERA™** (9 lb ae of triclopyr) may be applied in tank mix combination with a picloram and 2,4-D acid product in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray.

BROADCAST APPLICATIONS WITH GROUND EQUIPMENT

Apply using equipment that will assure uniform coverage of the spray volumes applied. To improve spray coverage, add an agriculturally labeled non-ionic surfactant. See Maximum Labeled Rate versus Spray Volume per Acre table above for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Woody Plant Control

Foliage Treatment: Use 8.4 to 12.6 quarts of **TRYCERA™** (6 to 9 lb ae of triclopyr) in enough water to make 20 to 100 gallons of total spray per acre or 2.1 to 4.2 quarts of **TRYCERA™** (1.5 to 3 lb ae of triclopyr) may be combined with 2,4-D amine or low volatile esters or a picloram and 2,4-D acid product in sufficient water to make 20 to 100 gallons of total spray per acre.

Broadleaf Weed Control

Use **TRYCERA™** at rates of 1.4 to 6.4 quarts of **TRYCERA™** (1 to 4.5 lb ae of triclopyr) in a total volume of 20 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Apply any time during the growing season. **TRYCERA™** at 1.4 to 4.2 quarts (1 to 3 lb ae of triclopyr) may be tank mixed with a picloram and 2,4-D acid product or 2,4-D amine or low volatile herbicides to improve the spectrum of activity.

Aerial Application (Helicopter Only)

Use suitable drift control when applying aerial sprays (See Use Restrictions.) Add an agriculturally labeled non-ionic surfactant as described under Directions for Use. See Maximum Labeled Rate versus Spray Volume per Acre table above for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Foliage Treatment (Non-Grazed Rights-of-Way)

Non-grazed areas: Use 8.4 to 12.6 quarts **TRYCERA™** (6 to 9 lb ae of triclopyr) or 4.2 to 6.4 quarts of **TRYCERA™** (3 to 4.5 lb ae of triclopyr) in a tank mix combination with 2,4-D amine or low volatile esters or a picloram and 2,4-D acid product, and apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions. Interspersed areas in non-grazed rights-of-ways that may be subject to grazing may be spot treated if the treated area comprises no more than 10% of the total grazable area.

Mesquite Control Using High Volume Foliage Treatment: For control of mesquite infestations of low to moderate density, apply **TRYCERA™** specialty herbicide and Reclaim in a tank mixture to individual plants with backpack or hand-held sprayers or a vehicle-mounted sprayer with hand-held spray wand or spray gun. For individual plant treatment, use 2.6 quarts of **TRYCERA™** in combination with Reclaim per 100 gallons of total spray solution (1/2% v/v). Apply in water or as an oil-water emulsion as described in Mixing Directions. If using an oil-water emulsion, add the oil at a rate of 5% of the total spray volume. Apply as a complete-spray-to-wet foliar application, including all leaves. Thorough coverage is necessary for good results, but do not spray to the point of runoff. Do not apply when mesquite foliage is wet. For best results, follow information given elsewhere in this label concerning effect of environmental conditions and application timing on control. This application method works best for brush less than 8 feet tall since efficient treatment and thorough coverage of taller brush is difficult to achieve with this method. To minimize drift, select a spray nozzle and pressure that provides good coverage while forming a coarse spray. Additionally, drift may be reduced by using the minimum pressure necessary to obtain plant coverage without forming a mist and by directing sprays no higher than the top of target plants. If desired, a spray dye may be added to the spray mixture to mark the treated plants.

Broadcast Application With Aerial or Ground Equipment

Environmental conditions and application timing influence brush and weed control results. For best results, apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing: For woody species, apply after the rapid growth period of early spring when leaf tissue is fully expanded and terminal growth has slowed.

Brush re-growth should be at least 4 ft high prior to treatment to insure adequate foliage for herbicide absorption. Adequate soil moisture before and after treatment, as well as, the presence of healthy foliage at the time of application are important factors contributing to optimal herbicidal activity.

Use sufficient spray volume to completely and uniformly cover foliage. For ground application, apply 10 gallons or more of total spray volume per acre. For aerial application, apply at least 2 gallons of total spray volume per acre. Use higher spray volumes for ground or aerial applications to ensure adequate coverage with increased depth and density of foliage, particularly for treatment of woody plants.

Mesquite: The herbicidal response of mesquite is strongly influenced by foliage condition, growth stage and environmental conditions. For best results, apply when new growth foliage has turned from light to dark green, when the soil temperature is above 75°F at a depth of 12 to 18 inches, and soil moisture is adequate for plant growth. Apply within 60 days after the 75°F minimum soil temperature at the 12- to 18- inch depth has been reached. Product performance may be adversely affected if application is made before mesquite foliage has turned from light to dark green or if foliage has been injured or removed by late frost, insects, hail or plant diseases. Do not treat if mesquite exhibits new (light green) terminal growth in response to recent heavy rainfall during the growing season. Rate of soil warm-up at the 12- to 18-inch depth may vary with soil texture and drainage. Coarse-textured (sandy) soils warm up sooner than fine-textured (clay) soils and dry soils warm up more quickly than wet soils. Mesquite re-growth should be at least 4 ft high prior to treatment to insure adequate foliage for herbicide absorption.

Mesquite Only

Apply 12.5 to 25.5 ounces of **TRYCERA™** per acre in combination with Reclaim. See label for Reclaim for additional treatment directions and information on mesquite control. Apply aerially as an oil:water emulsion in 4 gallons or more total volume per acre or with ground equipment in 10 gallons or more total volume per acre. Use a maximum of 1 gallon of oil per acre for aerial or ground application.

Mesquite and Pricklypear Cactus

If prickly pear cactus is a target species in association with mesquite, apply a tank mix of 12.5 to 25 ounces of **TRYCERA™** with Tordon® 22K per acre. Tordon® 22K may also be applied in combination with Reclaim to control prickly pear while providing improved control of mesquite. See labels for Tordon® 22K and Reclaim for additional information and treatment directions. Apply aerially as an oil:water emulsion in 4 gallons or more total volume per acre or with ground equipment in 10 gallons or more total volume per acre. If mesquite canopy is dense, use higher spray volumes. Use a maximum of 1 gallon of oil per acre for aerial or ground application.

South Texas Mixed Brush (Mesquite, Pricklypear Cactus, Blackbrush, Twisted Acacia and Granjeno)

Use 12.5 to 25 ounces of **TRYCERA™** in a tank mix with picloram per acre if pricklypear is a problem or with clopyralid per acre if mesquite is the prevalent species. **TRYCERA™** contributes to the control of non-legume species such as granjeno and oaks. However, if woody legume species are predominate, apply picloram in combination with clopyralid per acre for improved control. See labels for picloram and clopyralid for additional information and treatment directions. Apply aerially in an oil:water emulsion in 4 gallons or more total volume per acre or with ground equipment in 15 gallons or more total volume per acre. Use a maximum of 1 gallon of oil per acre for aerial or ground application. The use of an oil:water emulsion is critical and good spray coverage is essential for acceptable brush control.

Sand Shinnery Oak Suppression

In Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma, apply **TRYCERA™** alone at a rate of 12.5 to 25 ounces per acre for suppression of shinnery oak growing on sandy soils. Grass response following suppression may be impressive where rainfall is adequate. Grazing deferment following application together with proper grazing management is recommended to allow for the reestablishment of grass stands.

Post Oak and Blackjack Oak – Re-growth Stands

Apply in the late spring (May) to early summer (June-July) when oak leaves are fully developed (expanded). Use 2.6 quarts of **TRYCERA™** alone or in tank mix combination with 2,4-D low-volatile ester herbicide per acre. Apply in an oil:water emulsion or water surfactant dilution in sufficient total volume per acre to assure thorough coverage, usually 5 gallons or more per acre by fixed- wing aircraft or helicopter or 15 to 25 gallons per acre by ground equipment. Use a maximum of 1 gallon of oil per acre for aerial or ground application. Lower rates may be used for suppression only. Control will require at least 3 consecutive treatments. **Note:** Re-growth plants have a large root mass relative to top growth when compared to undisturbed plants. In order for top growth to intercept and translocate enough herbicide to control the roots, delay broadcast treatment until top growth is at least 4 ft tall.

High Volume Foliage Treatment: For re-growth less than 4 ft tall, apply 2.6 quarts of **TRYCERA™** per 100 gallons of water and 2 quarts of surfactant alone or in tank mix combination with a picloram and 2,4-D acid product . Apply as a high volume leaf-stem treatment to individual plants using ground equipment.

Post Oak and Blackjack Oak - Mature Stands

For control of mature stands (greater than 5 ft tall), apply 2.6 quarts of **TRYCERA™** per acre in late spring (May) to early summer (June-July) when oak leaves are fully developed (expanded). Understory species such as winged elm, buckbrush, tree huckleberry and ash occurring in some areas will not be controlled (only suppressed or defoliated) by using **TRYCERA™** alone. Where these understory species occur, control may be improved by tank mixing 2.6 quarts of **TRYCERA™** per acre with a picloram and 2,4-D acid product per acre. For best results, apply as an oil:water emulsion in a total volume of 5 gallons per acre or more by fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter.

Other Susceptible Woody Plants

Apply 2.6 to 5.4 pints of **TRYCERA™** alone or in combination with 2,4-D low volatile ester or amine formulation per acre. If difficult to control species such as ash, choke cherry, elm, maple or oaks are prevalent, and during applications made when plants are mature late in the summer or during drought conditions, use the higher rates of **TRYCERA™**, alone or with 2,4-D. **TRYCERA™** may also be applied in a tank mixture with a picloram and 2,4-D acid product for increased control of certain species. See labels for a picloram and 2,4-D acid product for additional information and treatment direction. Apply aerially in 4 gallons or more total volume per acre or with ground equipment in 10 gallons or more total volume per acre. For best results on blackberry, apply during or after bloom. For management of kudzu, apply 1 quart of **TRYCERA™** per acre. Repeat application may be necessary to achieve desired level of control.

Susceptible Broadleaf Weeds

Use 2.6 pints of **TRYCERA™** per acre in a water spray. Apply as a broadcast spray in a total volume of 10 gallons or more per acre by ground equipment or aerially in a total volume of 2 gallons or more per acre. Apply anytime the weeds are actively growing. **TRYCERA™** at 1/2 to 4 pints may be tank mixed with 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester.

Forest Management Applications

For best control from broadcast applications of **TRYCERA™**, use a spray volume which will provide thorough plant coverage. Recommended spray volumes are usually 10 to 25 gallons per acre by air or 10 to 100 gallons per acre by ground. To improve spray coverage of spray volumes less than 50 gallons per acre, add an agriculturally labeled non-ionic surfactant as described under Directions for Use. Use application systems to prevent hazardous drift to off-target sites. Nozzles or additives that produce larger droplets of spray may require higher spray volumes to maintain brush control.

Forest Site Preparation (Not for Conifer Release)

Use up to 2 gallons of **TRYCERA™** and apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre or **TRYCERA™** at 4.2 to 6.4 quarts (3 to 4.5 lb ae of triclopyr) may be used with a picloram and 2,4-D acid product or 2,4-D 3.8 lb low volatile ester in a tank mix combination in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. Use a non-ionic agricultural surfactant for all foliar applications as described under Directions for Use.

Note: Conifers planted sooner than one month after treatment with **TRYCERA™** at less than 5.7 quarts (4 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre or sooner than two months after treatment at 5.7 to 12.6 quarts of **TRYCERA™** (4 to 9 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre may be injured. When tank mixtures of herbicides are used for forest site preparation, consult labels for all products in the mixture and the longest recommended waiting period before planting observed.

Directed Spray Applications for Conifer Release

To release conifers from competing hardwoods such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, sweetgum, red and white oaks, ash, hickory, alder, birch, aspen, and pin cherry, mix 4.2 to 8.4 quarts of **TRYCERA™** (3 to 6 lb ae of triclopyr) in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. To improve spray coverage, add an agriculturally labeled non-ionic surfactant as described under Directions for Use. The spray mixture should be

directed onto foliage of competitive hardwoods using knapsack or backpack sprayers with flat fan nozzles or equivalent any time after hardwoods have reached full leaf size, but before autumn coloration. The majority of treated hardwoods should be less than 6 feet in height to ensure adequate spray coverage. Take care to direct spray away from contact with conifer foliage, particularly foliage of desirable pines.

Note: Spray may cause temporary damage and growth suppression where contact with conifers occurs; however, injured conifers should recover and grow normally. Over-the-top spray applications can kill pines.

Broadcast Applications for Conifer Release In the Northeastern United States

To release spruce, fir, red pine and white pine from competing hardwoods, such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, alder, birch (white, yellow or gray), aspen, ash, pin cherry and *Rubus* spp. and perennial and annual broadleaf weeds, use **TRYCERA™** at rates of 2.1 to 4.2 quarts (1.5 to 3 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre alone or with 2,4-D amine or 2,4-D ester. Apply in late summer or early fall after conifers have formed their over wintering buds and hardwoods are in full leaf and prior to autumn coloration,

Broadcast Applications for Douglas Fir Release In the Pacific Northwest and California (product not currently registered for use in California)

To release Douglas fir from susceptible competing vegetation such as broadleaf weeds, alder, blackberry or Scotch broom, apply **TRYCERA™** at 1.4 to 2.1 quarts (1 to 1.5 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre alone or in combination with atrazine. Mix all sprays in a water carrier with a non-ionic surfactant. Apply in early spring after hardwoods begin growth and before Douglas fir bud break ("early foliar hardwood stage) or after Douglas fir seasonal growth has "hardened off" (set winter buds) in late summer, but while hardwoods are still actively growing. When treating after Douglas fir bud set, apply prior to onset of autumn coloration in hardwood foliage. **Note:** Treatments applied during active Douglas fir shoot growth (after spring bud break and prior to bud set) may cause injury to Douglas fir trees.

BASAL BARK AND DORMANT BRUSH TREATMENTS

To control susceptible woody plants in rights-of-way, other non-crop areas, and forests, use **TRYCERA™** in oil or oil-water mixtures prepared and applied as described below. When preparing mixtures, use oils as either a commercially available basal oil, diesel fuel. Substitute other oils or diluents only as recommended by the oil or diluents manufacturer. When mixing with a basal oil or other oils or diluents, read and follow the use directions and precautions on the product label prepared by the oil or diluents manufacturer. See Table 1 for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Oil Mixture Sprays

Add **TRYCERA™** to the required amount of oil in the spray tank or mixing tank and mix thoroughly. If the mixture stands over 4 hours, re-agitation is required.

Oil Mixtures of TRYCERA™ and Picloram: **TRYCERA™** and a picloram formulation may be used in tank mix combination for basal bark treatment of woody plants. These herbicides are incompatible and will not form a stable mixture when mixed together directly in oil. Stable tank mixtures for basal bark application can be made if each product is first combined with a compatibility agent prior to final mixing in the desired ratio. (See product bulletin for mixing instructions.)

Oil-Water Mixture Sprays

First, premix **TRYCERA™**, oil and surfactant in **a separate container. Do not allow** any water or mixtures containing water to get into the **TRYCERA™** or the premix. Fill the spray tank about half full with water, then slowly add the premix with continuous agitation and complete filling the tank with water. Continue moderate agitation.

Note: If the premix is put in the tank without any water, the first water added may form a thick 'invert (water in oil) emulsion which will be hard to break.

Basal Bark Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, mix 1 to 5.2 gallons of **TRYCERA™** in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with knapsack sprayer or power spraying equipment using low pressure (20-40 psi). Spray the basal parts of brush and tree trunks to a height of 12 to 15 inches from the ground. Thorough wetting of the indicated area is necessary for good control. Spray

until runoff at the ground line is noticeable. Old or rough bark requires more spray than smooth young bark. Apply anytime, including the winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line.

Low Volume Basal Bark Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, mix 20.8 to 31.4 gallons of **TRYCERA™** in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressure and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Spray the basal parts of brush and tree trunks in a manner that thoroughly wets the lower stems, including the root collar area, but not to the point of runoff. Herbicide concentration should vary with size and susceptibility of species treated. Apply at any time, including the winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line or when stem surfaces are saturated with water. See Table 1 for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

TRYCERA™ Plus Picloram in Oil Tank Mix: **TRYCERA™** and a picloram product may be applied as a low volume basal bark treatment to improve control of certain woody species such as ash, elm, maple, poplar, aspen, hackberry, oak, oceanspray, birch, hickory, pine, tanoak, cherry, locust, sassafras, and multiflora rose. (See product bulletin for mixing instructions.)

Streamline Basal Bark Treatment (Southern States)

To control or suppress susceptible woody plants for conifer release, mix 20.8 to 31.4 gallons of **TRYCERA™** in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using equipment that provides a directed straight stream spray. Apply sufficient spray to one side of stems less than 3 inches in basal diameter to form a treated zone that is 6 inches in height. When the optimum amount of spray mixture is applied, the treated zone should widen to encircle the stem within approximately 30 minutes. Treat both sides of stems which are 3 to 4 inches in basal diameter. Direct the spray at bark that is approximately 12 to 24 inches above ground. Pines (loblolly, slash, shortleaf, and Virginia) up to 2 inches in diameter breast height (dbh) can be controlled by directing the spray at a point approximately 4 feet above ground. Vary spray mixture concentration with size and susceptibility of the species being treated. Best results are achieved when applications are made to young vigorously growing stems that have not developed the thicker bark characteristic of slower growing, understory trees in older stands. This technique is not recommended for scrub and live oak species, including blackjack, turkey, post, live, bluejack and laurel oaks, or big leaf maple. Apply from approximately 6 weeks prior to hardwood leaf expansion in the spring until approximately 2 months after leaf expansion is completed. Do not apply when snow or water prevent spraying at the desired height above ground level.

Low Volume Stem Bark Band Treatment (North Central and Lake States)

To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, mix 20.8 to 31.4 gallons of **TRYCERA™** in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressure and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Apply the spray in a 6 to 10 inch wide band that completely encircles the stem. Spray in a manner that completely wets the bark, but not to the point of runoff. The treatment band may be positioned at any height up to the first major branch. For best results apply the band as low as possible. Spray mixture concentration should vary with size and susceptibility of species to be treated. Applications may be made anytime, including winter months.

Thinline Basal Bark Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in diameter, apply **TRYCERA™** either undiluted or mixed at 50-75% v/v with oil in a thin stream to all sides of the lower stems. Direct the stream horizontally to apply a narrow band around each stem or clump. Use a minimum of 2 to 15 mL of **TRYCERA™** or oil mixture with **TRYCERA™** to treat single stems and from 25 to 100 mL to treat clumps of stems. Use an applicator metered or calibrated to deliver the small amounts required.

Dormant Stem Treatment

Dormant stem treatments will control susceptible woody plants and vines with stems less than 2 inches in diameter. Plants with stems greater than 2 inches in diameter may not be controlled and re-sprouting may occur. This treatment method is best suited for sites with dense, small diameter brush. Dormant stem treatments of **TRYCERA™** can also be used as a chemical side-trim for controlling lateral branches of larger trees that encroach onto roadside, utility, or other rights-of-way. Mix 4.5 to 8.4 quarts of **TRYCERA™** in 2 to 3

gallons of crop oil concentrate such as Agridex or other recommended oil and add this mixture to enough water to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Use continuous adequate agitation. Apply with Radiarc, OC or equivalent nozzles, or handgun using 70 to 100 gallons of spray per acre to ensure uniform coverage of stems. **TRYCERA™** may be mixed with 2,4-D ester formulation to improve the control of black cherry and broaden the spectrum of herbicidal activity. In western states, apply any time after woody plants are dormant. In other areas apply anytime within 10 weeks of budbreak, generally February through April. Do not apply to wet or saturated bark as poor control may result.

Cut Surface Treatments

To control unwanted trees of hardwood species such as elm, maple, oak and conifers in labeled sites, apply **TRYCERA™** specialty herbicide, either undiluted or diluted in a 1 to 1 ratio with water, as directed below.

With Tree Injector Method

Apply by injecting 1/2 mL of undiluted **TRYCERA™** or 1 mL of the diluted solution through the bark at intervals of 3 to 4 inches between centers 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 injected directly into plants.**

With Hack and Squirt Method

Make cuts around the tree trunk at a convenient height with a hatchet or similar equipment so that the cuts overlap slightly and make a continuous circle around the trunk. Spray 1/2 mL of undiluted **TRYCERA™** or 1 mL of the diluted solution into the pocket created between the bark and the inner stem/trunk by each cut.

With Frill Or Girdle Method

Make a single girdle through the bark completely around the tree at a convenient height. The frill should allow for the herbicide to remain next to the inner stem and absorb into the plant. Wet the cut surface with undiluted or diluted solution.

Both of the above methods may be used successfully at any season except during periods of heavy sap flow of certain species .for example, maples.

Stump Treatment

Spray or paint the cut surfaces of freshly cut stumps and stubs with undiluted **TRYCERA™**. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTATIONS

Use **TRYCERA™** for the control of woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in established Christmas tree plantations. For best results, apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing. **TRYCERA™** does not control weeds which have not emerged at the time of application. If lower rates are used on hard to control woody species, re-sprouting may occur the year following treatment. Brush over 8 feet tall is difficult to treat efficiently using hand equipment such as backpack or knapsack sprayers. When treating large brush or trees or hard to control species such as ash, blackgum, choke cherry, elm, hazel, madrone, maples, oaks or sweetgum, and for applications made during drought conditions or in late summer when the leaves are mature, use the higher rates of **TRYCERA™** or use cut surface application methods. For foliar applications, apply in enough water to give uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. Applications made under drought conditions may provide less than desirable results.

Use Precautions and Restrictions for Christmas Tree Plantations

- Do not use on newly seeded grass until well established as indicated by vigorous growth and development of secondary root system and tillering
- Mow newly seeded turf (alleyways, etc.) two or three times before any treatment with **TRYCERA™**.
- Do not reseed Christmas tree areas treated with **TRYCERA™** for a minimum of three weeks after application.
- Do not use **TRYCERA™** if legumes, such as clover, are present and injury cannot be tolerated.
- Do not tank mix with 2,4-D for use in Christmas tree plantations.

- Apply TRYCERA only to established Christmas trees that have been planted at least one full year prior to application.
- To prevent injury, take care to direct spray away from Christmas tree foliage to avoid contact.
- Sprays applied directly to Christmas trees may result in conifer injury.
- When treating unwanted vegetation in Christmas tree plantations, take care to direct sprays away from conifers.

Spray Preparation

The order of addition to the spray tank is water, drift control agent (if used), non-ionic agricultural surfactant and **TRYCERA™**. Continue moderate agitation while mixing and spraying. Use a non-ionic agricultural surfactant for all applications. When using surfactants, follow use directions and precautions listed on the manufacturer's label. Use the higher recommended concentrations of surfactant in the spray mixture when applying lower spray volumes per acre.

Application

Apply In late summer or early autumn after terminal growth of Christmas trees has hardened of, but before leaf drop of, target weeds. Apply at a rate of 1.0 to 2.4 quarts of **TRYCERA™** (0.75 to 1.75 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre as a foliar spray directed toward the base of Christmas trees. Use sufficient spray volume to provide uniform coverage of target plants (20 to 100 gallons per acre). Do not apply with 2,4-D. Application rates of **TRYCERA™** listed for Christmas trees will only suppress some well-established woody plants that are greater than 2 to 3 years old (see table below). Broadcast sprays *may* also be applied in bands between the rows of planted trees. Use spray equipment that will assure uniform coverage of the desired spray volume.

Spray solution from TRYCERA™ can cause needle and branch injury to Christmas trees. To minimize injury to Christmas trees, direct sprays so as to minimize contact with foliage. Blue spruce, white spruce, balsam fir and Fraser fir are less susceptible to injury than white pine and Douglas fir.

Application Rates and Species Controlled In Established Christmas Tree		
1 quart /acre (0.75 lb ae of triclopyr)	2.1 quarts /acre (1.5 lb ae of triclopyr)	2.4 quarts /acre (1.75 lb ae of triclopyr)
clover dandelion dock, curly lambquarters lespedeza plantain, broadleaf plantain, buckhorn ragweed, common vetch	bindweed, field (TG) blackberry* chicory (s) fireweed ivy, ground lettuce, wild oxalis poison ivy smartweed (TO) thistle, Canada (TG) violet, wild Virginia creeper*	arrowwood (SDL) aspen beech (SDL) birch (SDL) chinquapin cottonwood (SDL) elderberry grape, wild mulberry (SDL) poplar (SDL) sassafras (SDL) sumac (SDL) sycamore (SDL)

(TG) Top growth control, retreatment may be necessary (5) Suppression

(SDL) Seedlings less than 2 to 3 years old

*Use 4 pint per acre rate

Directed Applications

To control hardwoods such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, sweetgum, red and white oaks, ash, alder, birch, aspen, and pin cherry, mix 5.2 to 29.1 fl oz of **TRYCERA™** in enough water to make 3 gallons of spray mixture. For directed applications, do not exceed 8.4 quarts of **TRYCERA™** (6 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre

per year. To improve coverage, add a non-ionic agricultural surfactant to the spray. Direct this spray mixture onto foliage of competitive hardwoods using knapsack or backpack sprayers with flat fan nozzles or equivalent any time after hardwoods have reached full leaf size, but before autumn *coloration* (when plants are actively growing). The majority of treated hardwoods should be less than 8 feet in height to ensure adequate spray coverage. **Note:** To prevent Christmas tree injury, take care to direct spray away from contact with Christmas tree foliage.

Cut Surface Treatments

When treating large brush or trees or hard to control species such as ash, blackgum, choke cherry, elm, hazel, madrone, maples, oaks, salt cedar or sweetgum, and for applications made during drought conditions or in late summer when the leaves are mature, use cut surface treatments. (See directions for *Cut Surface Treatments* in preceding section of this label.)

WETLAND SITES IN PRODUCTION FORESTS AND INDUSTRIAL NON-CROP AREAS

TRYCERA™ specialty herbicide may be used within production forests and industrial non-crop sites to control target vegetation in and around standing water sites, such as marshes, wetlands, and the banks of ponds and lakes and transition areas between upland and lowland sites.

For control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds in these sites, follow use directions and application methods on this label for forestry and non-cropland sites.

Use Precautions

Minimize overspray to open water when treating target vegetation in and around non-flowing, quiescent or transient water. When making applications to control unwanted plants on banks or shorelines of flowing water, minimize overspray to open water.

Note: Consult local public water control authorities before applying this product in and around public water. Permits may be required to treat such areas.

Product Information for Aquatic and Wetland Sites

Use TRYCERA specialty herbicide for control of emersed, submersed and floating aquatic plants in aquatic sites such as ponds, lakes, reservoirs, non-irrigation canals, and ditches which have little or no continuous outflow, marshes and wetlands, including broadleaf and woody vegetation on banks and shores within or adjacent to these and other aquatic sites.

Obtain Required Permits: Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local public agencies may require permits.

Use Precautions and Restrictions

In Arizona: The state of Arizona has not approved **TRYCERA™** for use on plants grown for commercial production, specifically forests grown for commercial timber production, or on designated grazing areas.

When applying this product in tank mix combination, follow all applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on each manufacturer's label.

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

Irrigation: Do not use treated water for irrigation for 120 days following application. As an alternative to waiting 120 days, treated water may be used for irrigation once the triclopyr level in the intake water is determined to be non-detectable by laboratory analysis (immunoassay). There is no restriction on use of water from the treatment area to irrigate established grasses.

Water treated with **TRYCERA™** may not be used for irrigation purposes for 120 days after application or until residue levels of **TRYCERA™** are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1 ppb or less.

Seasonal Irrigation Waters: TRYCERA™ may be applied during the off-season to surface waters that are used for irrigation on a seasonable basis provided that there is a *minimum* of 120 days between applying TRYCERA™ and the first use of treated water for irrigation purposes, or until residue levels of TRYCERA™ are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1 ppb or less.

AQUATIC WEED CONTROL

(Irrigation Canals/Ditches: Do not apply TRYCERA™ to irrigation canals/ditches unless the 120-day restriction on irrigation water usage can be observed or residue levels of TRYCERA™ are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1 ppb or less. Do not apply TRYCERA™ directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into direct contact with grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, or other desirable broadleaf plants, and do not permit spray mists containing it to drift into them.

- **Do not** apply to salt water bays or estuaries.
- **Do not** apply directly to un-impounded rivers or streams.
- **Do not** apply on ditches or canals currently being used to transport irrigation water or that will be used for irrigation within 4 months following treatment. It is permissible to treat irrigation and non-irrigation ditch banks.
- **Do not** apply where runoff water may flow onto agricultural land as injury to crops may result.
- When making applications to control unwanted plants on banks or shorelines of moving water sites, minimize overspray to open water.
- Do not apply using a mistblower.

Precautions for Potable Water Intakes for Emerged Aquatic Weed Control

See chart below for specific setback distances near functioning potable water intakes. **Note:** Existing potable water intakes which are no longer in use, such as those replaced by potable water wells or connections to a municipal water system, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes. These setback restrictions do not apply to terrestrial applications made adjacent to potable water intakes.

Area Treated (acre)	TRYCERA Application Rate, qt/acre			
	2.1 qt./acre	4.2 qt./acre	6.4 qt./acre	8.4 qt./acre
	Setback Distance (ft)			
4	0	200	400	500
>4-8	0	200	700	900
>8-16	0	200	700	1000
>16	0	200	900	1300

Precautions for Potable Water Intakes for Submerged Aquatic Weed Control

For applications of TRYCERA™ to control submerged weeds in lakes, reservoirs, or ponds that contain a functioning potable water intake for human consumption, see the chart below to determine the minimum setback distances of the application from the functioning potable water intakes.

Area Treated (acres)	Concentration of Triclopyr Acid in Water (ppm ae)				
	0.75 ppm	1.0 ppm	1.5 ppm	2.0 ppm	2.5 ppm
	Required Setback Distance (ft) from Potable Water Intake				
<4	300	400	600	800	1000
>4-8	420	560	840	1120	1400
>8-16	600	800	1200	1600	2000
>16-32	780	1040	1560	2080	2600
>32 acres, calculate a setback using the formula for the appropriate rate	Setback (ft) = (800* In (acres) – 160)/3.33	Setback (ft) = (800* In (acres) – 160)/2.50	Setback (ft) = (800* In (acres) – 160)/1.67	Setback (ft) = (800* In (acres) - 160)/1.25	Setback (ft) = (800* In (acres) – 160)

Example Calculation 1: to apply 2.5 ppm **TRYCERA™** to 50 acres:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Setback in feet} &= (800 \times \ln(50 \text{ acres}) - 160) \\ &= (800 \times 3.912) - 160 \\ &= 2,970 \text{ feet} \end{aligned}$$

Example Calculation 2: to apply 0.75 ppm **TRYCERA™** to 50 acres:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Setback in feet} &= \frac{(800 \times \ln(50 \text{ acres}) - 160)}{3.33} \\ &= \frac{(800 \times 3.912) - 160}{3.33} \\ &= 892 \text{ feet} \end{aligned}$$

Note: Existing potable water intakes which are no longer in use, such as those replaced by potable water wells or connections to a municipal water system, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes. These setback restrictions do not apply to terrestrial applications made adjacent to potable water intakes.

To apply **TRYCERA™** around and within the distances noted above from a functioning potable water intake, the intake must be turned off until the triclopyr level in the intake water is determined to be 0.4 parts per million (ppm) or less by laboratory analysis or immunoassay.

- Recreational Use of Water in Treatment Area: There are no restrictions on use of water in the treatment area for recreational purposes, including swimming and fishing.
- Livestock Use of Water from Treatment Area: There are no restrictions on livestock consumption of water from the treatment area.

Aquatic Weeds

Alligatorweed	Nuphar (spatterdock)	Waterhyacinth
American lotus	Parrotfeather*	Waterlily
American frogbit	Phragmites	Waterprimse
Aquatic sodaapple	Pickerelweed	Watershield
Eurasian watermiltoil	Pennywort	
Milfoil species	Purple loosestrife	

*Re-treatment may be needed to achieve desired level of control.

APPLICATION METHODS

Floating and Emerged Weeds

For control of waterhyacinth, alligatorweed (see specific directions below), and other susceptible emerged and floating herbaceous weeds and woody plants, apply 2.1 to 8.4 quarts of **TRYCERA™** specialty herbicide (1 ½ to 6 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre as a foliar application using surface or aerial equipment. Use higher rates in the rate range when plants are mature, when the weed mass is dense, or for difficult to control species. Repeat as necessary to control regrowth and plants missed in the previous operation, but do not exceed a total of 8.4 quarts of **TRYCERA™** (6 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per annual growing season.

Use a non-ionic surfactant in the spray mixture to improve control. Follow all directions and use precautions on the aquatic surfactant label.

Apply when plants are actively growing.

Surface Application

Use a spray boom, handgun or other similar suitable equipment mounted on a boat or vehicle. Thorough wetting of foliage is essential for maximum effectiveness. Use 20 to 200 gallons per acre of spray mixture.

Special precautions such as the use of low spray pressure, large droplet producing nozzles or addition of a labeled thickening agent may minimize spray drift in areas near sensitive crops.

Aerial Application (Helicopter Only)

Apply with a helicopter using a Microfoil or Thru-Valve boom, or a drift control additive in the spray solution. Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of total spray mix per acre. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift to sensitive areas. See label section on aerial application directions and precautions.

Waterhyacinth (*Eichornia crassipes*)

Apply **TRYCERA™** at 2.1 to 8.4 quarts (1.5 to 6 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre to control water hyacinth. Apply when plants are actively growing. Use the higher rate in the rate range when the weed mass is dense. It is important to thoroughly wet all foliage with the spray mixture. Use a non-ionic surfactant in the spray mixture. A repeat treatment may be needed to control regrowth or plants missed in the previous treatment.

Alligatorweed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*)

Apply **TRYCERA™** at 2.8 to 8.4 quarts (2 to 6 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre to control a Alligatorweed. It is important to thoroughly wet all foliage with the spray mixture. For best results, add an approved non-ionic aquatic surfactant to the spray mixture. Alligatorweed growing outside the margins of a body of water can be controlled with this treatment. However, alligatorweed growing in water will only be partially controlled. Top growth above the water will be controlled, but the plant will likely regrow from tissue below the water surface.

Precautions for Potable Water Intakes—Lakes, Reservoirs, Ponds:

For applications of **TRYCERA™** to control floating and emerged weeds in lakes, reservoirs or ponds that contain a functioning potable water intake for human consumption, see chart below to determine the minimum setback distances of the application from the functioning potable water intakes.

Area Treated (acres)	TRYCERA Application Rate, qt/acre			
	2.1 qt/acre	4.2 qt/acre	6.4 qt/acre	8.4 qt/acre
<4	0	200	400	500
>4-8	0	200	700	900
>8-16	0	200	700	1000
>16	0	200	900	1300

Note: Existing potable water intakes which are no longer in use, such as those replaced by potable water wells or connections to a municipal water system, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes. These setback restrictions do not apply to terrestrial applications made adjacent to potable water intakes.

To apply **TRYCERA™** around and within the distances noted above from a functioning potable water intake, the intake must be turned off until the triclopyr level in the intake water is determined to be 0.4 parts per million (ppm) or less by laboratory analysis or immunoassay.

- **Recreational Use of Water in Treatment Area:** There are no restrictions on use of water in the treatment area for recreational purposes, including swimming and fishing.
- **Livestock Use of Water from Treatment Area:** There are no restrictions on livestock consumption of water from the treatment area.

Submerged Weeds

For control of Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) and other susceptible submerged weeds in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and in non-irrigation canals or ditches that have little or no continuous outflow, apply **TRYCERA™** as either a surface or subsurface application. Rates should be selected according to the rate chart below to provide a triclopyr concentration of 0.75 to 2.5 ppm ae in treated water. Use higher rates in the rate range in areas of greater water exchange. These areas may require a repeat application. However, total application of **TRYCERA™** must not exceed an application rate of 2.5 ppm of triclopyr for the treatment area **per** annual growing season.

Apply in spring or early summer when Eurasian watermilfoil or other submersed weeds are actively growing.

Areas near susceptible crops or other desirable broadleaf plants may be treated by subsurface injection applied by boat to avoid spray drift.

Subsurface Application

Apply desired amount of **TRYCERA™** per acre directly into the water through boat-mounted distribution systems. When treating target plants that are 6 feet below the surface of the water, trailing hoses should be used along with an aquatic approved sinking agent (except California).

Surface Application

Apply the desired amount of **TRYCERA™** as either a concentrate or a spray mixture in water. However, use a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift to sensitive areas.

Average water depth (feet) x 0.905 x target concentration (ppm) = gallons of **TRYCERA™** per surface acre treated.

Example: to achieve a 2 ppm concentration of triclopyr in water averaging 4 feet deep
 $4 \times 0.905 \times 2 \text{ ppm} = 7.2$ gallons of **TRYCERA™** per surface acre treated.

Concentration of Triclopyr Acid in Water (ppm ae)					
	0.75 ppm	1 ppm	1.5 ppm	2 ppm	2.5 ppm
Water Depth (ft)	Gallons of TRYCERA™ per Surface Acre at Specified Depth				
1	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.8	2.3
2	1.4	1.8	2.7	3.6	4.6
3	2.1	2.7	4.1	5.4	6.8
4	2.7	3.6	5.4	7.2	9.1
5	3.4	4.5	6.8	9	11.36
6	4.1	5.4	8.1	10.9	13.6
7	4.8	6.3	9.5	12.7	15.8
8	5.5	7.2	10.9	14.5	18.1
9	6.1	8.1	12.2	16.3	20.4
10	6.8	9	13.6	18.1	22.6
15	10.2	13.6	20.4	27.2	33.9
20	13.6	18.1	27.2	36.2	45.3

Precautions for Potable Water Intakes—Lakes, Reservoirs, Ponds:

For applications of **TRYCERA™** to control submerged weeds in lakes, reservoirs or ponds that contain a functioning potable water intake for human consumption, see the chart below to determine the minimum setback distances of the application from the functioning potable water intakes.

Area Treated (acres)	Concentration of Triclopyr Acid in Water (ppm ae)				
	0.75 ppm	1.0 ppm	1.5 ppm	2.0 ppm	2.5 ppm
	Required Setback Distance (ft) from Potable Water Intake				
<4	300	400	600	800	1000
>4-8	420	560	840	1120	1400
>8-16	600	800	1200	1600	2000
>16-32	780	1040	1560	2080	2600
>32 acres, calculate a setback using the formula for the appropriate rate	Setback (ft) = $(800 * \text{In (acres)} - 160) / 3.33$	Setback (ft) = $(800 * \text{In (acres)} - 160) / 2.50$	Setback (ft) = $(800 * \text{In (acres)} - 160) / 1.67$	Setback (ft) = $(800 * \text{In (acres)} - 160) / 1.25$	Setback (ft) = $(800 * \text{In (acres)} - 160) / 3.33$

Example Calculation 1: to apply 2.5 ppm **TRYCERA™** to 50 acres:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Setback in feet} &= (800 \times \ln(50 \text{ acres}) - 160) \\ &= (800 \times 3.912) - 160 \\ &= 2,970 \text{ feet}\end{aligned}$$

Example Calculation 2: to apply 0.75 ppm **TRYCERA™** to 50 acres:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Setback in feet} &= \frac{(800 \times \ln(50 \text{ acres}) - 160)}{3.33} \\ &= \frac{(800 \times 3.912) - 160}{3.33} \\ &= 892 \text{ feet}\end{aligned}$$

Note: Existing potable water intakes which are no longer in use, such as those replaced by potable water wells or connections to a municipal water system, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes. These setback restrictions do not apply to terrestrial applications made adjacent to potable water intakes.

To apply **TRYCERA™** around and within the distances noted above from a functioning potable water intake, the intake must be turned off until the triclopyr level in the intake water is determined to be 0.4 parts per million (ppm) or less by laboratory analysis or immunoassay.

- **Recreational Use of Water in Treatment Area:** There are no restrictions on use of water in the treatment area for recreational purposes, including swimming and fishing.
- **Livestock Use of Water from Treatment Area:** There are no restrictions on livestock consumption of water from the treatment area.

Wetland Sites

Wetlands include flood plains, deltas, marshes, swamps, bogs, and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites. Wetlands may occur within forests, wildlife habitat restoration and management areas, and similar sites as well as areas adjacent to or surrounding domestic water supply reservoirs, lakes and ponds.

For control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds in these sites, follow use directions and application methods on this label for terrestrial sites associated with wetland areas.

Use Precautions

Minimize overspray to open water when treating target vegetation in and around non-flowing, quiescent or transient water. When making applications to control unwanted plants on banks or shorelines of flowing water, minimize overspray to open water. **Note:** Consult local public water control authorities before applying this product in and around public water. Permits may be required to treat such areas.

Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)

Purple loosestrife can be controlled with foliar applications of **TRYCERA™**. For broadcast applications, use a minimum of 6.4 to 8.4 quarts of **TRYCERA™** (4.5 to 6 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre. Apply **TRYCERA™** when purple loosestrife is at the bud to mid-flowering stage of growth. Follow-up applications for control of re-growth can be made the following year in order to achieve increased control of this weed species. For all applications, add a non-ionic surfactant to the spray mixture. Follow all directions and use precautions on the label of the surfactant. Thorough wetting of the foliage and stems is necessary to achieve satisfactory control. A minimum spray volume of 50 gallons per acre is recommended for ground broadcast applications.

If using a backpack sprayer, use a spray mixture containing 1% to 1.5% Canon 3A or 5.1 to 7.7 fl oz of **TRYCERA™** per 4 gallons of water. Thoroughly wet all purple loosestrife plants.

Phragmites (*Phragmites australis*)

Phragmites can be selectively controlled with foliar applications of **TRYCERA™**. For broadcast applications, use a minimum of 3.1 quarts of **TRYCERA™** (2.25 lb. ae of triclopyr) per acre. For optimum control, apply **TRYCERA™** when phragmites is in the early state of growth, ½ to 3 feet in height, prior to seed head development. Follow-up applications for control of regrowth may be made the following year in order to achieve increased control of this weed species. For all applications, add a non-ionic surfactant labeled for aquatics to the spray mixture. Follow all directions and use precautions on the label of the surfactant. Thorough wetting of the foliage and stems is necessary to achieve use precautions on the label of the surfactant. Thorough wetting of the foliage and stems is necessary to achieve satisfactory control. A minimum spray volume of 50 gallons per acre is recommended for ground broadcast applications.

If a backpack sprayer is used, use a spray mixture containing 1% to 1.5% of **TRYCERA™** or 5.1 to 7.7 fl. oz. of **TRYCERA™** per 4 gallons of water. Thoroughly wet all phragmites foliage.

Aerial application by helicopter may be needed when treating restoration sites that are inaccessible, remote, difficult to traverse, isolated, or otherwise unsuited to ground application, or in circumstances where invasive exotic weeds dominate native plant populations over extensive areas and efforts to restore native plant diversity are conducted. By air, apply in a minimum spray volume of 30 gallons per acre using Thru-Valve or Microfoil boom only.

- **Recreational Use of Water in Treatment Area:** There are no restrictions on use of water in the treatment area for recreational purposes, including swimming and fishing.
- **Livestock Use of Water from Treatment Area:** There are no restrictions on livestock consumption of water from the treatment area.

TERRESTRIAL SITES ASSOCIATED WITH WETLAND AREAS

- Apply no more than 2.8 quarts of **TRYCERA™** (2 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per growing season on range and pasture sites, including rights-of-way, fence rows or any area where harvesting is allowed. For areas where grazing is allowed, use a maximum single application of 1 lb. ae of triclopyr (1.4 quarts of **TRYCERA™**) per acre per growing season.
- On forestry sites, **TRYCERA™** may be used at rates up to 8.4 quarts of **TRYCERA™** (6 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per year.

Use **TRYCERA™** specialty herbicide at rates of 1.1 to 8.4 quarts of **TRYCERA™** (0.75 to 6 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre to control broadleaf weeds and woody plants. In all cases use the amount specified in enough water to give uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. Use only water suitable for spraying. Use a labeled non-ionic surfactant for all foliar 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. The order of addition to the spray tank is water, spray thickening agent (if used), additional herbicide (if used), and **TRYCERA™**. Add a labeled aquatic surfactant to the spray tank last or as recommended on the product label. If combined with emulsifiable concentrate herbicides, moderate continuous adequate agitation is required.

Before using any recommended tank mixtures, read the directions and all use precautions on both labels.

For best results, apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing. When hard to control species such as ash, blackgum, choke cherry, maples, or oaks are prevalent and during applications made in late summer when the plants are mature and during drought conditions, use the higher rates of **TRYCERA™**.

When using **TRYCERA™** in combination with a 2,4-D herbicide approved for aquatic use, such as Hardball®, generally the higher rates should be used for satisfactory brush control.

Use the higher dosage rates when brush approaches an average of 15 feet in height or when the brush covers more than 60% of the area to be treated. If lower rates are used on hard to control species, re-sprouting may occur the year following treatment.

High Volume Foliage Treatment

For control of woody plants, use **TRYCERA™** at the rate of 4.2 to 8.4 quarts (3 to 6 lb ae of triclopyr) per 100 gallons of spray solution, or **TRYCERA™** at 1.1 to 4.2 quarts (3/4 to 3 lb ae of triclopyr) may be tank mixed with 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine, like Opti-Amine®, diluted to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Apply at a volume of 100 to 400 gallons of total spray per acre depending upon size and density of woody plants. Coverage should be thorough to wet all leaves, stems, and root collars. (See Use Precautions and Restrictions.) Do not exceed the maximum allowable use rate of 2 gallons of **TRYCERA™** (6 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per growing season.

Low Volume Foliage Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants, apply up to 12.6 quarts of **TRYCERA™** (9 lb ae of triclopyr) in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. The spray concentration of **TRYCERA™** and total spray volume per acre may be adjusted according to the size and density of target woody plants and kind of spray equipment used. With low volume sprays, use sufficient spray volume to obtain uniform coverage of target plants including the surfaces of all foliage, stems, and root collars (see Use Precautions and Restrictions). For best results, add a labeled aquatic surfactant to all spray mixtures. Match equipment and delivery rate of spray nozzles to height and density of woody plants. When treating tall, dense brush, a truck mounted spray gun with spray tips that deliver up to 2 gallons per minute at 40 to 60 psi may be required. Backpack or other types of specialized spray equipment with spray tips that deliver less than 1 gallon of spray per minute may be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush.

Cut Surface Treatments (Woody Plants)

To control unwanted trees and other listed woody plants, apply **TRYCERA™**, either undiluted or diluted in a 1 to 1 ratio with water as directed below.

With Tree Injector Method

Apply by injecting 1/2 mL of undiluted **TRYCERA™** or 1 mL of the diluted solution through the bark at intervals of 3 to 4 inches between centers 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 injected directly into plants.**

With Hack and Squirt Method

Make cuts at a convenient height around the tree trunk with a hatchet or similar equipment so that the cuts overlap slightly and make a continuous circle around the trunk. Spray 1/2 mL of undiluted **TRYCERA™** or 1 mL of the diluted solution into each cut.

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 undiluted or diluted solution.

Both of the above methods may be used successfully at any season except during periods of heavy sap flow of certain species .for example, maples.

Stump Treatment

Spray or paint the cut surfaces of freshly cut stumps and stubs with undiluted **TRYCERA™**. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store above 28°F or agitate before use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING :

NONREFILLABLE CONTAINER (EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 5 GALLONS): 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 ¼ 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. Offer for recycling, if available. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

NONREFILLABLE CONTAINER (GREATER THAN 5 GALLONS): 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. Fill the container ¼ 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. Offer for recycling, if available. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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 mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Seal all openings which have been opened during use. Return the empty container to a collection site designated by Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC. If the container has been damaged and cannot be returned according to the recommended procedures, contact Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC Customer Service Center at 1 -800-258-1470 to obtain proper handling instructions.

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-824-9300. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.helenaagri.com.

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

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid.

Otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitations of Remedies. .

Warranty Disclaimer

Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC

MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperature, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

CONDITIONS OF SALE-LIMITED WARRANTY AND LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY AND REMEDIES

Read the Conditions of Sale - Warranty and Limitations of Liability and Remedies before using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product, unopened, and the full purchase price will be refunded.

The directions on this label are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. Insufficient control of pests and/or injury to the crop to which the product is applied may result from the occurrence of extraordinary or unusual weather conditions or the failure to follow the label directions or good application practices, all of which are beyond the control of Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC (the "Company") or seller. In addition, failure to follow label directions may cause injury to crops, animals, man or the environment. The Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use subject to the factors noted above which are beyond the control of the Company. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the Company makes no other warranties or representations of any kind, express or implied, concerning the product, including no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purpose, and no such warranty shall be implied by law.

The exclusive remedy against the Company for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product shall be limited to, at Helena Agri-Enterprises, LLC's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of the purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of the product used

To the extent consistent with applicable law, the Company shall not be liable and any and all claims against the Company are waived for special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages or expense of any nature, including, but not limited to, loss of profits or income. The Company and the seller offer this product and the buyer and user accept it, subject to the foregoing conditions of sale and limitation of warranty, liability and remedies.

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