

DEC 1992

Merlyn Jones, Ph.D.
DowElanco
9002 Purdue Road, Quad IV
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Dear Dr. Jones:

Subject: TORDON[®] K Herbicide
EPA Registration No. 62719-17
Application Dated November 30, 1992, Request for
an Alternate Brand Name for Product, With Regional
Labeling Under the New Product Name: Forestry
Tordon[®] K Herbicide

The proposed amendments to add an alternate brand name and regional labeling to be used with the new brand name have been reviewed and are acceptable under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended provided that you:

- o Submit five (5) printed copies of the final printed labeling before releasing the product under the subject alternate brand name for shipment.

If this condition is not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA, Section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product under the subject alternate brand name constitutes acceptance of this condition.

Sincerely yours,

Joanne I. Miller
Product Manager (23)
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (H-7505C)

Enclosure

E.Wilson:Diskette #ABC2:12-04-92

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PH 23 62719-17 NAL 12-52 12-03-92 Jof 8

Original Version

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

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



Tordon* K

Forestry

Vegetation Management

Specialty Herbicide

Insert 1.

~~For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, woody plants, and vines on non-crop areas including forest planting sites, industrial manufacturing sites, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, and wildlife openings in forest and non-crop areas—~~

Active Ingredient:

picloram: 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid, as the potassium salt.....24.4%

Inert Ingredients.....75.6%

Acid Equivalent:

picloram: 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid - 21.1% - 2 lb/gal

*Trademark of DowElanco

EPA Reg. No. 62719-17

EPA Est. 464-MI-1

Net Contents 2.5 gal

Precautionary Statements

**Keep Out of Reach of Children
Hazards to Humans and Domestic
Animals**

WARNING AVISO:

Precaucion al usuario: Si usted no lee inglés, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.

Causes Substantial But Temporary Eye Injury - Harmful if Inhaled Or Absorbed Through Skin

Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear goggles, face shield or safety glasses when handling. Avoid contact with skin. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Avoid breathing spray mist.

First Aid

If in eyes: Flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not allow runoff or spray to contaminate wells, irrigation ditches or any body of water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not make application when circumstances favor movement from treatment site.

Picloram is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and under certain conditions has the potential to contaminate groundwater which may be used for irrigation and drinking purposes. Users are advised not to apply picloram where soils have a rapid to very rapid permeability throughout the profile (such as loamy sand to sand) and the water table of an underlying aquifer is shallow or to soils containing sinkholes over limestone bedrock, severely fractured surfaces, and substrates which would allow direct introduction into an aquifer. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

An aquifer is defined as "an underground, saturated, permeable, geologic formation capable of producing significant quantities of water to a well or spring. It is the ability of the saturated zone, or portion of that zone, to yield water which makes it an aquifer" (American Chemical Society, 1983).

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. Before buying or using this product, read "Warranty Disclaimer" and "Limitation of Remedies" inside label booklet.

In case of an emergency endangering life, property or environment, call collect 517-636-2800.

ACCEPTED COMMENTS
EPA Letter Dated

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

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, this pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.

62719-17

Tordon* K

health or the environment

Forestry

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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 use for manufacturing or formulating.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to applicable Federal, state or local procedures.

Plastic Container Disposal: Do not reuse container. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Metal Container Disposal: Do not reuse container. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

General: Consult federal, state, or local disposal authorities for approved alternative procedures.

Sprayer Clean-Out: To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply Tordon K herbicide should be thoroughly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals.

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

General Information

Tordon K herbicide is recommended for control of unwanted susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, woody plants, and vines on non-crop areas including forest-planting sites, industrial manufacturing sites, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, and wildlife openings in forest and non-crop areas.

General Use Precautions

Use this product only as specified on this label.

Observe any special use and application restrictions and limitations, including method of application and permissible areas of use as promulgated by state authorities.

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

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

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

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

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Conifer planting intervals vary. Pines planted sooner than six months after treatment with Tordon K may be injured, in the South or west of the Cascade Mountains. Other conifers, west of the Cascade Mountains, may be injured if planted sooner than 8 to 9 months after treatment. For all conifers, the waiting period between treatment and planting should be 11 to 12 months in the area between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains and 8 to 9 months in the Lake States and Northeastern U.S.

Avoid Injurious Spray Drift

Applications should be made only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Very 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 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 or hazardous spray drift, do not spray.

For aerial application on rights-of-way or other areas near susceptible crops, use Nalco-Trol drift control additive as recommended by the manufacturer or apply through a Micro-Foil or Thru-Valve boom or use an equivalent drift control system. Thickened sprays prepared by using high viscosity invert systems or other drift control additives or systems may be utilized if drift control is comparable to that obtained with Nalco-Trol or the Thru-Valve boom. If a spray thickening agent is used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label. Do not use a thickening agent with the Micro-foil boom, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays.

Ground Equipment: 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; spray pressures no greater than are required to obtain adequate plant coverage; by using large droplet-producing nozzle tips; and by spraying when wind velocity is low. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment: Spray drift can be reduced by using spray pressures no greater than are required to obtain adequate plant coverage and spraying no higher than brush tops. Avoid excessive pressures which result in formation of fine spray mists. Nalco-Trol thickening agent or equivalent may be used to reduce spray drift.

Aerial Application: With aircraft, drift can be lessened by applying a coarse spray; by spray pressures no greater than are required to obtain adequate plant coverage; by using straight stream nozzles directed straight back; by using a spray boom no longer than 3/4 the rotor or wing length; by spraying only when wind velocities are low; and by using approved drift control systems.

Do not apply this product through a mist blower.

Do not rotate food or feed crops on treated land if they are not registered for use with picloram until an adequately sensitive bioassay or chemical test shows that no detectable picloram is present in the soil.

Do not move treated soil to other areas or use it to grow plants if they are not registered for use with picloram until an adequate sensitive bioassay or chemical test shows that no detectable picloram is present in the soil.

Do not spray if the loss of forage/legumes cannot be tolerated. Tordon K may injure or kill legumes. New legume seedlings may not grow within 2 years following application of this herbicide.

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

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

Do not use grass or hay from treated areas for composting or mulching of susceptible broadleaf plants.

Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations.

Plants Controlled by Tordon K Forestry

Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds:

- ~~arsenake thistle~~
- ~~absynth-wormwood~~
- ~~bouncingbet~~
- ~~broom-snakehead~~
- ~~burweed~~
- ~~bur sage~~
- ~~Canada thistle~~
- ~~chicory~~
- ~~clover~~
- ~~fleabane~~
- ~~field bindweed~~
- ~~goldenrod~~
- ~~horsenettle~~
- ~~knapweeds~~

- ~~larkspurs~~
- ~~leafy spurge~~
- ~~leafweed~~
- ~~lupines~~
- ~~milkweeds~~
- ~~musk thistle~~
- ~~ruck-skeletonweed~~
- ~~Russian thistle~~
- ~~sowthistle~~
- ~~stanthistles~~
- ~~tansy ragwort~~
- ~~toadflax~~
- ~~wild carrot~~
- ~~wild parsnip~~

Woody Plants and Vines:

- ~~aspen~~
- ~~blackberries~~
- ~~buttonbush~~
- ~~cactus species~~
- ~~catclaw acacia~~
- ~~cedar~~
- ~~chaparral species~~
- ~~dogwood~~
- ~~Douglas fir~~
- ~~fir~~
- ~~kinged-ogebush~~
- ~~gorse~~
- ~~guava~~
- ~~gums~~
- ~~haw~~
- ~~hemlock~~
- ~~hickory~~
- ~~java-plum~~
- ~~latae~~

- ~~liveoak~~
- ~~locust~~
- ~~maple~~
- ~~mesquite~~
- ~~oak~~
- ~~persimmon~~
- ~~pine~~
- ~~poison oak~~
- ~~poplars~~
- ~~rabbitbrush~~
- ~~salmonberry~~
- ~~sassafras~~
- ~~sourwood~~
- ~~spruce~~
- ~~sumac~~
- ~~trumpet creeper~~
- ~~willows~~
- ~~juniper~~

Treatments for Forest Roadside

Forestry Garlon 4 herbicide

Forestry

Application

Use Tordon K at rates of 1/4 to 2 quarts per acre to control broadleaf weeds, woody plants, and vines. Tordon K Herbicide may be tank mixed with Garlon 4 Herbicide, Garlon 3A Herbicide, 2,4-D amines or low volatile ester, Envoy 171 and Weedone 2,4-DP to control mixed plant species. When tank mixing, observe all precautions, directions, and limitations on each product label. In all cases use the amounts specified in enough spray volume to give thorough and uniform coverage of the plants to be controlled.

To Prepare Water-Based Sprays Containing Tordon K Forestry

Add the total required amount of water to the spray tank. When using Nalco-Trol drift control additive, add at rates specified on its container while using continuous agitation. Next, add the required amount of Tordon K. If a tank mixture of herbicides is to be used, add the required amount of ~~Garlon 4 Herbicide or Garlon 3A Herbicide, 2,4-D 3.8 lb/gal amine or low volatile ester, or Weedone 2,4-DP.~~ Use of a non-ionic agricultural surfactant, such as Ortho X-77, Triton AG-98, or Tronc, is recommended for all applications. When using surfactants, follow the use directions and precautions listed on the surfactant manufacturer's label. Use the higher recommended concentrations of surfactant in the spray mixture when applying lower spray volumes per acre. Continuous agitation should be maintained while mixing the spray.

Observe all use precautions listed on this label.

High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment

Use Tordon K at the rate of 1/2 to 4 quarts in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray to control vines and other woody plants. To control additional species, mix 1/2 to 1 quart of Tordon K with 1 to 3 quarts of ~~Garlon 4 Herbicide or 1 to 4 quarts of Garlon 3A Herbicide, or 4 to 8 quarts of 3.8 lb/gal 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester in 100 gallons of spray mixture.~~

Apply after the foliage is well developed and in a manner to give thorough spray coverage. Wet all leaves, stems, and root collars. For hard-to-kill species such as hickory and oak, wet the soil around the root collar. The amount of spray mixture per acre will vary with plant size and density; however, total use of Tordon K should not exceed 2 quarts per acre.

Spot Treatment of Broadleaf Weeds

Use 1/4 to 4 quarts of Tordon K in 100 gallons of water and spray weed foliage uniformly. In tank mix combinations, use 1/4 to 1 quart Tordon K with 1 to 2 quarts of ~~Garlon 4 Herbicide or 1 to 3 quarts of Garlon 3A Herbicide or with 1 to 2 quarts of 2,4-D 3.8 lb/gal amine or low volatile ester or with 2/3 to 1 1/3 quarts of 5.6 lb/gal 2,4-D low volatile ester.~~ The amount of spray mixture per acre will vary with plant size and density; however, total use of Tordon K should not exceed 2 quarts per acre.

Broadcast Ground or Aerial Foliage Treatment

To obtain adequate plant coverage, it is recommended that ground applications of Tordon K be made in 15 or more gallons of total spray mixture per acre. For aerial applications, use of 5 to 20 gallons per acre of spray mixture is recommended. Use higher spray volumes where plants are tall, where the vegetation to be treated is dense, or where difficult to control species are present.

Broadleaf Annual and Perennial Weed and Woody Vine Control

Use Tordon K at rates of 1/4 to 2 quarts per acre. Apply to problem weeds and vines any time after growth begins in the spring before full bloom and late in summer or fall. ~~Selected weeds to control several broadleaf weeds are shown in the table below.~~

tank mix herbicides

Forestry herbicide

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Weed Species	Rates of Tordon K Per Treated Acre
Yellow Starthistle, Scotch Thistle, Musk Thistle, Ox-eye Daisy	1/4 to 1/2 quart
Artichoke Thistle, Diffuse Knapweed, Spotted Knapweed, Henbane, Buffalo-bur, Lupines, Locoweeds, Broom Snakeweed	1/2 to 1 quart
Pricklypear and Cholla cactus, Burweed, Plains Larkspur	1 to 2 quarts
Canada Thistle, Rush Skeletonweed, Russian Knapweed, Dalmatian Toadflax, White Horsenettle	2 quarts
Fall Larkspur, Leafy Spurge, Field Bindweed, Poison Oak	2 quarts

In tank mix combinations, use 1/4 to 1 quart Tordon K per acre with 1 to 3 quarts of Garlon 4 Herbicide or 1 to 4 quarts of Garlon 3A Herbicide or with 1 to 2 quarts of 3.8 lb/gal 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester or with 2/3 to 1 1/3 quarts of 5.6 lb/gal 2,4-D low volatile ester.

Woody Plant Control

Suggested rates to control several woody plants are shown in the table below.

Plant Species	Rates of Tordon K Per Treated Acre
Rabbitbrush, Mesquite	1/2 to 1 quart
Catalpa Acacia	1 to 2 quarts
Pinon, Juniper, Chaparral, Gorse, Willows, Poplars, Douglas Fir, Cedars	1 to 2 quarts
Gambel Oak, Liveoak, Poison Oak	2 quarts

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For difficult-to-control woody species such as balsam fir, black or Sitka spruce, gums, hickory, maple, oaks, and sourwood use 2 quarts of Tordon K per acre with 2 to 5 quarts of Garlon 4 Herbicide or 4 to 8 quarts of Garlon 3A Herbicide or with 6 to 8 quarts of 3.8 lb/gal 2,4-D low volatile ester, or with 4 to 5 1/3 quarts of 5.6 lb/gal 2,4-D low volatile ester. To control maple, conifers and root-suckering species such as sassafras, sumac, black locust, persimmon, salmaberry, blackberry and western dewberry, apply a mixture of 1 1/2 to 2 quarts of Tordon K per acre plus 3 to 5 quarts of Garlon 4 Herbicide or 4 to 8 quarts of Garlon 3A Herbicide or plus 4 to 10 quarts of 3.8 lb/gal 2,4-D low volatile ester or Weedone 2,4-DP, or plus 2 2/3 to 6 2/3 quarts of 5.6 lb/gal 2,4-D low volatile ester.

Broadcast Cut Stubble Treatment

To prevent re-sprouting of susceptible woody species after mowing or hand cutting on non-crop areas and rights-of-way, use Tordon K Herbicide at the rate of 2 to 4 quarts per acre in 25 or more gallons of a water spray mixture. Best results may be obtained when applications are made before or during periods of active vegetative growth. Applications should not be made when the soil is frozen or covered by snow or standing water. It is recommended that applications be made soon after cutting, before sprouting of woody species has occurred.

Invert Emulsions

Tordon K can be applied as an invert emulsion tank mix combination spray with Envert 171 ~~Woody Plant Herbicide~~ or approved invert agent. Consult label directions for Envert 171 ~~Woody Plant Herbicide~~ or invert agent to determine recommended use.

Use of Tordon K with an invert agent results in a thick invert water-in-oil spray emulsion designed to minimize spray drift. Such an emulsion may be formed in a single tank (Batch Mixing) or flash inverted (Flash Mixing). For specific instructions, see invert agent or Envert 171 label.

Where root-suckering species such as sumac, sassafras, locust and black gum predominate, mix 3 gallons of Envert 171 plus 1 1/2 quarts Tordon K with 9 gallons of water for each acre to be sprayed.

Where harder-to-control species such as red maple, elm or oaks are present, mix 5 to 6 gallons of Envert 171 plus 1 to 2 quarts of Tordon K with 15 to 18 gallons of water for each acre to be sprayed.

Broadcast Treatments for Forest Site Preparation (Not for Conifer Release)

For broadcast applications apply the recommended rate of Tordon K in a total spray volume of 5 to 25 gallons per acre by air or 10 to 100 gallons per acre by ground. Use spray volumes sufficient to provide thorough coverage of treated foliage. Use application systems designed to prevent spray drift to off-target sites. Nozzles or additives that produce larger droplets may require higher spray volumes to provide adequate coverage.

Southern States (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia): To control susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds, apply Tordon K at a rate of 2 to 3 quarts per acre. To broaden the spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds controlled, apply 2 to 2.5 quarts per acre of Tordon K in tank mix combination with 2 to 4 quarts of Garlon 4 herbicide. Where grass control is desired, Tordon K, alone or in combination with Garlon 4 herbicide, may be tank mixed with 1 to 4 quarts per acre of Accord or Roundup herbicides, or 8 to 16 fluid ounces per acre of Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate herbicide. Susceptible woody plants, broadleaf weeds and grasses may also be controlled using a tank mix of 2 to 2.5 quarts per acre of Tordon K with 3 to 5 quarts per acre of Accord or Roundup herbicides, or 16 to 24 fluid ounces of Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate. When applying tank mixes, follow use directions and precautions on each product label.

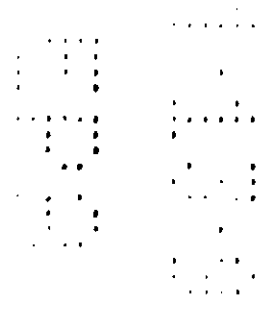
Western, Northeastern, North Central and Lake States (States Not Listed Above As Southern States): To control susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds, apply Tordon K at a rate of 1 to 2 quarts per acre. To broaden the spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds controlled, apply 1 to 2 quarts per acre of Tordon K in tank mix combination with 1.5 to 3 quarts per acre of Garlon 4 herbicide. Where grass control is also desired, Tordon K, alone or in tank mix combination with Garlon 4, may be applied with 1 to 3 quarts per acre of Accord or Roundup herbicides, 2 to 4 ounces per acre of Obat, a combination of Accord (or Roundup) plus Oust at the rates listed, or 8 to 16 fluid ounces of Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate. When applying tank mixes, follow the use directions and precautions on each product label.

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Warranty Disclaimer

DowElanco 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. DOWELANCO 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 DowElanco or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

The exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at DowElanco's election, one of the following:

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

DowElanco shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless DowElanco is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. In no case shall DowElanco be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the "Warranty Disclaimer" above and this "Limitation of Remedies" cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of DowElanco or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the "Warranty Disclaimer" or this "Limitation of Remedies" in any manner.

~~Trade~~ ²Trademark of DowElanco
DowElanco - Indianapolis, IN 46268

LABEL CODE ~~440-25-000~~ DATE CODE ~~090~~
EPA APPROVAL ~~070404~~

- ~~Revisions include:~~
- ~~1) Revised Pesticide Disposal section.~~
- ~~2) Added Broadcast Treatments for Forest Site Preparation.~~
- ~~3) Revised Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies sections to reflect DowElanco transfer.~~

Revisions:
1) New alternate brand label for "Forestry Tordon K" for southern forestry use based on the Tordon K label. All non-southern forestry uses deleted.

Insert 1.

For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, woody plants and vines on forest planting sites, forest roadsides and wildlife openings in forest areas in southern states ✓

Insert 2.

Forestry Tordon K herbicide is recommended for control of unwanted susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, woody plants, and vines on forest planting sites, forest roadsides and wildlife openings in forest areas in the following southern states: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. ✓