U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:
_X_ Registration
___ Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

EPA Reg. Number:	**Date of Issuance:**
62719-717	5/30/17

Term of Issuance:
Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:
MEZAVUE

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

David Barnekow, Ph.D
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A). You must comply with the following conditions:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product under FIFRA when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Signature of Approving Official:	**Date:**
Kathryn V. Montague	5/30/17
Kathryn Montague, Product Manager Name, Product Manager 23 Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)	

EPA Form 8570-6

2. *Include this text if there is a DCI or EDSP Order; otherwise, delete this section.* You are required to comply with the data requirements described in the DCI or EDSP Order identified below:

    a. Aminopyralid: GDCI-005100-1456
    b. Picloram: GDCI-005101-1396
    c. Fluroxypyr: GDCI-128968-1498

    You must comply with all of the data requirements within the established deadlines. If you have questions about the Generic DCI listed above, you may contact the Chemical Review Manager in the Pesticide Reevaluation Division: http://iaspub.epa.gov/apex/pesticides/f?p=chemicalsearch:1

3. The data requirements for storage stability and corrosion characteristics (Guidelines 830.6317 and 830.6320) are not satisfied. A one year study is required to satisfy these data requirements. You have 18 months from the date of registration to provide these data.

4. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:

    - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 62719-717."

5. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

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 the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act 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.

If you fail to satisfy these data requirements, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action including, among other things, cancellation under FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 09/14/2017

If you have any questions, please contact Grant Rowland by phone at 703-347-0254, or via email at rowland.grant@epa.gov

(Base label):

MezaVue™

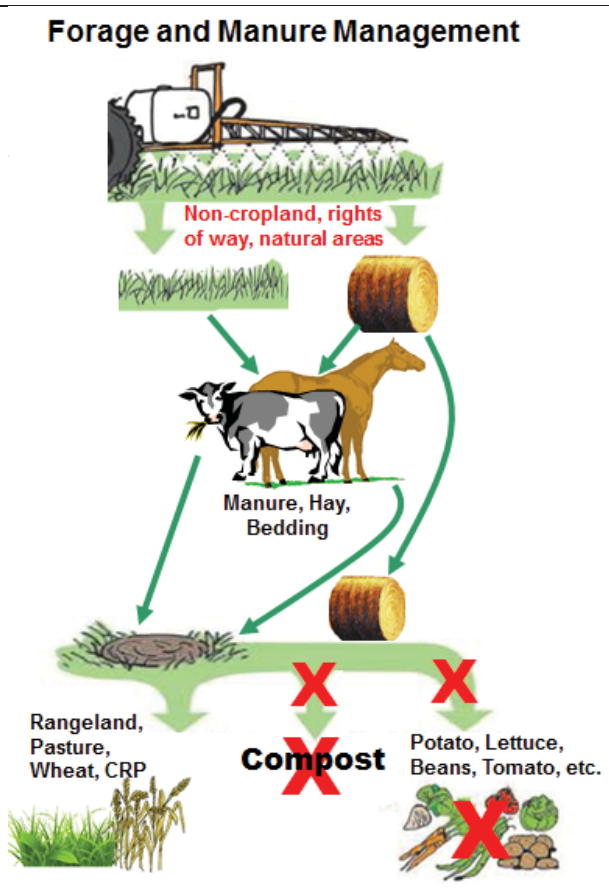
SPECIALTY HERBICIDE

- **For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds including invasive and noxious weeds, certain annual grasses, and certain woody plants and vines, on:**
  - **rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including grasses grown for hay*), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)**
  - **non-crop areas, for example, airports, communication transmission lines, electric power and utility rights-of-way, fencerows, industrial sites, military sites, mining and drilling areas, oil and gas pads, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, storage areas, substations**
  - **non-irrigation ditch banks**
  - **natural areas (open space), for example, campgrounds, parks, prairie management, trailheads and trails, recreation areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitat and management areas**
  - **including grazed areas in and around these sites.**

***Hay from grass treated with MezaVue within the preceding 18 months can only be used on the farm or ranch where the product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.**

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS

- Carefully read the section ***"Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use."***
- It is mandatory to follow the **"Use Precautions and *Restrictions"*** section of this label.
- Manure and urine from animals consuming grass or hay treated with this product may contain enough active ingredients from MezaVue to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Hay can only be used on farm or ranch where product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the "Use Precautions and Restrictions". **Call [1-(800) 263-1196] Customer Information Group.**



Not For Sale, Distribution, or Use in New York State.
Not For Sale, Distribution, or Use in the San Luis Valley of Colorado.

Group	4	HERBICIDE

Active Ingredient:

Aminopyralid: potassium salt of 2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-	5.15%
Picloram: potassium salt of 2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloro-	10.06%
Fluroxypyr: fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: acetic acid, 2-[(4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]-, 1-methylheptyl ester	12.53%
Other Ingredients	72.26%
Total	100.0%

Acid Equivalent: Aminopyralid potassium salt: 0.49 lb/gal (0.42 lb ae/gal), Picloram potassium salt: 0.97 lb/gal (0.83 lb ae/gal), Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: 1.20 lb/gal (0.83 lb ae/gal)

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Precautionary Statements

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

First Aid

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

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 cleaning equipment or 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 run-off or spray to contaminate wells, irrigation ditches, or any body of water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not make application when circumstances favor movement from treatment site. Fluroxypyr is toxic to fish, and aminopyralid, picloram and fluroxypyr are toxic to some plants at very low concentrations. Non-target aquatic organisms and plants may be adversely affected if this product is allowed to drift from areas of application.

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

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the "Directions for Use" section for information about this standard.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, feed or fertilizer by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.
Pesticide Storage: If this product is exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the active ingredient may crystallize and settle out of solution. Under these conditions the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and agitated well to dissolve any crystallized active ingredient prior to use.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, feed or fertilizer by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.
Pesticide Storage: If this product is exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the active ingredient may crystallize and settle out of solution. Under these conditions the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and agitated well to dissolve any crystallized active ingredient prior to use.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.
Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, feed or fertilizer by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.
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Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several

times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use.

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 1-800-992-5994.

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

EPA Reg. No. 62719-XXX EPA Est. _____

Produced for
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

NET CONTENTS __

(cover):

MezaVue™

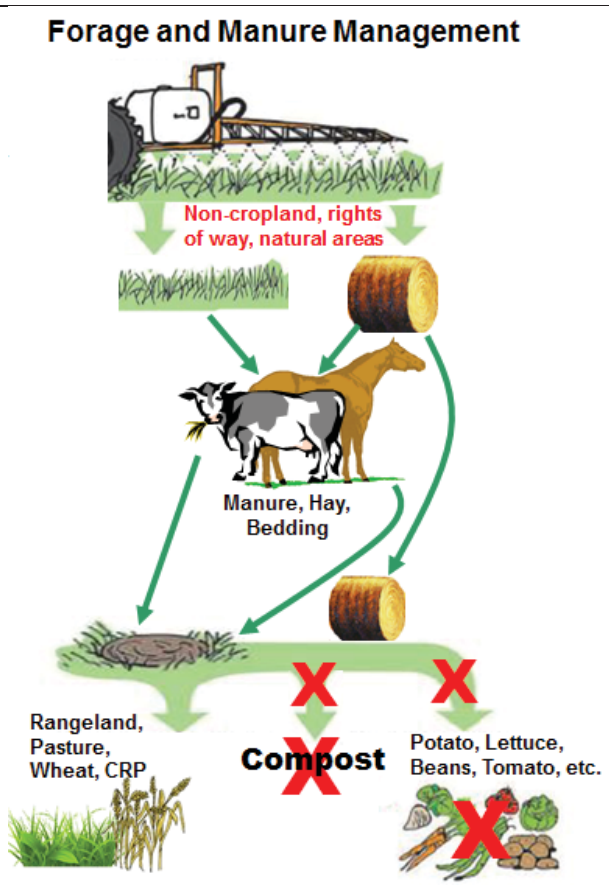
SPECIALTY HERBICIDE

- **For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds including invasive and noxious weeds, certain annual grasses, and certain woody plants and vines, on:**
  - **rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including grasses grown for hay*), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)**
  - **non-crop areas for example, airports, communication transmission lines, electric power and utility rights-of-way, fencerows, industrial sites, military sites, mining and drilling areas, oil and gas pads, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, storage areas, substations**
  - **non-irrigation ditch banks**
  - **natural areas (open space) for example, campgrounds, parks, prairie management, trailheads and trails, recreation areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitat and management areas**
  - **including grazed areas in and around these sites.**

***Hay from grass treated with MezaVue within the preceding 18 months can only be used on the farm or ranch where the product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.**

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS

- Carefully read the section **"*Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use.*"**
- It is mandatory to follow the **"Use Precautions and *Restrictions*"** section of this label.
- Manure and urine from animals consuming grass or hay treated with this product may contain enough active ingredients from MezaVue to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Hay can only be used on farm or ranch where product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the "Use Precautions and Restrictions." **Call [1-(800) 263-1196] Customer Information Group.**



Not For Sale, Distribution, or Use in New York State.
Not For Sale, Distribution, or Use in the San Luis Valley of Colorado.

Group	4	HERBICIDE

Active Ingredient:

Aminopyralid: potassium salt of 2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-	5.15%
Picloram: potassium salt of 2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloro-	10.06%
Fluroxypyr: fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: acetic acid, 2-[(4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]-, 1-methylheptyl ester	12.53%
Other Ingredients	72.26%
Total	100.0%

Acid Equivalent: Aminopyralid potassium salt: 0.49 lb/gal (0.42 lb ae/gal), Picloram potassium salt: 0.97 lb/gal (0.83 lb ae/gal), Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: 1.20 lb/gal (0.83 lb ae/gal)

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the "Directions for Use" section for information about this standard.

Refer to inside of label booklet for Directions for Use.

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 1-800-992-5994.

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

EPA Reg. No. 62719-XXX

EPA Est. _____

Produced for
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

NET CONTENTS __

(Page 1 through end):

Precautionary Statements

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

First Aid

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

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 cleaning equipment or 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 run-off or spray to contaminate wells, irrigation ditches, or any body of water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not make application when circumstances favor movement from treatment site. Fluroxypyr is toxic to fish, and aminopyralid, picloram and fluroxypyr are toxic to some plants at very low concentrations. Non-target aquatic organisms and plants may be adversely affected if this product is allowed to drift from areas of application.

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

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

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.

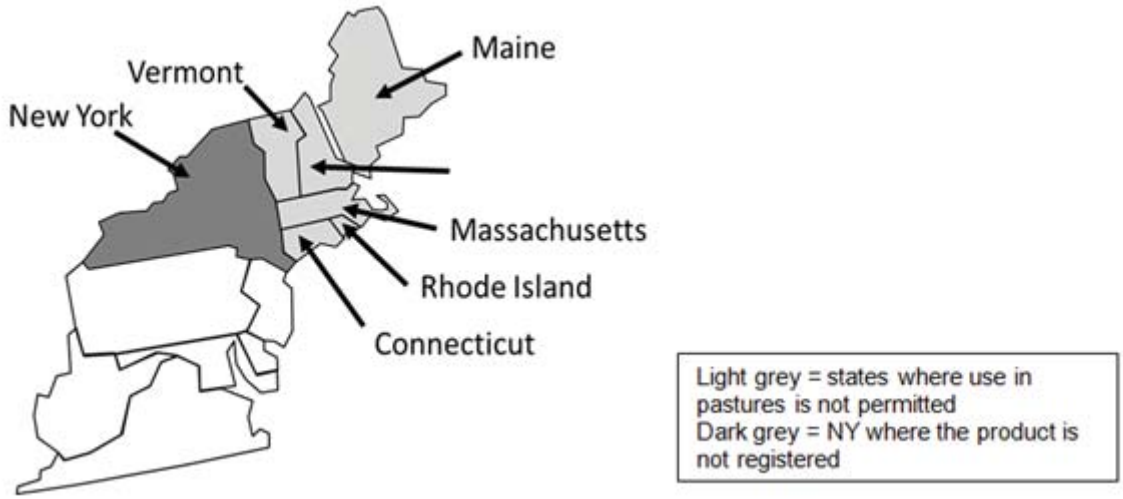
This product is not intended for reformulation or repacking into other end-use products.

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.

Not For Sale, Distribution, or Use in New York State.

Not For Sale, Distribution, or Use in the San Luis Valley of Colorado.

Not for use on pastures in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. All other labeled uses are permitted in these states including grazed areas in and around these sites.



Entry Restrictions: For applications on non-cropland areas, do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

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 does not pertain to non-

agricultural use on sites, such as, rangeland, permanent grass pastures, or non-cropland. See the Agricultural Use Requirements section below for information where the WPS applies.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: For applications on rangeland and permanent grass pastures (not harvested for hay) and non-cropland areas, do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, feed or fertilizer by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.
Pesticide Storage: If this product is exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the active ingredient may crystallize and settle out of solution. Under these conditions the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and agitated well to dissolve any crystallized active ingredient prior to use.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

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

Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for

later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Resistance Management Guidelines

- Development of plant populations resistant to this herbicide mode of action is usually not a problem on rangeland, permanent grass pastures, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), or non-cropland sites since these sites receive infrequent pesticide applications.
- In croplands, use an effective integrated pest management (IPM) program, integrating tillage or other mechanical methods, crop rotation or other cultural control methods into weed control programs whenever practical.
- Similar looking biotypes of a given weed species occurring in a treated area may vary in their susceptibility to a herbicide. Application of a herbicide below its labeled rate may allow more tolerant weeds to survive and a shift to more tolerant biotypes within the treated area.
- Where identified, spreading of resistant weeds to other fields may be prevented by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment before moving to other areas and by planting weed-free seed.
- Contact your extension specialist, certified crop consultant, or Dow AgroSciences representative for the latest resistance management information.

Rangeland, Permanent Grass Pastures, CRP Acres, Non-Cropland Areas, Non-Irrigation Ditch Banks, Natural Areas, and Grazed Areas In and Around These Sites

MezaVue specialty herbicide may be applied by aerial or ground equipment to control susceptible broadleaf weeds and certain woody plants, including invasive and noxious weeds on rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including grasses grown for hay*), CRP acres, non-cropland areas including industrial sites, rights-of-way (such as roadsides, electric utility and communication transmission lines, pipelines, and railroads), non-irrigation ditch banks, natural areas (such as wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, wildlife habitats, recreation areas, campgrounds, trailheads and trails), and grazed areas in and around these sites without injury to most grasses. For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat (including spring wheat, winter wheat, and durum).

***Hay from grass treated with MezaVue within the preceding 18 months can only be used on the farm or ranch where the product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.**

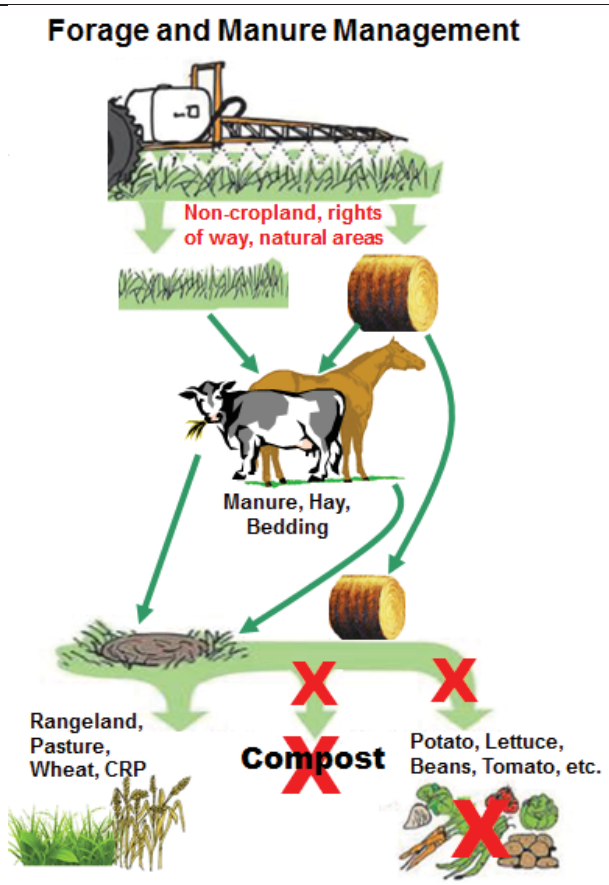
It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks, seasonally dry wetlands (such as flood plains, deltas, marshes, swamps, or bogs) and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites. Do not apply directly to water and take precautions to minimize spray drift onto water.

Use Precautions and Restrictions

Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the "Use Precautions and Restrictions." Call (1-800-263-1196) for more information.

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS

- Carefully read the section **"*Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use.*"**
- It is mandatory to follow the **"Use Precautions and *Restrictions*"** section of this label.
- Manure and urine from animals consuming grass or hay treated with this product may contain enough active ingredients from MezaVue to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Hay can only be used on farm or ranch where product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the "Use Precautions and Restrictions." **Call [1-(800) 263-1196] Customer Information Group.**



Pasture and Rangeland Restrictions

- **Do not use grasses treated with MezaVue in the preceding 18 months for hay intended for export outside the United States.**
- **Hay from areas treated with MezaVue in the preceding 18 months CAN NOT be distributed or made available for sale off the farm or ranch where harvested unless allowed by supplemental labeling.**
- **Hay from areas treated with MezaVue in the preceding 18 months CAN NOT be used for silage, haylage, baylage and green chop unless allowed by supplemental labeling.**
- **Do not move hay made from grass treated with MezaVue within the preceding 18 months off farm unless allowed by supplemental labeling.**
- **Do not use hay or straw from areas treated with MezaVue within the preceding 18 months or manure from animals feeding on hay treated with MezaVue in compost.**

- **Do not use grasses treated with MezaVue in the preceding 18 months for seed production.**

Maximum Application Rate: On all labeled use sites do not broadcast apply more than 32 fl oz per acre of MezaVue per year. The total amount of MezaVue applied broadcast, as a re-treatment, and/or spot treatment cannot exceed 32 fl oz per acre per year. Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 1.04 lb acid equivalent (64 fl oz of MezaVue) per acre per annual growing season; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. Do not apply more than a total of 0.52 lb acid equivalent (32 fl oz) per acre of MezaVue per annual growing season as a result of broadcast, spot or repeat applications.

- **Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants:** Do not aerially apply MezaVue within 50 feet of a border downwind (in the direction of wind movement), or allow spray drift to come in contact with, any broadleaf crop or other desirable broadleaf plants, including, but not limited to, alfalfa, cotton, dry beans, flowers, grapes, lettuce, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes or other broadleaf or vegetable crop, fruit trees, ornamental plants, or soil where sensitive crops are growing or will be planted. Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift because very small quantities of spray may seriously injure susceptible crops. Read and consider the "Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift and Spray Drift Advisory" at the end of this label to help minimize the potential for spray drift.
- **MezaVue is highly active against many broadleaf plant species.** Do not use this product on areas where loss of broadleaf plants, including legumes, cannot be tolerated.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes.** Do not treat inside 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 this product to lawns, turf, ornamental plantings, urban walkways, driveways, tennis courts, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas, or similar areas.
- Trees adjacent to or in a treated area can occasionally be affected by root uptake of MezaVue. Do not apply MezaVue within the root zone of desirable trees unless such injury can be tolerated. Use special caution near roses, and leguminous trees such as locusts, redbud, mimosa, and caragana.
- Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of MezaVue. Injury to crops may result if treated soil and/or runoff water containing MezaVue is washed, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to MezaVue may injure or kill susceptible crops and other plants, such as grapes, soybeans, tobacco, sensitive ornamentals. Do not treat frozen soil where runoff could damage sensitive plants.

Forage and Tree Tolerance

- **Established grasses are tolerant to this product.**
- Do not use on bentgrass or limpo grass (*Hemarthria*), unless injury or loss of such plants can be tolerated.
- Do not use on alfalfa, or other desirable forbs, especially legumes such as clover, unless injury or loss of such plants can be tolerated. Seeding of some legumes may not be successful if done within one year of application.
- Many woody species are susceptible to this product. Trees can be affected by root uptake of the herbicide from surface soil or by excretion of the herbicide from the roots of nearby treated trees. Do not apply MezaVue within the area occupied by roots of desirable trees, unless such injury can be tolerated.
- **When Reseeding Grasses:**
  - When MezaVue is applied *before reseeding*, do not reseed treated areas for a minimum of three weeks after application.

- When MezaVue is applied *following reseeding*, to avoid grass injury, do not apply until grass seedlings are well established as indicated by tillering (usually after 4 true leaves have emerged), development of a secondary root system and vigorous growth.

- Sprigged bermudagrass. Do not apply MezaVue until runners (stolons) have reached at least 6 inches in length. Apply only during favorable growing conditions
- **Seeding Legumes:** Do not plant forage legumes until a soil bioassay has been conducted to determine if aminopyralid and/or picloram concentration remaining in the soil will adversely affect the legume establishment.

Grazing and Haying Restrictions

- **Grazing or harvesting green forage:**
  1) **Lactating dairy animals**: Do not allow lactating dairy animals to graze treated areas and do not harvest forage for consumption by lactating dairy animals within 14 days after application.
  2) **Other Livestock**: There are no grazing restrictions for non-lactating dairy animals or other livestock **including horses, sheep, goats, and other animals in the treatment area.**
  3) Do not transfer grazing animals from areas treated with MezaVue to areas where sensitive broadleaf crops occur without first allowing 3 days of grazing on an untreated pasture. Otherwise, urine and manure may contain enough MezaVue to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
  4) **Grazing Poisonous Plants:** Herbicide application may increase palatability of certain poisonous plants. Do not graze treated areas until poisonous plants are dry and no longer palatable to livestock.

- **Haying (harvesting of dried forage):** Do not harvest hay within 7 days after application. Cutting hay too soon after spraying weeds will reduce weed control. Wait 7 days after herbicide application to cut grass hay to allow herbicide to work.

- **Slaughter Restrictions:** Withdraw livestock from grazing treated grass or consumption of treated hay at least 3 days before slaughter. This restriction is applicable to grazing or hay harvested from treated areas during the same growing season following application.

- **Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use:**
  - ♦ Do not use treated plant residues, including hay or straw from areas treated within the preceding 18 months, in compost, mulch or mushroom spawn.
  - ♦ Do not use manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas within the previous 3 days, in compost, mulch or mushroom spawn.
  - ♦ Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or eaten hay from treated areas within the previous 3 days on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops.
  - ♦ Manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from MezaVue-treated areas within the previous 3 days may only be used on pasture grasses, grass grown for seed, and wheat.
  - ♦ Do not plant a broadleaf crop (including soybeans, sunflower, tobacco, vegetables, field beans, peanuts, and potatoes) in fields treated with manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from MezaVue-treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the MezaVue concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
  - ♦ Do not plant a broadleaf crop in fields treated in the previous year with manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from MezaVue-treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the MezaVue concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
  - ♦ To promote herbicide decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated in the surface soil or burned. Breakdown of MezaVue in plant residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.
- **Crop Rotation:** Do not rotate to any crop from rangeland, permanent pasture or CRP acres within one year following treatment. Cereals can be planted one year after treatment. Most broadleaf crops

are more sensitive and can require **at least** 2 years depending on the crop and environmental conditions. Do not plant a broadleaf crop until an adequately sensitive field bioassay shows that the level of MezaVue present in the soil will not adversely affect that broadleaf crop.
Field Bioassay Instructions: In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, rainfall pattern or drainage. The field bioassay can be initiated one year after the last application of aminopyralid in that field. Observe the test crop for symptoms of herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the intended rotational crop; plant only to wheat, forage grasses, native grasses or grasses grown for hay.

Sprayer Clean-Out Instructions

It is recommended to use separate spray equipment on highly sensitive crops such as tobacco, soybeans, peanuts and tomatoes.
Do not use spray equipment used to apply MezaVue for other applications to land planted to, or to be planted to, broadleaf plants unless it has been determined that all residues of this herbicide have been removed by thorough cleaning of equipment.

Equipment used to apply MezaVue should be thoroughly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals as follows:

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use. Dispose of rinse water in non-cropland area away from water supplies.
2. Rinse a second time, adding 1 quart of household ammonia or tank cleaning agent for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 to 20 minutes). 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. Spray nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately.

- Do not apply this product with mist blower systems that deliver very fine spray droplets. Use of mist blower equipment can reduce control achieved with the herbicide and increase spray drift potential.

Application Methods

Apply the specified rate of MezaVue as a coarse low-pressure spray. Do not apply this product with mist blower systems that deliver very fine spray droplets. Spray volume should be sufficient to uniformly cover foliage. Increase spray volume to ensure thorough and uniform coverage when target vegetation is tall and/or dense. To enhance foliage wetting and coverage, an approved non-ionic agricultural surfactant may be added to the spray mixture as specified by the surfactant label.

Ground Broadcast Application: Higher spray volumes (greater than 10 gallons per acre) generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage.

Aerial Broadcast Application: Do not apply less than 4 gallons per acre total spray volume. Five gallons per acre or greater will generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage.

High-Volume Foliar Application: High volume foliar treatments may be applied at rates equivalent to a maximum of 32 fl oz per acre per annual growing season. Use sufficient spray volume to thoroughly and uniformly wet foliage and stems.

Spot Application: Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 1.04 lb acid equivalent (64 fl oz of MezaVue) per acre per annual growing season; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. Do not apply more than a total of 1.04 lb acid equivalent (64 fl oz) per acre of MezaVue per annual growing season as a result of broadcast, spot or repeat applications.) Spray volume should be sufficient to thoroughly and uniformly wet weed foliage, but not to the point of runoff. Repeat treatments may be made, but the total amount of MezaVue applied must not exceed 64 fl oz per acre per year. To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated sprayer**.**

Amount of MezaVue™ per 1000 sq ft to Equal Broadcast Rate		
Broadcast Rate (fl oz/acre)	**Amount of MezaVue per 1000 sq ft**	
	(fl oz)	**(Milliliters)**
18	0.4	12
24	0.5	15
32	0.7	21

Note: 1 fluid ounce (fl oz) = 29.6 milliliters (mL) = 2 tablespoons = 6 teaspoons

To calculate the amount of MezaVue for areas larger than 1000 sq ft: Multiply the table value (fl oz or milliliters) by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet. For example, if the area to be treated is 3500 sq ft, multiply the table value by 3.5 (3500 sq ft divided by 1000 sq ft = 3.5).

Mixing Instructions

Mixing with Water: To prepare the spray, add about half the required amount of water in the spray tank. Then, with agitation, add the specified amount of MezaVue and other registered tank mix herbicides. Finally, with continued agitation, add the rest of the water and additives such as surfactants or drift control and deposition aids.

Addition of Surfactants or Adjuvants on All Labeled Use Sites: The addition of a high quality non-ionic surfactant (of at least 80% active ingredient) at 0.25 to 0.5 % volume per volume (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray) is recommended. For the control of cactus and associated woody plants, suggested surfactants for ground or aerial broadcast applications, and individual plant treatments include crop oil concentrate, or methylated seed oil, including modified vegetable oil surfactant blends, at the manufacturers specified rates.

Tank Mixing with Other Herbicides: MezaVue at rates of up to 32 fl oz per acre may be mixed with labeled rates of other herbicides registered for application on all labeled use sites. MezaVue may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other herbicides provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated and (2) mixing is not prohibited by the label of the registered tank mixed products, and (3) that the tank mix combination is physically compatible (see tank mix compatibility testing below). When tank mixing, use only in accordance with the restrictions, precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- Do not exceed specified application rates. If products containing the same active ingredient are mixed, do not exceed the maximum allowable active ingredient use rates.
- For direct injection or other spray equipment where the product formulations will be mixed in undiluted form, special care should be taken to ensure tank mix compatibility.
- Always perform a jar test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: Perform a jar test prior to mixing in a spray tank to ensure compatibility of MezaVue and other pesticides or carriers. Use a clear glass jar with lid and mix ingredients in the same order and proportions as will be used in the spray tank. The mixture is compatible if the materials mix readily when the jar is inverted several times. The mixture should remain stable after standing for 1/2 hour or, if separation occurs, should readily remix if agitated. An incompatible mixture is indicated by separation into distinct layers that do not readily remix when agitated and/or the presence of flakes, precipitates, gels, or heavy oily film in the jar. Use of an appropriate compatibility aid may resolve mix incompatibility. If the mixture is incompatible do not use that tank mix partner in tank mixtures.

Mixing with Sprayable Liquid Fertilizer Solutions
MezaVue is usually compatible with liquid fertilizer solutions. It is anticipated that MezaVue will not require a compatibility agent for mixing with fertilizers; however, a compatibility test (jar test) should be made prior to large scale batch mixing. Jar tests are particularly important when a new batch of fertilizer or pesticide is used, when water sources change, or when tank mixture ingredients or concentrations are changed. Compatibility may be determined by mixing the spray components in the desired order and proportions in a clear glass jar before large scale mixing of spray components in the spray tank. Use of a compatibility agent could be used to help obtain and maintain a uniform spray solution during mixing and application. When mixing MezaVue in liquid fertilizer, mix MezaVue in water (in a 1:1 ratio at the minimum) and add to the spray tank first, then add the liquid fertilizer to the spray tank. **Note**: The lower the temperature of the liquid fertilizer, the greater the likelihood of mixing problems. **Mixing MezaVue in N-P or N-P-K liquid fertilizer solutions is more difficult than mixing with straight nitrogen fertilizer and should not be attempted without first conducting a successful compatibility jar test.** Agitation in the spray tank must be vigorous to be comparable with jar test agitation. Apply the spray mixture the same day it is prepared while maintaining continuous agitation. Rinse the spray tank thoroughly after use.

Suggested Mixing Procedure:

1. With continuous vigorous agitation dilute herbicide with water (1 part herbicide to 2 parts water) before adding to liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution.
2. Apply as soon as mixing is complete, maintaining continuous, vigorous agitation throughout mixing and application without interruption.
3. Application during very cold (near freezing) weather is not advisable. The likelihood of mixing or compatibility problems with liquid fertilizer increases under cold conditions.
4. Do not store the spray mixture.

Note: Foliar-applied liquid fertilizers themselves can cause yellowing of the foliage of forage grasses.

Use Rates and Timing

MezaVue may be applied post emergence as a broadcast spray or as a spot application to control weeds including, but not limited to, those listed on this label. When a rate range is given use the higher rate to control weeds at advanced growth stages, or under less than favorable growing conditions, or for longer residual control. Best results are obtained when spray volume is sufficient to provide uniform coverage of treated weeds. For optimum uptake and translocation of MezaVue, avoid mowing, haying, shredding, burning or soil disturbance in treated areas for at least 14 days following application.

MezaVue also provides preemergence control of emerging seedlings of susceptible weeds, and re-growth of certain perennial weeds following application. Preventing establishment of weeds will depend upon application rate, season of application, and environmental conditions after application.

MezaVue can provide long-term control of susceptible weeds. The length of control is dependent upon the application rate, condition and growth stage of target weeds, environmental conditions at and following application, and the density and vigor of competing desirable vegetation. Long-term weed control is most effective where grass vegetation is allowed to recover from overgrazing, drought, etc., and compete with weeds.

MezaVue can be an important component of integrated vegetation management programs designed to renovate or restore desired plant communities. To maximize and extend the benefits of weed control provided by MezaVue, it is important that other vegetation management practices, including proper grazing management, biological control agents, replanting, fertilization, prescribed fire, etc., be used in appropriate sequences and combinations to further alleviate the adverse effects of weeds on desirable plant species and to promote development of desired plant communities. Agricultural and natural resources specialists with federal and state government agencies can provide guidance on best management practices and development of integrated vegetation management programs.

Weeds Controlled

The following weeds will be controlled with the rates of MezaVue indicated below (table 3). For best results, most weeds should be treated when they are actively growing and under conditions favorable for growth. Use a higher rate in the rate range when growing conditions are less than favorable or when weed foliage is tall and dense, or when residual control is desired. MezaVue also provides preemergence control of germinating seeds or seedlings of susceptible weeds following application.

Table 3: Weeds Controlled
Note: Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to specific use directions for a particular weeds species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl oz/acre)	Life Cycle	Plant Family
amaranth, spiny	*Amaranthus spinosus*	18 to 32	annual	Amaranthaceae
bedstraw	*Galium spp.*	18 to 32	perennial	Rubiaceae
beggarticks	*Bidens spp.*	12 to 32	annual	Asteraceae
bindweed, field	*Convolvulus arvensis*	18 to 32	perennial	Convolulaceae
blackeyed-susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*	12 to 32	annual	Asteraceae
broomweed, annual	*Amphiachyris dracunculoides*	18 to 32	annual	Asteraceae
buckwheat, wild	*Polygonum convolvulus*	18 to 32	perennial	Polygonaceae
buffalobur	*Solanum rostratum*	18 to 32	annual	Solanaceae
bullnettle	*Cnidoscolus stimulosus*	24 to 32	perennial	Urticaceae
burdock, common	*Arctium minus*	18 to 32	biennial	Asteraceae
bursage	*Ambrosia deltoidea*	18 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
buttercup, hairy	*Ranunculus sardous*	18 to 32	annual	Ranunculaceae
buttercup, tall	*Ranunculus acris*	18 to 32	perennial	Ranunculaceae
camelthorn	*Alhagi pseudalhagi*	24 to 32	perennial	Fabaceae
camphorweed	*Heterotheca subaxillaris*	24 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
carrot, wild	*Daucus carota*	24 to 32	biennial	Apiaceae
cat's ear, common	*Hypochaeris radicata*	24 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
chamomile, scentless	*Matricaria inodora*	18 to 32	annual	Asteraceae
chicory	*Cichorium intybus*	18 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
chickweed	*Stellaria media*	18 to 32	annual	Caryophyllaceae
cinquefoil, sulfur (1)	*Potentilla recta*	18 to 32	perennial	Rosaceae
cockle, white	*Silene latifolia*	12 to 32	perennial	Caryophyllaceae
cocklebur	*Xanthium strumarium*	18 to 24	annual	Asteraceae
coneflower	*Rudbekia spp.*	12 to 24	perennial	Asteraceae
clover	*Trifolium spp.*	24 to 32	perennial	Fabaceae
crazyweed	*Oxytropis spp.*	24 to 32	perennial	Fabaceae
crotons	*Croton spp.*	12 to 24	annual	Euphorbiaceae
crownvetch	*Securigera varia*	24 to 32	perennial	Fabaceae
cudweed, purple	*Gamochaeta purpurea*	18 to 32	annual	Asteraceae

dandelion	*Taraxacum oficinale*	12 to 24	perennial	Asteraceae
daisy, oxeye (1)	*Leucanthemum vulgare*	18 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
dock, curly*	*Rumex crispus*	18 to 32	perennial	Polygonaceae
dogfennel	*Eupatorium capillifolium*	32	perennial	Asteraceae
dogbane, hemp	*Apocynum cannibinum*	24 to 32	perennial	Apocynaceae
evening primrose, cutleaf	*Oenothera laciniata*	18 to 32	annual	Onagraceae
fiddleneck, common	*Amsinckia intermedia*	32	annual	Boraginaceae
fireweed	*Epilobium angustifolium*	24 to 32	perennial	Onagraceae
fleabane, hairy	*Conyza bonariensis*	18 to 32	annual/ biennial	Asteraceae
goldenrods	*Solidago spp.*	24 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
goldenweed, common	*Happlopappus ciliatus*	24 to 32	annual	Asteraceae
groundsel	*Senecio vulgaris*	24 to 32	annual	Asteraceae
hawkweed, orange (2)	*Hieracium aurantiacum*	18 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
hawkweed, yellow (2)	*Hieracium caespitosum*	18 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
henbane, black	*Hyoscyamus niger*	24 to 32	annual/ biennial	Solanaceae
henbit	*Lamium amplexicaule*	24 to 32	annual/ biennial	Lamiaceae
hogweed, giant	*Heracleum mantegazzianum*	32	perennial	Apiaceae
horsenettle, Carolina	*Solanum carolinense*	18 to 32	perennial	Solanaceae
horseweed (marestail)	*Conyza canadensis*	18 to 32	annual	Asteraceae
ironweed, tall	*Vernonia gigantea*	24 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
ironweed, western	*Vernonia baldwinii*	32	perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, diffuse (3)	*Centaurea diffusa*	24 to 32	biennial/ perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, Russian (4)	*Acroptilon repens*	24 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, spotted (3)	*Centaurea stoebe*	24 to 32	biennial/ perennial	Asteraceae
knapweeds	*Centaurea spp.*	24 to 32	biennial/ perennial	Asteraceae
knotweed	*Polygonum spp.*	18 to 32	perennial	Polygonaceae
knotweeds, Japanese, bohemian (11)	*Fallopia japonica*	32*	perennial	Polygonaceae
kochia	*Kochia scoparia*	24 to 32	annual	Chenopodiaceae
kudzu	*Pueraria montana*	32	perennial	Fabaceae
lady's thumb	*Polygonum persicaria*	18 to 24	annual	Polygonaceae
lambsquarters	*Chenopodium album*	24 to 32	annual	Chenopodiaceae
lantana	*Lantana camara*	24 to 32	perennial	Verbanaceae
lespedeza, annual	*Lespedeza striata*	24 to 32	annual	Fabaceae
lespedeza, sericea	*Lespedeza cuneata*	24 to 32	perennial	Fabaceae
lettuce, prickly	*Latuca serriola*	18 to 32	annual	Asteraceae
licorice, wild	*Glycyrrhiza lepidota*	32	perennial	Fabaceae
locoweed	*Astragalus spp.*	24 to 32	perennial	Fabaceae
loosestrife, purple (12)	*Lythrum salicaria*	32*	perennial	Lythraceae
mallow, common	*Malva neglecta*	12 to 24	annual	Malvaceae
marshelder	*Iva annua*	24 to 32	annual	Asteraceae
mayweed, scentless	*Tripleurospermum perforata*	18 to 32	annual	Asteraceae
mayweed, stinking	*Anthemis cotula*	32	annual	Asteraceae
medic, black	*Medicago lupulina*	18 to 32	perennial	Fabaceae

morningglory species	*Ipomea spp.*	32	perennial	Ipomeaceae
mullein (5)	*Verbascum spp.*	32	biennial	Scrophulariaceae
nightshade, silverleaf	*Solanum elaeagnifolium*	18 to 32	perennial	Solanaceae
oxtongue, bristly	*Picris echioides*	24 to 32	biennial	Asteraceae
pea, Swainson	*Sphaerophysa salsula*	24 to 32	perennial	Fabaceae
pigweeds	*Amaranthus spp.*	12 to 24	annual	Amaranthaceae
povertyweed	*Iva axillaris*	24 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*	12 to 24	annual	Zygophyllaceae
purslane, common	*Portulaca oleracea*	12 to 24	annual	Portulaceae
ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	12 to 24	annual	Asteraceae
ragweed, western	*Ambrosia psilostachya*	12 to 24	perennial	Asteraceae
ragwort, tansy	*Senecio jacobaea*	24 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
rush skeletonweed	*Chondrilla juncea*	24 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
sicklepod	*Cassia obtusifolia*	32	perennial	Fabaceae
smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*	18 to 24	annual	Polygonaceae
sneezeweed, bitter	*Helenium amarum*	18 to 32	annual	Asteraceae
soda apple, tropical (6)	*Solanum viarum*	24 to 32	perennial	Solanaceae
sowthistle, annual	*Sonchus oleraceae*	18 to 24	annual	Asteraceae
sowthistle, perennial	*Sonchus arvensis*	18 to 24	perennial	Asteraceae
Spanishneedles	*Bidens bipinnata*	18 to 32	annual	Asteraceae
spurge, leafy (13)	*Euphorbia esula*	32	perennial	Euphorbiaceae
St. Johnswort, common	*Hypericum perforatum*	24 to 32	perennial	Clusiaceae
stiltgrass, Japanese	*Microstegium vimineum*	24 to 32	annual	Poaceae
star-thistle, Malta (7)	*Centaurea melitensis*	12 to 24	annual	Asteraceae
starthirstle, purple (7)	*Centaurea calcitrapa*	12 to 24	biennial	Asteraceae
star thistle, yellow (7)	*Centaurea solstitialis*	12 to 24	annual	Asteraceae
sunflower, common	*Helianthus annuus*	12 to 24	annual	Asteraceae
teasel	*Dipsacus spp.*	18 to 32	biennial	Dipsacaceae
thistle, artichoke	*Cynara cardunculus*	24 to 32	perennial	Asteracea
thistle, blessed milk	*Silybum marianum*	18 to 32	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, bull (8)	*Cirsium vulgare*	18 to 24	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, Canada (9)	*Cirsium arvense*	24 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
thistle, woolly distaff	*Carthamus lanatus*	12 to 32	annual	Asteraceae
thistle, Italian	*Carduus pycnocephalus*	32	annual	Asteraceae
thistle, musk (8)	*Carduus nutans*	12 to 24	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, plumeless (8)	*Carduus acanthoides*	12 to 24	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, Scotch	*Onopordum acanthium*	18 to 32	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, Russian	*Salsola spp.*	32	annual	Chenopodiaceae
tree of heaven	*Ailanthus altissima*	32	perennial	Simaroubaceae
vetch	*Vicia spp.*	18 to 32	perennial	Fabaceae
velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*	12 to 24	annual	Malvaceae
vervain	*Verbena spp.*	24 to 32	perennial	Verbanaceae
willoweed, panicle	*Epilobium brachycarpum*	24 to 32	annual	Onagraceae
wormwood, absinth(10)	*Artemisia absinthium*	24 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
yankeeweed	***Eupatorium compositifolium***	24 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
yarrow, common	*Achillea millefolium*	32	perennial	Asteraceae

(1) **Sulfur cinquefoil or oxeye daisy:** Apply MezaVue at 18 to 32 fl oz per acre to plants in the prebud stage of development.

(2) **Orange or yellow hawkweeds:** Apply MezaVue at 18 to 32 fl oz per acre to plants in the bolting stage of development.

(3) **Diffuse and spotted knapweeds:** Apply MezaVue at 18 to 32 fl oz per acre when plants are actively growing with the optimum time of application occurring from rosette to the bolting stages of development or in the fall. Plants will be controlled by mid-summer and fall applications even though plants may not show any changes in form or stature the year of application.
(4) **Russian knapweed:** Apply MezaVue at 18 to 32 fl oz per acre to plants in the spring and summer to plants from early bud to flowering stage and to dormant plants in the fall.
(5) M**ullein**: Apply to the rosette stage
(6) **Tropical soda apple:** Apply MezaVue at 24 to 32 fl oz per acre at any growth stage, but application by flowering will reduce seed production potential.
(7) **Malta, purple, and Yellow starthistle:** Apply MezaVue at 12 to 24 fl oz per acre to plants at the rosette through bolting growth stages.
(8) **Bull, musk, and plumeless thistles:** Apply MezaVue at 12 to 24 fl oz per acre in the spring and early summer to rosette or bolting plants or in the fall to seedlings and rosettes. Apply at 18 to 24 fl oz when plants are at the late bolt through early flowering growth stages. 2,4-D should be tank-mixed with MezaVue starting at the late bud stages
(9) **Canada thistle:** Apply MezaVue at 12 to 32 fl oz per acre in the spring after all plants have fully emerged (some may be budding) until the oldest plants are in full flower stage. Use the higher rate when applying to the flower stage. Applications are also effective in the fall before a killing frost. Use higher rates for older/dense stands or for longer residual control.
(10) **Absinth wormwood:** Apply 24 to 32 fl oz per acre before wormwood is 12 inches tall. When applying by air on CRP, coverage is important and a minimum of 3 GPA is specified. Remove old duff and litter by fire or mowing for best results
(11) Invasive knotweeds: Japanese, Bohemian, giant knotweeds: Apply MezaVue at 32 fl oz per acre broadcast using high volume per acre (100 gallons per acre) or apply as a spot treatment using 18 fl oz per acre. Optimum results for suppression of plant growth are obtained when applications are made to plants that are about 3 to 4 feet in height in early summer. Multiple applications/retreatments will be necessary for control of resprout; the total amount of MezaVue applied broadcast, as a re-treatment, and/or spot treatment cannot exceed 32 fl oz per acre per year.
(12) Purple loosestrife: For optimum control apply MezaVue at 32 fl oz per acre plus 2,4-D amine or Vastlan. Spot treatments may also be made by applying MezaVue at 64 fl oz (see Spot treatment section of the label) with or without the addition of 2,4-D or Vastlan.
(13) **Leafy spurge:** Apply MezaVue at 32 fl oz per acre plus 2,4-D at true flower stage of growth or apply to fall growth. Re-apply when level of control falls below 80 percent.

Preemergent Weed Control

Typically MezaVue is used as a post emergent herbicide but it has preemergent activity on susceptible weeds. Use MezaVue as a preemergence spray prior to weed seed germination. Control will depend upon species susceptibility, application timing, and environmental conditions, such as precipitation, following application. When applied at rates lower than 32 fl oz per acre, MezaVue can provide short-term control of some susceptible weeds but when applied at 32 fl oz (broadcast) or 64 fl oz (spot treatment), weed control is extended.

Best results for use as a preemergent application for total vegetation control are obtained if MezaVue at 32 fl oz per acre is tank mixed with other herbicides to broaden the weed spectrum and to control grasses. If grasses and broadleaf weeds tolerant to Milestone are present at the time of application or will germinate on the site, then tank mixtures with other herbicides, such as Accord® , Rodeo®, Dimension® (for annual grasses), Oust , Esplanade, flumioxazin, diuron, or other herbicides labeled for total vegetation control applications.

SPOT TREATMENTS FOR AREAS SUCH AS SUBJECT POLES, SUBSTATIONS,AND OTHER SMALL AREAS

Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 1.04 lb acid equivalent (64 fl oz of MezaVue) per acre per annual growing season to small spots for clearing around utility subject poles to help prevent fire damage, on small substations and other spot areas. To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated sprayer**.**

Woody Plant Control

MezaVue may be applied alone or in tank-mix combinations with labeled rates of other herbicides provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated and (2) mixing is not prohibited by the label of the registered tank mixed products. Use as directed in the Directions of Use section of the tank-mix partner. Follow Mixing Instructions under the General Mixing and Application Instructions section.

Table 4: Woody Plants Controlled

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl oz/acre)	Plant Family
Acacia, twisted	*Acacia tortuosa*	24 to 32	Fabaceae
Blackberry	*Rubus spp.*	24 to 32	Rosaceae
Cholla	*Cylindropuntia spinosa*	24 to 32	Cactaceae
Chinese Tallow	*Triadica sebifera*	32	Euphorbiaceae
Dogwood	*Cornus spp.*	24 to 32	Cornaceae
Elms	*Ulmus spp.*	24 to 32	Ulmaceae
Huisache	*Acacia farnesiana*	32	Fabaceae
Locust, black	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	24 to 32	Fabaceae
Locust, honey	*Gleditsia triacanthos*	24 to 32	Fabaceae
Mimosa	*Albizzia julibrissin*	24 to 32	Fabaceae
Mulberry	*Morus spp.*	24 to 32	Moraceae
Osage orange (Bois d'Arc)	*Maclura pomifera*	24 to 32	Moraceae
Pricklypear, lindheimer	*Opuntia engelmania*	24 to 32	Cactaceae
Pricklypear, plains	*Opuntia polyacantha*	24 to 32	Cactaceae
Tasajillo	*Cylindropuntia leptocaulis*	24 to 32	Cactaceae
Wistera	*Wisteria bracybotris*	32	Fabaceae

Table 5. Application instructions for specific plant species

Common Name	Rate Range (fl oz/acre)	Application timing
Cholla	24 to 32	Apply in the spring or early summer with ground application equipment
Huisache	32	Apply late summer to fall under good growing conditions. Tree canopy should be robust and healthy. Soil moisture should be moderately wet to wet (>6 on a 1-10 wetness scale with 10 being saturated).
Osage orange (Bois d'Arc)	24 to 32	Apply in the late spring through early summer to mature foliage
Pricklypear, plains, lindheimer, and others	24 to 32	Avoid application in extremely cold weather. Apply at any time of the year, with late summer through fall applications being most effective. Mechanical injury that punctures the surface of pricklypear pads or stems immediately before application may improve control.
Tasajillo	24 to 32	Avoid application in extremely cold weather. Apply at any time of the year, with late summer through fall applications being most effective. Mechanical injury that punctures the surface of tasajillo stems immediately before application may improve control.

Individual Plant Treatment Methods

Individual Plant Treatment Method and Target Woody Plant(s)	Application Rate
High-Volume Foliar Treatment of Individual Plants Using Ground Equipment (Not recommended for brush greater than 8 feet tall): All listed woody plants except as noted in Control of Specific Perennial Plants below	1 to 2 gallons of MezaVue/100 gallons of spray (1-2 % v/v) plus 1 gallon of crop oil concentrate, or methylated seed oil, including modified vegetable oil surfactant blends, at manufacture's recommended rates

Specific Use Instructions:

Information for Woody Plant Control: Optimum timing period is late spring, after leaves are fully expanded and terminal growth has slowed, through early fall. Application to immature foliage during periods of rapid terminal growth will result in rapid defoliation, but translocation of the herbicide and woody plant control may be reduced. Adequate soil moisture before and after treatment as well as healthy foliage (not reduced by insect or storm damage) at the time of application is important for optimal effectiveness. Avoid application during cold weather. Application is recommended when daily maximum air temperature has exceeded 50ºF for three consecutive days.

For control of brush regrowth, apply only after regrowth is at least 4 ft tall to insure adequate foliage for herbicide absorption. Follow instructions for Information for Woody Plant Control above.

Application: Apply with a backpack or power sprayer using sufficient spray pressure to provide uniform plant coverage without forming a mist and direct spray no higher than tops of target woody plants. Use sufficient spray volume to uniformly wet all leaves, stems, and root collars (pad surfaces and stems in the case of pricklypear or other cactus), but avoid runoff. To minimize spray drift, a drift control additive approved for growing crops is recommended. A dye marker may be added to the spray mixture as a means of marking treated plants.

Use of a nonionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or methylated seed oil, including modified vegetable oil surfactant blends is recommended.

Control of Specific Herbaceous Perennials, Woody Plants, or Cactus:

Chinese tallowtree: Best results may be expected on trees under 8 feet tall. Use 1 to 2 %v/v (volume/volume) spray solution of MezaVue. Spray between July and September, before leaves have begun to turn yellow. Wet all leaves thoroughly, especially the terminal buds of each branch. Avoid treatment when leaves or wet or during periods of rapid new growth.

Huisache: Use a 1.0% v/v solution in water. Fall application works best. Wet all leaves thoroughly, especially the terminal buds of each branch. Avoid spray when leaves or wet or during periods of rapid new growth.

Leafy spurge: Use a 1 to 2% v/v solution of MezaVue in water plus 2,4-D amine. Apply at true flower stage of growth or apply to fall growth. Re-apply when level of control falls below 80 percent.

Locust (black or honey): Use a 1% to 2% v/v solution of MezaVue in water. Apply in late spring to early summer, when leaves are mature.

Pricklypear: Use a 1 to 2 % v/v solution of MezaVue in water. A coarse droplet size applied with an adjustable cone nozzle is recommended. Application may be made any time of year, but late summer through fall application may be most effective. Treatment effects are slow to appear and total plant kill may require 2 to 3 years. Mechanical injury such as bruising or puncturing of the pricklypear pad surfaces may speed up and improve control.

Macartney rose: Use a 1 to 2 % v/v solution of MezaVue in water. Delay treatment for 9-12 months after mowing. Apply in spring or fall to Macartney rose plants greater than 3 feet tall.

Multiflora rose: Use a 1% to 2% v/v solution of MezaVue in water. Apply from budding through flowering. Delay treatment for 9-12 months after mowing.

Maximum Use Rate: For individual plant treatment with high-volume foliar sprays, do not apply more than 2 pints of MezaVue per acre per year. This is equivalent to 37 gallons of total spray mixture per acre at the 1 gallon MezaVue/100 gallons rate or 18.5 gallons of total spray mixture per acre at the 2 gallons MezaVue/100 gallons rate.

Mixing Chart for High-Volume Foliar Spray (Label rate range is 1 to 2 gallons per 100 gallons or 1-2% v/v)			
Total Volume of Spray Mixture (gallons)	**Amount of Herbicide Required at Specified Rate**		**Amount of COC or MSO**
	1 gal/100 gal (1% v/v)	**2 gal/100 gal (2% v/v)**	**(1 % v/v)**
400	4 gal	8 gal	4 gallon
100	4 qt	8 qt	1 gallon
50	4 pt	8 pt	0.5 gallon
25	2 pt	4 pt	1 qt
14	18 fl oz	36 fl oz	18 oz
10	12.8 fl oz	25.6 fl oz	13 oz
5	6.4 fl oz	12.8 fl oz	6.4 oz
3	4 fl oz	8 fl oz	3.8 oz

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS:
For broad spectrum brush control using a foliar application, MezaVue may be added to tank mixes with Accord, Arsenal , Remedy Ultra, Garlon XRT, or Vastlan, Rodeo, or other products labeled for use in industrial vegetation management programs.

LOW VOLUME BASAL BARK APPLICATIONS:
To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, apply herbicide mix (see below for rates) 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 to a height of 12 to 15 inches from the ground in a manner that thoroughly wets the lower stems but not to the point of runoff. The use of a Spraying Systems Y2 nozzle or similar nozzle is recommended, which will narrow the spray pattern to target individual stems. Herbicide concentration should vary with tree diameter, bark thickness, volume used per acre, and susceptibility of species treated. Apply anytime, including the winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line or when stem surfaces are saturated with water.

MezaVue may be used as a low volume basal treatment alone, for sensitive woody species in the Fabaceae family (legumes), or in combination with Remedy Ultra or Garlon XRT, for broader control of other sensitive woody species. Applications should not exceed the maximum use rate per acre.

Mix MezaVue at 1% v/v alone, or with Remedy Ultra or Garlon XRT in a commercially available basal diluent (or other oils or basal diluents as recommended by the manufacturer); the basal oil should be compatible with a water soluble herbicide such as MezaVue. Make a stable tank mixture for basal bark application by first combining each product with a compatibility agent prior to final mixing in the desired ratio. Mix MezaVue and Remedy Ultra or Garlon XRT (if using a tank mix) thoroughly with basal oil; if the mixture stands for more than 30 minutes, reagitation may be required. Do not store the final mixture.

Cut surface

Apply MezaVue in the cut surface applications listed below for control of susceptible tree species such as legumes like Albizia, mimosa, locust, etc. Mixtures of MezaVue and Vastlan or Remedy Ultra may be effective on species other than legumes such as elm, maple, oak and conifers..

Cut surface applications may be used successfully at any season except during periods of heavy sap flow of certain species - for example, maples.

Cut-Stump Treatment
Apply MezaVue as a 5% dilution v/v in water, by spraying or painting the cut surfaces of freshly cut stumps and stubs as soon as possible after cutting with undiluted MezaVue. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

With Tree Injector Method
Apply by injecting 1 milliliter of 10% v/v MezaVue in water 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 milliliter of 5% v/v MezaVue in water 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 5% v/v MezaVue in water.

Wheat, Including Durum
(Not Underseeded with a Legume)

MezaVue controls annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat (including durum) not underseeded with a legume.

Application Timing and Weeds Controlled

Timing to Crop: Apply as a broadcast treatment to actively growing wheat from the 3 leaf crop growth stage up to early jointing stage (Zadoks scale 30). **Do not use if cereal crop is underseeded with a legume.**

Timing to Weeds: Apply when weeds are actively growing and at specified growth stages. For best results on perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply when the majority of the basal leaves have emerged from the soil up to bud stage. Only weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled. Unfavorable growing conditions such as drought or temperatures near freezing prior to, at, or following time of application may reduce weed control and increase the risk of crop injury at all stages of growth.

Spot Application: To prevent over-application, spot treatments must be applied at rates and spray volumes equivalent to broadcast application. For spot application, apply the specified rate in a spray volume of 0.5 gal or more per 1000 sq ft.

Table 6: Weeds Controlled or Suppressed
Note: Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to footnotes below.

Weeds Controlled	Weeds Suppressed †	Application Rate
buckwheat, wild (2) chamomile dock, curly grape species horseweed (marestail) lentils, volunteer lettuce, prickly mayweed (dogfennel) peas, volunteer sowthistle, annual sunflower (1) wormwood, biennial	bindweed, field knotweed ladysthumb (1) lambsquarters mustard species pennycress, field pigweed species smartweed, green (1) sowthistle, perennial (3) thistle, Canada (3) thistle, Russian	**broadcast:** 0.57 fl oz/acre **spot treatment:** 0.4 ml/1000 sq ft

† **Suppression** is considered to be a reduction in weed competition (reduced weed population or vigor) in treated compared to untreated areas. Tank mixing with a labeled herbicide may be required to achieve consistent control of these weeds.

1. For best results, apply up to the 2 to 4 leaf stage of growth.
2. For best control, apply in the 1 to 3 leaf stage of growth, before vining.
3. For best results, apply from rosette to bud (pre-flower) stage of growth.

Perennial Weeds: MezaVue will control top growth and inhibit regrowth of perennial weeds during the season of application (season-long control). MezaVue may cause a reduction in perennial weed shoot growth in the season following application, but effects may be inconsistent due to variability in size and vigor of perennial root systems and growing conditions.

Restrictions:
- Do not apply more than 0.57 fl oz per acre of MezaVue per growing season.
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 50 days of harvesting of grain and straw. There is no restriction following application of MezaVue on harvest of wheat for hay.

Tank Mixtures (Wheat, Including Durum)

To broaden the spectrum of weed control or to improve control of certain weeds, MezaVue may be tank mixed with labeled rates of other herbicides registered for postemergence application in wheat (table 5). See Tank Mixing Precautions under Mixing Instructions. When tank mixing, do not exceed specified application rates and use only in accordance with the restrictions, precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.

Use Precautions and Restrictions (Wheat, Including Durum)

- **Avoiding Injury to Nontarget Plants:** Do not apply MezaVue directly to, or allow spray drift to come in contact with, any broadleaf crop or other desirable broadleaf plants, including, but not limited to, cotton, flowers, grapes, lettuce, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes or other broadleaf or vegetable crop, fruit trees, ornamental plants, or soil where sensitive crops will be planted the same season. Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift since very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible crops during either active growth periods or dormancy. Follow Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift and Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory to minimize the potential for spray drift.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Do not transfer livestock** from treated grazing areas (or livestock fed treated hay) to sensitive broadleaf crop areas without first allowing 3 days of grazing on an untreated pasture (or feeding of

untreated hay). If livestock are transferred within less than 3 days of grazing untreated pasture or eating untreated hay, urine and manure may contain enough MezaVue to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.

Crop Rotation Intervals
Residues of this product in treated plants, including the treated crop or weeds, which have not completely decayed may affect succeeding susceptible crops.

Table 8: Crop Rotation Intervals
Note: Numbers in parenthesis (-) refer to footnotes following tables.

Rotation Crops	Rotation Interval (1) (Months)
wheat (including durum)	0
barley, canola (rapeseed), flax, grasses, grain sorghum, oats, mustard	3
safflower	9
crops not listed	18 (2)

1. The above listed crop rotational intervals are based on average annual precipitation, regardless of irrigation practices. Observance of specified crop rotation intervals should result in adequate safety to rotational crops. However, MezaVue is dissipated in the soil by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent upon several interrelated factors including soil moisture, temperature and organic matter. Therefore, accurate prediction of rotational crop safety is not possible. In areas of low organic matter (<2.0%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, potential for crop injury may be reduced by burning or removal of crop residues, supplemental fall irrigation and deep moldboard plowing prior to planting the sensitive crop.

2. Perform a field bioassay prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed. Do not rotate to unlisted crops prior to 18 months following application without a field bioassay.

   Field Bioassay Instructions: In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, or drainage. The field bioassay can be initiated at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the test rotational crop; plant only a labeled crop or crop listed in table 6 above for which the rotational interval has clearly been met.

Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift

Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift because very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may injure susceptible crops. This product should be applied only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, non-target crops and other plants) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas. A drift control aid may be added to the spray solution to further reduce the potential for drift. If a drift control aid is used, follow the use directions and precautions on the manufacturer's label. Do not use a thickening agent with Microfoil, Thru-Valve booms, or other spray delivery systems that cannot accommodate thickened spray solutions.

Ground Equipment: With ground equipment spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 10 gallons or more of spray per acre; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the manufacturer's specified minimum pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); and by spraying when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid calm conditions which may be conducive to thermal

inversions. Direct sprays no higher than the tops of target vegetation and keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets to minimize drift.

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

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

1. The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% of wingspan or 85% of rotor diameter.
2. Nozzles should be pointed backward parallel with the air stream or not pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

State regulations must be followed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory**. This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

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

Controlling Droplet Size:

- **Volume** - Use 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 specified 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 will provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orient nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream to produce larger droplets than other orientations. 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: The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% of wingspan or 85% of rotor diameter.

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

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced 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. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

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

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

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

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. To the extent permitted by law, otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer

Dow AgroSciences 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 permitted by law, Dow AgroSciences 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. Crop 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 temperatures, 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 Dow AgroSciences or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

To the extent permitted by law, 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 Dow AgroSciences' 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.

To the extent permitted by law, Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or

damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Dow AgroSciences or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

EPA accepted __/__/__

Supplemental Labeling

Dow AgroSciences

Dow AgroSciences LLC 9330 Zionsville Road Indianapolis, IN 46268-1054 USA

MezaVue™

SPECIALTY HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 62719-XXX

For Distribution and Use Only in AL, AR, AZ, CO, GA, ID, KS, LA, MO, MS, MT, ND, NE, NV, NM, OK, SD, TN, TX, UT, WY

For Use on Grass Harvested for Hay Intended for Distribution or Sale Off the Farm or Ranch

For Use on Grass Harvested for Silage, Haylage, Baylage, or Green Chop Intended for Use On the Farm or Ranch

This supplemental label expires on May 30, 2020, and must not be used or distributed after this date.

ATTENTION

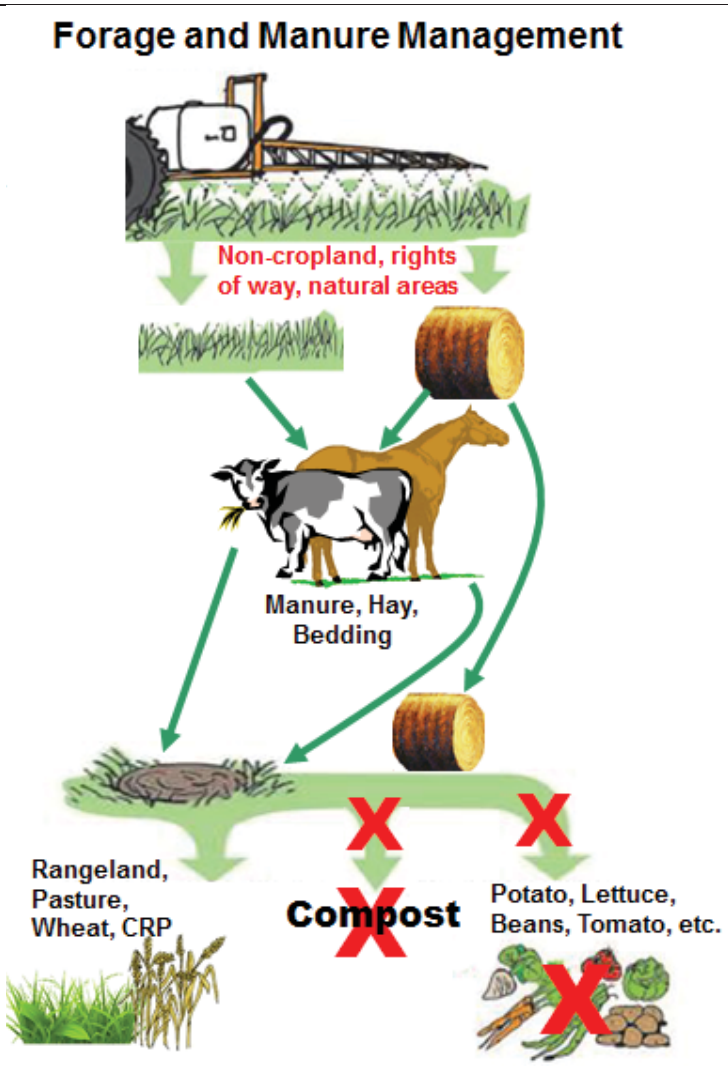
- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Read the label affixed to the container for MezaVue herbicide before applying. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and applicable use directions.
- Use of MezaVue according to this supplemental labeling is subject to all use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for MezaVue.

Use Precautions and Restrictions

Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the "Use Precautions and Restrictions." Call 1-800-263-1196 for more information.

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS

- It is mandatory to follow the ***"Use Precautions and Restrictions"*** section of this product label.
- Manure and urine from animals consuming treated grass or forage may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- The Applicator must provide the land manager with a copy of the Dow AgroSciences Stewardship instructions regarding uses of forage from areas treated with MezaVue.



- **Do not use grasses treated with MezaVue in the preceding 18 months for hay intended for export outside the United States.**
- **Do not use hay or straw from areas treated with MezaVue within the preceding 18 months, or manure from animals feeding on hay treated with MezaVue, in compost.**
- **Do not use grasses treated within the preceding 18 months for seed production.**
- **Do not use on Timothy hay or other cool-season grasses grown for hay.**
- Do not overseed ryegrass for 4 months after treatment.
- **MezaVue is highly active against many broadleaf plant species.** Do not use this product on areas where loss of desirable broadleaf forage plants, including legumes, cannot be tolerated.
- **Seeding Legumes:** Do not plant forage legumes until a soil bioassay has been conducted to determine if MezaVue concentration remaining in the soil will adversely affect the legume establishment.

- **Grazing and Haying Restrictions:** There are no restrictions on grazing or grass hay harvest following application of MezaVue at labeled rates for non-lactating dairy animals or other livestock. Cutting hay too soon after spraying weeds will reduce weed control. For optimum uptake and translocation of MezaVue, wait 14 days after herbicide application to cut grass hay to allow herbicide to work. Do not transfer grazing animals from areas treated with MezaVue to areas where sensitive broadleaf crops occur without first allowing 3 days of grazing on an untreated pasture. Otherwise, urine and manure may contain enough MezaVue to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.

- **Grazing Poisonous Plants:** Herbicide application may increase palatability of certain poisonous plants. Do not graze treated areas until poisonous plants are dry and no longer palatable to livestock.

- **Transfer of Animals Feeding on MezaVue-Treated Forage:** Do not transfer animals grazing or feeding on hay from areas treated with MezaVue to areas where sensitive broadleaf crop occur without first allowing 3 days of grazing on an untreated pasture. Otherwise, urine and manure may contain enough MezaVue to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.

- **Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use:**
  - Do not use treated plant residues, including hay or straw from areas treated within the preceding 18 months in compost, mulch or mushroom spawn.
  - Do not use manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas within the previous 3 days, in compost, mulch or mushroom spawn.
  - Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or hay from treated areas within the previous 3 days on land used for growing broadleaf crops.
  - Manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from MezaVue-treated areas within the previous 3 days may only be used on pasture grasses, grass grown for seed, and wheat.
  - Do not plant a broadleaf crop in fields treated in the previous year with manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from MezaVue-treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the MezaVue residues in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
  - To promote herbicide decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated in the surface soil or burned. Breakdown of MezaVue in plant residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be accelerated by supplemental irrigation.

- **Crop Rotation:** Do not rotate non-cropland to cropland for one year following an application of MezaVue. Do not plant a broadleaf crop until an adequately sensitive field bioassay shows that the level of MezaVue present in the soil will not adversely affect that broadleaf crop.

- **Field Bioassay Instructions:** In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, rainfall pattern or drainage. The field bioassay can be initiated at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for symptoms of herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the intended rotational crop; plant only to wheat, forage grasses, native grasses or grasses grown for hay.

- Trees adjacent to or in a treated area can occasionally be affected by root uptake of MezaVue through movement into the soil. Do not apply MezaVue within the root zone of desirable trees unless such injury can be tolerated. Use special caution near roses, and leguminous trees such as locusts, redbud, mimosa, and caragana.

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