

(Front panel of label booklet)

(logo) **DowElanco**

# Remedy\*

## Range & Pasture Management

For the control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds on rangeland, permanent grass pastures and non-crop areas

### Active Ingredient:

triclopyr: 3,5,6-trichloro-2- pyridinyloxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester . . . . . 61.6%

Inert Ingredients . . . . . 38.4%

Total . . . . . 100.0%

### Acid equivalent:

triclopyr - 44.3% - 4 lb/gal

Contains petroleum distillates

**Keep Out Of Reach Of Children**

## CAUTION

Refer to inside of label booklet for precautionary information and Directions for Use including STORAGE AND DISPOSAL.

**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 or property involving this product, call collect 517-636-4400.

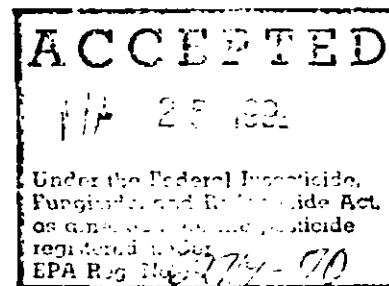
Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-70

EPA Est. 464-MI-1

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## Specialty Herbicide



[Page 2 of label booklet]

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## Precautionary Statements

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### Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

#### **CAUTION PRECAUCION:**

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

#### **Harmful If Swallowed, Inhaled Or Absorbed Through Skin**

**Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Avoid breathing mists or vapors. Avoid contamination of food. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.**

#### **First Aid**

**In case of skin contact:** Flush skin with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

**If swallowed:** Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician.

#### **Physical or Chemical Hazards**

**Combustible - Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not cut or weld container.**

#### **Environmental Hazards**

**This pesticide is toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, ponds or streams. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.**

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## Directions for Use

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**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 or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.**

**Storage:** Store above 28°F or agitate before use.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to applicable federal, state, or local procedures.

**Plastic Container Disposal:** Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**Metal Container Disposal:** Triple rinse (or equivalent). 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.

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

## **General Information**

Remedy herbicide is an oil soluble, emulsifiable liquid product containing triclopyr. Small amounts can kill or injure many broadleaf plants. To prevent damage to crops and other desirable plants, **follow all directions and precautions.**

Remedy is recommended for the control of mesquite and associated woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds on rangeland, permanent grass pastures, non-crop areas (including fence rows and roadsides) and for non-irrigation ditch banks.

## **General Use Precautions**

Apply this product only as specified on this label.

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

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

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

Do not apply Remedy directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into direct contact with cotton, grapes, peanuts, soybeans, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, citrus or other desirable broadleaf plants and do not permit spray mists containing it to drift onto them.

## **Grazing and Haying Restrictions**

### **Grazing or harvesting green forage:**

#### 1) Lactating dairy animals

Two quarts/acre or less: Do not graze or harvest green forage from treated area for 14 days after treatment.

Greater than 2 to 6 quarts/acre: Do not graze or harvest green forage until the next growing season.

#### 2) Other Livestock

Two quarts/acre or less: No grazing restrictions.

Greater than 2 to 6 quarts/acre: Do not graze or harvest green forage from treated area for 14 days after treatment. **Note:** If less than 25% of a grazed area is treated, there is no grazing restriction.

### **Haying (harvesting of dried forage):**

#### 1) Lactating dairy animals

Do not harvest hay until the next growing season.

#### 2) Other Livestock

Two quarts/acre or less: Do not harvest hay for 7 days after treatment.

Greater than 2 quarts to 4 quarts/acre: Do not harvest hay for 14 days after treatment.

Greater than 4 quarts/acre: Do not harvest hay until the next growing season.

### **Slaughter Restrictions:**

Withdraw livestock from grazing treated grass or consumption of treated hay at least 3 days before slaughter. This restriction applies to grazing during the season following treatment or hay harvested during the season following treatment.

### **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

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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.

**Ground Equipment:** With ground equipment, spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre; by the use of Nalco-Trol drift control and deposition aid or its equivalent; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the lower end of the manufacturers recommended pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); by spraying when the wind velocity is low (Follow state regulations). Avoid calm conditions which may be conducive to air inversions. In hand-gun applications, select the minimum spray pressure that will provide adequate plant coverage (without forming a mist). Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray. Do not use a mistblower.

~~**Aerial Application:** With aerial applications, use a drift control system such as Microfoil or Thru-Valve booms, or use Nalco-Trol drift control additive or equivalent. Keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets. Spray boom should be no longer than 3/4 of the rotor or wing length. Do not use a thickening agent with the Microfoil or the Thru-Valve booms, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays. Spray only when the wind velocity is low (Follow state regulations). Avoid calm conditions which may be conducive to air inversions.~~

Do not permit injurious amounts of herbicide to contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

Many forbs are susceptible to Remedy. Do not spray pastures containing desirable forbs, especially legumes such as clover, unless injury or loss of such plants can be tolerated. However, the stand and growth of established grasses usually is improved after spraying, especially when rainfall is adequate and grazing is deferred.

Do not use on newly seeded grasses until the grass has established a good root system, shows good vigor and is tillering. Do not reseed treated areas for a minimum of three weeks after treatment.

### Mixing Directions

**Spray volume should be sufficient to obtain complete and uniform foliar coverage.** For aerial application apply at least 2 gallons of total spray volume per acre. For aerial treatment of mesquite mixed with other South Texas brush species, use a minimum of 4 gallons of total spray volume per acre. For ground application, apply 10 or more gallons of total spray volume per acre.

Remedy may be applied by diluting with water or by preparing an oil-water emulsion. The latter type of spray mixture performs more dependably under a broader range of conditions than straight water dilutions and is especially recommended for aerial applications.

**Oil-water emulsions (1:5 ratio)** may be prepared using diesel fuel, fuel oil, or kerosene plus an emulsifier such as Sponto 712 or Triton X-100. Use a jar test to check spray mix compatibility before preparing oil-water emulsion sprays in the mixing tank.

~~For water dilutions add 2 quarts of agricultural surfactant per 100 gallons of spray mixture to provide improved wetting of brush and weed foliage. To help minimize spray drift, include a drift control and deposition aid such as Nalco-Trol, or its equivalent, in all spray mixes.~~

**Spray mixtures containing Remedy should be prepared according to the following directions:**

1. Add half the needed water to the mixing tank and start agitation.
2. Add water soluble herbicide (if used).

For water dilutions, add an agricultural surfactant at the manufacturer's recommended rate per 100 gallons of spray mixture to provide improved wetting of brush and weed foliage. To help minimize spray drift, a drift control and deposition aid such as Nalco-Trol, or its equivalent, is recommended in all spray mixtures.

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3. Prepare a premix of oil, emulsifier (if oil-water emulsion), and Remedy plus other oil-soluble herbicide (if used), e.g. 2,4-D ester. Continue agitation and add premix to the spray tank. **Note:** Do not allow water or mixtures containing water to get into the premix or Remedy since a thick "invert" (water in oil) emulsion may be formed that will be difficult to break. Such an emulsion may also be formed if the premix or Remedy is put in the mixing tank before the addition of water.
4. Add the remaining water. Also during final filling of the tank add Nalco-Trol or equivalent drift control and deposition aid (if used), plus an agricultural surfactant (if a water dilution rather than an oil-water emulsion spray is used).

Continuous agitation of the spray mixture during both mixing and application is necessary to ensure uniformity.

**Oil Mixture Sprays for Basal Treatment:** Use only diesel oil, No. 1 or No. 2 fuel oil or kerosene. Add Remedy to the required amount of oil in the spray tank or mixing tank and mix thoroughly. If the mixture stands over 4 hours, reagitation is required.

### Plants Controlled by Remedy

Insert 2.

Woody Plant Species Controlled		
alder	elm (except winged elm)	poplar
ash	granjeno	Pricklypear cactus
aspen	guajillo	sassafras
beech	hawthorn	sumac
birch	Huisache	Trumpet creeper
blackberry	locust	Twisted acacia
blackbrush	maple (except bigleaf, and vine)	wax myrtle (top growth)
cascara	oaks (except black, blackjack, post, shinnery)	wild roses
Ceanothus	persimmon, Eastern	willow
cherry	poison oak	
cottonwood		
dogwood		
elderberry		

†basal or dormant stem applications only

### Annual, Biennial and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds Controlled

black medic	lespedeza
burdock	mustard
chicory	plantain
cinquefoil	vetch
clover	wild carrot (top growth)
curly dock	wild violet
dandelion (top growth)	yarrow
lambsquarters	

### Application Methods

**High-Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment of Individual Plants Using Ground Equipment**  
For control of woody plants, use Remedy at a concentration of 1 to 3 quarts in water to make 100 gallons of spray mixture, or Remedy at 1 1/2 to 3 pints as a tank mix with 1/4 to 1/2 gallon of 2,4-D low-volatile ester, diluted to make 100 gallons of spray.

Insert 3. ~~In Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma, Remedy at 1 1/2 to 3 pints per acre may be tank-mixed with locally recommended rates of Grazon® PG herbicide plus 2,4-D.~~

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~~In Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas, Remedy at 1 1/2 to 3 pints may be tank mixed with locally recommended rates of Grazon P-D herbicide.~~

Depending on the size and density of the woody plants involved, apply sufficient spray volume to thoroughly wet all leaves, stems, and root collars. To minimize spray drift, select the minimum spray pressure that will provide adequate plant coverage without forming a mist and keep sprays no higher than brush tops. Nalco-Trol drift control additive or equivalent is recommended to reduce spray drift.

Insert 4. **Foliar Broadcast Treatment Using Aerial or Ground Equipment**

**Mesquite Only:** In Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma, use 1 pint of Remedy per acre alone for mesquite. In New Mexico, 1/2 to 1 pint per acre of Remedy may be used to treat mesquite.

**Mesquite and Pricklypear:** In Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma where pricklypear cactus is also a problem, tank mix Remedy at 1/2 pint per acre with 1 to 2 pints of Grazon PC per acre.

**Mixed Brush Such as Mesquite, Pricklypear Cactus, Blackbrush, Twisted Acacia, Granjeno and Guajillo (South Texas Only):** Use 1 to 2 pints of Remedy in a tank mix combination with 2 pints of Grazon PC per acre.

Environmental conditions may influence results considerably. For best results on mesquite, apply in the spring or early summer during the period 40 to 90 days after the first green growth appears and when soil moisture is adequate for good growth. Soil temperatures of 78°F to 83°F at a 12 inch to 18 inch depth have been reported as optimal for good plant kills.

**Sand Shinnery Oak Suppression:** In Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma, use 1/2 to 2 pints per acre of Remedy alone or in a tank mix combination with 1 to 2 pints per acre of Grazon PC.

**Post and Blackjack Oak:** For suppression of sprouts less than 4 feet in height, use 1/2 to 2 pints of Remedy alone or as a tank mix with 1/2 to 2 pints of 2,4-D low-volatile ester herbicide per acre. A minimum spray volume of 4 to 5 gallons per acre should be used for aerial applications. In Texas and Oklahoma where severe interception loss occurs due to the presence of a heavy overstory of post oak/blackjack oak, the escaped winged elm understory may have to be retreated the following year with Grazon PC.

**Other Susceptible Woody Plants:** Use 2 pints of Remedy in enough water to make a minimum of 10 gallons of total spray per acre, alone or in combination with 2 to 3 quarts of 3.8 lb/gal 2,4-D low volatile ester or amine formulation. When hard-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 Remedy, alone or with 2,4-D. High-volume foliar or conventional basal bark treatment methods can also provide adequate control under these conditions.

For Kudzu management, apply Remedy at 1 quart per acre. Repeat application may be necessary.

**Susceptible Broadleaf Weeds:** Use Remedy at rates of 2 pints in a minimum total volume of 10 gallons per acre as a water spray mixture. Apply at anytime the weeds are actively growing. Remedy at 1/2 to 3 pints may be tank-mixed with 1 to 2 quarts of 3.8 lb/gal 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester.

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**Use In Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer:** Remedy may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizer suitable for foliar application to accomplish weeding and feeding of grass pastures in one operation. Use Remedy in accordance with recommendations for grass pastures as given on this label. Use liquid fertilizer at rates recommended by supplier or Extension Service Specialist. Test for mixing compatibility using desired procedure and spray mix proportions in clear glass jar before mixing in spray tank. A compatibility aid such as Unite or Complex may be needed in some situations. **Compatibility is best with straight liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Mixing with N-P-K solutions or suspensions may not be satisfactory even with the addition of compatibility aid.** Premixing Remedy with 1 to 4 parts water may help in difficult situations.

Fill in the spray tank about half-full with the liquid fertilizer then add the herbicide with agitation and complete filling the tank with fertilizer. Apply immediately and continue agitation in the spray tank during application.

**Precautions**

**Do not store liquid fertilizer spray mixtures.** Application with liquid fertilizer during very cold weather (near freezing) is not advisable.

**Note:** Do not use broadcast spray equipment for other applications to susceptible crops or desirable plants, or land planted to such plants, **unless** it has been determined that all phytotoxic herbicide residue has been removed by thorough cleaning of the equipment.

For best results, foliar spray applications should be made when woody plants and weeds are actively growing.

**Single Stem Non-Foliar Applications**

~~Conventional Basal Spray:~~ Mix 2 gallons of Remedy with 98 gallons of diesel fuel (8 fluid oz/3 gallons of diesel for small sprayers). Spray basal 15 to 20 inches of plant to the point of runoff accumulation at the soil surface. Thorough wetting of the indicated area is necessary for good control. Old or rough bark requires more spray than smooth young bark. Spray at anytime of the year when soil is dry, but best results for mesquite will be achieved when temperatures are high and soil is dry enough to be withdrawn from the base of the plant. Do not apply when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line. Follow-up treatment may be needed in two or more years to control escaped woody plants, especially root sprouting species such as sumac. For oil-water mixture applications, mix 2 gallons of Remedy herbicide, 25 gallons of oil and one-half gallon of Sponto 712, and add to 72.5 gallons of water as indicated under mixing directions. Treat as above. For best results with oil/water mixtures, treat only stems 2 inches or less in diameter.

**Dormant Stem Treatment:** Mix 3 to 6 quarts of Remedy in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray. Apply with knapsack or power spraying equipment, using low pressure (20-40 psi). Treat anytime when brush is dormant and most of the foliage has dropped. Do not apply when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line. Thoroughly wet the upper parts of the stems and use the remainder needed to wet the lower 12 to 15 inches above the ground to the point of run-off. For root suckering species such as sumac, sassafras and locust, also spray the ground under the plant to cover small root suckers which may not be visible above the soil surface. For oil-water mixture application, mix 6 quarts of Remedy, 25 gallons of oil and 1.5 gallons of an approved agricultural spray emulsifier such as Sponto 712 or Triton X-100 as indicated in the mixing directions. Treat as above.

**Thinline Basal Bark Treatment:** Control of susceptible woody plants such as red maple, blackberry, dogwood, red and white oak, with stems less than 6 inches in diameter, can be achieved with applications of undiluted Remedy in a thin stream to all sides of the stems about 3 inches above the base of the plants. The stream should be directed horizontally to apply a narrow band of Remedy around each stem or clump. From 2 to 15 ml of chemical is required for treatment of single stems and from 25 to 100 ml to treat clumps of stems. Use an application metered or calibrated to deliver the small amounts required.

**Note:** Remedy is not recommended for use with liquid fertilizer on woody (brush) species. Foliage burn caused by liquid fertilizer reduces herbicide uptake and translocation.  
**Conventional Basal Spray:** For control of woody species such as mesquite and huisache, mix ...

... weed control in ...

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**Low Volume Basal Bark Treatment:** Susceptible woody plants such as red maple, red and white oak, birches and aspen, with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, can be controlled by low volume basal applications of Remedy. Mix 20 to 30 gallons of Remedy in enough oil to make 100 gallons of total spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or knapsack (but not with a mistblower) using low pressure and a solid cone or flat-fan nozzle. Spray the basal parts of the brush and tree trunks in a manner which thoroughly wets the lower stem, 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.

mesquite, huisache,

**Treatment of Cut Stumps in California:** To control resprouting, apply undiluted Remedy to wet the area adjacent to the cambium and bark around the entire circumference of freshly cut stumps.

Treatments may be applied throughout the year; however, control may be reduced with treatment during periods of moisture stress as in late summer. Stumps should be cut so that they are approximately level to facilitate uniform Remedy coverage. Use an applicator which can be calibrated to deliver the small amounts of material required.

**Cut Stump Treatment:** To control resprouting of freshly cut stumps of susceptible species, mix 20 to 30 gallons of Remedy in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressures and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Spray the sides of the stump and the outer portion of the cut surface, including the cambium in a manner which thoroughly wets the stem and root collar area, but not to the point of runoff. Spray mixture concentration should vary with the size and susceptibility of species treated. Apply at any time, including in winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line.

**Streamline Basal Bark Treatment:**

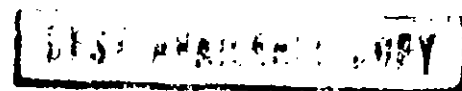
Insert 5.

To control or suppress susceptible woody plants, such as red maple, white and red oak, elbowbush, greenbriar, hackberry, prickly ash, yaupon and wild grape, mix 25 to 30 gallons of Grazon ET with 10% surfactant in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using equipment which 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 the ground. Vary herbicide concentration with size and susceptibility of the species being treated. Best results for species listed above were achieved when applications were made in late spring/early summer to young vigorously growing stems which 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, bluejack and laurel oaks or other hard-to-control rangeland species such as huisache or blackbrush. Applications to mesquite have resulted in high variable control. 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.

For all the above basal and dormant brush applications, do not use more than 1.5 quarts of Remedy per acre.

**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.





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### **Inherent Risks of Use**

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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.

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### **Limitation of Remedies**

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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.

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Revisions Include:

- 1) Consolidation of all Grazon ET and Remedy label claims into a single label.
- 2) Addition of grazing and haying restrictions currently pending at EPA.
- 3) Limitation of tank mixes involving Grazon PC and Grazon P+D to use in Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

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(base label which remains on container after booklet is removed.)

(logo) **DowElanco**

## Remedy\*

**For the control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds on rangeland, permanent grass pastures and non-crop areas**

**Active Ingredient:**

triclopyr: 3,5,6-trichloro-2- pyridinyloxyacetic acid, butyloxyethyl ester ..... 61.6%

**Inert Ingredients:** ..... 38.4%

**Total** ..... 100.0%

**Acid equivalent:**

triclopyr - 44.3% - 4 lb/gal

Contains petroleum distillates

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### Precautionary Statements

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#### Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

**Keep Out Of Reach Of Children**

### CAUTION

**Harmful If Swallowed, Inhaled Or Absorbed Through Skin**

**Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Avoid breathing mists or vapors. Avoid contamination of food. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.**

#### First Aid

**In case of skin contact:** Flush skin with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

**If swallowed:** Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician.

#### Physical or Chemical Hazards

**Combustible - Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not cut or weld container.**

#### Environmental Hazards

**This pesticide is toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, ponds or streams. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.**

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### Directions for Use

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**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.**

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### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**Storage:** Store above 28°F or agitate before use.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to applicable federal, state, or local procedures.

**Plastic Container Disposal:** Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**Metal Container Disposal:** Triple rinse (or equivalent). 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.

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

**Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information and Directions for Use.**

**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 or property involving this product, call collect 517-637-4400.

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

EPA Reg. No. 62719-70

EPA Est. 464-MI-1

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## Specialty Herbicide

### Amendments (2/7/92):

- 1) Revised equipment and drift control recommendations for aerial application.
- 2) Revised woody plants controlled list.
- 3) "High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatments..." converted from rate per acre to a rate per 100 gallons of spray.
- 4) Revised foliar broadcast treatment recommendations to include use of oil:water emulsions and spray volume guidelines for aerial and ground application (application rates remain the same); and added section on influence of environmental conditions on brush control.
- 5) Use with liquid fertilizer excluded from use on woody plants.

## Remedy Inserts

### Insert 1.

**Aerial Application:** Remedy may be aerially applied by fixed wing aircraft or helicopter. For aerial applications, use a drift control system such as a Microfoil or Thru-Valve boom, or use NalcoTrol drift control additive with conventional dispersal equipment.

### Insert 2.

#### Plants Controlled by Remedy

##### Woody Plant Species Controlled

alder	granjeno	poplar
ash	guajillo	saltbush (silver myrtle)†
aspen	guava†	sassafras
beech	hawthorn	sumac
birch	huisache	tropical soda apple
blackberry	lantana†	trumpet creeper†
blackbrush	locust	twisted acacia
casara	maple (except bigleaf, and vine†)	Virginia creeper†
ceanothus	Milkweed vine†	wax myrtle (top growth)
cherry†	oaks	wild roses
cottonwood	pepper vine†	willow
dogfennel	persimmon, Eastern	willow primrose
dogwood	poison ivy	
elderberry	poison oak	
elm (except winged elm)		

†basal or dormant stem applications only

### Insert 3.

In Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma, Remedy at 1 1/2 to 3 pints per acre may be tank mixed with locally recommended rates of Grazon® PC herbicide plus 2,4-D diluted to make 100 gallons of spray.

In Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas, Remedy at 1 1/2 to 3 pints may be tank mixed with locally recommended rates of Grazon P+D herbicide diluted to make 100 gallons of spray.

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

### Insert 4.

#### Foliar Broadcast Treatment Using Aerial or Ground Equipment

**Environmental conditions influence brush control results.** Adequate soil moisture before and after treatment is essential for optimal herbicidal activity and the presence of good foliage conditions and proper timing is critical to obtaining optimal brush control. For best results, do not initiate spraying of mesquite until the soil temperature at a depth of 12 inches reaches a minimum of 75 degrees F. (Research has shown a soil temperature of 78 to 83 degrees F at a depth of 12 to 15 inches to be optimum for good control of mesquite.) Do not spray when new, light green terminal (tip) growth is present on mesquite. Light green foliage is normally present during the rapid growth period in the spring and may occur later in the season following significant rainfall event. Make applications only after light green terminal growth has slowed and leaf color has changed to a darker green color. Foliage damaged by late frost, insects, plant disease or hail

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should not be treated until good foliage conditions are reestablished. For other woody species, make applications after the rapid growth period of early spring when leaf tissue is fully expanded and terminal growth has slowed.

#### **Mesquite Only**

In Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma, use 1 pint of Remedy per acre alone for mesquite control. Rates of 1/2 to 1 pint per acre may be used in New Mexico to treat mesquite. Where pricklypear is not a target species, a tank mix of 1/2 pint of Remedy with 2/3 pint of Reclaim will provide a much higher percent control of mesquite. Apply aerially as a 1:5 oil:water emulsion in 2 to 4 gallons total volume per acre or in 10 to 20 gallons total volume per acre using ground equipment. Use a maximum of 1 gallon of oil per acre for aerial or ground application.

#### **Mesquite and Pricklypear Cactus**

In Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma where pricklypear cactus is a target species in association with mesquite, apply a tank mix of 1/2 to 1 pint of Remedy with 1 to 2 pints of Grazon PC per acre. (The 2 pint per acre rate of Grazon PC will provide a higher and more uniform plant kill of pricklypear.) Apply aerially as a 1:5 oil:water emulsion in 2 to 4 gallons total volume per acre or in 10 to 20 gallons total volume per acre using ground equipment. If mesquite canopy is dense, use the highest recommended spray volume. 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 1 to 2 pints of Remedy in a tank mix with 2 pints of Grazon PC per acre where pricklypear is a problem or with 1 1/3 pints of Reclaim per acre where mesquite is the prevalent species. Apply aerially in a 1:5 oil:water emulsion in 4 or more gallons total volume per acre or in 15 to 25 gallons total volume per acre using ground equipment. 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 Remedy alone at a rate of 1/2 to 2 pints 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 - Regrowth Stands**

Apply in the early spring (May) to early summer (June-July) when oak leaves are fully developed (expanded). Use 2.0 quarts of Remedy alone or in tank mix combination with 0.5 to 1.0 pints of 2,4-D low-volatile ester herbicide per acre. Apply in an oil:water emulsion or water surfactant dilution (see mixing instructions) in sufficient total volume per acre to assure thorough coverage; usually 5 gallons per acre or more 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:** Regrowth 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, broadcast treatment should be delayed until top growth is at least four feet tall.

**High volume foliar treatment:** For regrowth less than four feet tall, apply 2 quarts of Remedy per 100 gallons of water and 2 quarts of Ag surfactant alone or in tank mix combination with 1 gallon of Grazon P+D or 1 quart of Grazon PC. Apply as a high volume leaf-stem treatment to individual plants using ground equipment.

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### **Post Oak and Blackjack Oak - Mature Stands**

For control of mature stands (greater than 5 feet tall), apply in early 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 Remedy alone. Where these understory species occur, control may be improved by tank mixing 2 quarts of Remedy with 1 quart of Grazon PC. For best results, apply as a 1:5 oil:water emulsion in a total volume of 5 gallons per acre or more by fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter.

### **Insert 5.**

**Streamline Basal Bark Treatments:** To control or suppress susceptible woody plants such as mesquite, huisache, red maple, white and red oak, elbambush, greenbriar, hackberry, pricklyash, yaupon and wild grape, mix 25 to 30 gallons of Remedy with 10% penetrant such as Cidekick™ in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using equipment which provides a directed straight stream spray. Apply the spray in a 2 to 3 inch wide band to one side of stems less than 3 inches in basal diameter. Direct the spray to a point approximately 12 to 24 inches above the ground. Treat both sides of stems which are 3 or more inches in basal diameter. Better control is achieved when spray is applied to thin juvenile bark and above rough thickened mature bark. Vary herbicide concentration with size and susceptibility of the brush being treated. Apply at any time, including winter months, except when snow or water prevents spraying to the desired height above the ground level. **Note:** best results with some hardwood species occur when applications are made from approximately 6 weeks prior to leaf expansion in the spring until approximately 2 months after leaf expansion is completed.

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