



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

EPA Reg. Number:

62719-739

Date of Issuance:

11/26/19

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
 (under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

GF-3850

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

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 unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. 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.

Signature of Approving Official:

Dan Kenny, Chief
 Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

11/26/19

3. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 62719-739.”
4. Submit one copy of the revised 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 these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. 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 10/16/2018

If you have any questions, please contact Sarah Meadows by phone at 703-347-0505, or via email at meadows.sarah@epa.gov.

Enclosure

(Base label):

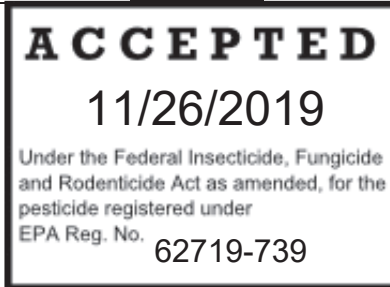
AMINOPYRALID	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
FLORPYRAUXIFEN-BENZYL	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

GF-3850

HERBICIDE

with Rinskor™ active

[Alternate Brand Name: DuraCor™]



For control of broadleaf weeds, including invasive and noxious weeds, and certain woody plants on rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including annual and perennial grasses grown for hay*), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres, and wildlife management areas including seasonally dry flood plains, deltas, marshes, prairie potholes, or vernal pools in these sites.

* Hay from grass treated with GF-3850 within the preceding 18 months can only be used on the farm or ranch where the product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.

<p>IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carefully read the section <i>Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use</i>. It is mandatory to follow the Use Precautions and Use Restrictions on this label. Manure and urine from animals consuming grass or hay treated with this product may contain enough aminopyralid and florypyrauxifen-benzyl to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants. Hay can only be used on the 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 Use Restrictions. Call 1-800-258-3033 Customer Information Group. 	<p>Forage and Manure Management</p> <p>The diagram illustrates the management of forage and manure. It starts with a harrow in a field labeled 'Rangeland, Pasture, Hayfield, CRP'. Arrows lead to a hay bale and a cow/horse labeled 'Manure, Hay, Bedding'. From there, arrows point to 'Rangeland, Pasture, Wheat, CRP, Corn' and 'Compost'. A red 'X' is placed over 'Compost'. Another arrow points to 'Potato, Lettuce, Beans, Tomato, etc.' with a red 'X' over it. A copyright notice at the bottom reads '©Copyright 2011 Dow AgroSciences LLC'.</p>
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Not For Sale, Distribution, or Use in New York State.

Active Ingredient:

aminopyralid: 2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-, potassium salt 8.95%

florpyrauxifen-benzyl: 2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxy-phenyl)-5-fluoro-, phenyl methyl ester 0.76%

Other Ingredients 90.29%

Total 100.00%

Acid Equivalent: aminopyralid (2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-) 7.56%

Contains 0.667 lb aminopyralid and 0.067 lb florpyrauxifen-benzyl per gallon.

Keep Out of Reach of Children

Precautionary Statements

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 exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls: When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands thoroughly after handling and 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.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water. Take care to minimize the incidental overspray along the shoreline when applying to terrestrial plants at the water's edge or to water in areas where surface water is present. Do not apply directly to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from ground or aerial applications is likely to result in damage to sensitive aquatic organisms in water bodies adjacent to the treatment area. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Aminopyralid has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of aminopyralid in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

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.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with vermiculite, earth, or synthetic absorbent.

Shake or mix well prior to use.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your state pesticide or environmental control agency, or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

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 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.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with vermiculite, earth, or synthetic absorbent.

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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. Then 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.

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Refer to the inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information including 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.

Shake or Mix Well Before Use

EPA Reg. No. 62719-739

EPA Est. _____

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

NET CONTENTS _____

(Booklet cover / shipping container):

AMINOPYRALID	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
FLORPYRAUXIFEN-BENZYL	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

GF-3850

HERBICIDE

with Rinskor™ active

[Alternate Brand Name: DuraCor™]

For control of broadleaf weeds, including invasive and noxious weeds, and certain woody plants on rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including annual and perennial grasses grown for hay*), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres, and wildlife management areas including seasonally dry flood plains, deltas, marshes, prairie potholes, or vernal pools in these sites.

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Forage and Manure Management

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

Active Ingredient:

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florpyrauxifen-benzyl: 2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxy-phenyl)-5-fluoro-, phenyl methyl ester 0.76%

Other Ingredients 90.29%

Total 100.00%

Acid Equivalent: aminopyralid (2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-) 7.56%

Contains 0.667 lb aminopyralid and 0.067 lb florpyrauxifen-benzyl per gallon.

Keep Out of Reach of Children

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 the inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information including Directions for Use.

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Indianapolis, IN 46268**

NET CONTENTS _____

(Booklet page 1 through end):

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Environmental Hazards

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Directions for Use

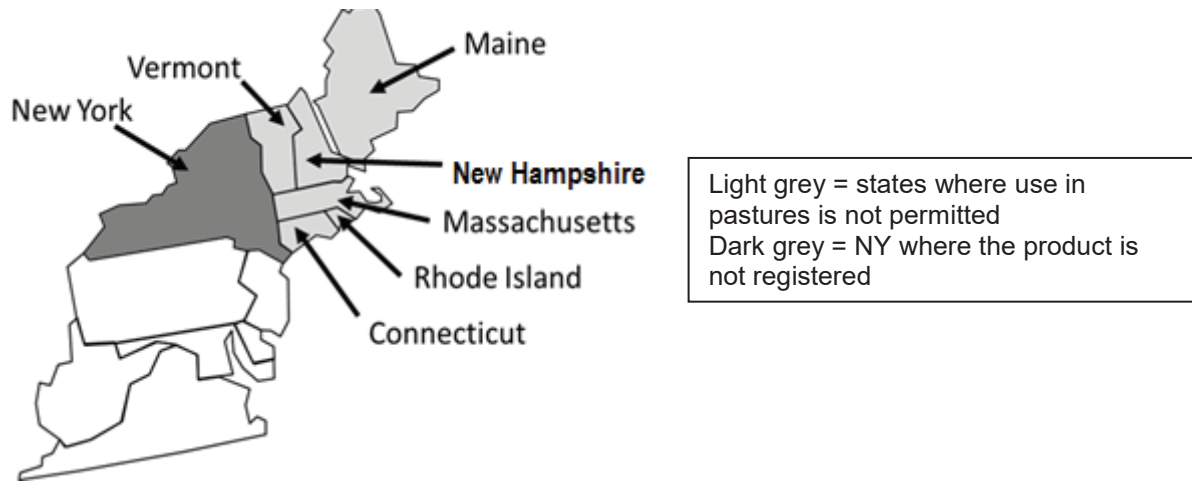
It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Do not 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 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.



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
- Waterproof gloves
- 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 applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: For applications on rangeland and permanent grass pastures, 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.

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with vermiculite, earth, or synthetic absorbent.

Shake or mix well prior to use.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your state pesticide or environmental control agency, or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

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 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. Then 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.

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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 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.

Product Information

GF-3850 herbicide controls broadleaf weeds, including invasive and noxious weeds, and certain woody plants on rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including annual and perennial grasses grown for hay*), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres, and wildlife management areas including seasonally dry flood plains, deltas, marshes, prairie potholes, or vernal pools in these sites.

*** Hay from grass treated with GF-3850 within the preceding 18 months can only be used on the farm or ranch where the product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.**

Resistance Management Guidelines

- Development of plant populations resistant to this herbicide mode of action is usually not a problem on rangeland, permanent grass pastures, or CRP 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 specified rate may allow more tolerant weeds to survive and a shift to more tolerant biotypes within the treated area.

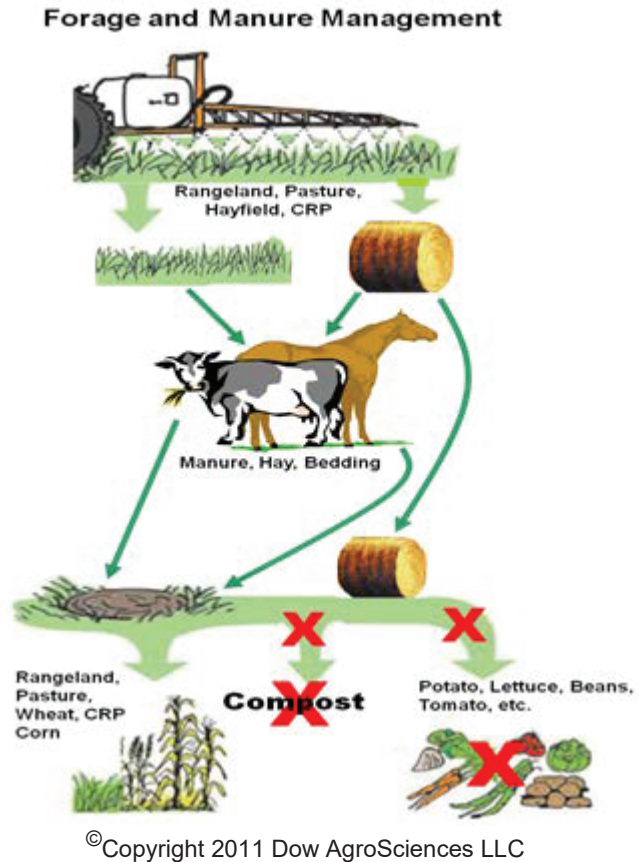
- Where identified, spreading of resistant weeds to other fields may be prevented by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment before moving to other areas and by planting weed-free seed.
- Scout before after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as mowing.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted. Where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your extension specialist, certified crop consultant, or Dow AgroSciences representative for the latest resistance management information.

Use Precautions

- 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 this product. Injury to crops may result if treated soil and/or runoff water containing this product is washed or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to this product may injure or kill susceptible crops and other plants, such as grapes, soybeans, tobacco, sensitive ornamentals.
- **Seeding grasses:**
 - **Preemergence:** Bermudagrass, bahiagrass, tall fescue, orchardgrass, timothy, and annual ryegrass can be reseeded or sprigged after a minimum of 15 days following an application of 12 fl oz per acre of GF-3850. Sorghum-sudangrass, teff, crabgrass, and pearl millet can be seeded a minimum of 30 days following an application of 12 fl oz per acre of GF-3850. When using higher rates or on other grass species wait a minimum of 45 days after an application of GF-3850.
 - **Postemergence:** During the season of establishment, this product should be applied only after perennial grasses are well established (have developed a good secondary root system and show good vigor). Most perennial grasses are tolerant to this product at this stage of development. This product may suppress certain established grasses, such as smooth brome grass (*Bromus inermis*), especially when plants are stressed by adverse environmental conditions. Plants should recover from this transient suppression with the onset of environmental conditions favorable to grass growth and upon release from weed competition. Tall fescue, orchardgrass, timothy, and annual ryegrass are tolerant of 12 fl oz per acre of GF-3850 once plants have developed 3 collared leaves.
- **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 starting a minimum of one year after herbicide application and following harvest of the treated 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.

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 Use Restrictions on this label.
- Manure and urine from animals consuming grass or hay treated with this product may contain enough aminopyralid and florpyrauxifen-benzyl to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Hay can only be used on the 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 Use Restrictions. Call 1-800-258-3033 Customer Information Group.



Pasture and Rangeland Restrictions

- Do not use grasses treated with GF-3850 in the preceding 18 months for hay intended for export outside the United States.
- Hay from areas treated with GF-3850 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 this product 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 and silage made from grass treated with GF-3850 within the preceding 18 months off farm unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- Do not use hay, silage, and manure from areas treated with GF-3850 within the preceding 18 months or manure from animals feeding on hay treated with GF-3850 in compost.
- Do not use grasses treated with GF-3850 in the preceding 18 months for seed production.

Restrictions for All Uses

- Do not reformulate or repackage this product into other end-use products.
- Do not treat frozen soil where runoff could damage sensitive plants.
- Use 2 or more gallons of spray solution per acre.
- Do not make more than two applications per year.
- Do not apply within 30 days of previous application.
- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.
- **Maximum Application Rate:** Do not broadcast-apply more than 20 fl oz of GF-3850 (0.104 lbs aminopyralid and 0.0104 lbs florpyrauxifen-benzyl) per acre per year. The total amount of GF-3850 applied broadcast as a re-treatment and/or spot treatment per year must not exceed 20 fl oz (0.104 lbs aminopyralid and 0.0104 lbs florpyrauxifen-benzyl) per acre. Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 40 fl oz of GF-3850 (0.208 lbs aminopyralid and 0.0209 lbs florpyrauxifen-benzyl) per acre per annual growing season; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate.
- **Grazing and Haying Restrictions:** Cutting hay too soon after spraying weeds can compromise the weed control. After application wait 14 days prior to cutting grass hay to allow for maximum herbicide activity.
- Do not apply this product on 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.
- **Transfer of Animals Feeding on GF-3850 Treated Forage:** Do not transfer animals grazing or feeding on hay 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 aminopyralid and florpyrauxifen-benzyl to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- **Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use**
 - Do not use aminopyralid-treated or florpyrauxifen-benzyl-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 treated areas within the previous 3 days may only be used on pasture grasses, grass grown for seed, wheat, and corn.
 - Do not plant a broadleaf crop (including soybeans, sunflower, tobacco, vegetables, field beans, peanuts, and potatoes) in fields treated in the previous year with manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from aminopyralid-treated or florpyrauxifen-benzyl-treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid and florpyrauxifen-benzyl residue in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
 - To promote herbicide decomposition, plant residues must be evenly incorporated in the surface soil or burned. Breakdown of aminopyralid and florpyrauxifen-benzyl in plant residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be accelerated by supplemental irrigation.
- **Grazing Poisonous Plants:** Herbicide application may increase palatability of certain poisonous plants. Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas until poisonous plants are dry and no longer palatable to livestock.
- **Seeding Legumes:** Do not plant forage legumes until a soil bioassay has been conducted to determine if aminopyralid and florpyrauxifen-benzyl residues remaining in the soil will adversely affect the legume establishment.
- **Crop Rotation:** Cereals and corn 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 aminopyralid and florpyrauxifen-benzyl present in the soil will not adversely affect that broadleaf crop.
- **GF-3850 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.
- **Susceptible Plants:** Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use, or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, fruit trees, grapes (in growing

stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that may not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants. Read the Spray Drift Management section of this label for information about minimizing the potential for spray drift.

- Trees adjacent to or in a treated area can occasionally be affected by root uptake of GF-3850 through movement into the soil. Do not apply GF-3850 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.
- **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.
- Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the Use Precautions and Use Restrictions. Call 1-800-258-3033 for more information.

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. A variety of factors can influence pesticide drift such as weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity), method of application (e.g., ground, aerial), and application equipment (e.g., airblast, chemigation). The interaction of many equipment-related and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. Ultimately, the applicator must evaluate all factors at the time of application, and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product to avoid off-target movement or delay application until the pesticide can be applied safely. Moreover, the applicator is responsible for avoiding spray drift for individual pesticide applications

Aerial Applications

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications.
- Applicators are required to use a coarse to coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan for airplanes or 85% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a coarse to coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Spray Drift Advisories

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- **Volume:** Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use

the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.

- **Pressure:** Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Spray Nozzle:** Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles:** Follow nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aurally to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.** Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift

Sprayer Clean-Out Instructions

It is recommended that separate spray equipment be used on highly sensitive crops such as tobacco, soybeans, peanuts, and tomatoes.

Do not use spray equipment used to apply GF-3850 for other applications to land planted to, or to be planted to, crops or desirable sensitive plants unless it has been determined that all residues of this herbicide have been removed by thorough cleaning of equipment.

Equipment used to apply this product should be thoroughly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals as follows.

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use including nozzle, filters, and endcaps of booms on sprayer. Dispose of rinse water 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.

Application Methods

Apply the specified rate of GF-3850 as a coarse to coarser low-pressure spray. **Do not apply this product with mist blower systems that deliver very fine spray droplets. Use of mist blower equipment can reduce weed control and increase spray drift potential.** 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 2 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 20 fl oz per acre per annual growing season. Use sufficient spray volume to thoroughly and uniformly wet foliage and stems.

Low-Volume Foliar: To control susceptible woody plants, use GF-3850 alone or in tank mixes with other herbicides in water. The spray concentration of GF-3850 tank mixes and total spray volume per acre should be adjusted according to the size and density of target woody plants and type of spray equipment used. With low-volume application, use sufficient spray volume to obtain uniform coverage of target plants including the surfaces of all foliage, stems, and root collars. For best results, an adjuvant should be added to all spray mixtures. Match equipment and delivery rate of spray nozzles to height and density of woody plants. When treating tall, dense brush, use of spray tips that deliver up to 2 gallons per minute at 40 to 60 psi may be required. Backpack or other types of specialized spray equipment with spray tips that deliver less than 1 gallon of spray per minute may be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush

Spot Application: Spot treatments may be applied at rates equivalent to broadcast-applied rate of up to a maximum of 40 fl oz per acre on 50% of the treated field. Spray volume should be sufficient to thoroughly and uniformly wet weed foliage. Repeat treatments may be made, but the total amount of GF-3850 applied must not exceed 20 fl oz per acre per year. See the Use Precautions and Use Restrictions sections above on Maximum Application Rate.

Table 1: Amount of GF-3850 herbicide (in fl oz) to mix in 3 gallons of water

GF-3850 amount (in fl oz) to mix in 3 gal of water or as a %solution with water for various application rates						
GPA	12 fl oz/A		16 fl oz/A		20 fl oz/A	
	fl oz/3 gal	%solution	fl oz/3 gal	%solution	fl oz/3 gal	%solution
20	1.8	0.47%	2.4	0.63%	3.0	0.78%
30	1.2	0.31%	1.6	0.42%	2.0	0.52%
40	0.9	0.23%	1.2	0.31%	1.5	0.39%
50	0.7	0.18%	1.0	0.26%	1.2	0.31%
60	0.6	0.16%	0.8	0.21%	1.0	0.26%
70	0.5	0.13%	0.7	0.18%	0.9	0.23%
80	0.5	0.13%	0.6	0.16%	0.8	0.21%
90	0.4	0.10%	0.5	0.13%	0.7	0.18%
100	0.4	0.10%	0.5	0.13%	0.6	0.16%

Table 2: Application rates in the table below are based on treating an area of 1000 sq ft. An area of 1000 sq ft is about 10.5 by 10.5 yards in size. Mix the amount of GF-3850 (fl oz or milliliters) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 0.5 to 2.5 gallons of water, depending upon the spray volume required to treat 1000 sq ft. A delivery volume of 0.5 gallons per 1000 sq ft is equivalent to 22 gallons per acre and 2.5 gallons per 1000 sq ft is equivalent to 109 gallons per acre.

Amount of GF-3850 per 1000 sq ft to Equal Broadcast Rate		
Broadcast Rate	Amount of GF-3850 per 1000 sq. ft	
(fl oz/acre)	(fl oz)	(mL)
12	0.28	8
16	0.37	11
20	0.46	14

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

To calculate the amount of GF-3850 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 half the required amount of water in the spray tank. Then, with agitation, add dry products and mix until fully dispersed. Then add the specified amount of GF-3850 and other registered liquid flowable (CS, SC, SE, and OD) tank mix herbicides. Finally, with continued agitation, add remaining products, additives such as surfactants or drift control and deposition aids, and remaining water.

Addition of Surfactants or Adjuvants on All Labeled Use Sites: The addition of a high quality methylated seed oil at 1% v/v or non-ionic surfactant (of at least 80% active ingredient) at 0.25 to 0.5% v/v is allowed to enhance herbicide activity under adverse environmental conditions (such as high temperature, low relative humidity, drought conditions, dusty plant surfaces) or when weeds are heavily pubescent or more mature.

GF-3850 – Tank Mixes

DO NOT TANK MIX ANY PESTICIDE PRODUCT WITH THIS PRODUCT without first referring to the following website for the specific product: www.GF-3850tankmix.com. This website contains a list of active ingredients that are currently prohibited from use in tank mixture with this product.

Continuous agitation is required for tank mixes. Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the best agitation in spray tanks.

GF-3850 at rates of up to 20 fl oz per acre may be mixed with labeled rates of other labeled herbicides to broaden the spectrum of weeds and brush controlled or to improve control of certain weeds. See Table 4.

Tank Mixing Restrictions

Only use products in tank mixture with this product that: 1) are registered for the intended use site, application method and timing; 2) are not prohibited for tank mixing by the label of the tank mix product; and 3) do not contain one of the prohibited active ingredients listed on the www.GF-3850tankmix.com website.

Applicators and other handlers (mixers) must access the website within one week prior to application in order to comply with the most up-to-date information on tank mix partners.

Do not exceed specified application rates for respective products or maximum allowable application rates for any active ingredient in the tank mix.

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

Always perform a jar test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mixing Precautions

For products packaged in water-soluble packaging, do not tank mix with products containing boron or mix in equipment previously used to apply a product mixture containing boron unless the tank and spray equipment have been adequately cleaned. See Sprayer Clean-Out instructions.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: Perform a jar test prior to mixing in a spray tank to ensure compatibility of GF-3850 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 30 minutes or, if separation occurs, should readily mix 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 agent may resolve mix incompatibility.

Mixing with Sprayable Liquid Fertilizer Solutions

GF-3850 is usually compatible with liquid fertilizer solutions. It is anticipated that GF-3850 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. A compatibility agent may be used with GF-3850 if needed to help obtain and maintain a uniform spray solution during mixing and application. **Note:** The lower the temperature of the liquid fertilizer, the greater the likelihood of mixing problems. **Mixing GF-3850 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.

Mixing Procedure

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

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

Use Rates and Timing

Do not use GF-3850 if loss of legumes species or other broadleaf species cannot be tolerated.

GF-3850 may be applied postemergence as a broadcast spray or as a spot application to control weeds listed on this label. When a rate range is given, use a higher rate in the range to control weeds at advanced growth stages or under less-than-favorable growing conditions (e.g., drought stress). For optimum uptake and translocation of the herbicide, avoid mowing, haying, shredding, burning, or soil disturbance in treated areas for at least 14 days following application.

For most species, 2 hours between application and rainfall provides a sufficient amount of time to avoid loss in weed control due to herbicide wash-off of the treated foliage.

GF-3850 also provides preemergence control of germinating seeds or emerging seedlings of susceptible weeds and re-growth of certain perennial weeds following application. Weed establishment following GF-3850 application will depend upon application rate, season of application, and growing condition.

GF-3850 can provide long-term control of 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 broadleaf weed control is most effective where forage grasses are allowed to recover from overgrazing, drought, etc., and compete with weeds.

GF-3850 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 GF-3850, it is important that vegetation management practices, including grazing management, biological control agents, replanting, fertilization, prescribed fire, reseeding with desirable plants, etc., be used to increase the competitiveness of desired forages. Used as part of an integrated management program, GF-3850 can serve as a catalyst for rapid improvement of rangeland, permanent grass pasture, and CRP by alleviating the adverse competitive effect of weeds on the yield and quality of forages and other desirable plant species. Agricultural and natural resources specialists with federal and state government agencies can provide guidance on best management practices and development of integrated vegetation management systems.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled

Early to mid-spring applications. GF-3850 can be applied at 12 fl oz of product per acre in early to mid spring when weeds are less than 2 inches tall. Applications in this rate range are most effective when conditions are favorable for plant growth. For longer residual control of susceptible late spring and early summer weed emergence apply up to 20 fl oz of product per acre.

The following weeds will be controlled at 12 to 20 fl oz of product per acre. For best results, apply when weeds are actively growing and conditions are favorable for plant growth. Use a higher rate in the rate range when growing conditions are less than favorable, when weeds are mature, when weed foliage is tall and dense, or when residual control is important. GF-3850 also provides preemergence control of germinating seeds or seedlings of susceptible weeds that emerge following application. Increasing application rate to the high end of the rate range specified will extend the period of residual control.

Table 3: Weeds and Woody Plants Controlled

Weed Species			
Common Name	Scientific Name	Life Cycle	Plant Family
Rate: 12 fl oz of product per acre			
actinomeris, wingstem	<i>Verbesina alternifolia</i>	perennial	Asteracea
amaranth, spiny ^a	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	annual	Amaranthaceae
amaranth, palmer	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	annual	Amaranthaceae
bedstraw	<i>Galium spp.</i>	perennial	Rubiaceae
beggarticks	<i>Bidens spp.</i>	annual	Asteracea
broomweed, annual ^a	<i>Amphiachyris dracunculoides</i>	annual	Asteracea
burdock, common ^{a, b}	<i>Arctium minus</i>	biennial	Asteracea
buttercup, hairy ^a	<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>	perennial	Ranunculaceae
buttercup, tall ^{a, b}	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	perennial	Ranunculaceae
chamomile, scentless	<i>Matricaria inodora</i>	annual	Asteracea
caraway ^{a, b}	<i>Carum carvi</i>	biennial	Apiaceae
carrot, wild ^{a, b}	<i>Daucus carota</i>	biennial	Apiaceae
cinquefoil, hoary	<i>Potentilla argentea</i>	perennial	Rosaceae
cinquefoil, sulfur ^{a, b}	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	perennial	Rosaceae
chicory ^{a, b}	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	perennial	Asteracea
chickweed, common ^a	<i>Stellaria media</i>	annual	Caryophyllaceae
clover, sweet	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	biennial	Fabaceae
clover, white	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	perennial	Fabaceae

cocklebur ^a	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	annual	Asteraceae
croton, woolly ^{a, b}	<i>Croton capitatus</i>	annual	Euphorbiaceae
croton, Texas	<i>Croton texensis</i>	annual	Euphorbiaceae
croton, tropic	<i>Croton glandulosus</i>	annual	Euphorbiaceae
crownvetch ^a	<i>Securigera varia</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
cutweed, purple	<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i>	annual	Asteraceae
daisy, oxeye ^{a, b}	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
dandelion, common ^a	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
dock, broadleaf ^a	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	perennial	Polygonaceae
dock, curly ^{a, b}	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	perennial	Polygonaceae
evening primrose, cutleaf ^a	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	annual	Asteraceae
falsedandelion, Carolina ^a	<i>Pyrrhopappus carolinianus</i>	annual/ biennial	Asteraceae
fiddleneck, common	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	annual	Boraginaceae
fleabane, annual ^a	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	annual	Asteraceae
fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	annual	Asteraceae
gumweed, curlycup	<i>Grindelia squarrosa</i>	biennial	Asteraceae
hawkweed, orange ^{a, b}	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
hawkweed, yellow ^{a, b}	<i>Hieracium pratense</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
hemlock, poison	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	biennial	Apiaceae
henbit ^a	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	annual/ biennial	Lamiaceae
horsenettle, Carolina ^{a, b}	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	perennial	Solanaceae
horsenettle, western	<i>Solanum dimidiatum</i>	perennial	Solanaceae
horseweed ^a	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	annual	Asteraceae
ironweed, tall	<i>Vernonia gigantea</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
ironweed, western	<i>Vernonia baldwinii</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
jimsonweed ^{a, b}	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	annual	Solanaceae
knapweed ^{a, b}	<i>Centaurea sp.</i>	biennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, brown ^{a, b}	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, diffuse ^{a, b}	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	biennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, Russian ^{a, b}	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, spotted ^{a, b}	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	biennial	Asteraceae
lady's thumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	annual	Polygonaceae
lambsquarters, common ^a	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	annual	Chenopodiaceae
lettuce, prickly ^a	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	annual	Asteraceae
marshelder, annual ^a	<i>Iva annua</i>	annual	Asteraceae
mayweed, scentless	<i>Tripleurospermum perforate</i>	annual	Asteraceae
mint, perilla	<i>Perilla frutescens</i>	perennial	Lamiaceae
nightshade, silverleaf ^f	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	perennial	Solanaceae
parsnip, wild ^{a, b}	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>	biennial/ perennial	Umbellifers
pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>	annual	Brassicaceae
plantain, broadleaf ^a	<i>Plantago major</i>	perennial	Plantaginaceae
plantain, buckhorn ^a	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	perennial	Plantaginaceae
ragweed, common ^{a, b}	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	annual	Asteraceae
ragweed, lanceleaf	<i>Ambrosia bidentata</i>	annual	Asteraceae
ragweed, western	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
sicklepod ^a	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	annual	Fabaceae
smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>	annual	Polygonaceae
sneezeweed, bitter ^a	<i>Helenium amarum</i>	annual	Asteraceae
speedwell, heath	<i>Veronica officinalis</i>	perennial	Plantaginaceae
Spanish needles	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>	annual	Asteraceae

starthistle, yellow ^{a, b, c}	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	annual	Asteraceae
sunflower, common ^a	<i>Helianthus annua</i>	annual	Asteraceae
teasel ^a	<i>Dipsacus spp.</i>	biennial	Dipsacaceae
thistle, blessed milk	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, bull ^{a, b}	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, musk ^{a, b}	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, plumeless ^{a, b}	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, woolly distaff ^{a, b}	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	annual	Asteraceae
tickclover	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	biennial	Asteraceae
vervain, blue ^a	<i>Verbena hastata</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
vervain, hoary ^a	<i>Verbena stricta</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
vetch, common ^a	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	annual	Fabaceae
Rate Range: 16 to 20 fl oz of product per acre			
beebalm, pony ^{a, b} (horse mint)	<i>Monarda pectinata</i>	annual	Lamiaceae
blackbrush ^{a, †}	<i>Acacia rigidula</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
buffalo bur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	annual	Solanaceae
bullnettle, Texas ^f	<i>Cnidioscolus texanus</i>	perennial	Euphorbiaceae
camelthorn	<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
cat's ear	<i>Hypochaeris spp</i>	perennial	Asteracea
camphorweed ^a	<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i>	annual	Asteraceae
coneflower, upright prairie ^g	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
Fireweed	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	perennial	Onagraceae
geranium, Carolina	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	annual	Geraniaceae
henbane, black	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	annual/ biennial	Solanaceae
hogweed, giant ^{a, b}	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	perennial	Apiaceae
horehound [†]	<i>Marrubium vulgare L.</i>	perennial	Lamiaceae
indigo, blue	<i>Baptisia australis</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
kudzu ^{a, b}	<i>Pueraria montana</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
lespedeza, annual	<i>Lespedeza striata</i>	annual	Fabaceae
loosestrife, purple ^{a, b, c, e}	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	perennial	Lythraceae
licorice, wild	<i>Glycyrrhiza lepidota</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
marijuana ^{a, b}	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	annual	Cannabaceae
mayweed, stinking ^{a, b}	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	annual	Asteraceae
medic, black ^a	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
Mexican-tea	<i>Dysphania ambrosioides</i>	annual/ perennial	Chenopodiaceae
mimosa	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	biennial	Scrophulariaceae
mugwort	<i>Artmeisia vulgaris</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
mullein ^e	<i>Verbascum spp.</i>	biennial	Scrophulariaceae
oxtongue, bristly	<i>Picris echioides</i>	biennial	Asteraceae
partridgepea ^a	<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	annual	Fabaceae
pea, swainson	<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
pokeweed, common	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	perennial	Phytolaccaceae
povertyweed	<i>Iva axillaris</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
pricklyash, lime [†]	<i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	annual	Zygophyllaceae
redbud	<i>Cercis Canadensis</i>	woody perennial	Fabaceae
ragweed, false	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	annual	Asteraceae
ragwort, tansy ^{a, c}	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	perennial	Asteraceae

trefoil, birdsfoot	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	perennial	Fabaceae
sida, prickly †	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	annual	Malvaceae
sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceae</i>	annual	Asteraceae
sowthistle, perennial ^{a, b}	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
sowthistle, prickly ^a	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	annual	Asteraceae
St. Johnswort, common ^{a, b}	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	perennial	Clusiaceae
thistle, Canada ^{a, b}	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
thistle, Italian ^{a, b}	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	annual	Asteraceae
thistle, Scotch	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	biennial	Asteraceae
soda apple, tropical ^{a, b}	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	perennial	Solanaceae
wisteria	<i>Wisteria brachybotris</i>	woody perennial	Fabaceae
wormwood, absinth ^{a, b}	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	perennial	Asteraceae
yarrow, common ^a	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	perennial	Asteraceae

^a These plants are indicated to be invasive in the USDA-NRCS, PLANTS Database (<http://plants.usda.gov/index.html>).

^b Plants designated as noxious weeds in at least one state (PLANTS Database, USDA-NRCS, <http://plants.usda.gov/index.html>).

^c Spot treatment at rates up to 40 fl oz per acre of GF-3850 may be particularly effective against dense patches of perennial broadleaf plants.

^d Apply during rosette stage.

^e See specific use directions below.

^f Apply at flowering stage.

^g Apply when actively growing before flowering.

[†] Suppression only

Table 4: Directions for difficult-to-control weeds and brush

Target Pest	Rate	Directions
absinth wormwood (<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>)	20 fl oz/acre GF-3850	Apply before wormwood exceeds 12 inches tall. On CRP aerial applications remove old duff by fire or mowing and apply a minimum of 3 gallons/acre total solution for best results.
annual marshelder (<i>Iva annua</i>)	Early Season 12 fl oz/acre GF-3850 Mature Plants 20 fl oz/acre GF-3850 + 1% v/v MSO	Early Season: Annual marshelder is 6 inches tall. Mature Plants: Annual marshelder greater than 6 inches tall.
blackberry spp. ^a (<i>Rubus sp.</i>)	16 fl oz/acre GF-3850 + 16 fl oz/acre PastureGard HL (EPA Reg. No. 62719-637; fluroxypyr 1- methylheptyl ester, triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester)	Applications provide the best control after fruit has dropped in late summer.
black locust (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>)	12 to 16 fl oz/acre GF-3850	Apply in late spring after trees have fully expanded leaves through late summer. Do not

Chinese tallow (<i>Triadica pseudoacacia</i>) hedge (<i>Maclura pomifera</i>) honeylucust (<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>) multiflora rose (<i>Rosa multiflora</i>) sumac (<i>Rhus sp.</i>) tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	+ 16 to 32 fl oz/acre Remedy Ultra (EPA Reg. No. 62719-552; triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester)	treat if the target species is within 6 weeks of leaf drop. Multiflora rose: Plants can be treated into early fall as long as leaves are green and healthy. If plants have been mowed, delay treatment for 9 to 12 months to allow sufficient regrowth.
buckbrush (<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>) goldenrod spp. (<i>Solidago sp.</i>)	12 fl oz/acre GF-3850 + 16 to 32 fl oz/acre (4 lbs ae/gallon) 2,4-D	Buckbrush: Apply after plants have fully leafed out, however, if treatment is delayed until late spring increase 2,4-D rate to 32 fl oz per acre. Goldenrod: Treat when plants are 12 inches or taller.
Canada thistle (<i>Cirsium arvense</i>)	16 to 20 fl oz/acre GF-3850	Apply after the first buds form in late spring. This timing provides the best compromise between Canada thistle emergence and stage of growth of older plants. Fall to early winter applications of GF-3850 can be made prior to the first hard frost.
common mullein (<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>)	20 fl oz/acre GF-3850	Ground Application: Apply with a methylated seed oil (MSO) at 1% v/v. For best results, apply 15 GPA or higher to optimize control. Aerial Application: Apply GF-3850 at 20 fl oz per acre + metsulfuron-methyl at 1/2 oz per acre + methylated seed oil at 1% v/v.
dogfennel (<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>)	12 fl oz/acre GF-3850 + 8 to 10 fl oz/acre PastureGard HL	Apply GF-3850 at 12 fl oz per acre + PastureGard HL at 8 to 10 fl oz per acre when plants are 6 to 48 inches tall.
hemp dogbane (<i>Apocynum cannaabium</i>)	12 fl oz/acre GF-3850 + 16 fl oz/acre PastureGard HL	Apply in the late spring when plants are actively growing.
huisache (<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>)	20 fl oz/acre GF-3850 + 32 fl oz/acre Tordon 22K Specialty Herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 62719-6; picloram- potassium)	Suppression only: Broadcast GF-3850 herbicide at 20 fl oz per acre + Tordon 22K Specialty Herbicide at 32 fl oz per acre. For best results use higher spray volumes (20 to 25 gallons per acre for ground equipment and 10 to 15 gallons per acre for aerial equipment). Use a nonionic surfactant or oil- water emulsion to help achieve uniform coverage.
Macartney rose (<i>Rosa bracteata</i>)	20 fl oz/acre GF-3850 + 32 fl oz/acre PastureGard HL	Suppression only: Broadcast apply after full leaf out.

purple loosestrife (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>)	20 fl oz/acre GF-3850	Spot applications to purple loosestrife of up to 40 fl oz per/acre as long as 50% or less of the acre is treated.
snow on the mountain (<i>Euphorbia marginata</i>)	12-16 fl oz/acre GF-3850 + 1% v/v MSO	Treat when plants are 12 inches or taller. Do not apply after blooming.

^a These plants are indicated to be invasive in the USDA-NRCS, PLANTS Database (<http://plants.usda.gov/index.html>).

Woody Plant Control

GF-3850 may be applied to control woody plants by any application method listed on the label on any site listed.

GF-3850 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 for Use section of the tank-mix partner. Follow instructions under the Mixing Instructions section.

Add GF-3850 to tank mixes for improved brush control on species such as alder, aspen, blackberry, boxelder, cherry, coyote brush, conifers, cottonwood, elm, maple, poplar, oak, brooms (Scotch, Spanish, French, Portuguese), gorse, hackberry, Russian and Autumn olive, salt-cedar.

Low or High Volume Foliar Applications

For broad spectrum brush control using a foliar application, GF-3850 may be added to tank mixes with the following products or other products labeled for use.

Primary Product Name	EPA Reg. No.	Active Ingredient(s)
GF-1280	62719-556	Glycine, N-(phosphonomethyl)-, compd. with N-methylmethanamine (1:1)
Arsenal Powerline Herbicide	241-431	Imazapyr, isopropylamine salt
DMA 4 Herbicide	62719-3	2,4-D, dimethylamine salt
GF-2654	62719-634	2,4-D, Choline Salt
GF-1529	62719-527	Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester
Remedy Ultra	62719-552	Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester
Transline	62719-259	Clopyralid, monoethanolamine salt
Garlon XRT	62719-553	Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester
Garlon 3A	62719-37	Triclopyr, triethylamine salt
Glypro	62719-324	Glyphosate-isopropylammonium
Tordon 22K Specialty Herbicide	62719-6	Picloram-potassium
GF-1280	62719-556	Glycine, N-(phosphonomethyl)-, compd. with N-methylmethanamine (1:1)

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.

GF-3850 may be used as a low volume basal treatment alone, for sensitive woody species in the Fabaceae family (legumes), or in combination with other products such as GF-1529, Garlon XRT, or Remedy Ultra for broader control of other sensitive woody species. Applications must not exceed the maximum use rate per acre for the site.

Mix GF-3850 at 20 fl oz per gallon alone or with GF-1529 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 GF-3850. See Table 2 to calculate the amount of GF-3850 that can be applied per acre at the various volumes and rates. 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. If using a tank mix, mix the oil-based products such as GF-1529 thoroughly with basal oil and add any other oil-based products before adding the water based products. If the mixture stands for more than 30 minutes, reagitation may be required.

Oil and water based mixtures can separate over time. Long-term storage is not recommended without vigorous agitation prior to use or without a recommended compatibility agent.

Use caution when treating areas adjacent to susceptible and desirable species to avoid root uptake and possible injury when using GF-3850 or other soil active herbicides

Chemical Side Trimming

GF-3850 may be tank mixed with Garlon 3A, Glypro, GF-1529, GF-1280, or other labeled herbicides for effective chemical limb trimming applications. These applications are designed to control only the portion of the plant which is treated and calibrated equipment is essential. Mix GF-3850 at 20 fl oz/acre with the other tank mix partner(s) at the labeled rates. Use lower rates of GF-3850 where higher gallons per acre of spray solution are used but not to exceed the 20 fl oz/acre maximum labeled rate. Direct the spray solution to cover only the portion of the plant to be controlled. Avoid spraying the crown of the tree to allow for side trimming and not complete control of the tree. For conifers in particular, to avoid more injury than intended, it is advisable to apply on less than 1/3 of the tree canopy. Avoid treating under or around desirable tree species such as legumes like locust and mimosa, Douglas-fir, conifers or other sensitive trees unless injury or death of the tree can be tolerated. See Dow AgroSciences literature for guidelines on treating around trees.

Cut Stubble Applications

To prevent re-sprouting of susceptible woody species or germination of susceptible broadleaf plants after mowing or hand cutting on any site listed on label, use GF-3850 at 20 fl oz/acre in a tank mix with Tordon 22K Specialty Herbicide at 1 to 2 quarts/acre, GF-1529 at 2 to 2.85 quarts/acre, Garlon 3A at 6 to 8 quarts/acre, 16 fl oz/acre of a 2 lb ai/gallon imazapyr product or equivalent, or with other herbicides labeled for the site. Best results may be obtained with good coverage of the remaining cut stems and when applications are made before or during periods of active root growth. Recommended spray volume is 10 to 50 gallons per acre. Do not apply when the soil is frozen or covered by snow or standing water. For best results, apply soon after cutting, before sprouting of woody species has occurred.

Cut Surface

Apply GF-3850 in the cut surface applications listed below for control of susceptible tree species such as legumes like albizia, mimosa, locust, etc. Mixtures of GF-3850 and Garlon 3A or GF-1529 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 in the spring.

Cut-Stump Treatment

Apply GF-3850 as a 1% v/v dilution in water by spraying or painting all of the exposed cambium layer on the freshly cut surface. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

With Tree Injector Method

Apply by injecting 1 milliliter of 1% v/v dilution GF-3850 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 1% v/v dilution GF-3850 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 1% v/v gallon GF-3850 in water.

For use in Hawaii only:

Incision Point Application (IPA) also known as Tree Injection or Hack and Squirt

For control of susceptible tree species such as albizia and other legumes and susceptible tree species, make cuts around the tree trunk at a convenient height with a machete, hatchet, or similar equipment so that the cuts are about 6 inches apart between centers. Inject 1% v/v water GF-3850 into the pocket created between the bark and the inner stem/trunk by each cut as soon as possible after cutting. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

Control of Terrestrial Weeds near and up to the Water's Edge

GF-3850 can be used to treat terrestrial weeds that extend up to the water's edge. **Do not apply directly to water.** This product must not be used to treat vegetation standing in the water. When controlling terrestrial weed species near and up to the water's edge, take precautions to minimize incidental overspray to the adjacent water. Consult local public water control authorities before applying this product near public waters. Permits may be required to treat such areas. Apply the specified rate of GF-3850 listed in Table 3 as a coarse, low-pressure spray as ground broadcast or spot applications. Do not apply aerially for control of weeds growing at or near the water's edge. Spray volume should be sufficient to uniformly cover foliage. Increase the spray volume to ensure thorough and uniform coverage when target vegetation is tall and/or dense. It is also permissible to treat target weeds within dry non-irrigation ditches and seasonally dry transitional areas between upland and lowland sites (such as flood plains, deltas, marshes, prairie potholes, or vernal pools), but only at times when those sites are dry and are forecasted or managed by water control systems to remain dry for at least 2 weeks following application.

Restrictions for Non-Irrigation Canal Ditchbank Application and Terrestrial Weeds near and up to the Water's Edge

Use Rate Restrictions:

- Limited to 2 applications per year
- Minimum of 30 days between applications
- Maximum of 20 fl oz/acre per broadcast application
- Do not apply more than 20 fl oz per acre per year.

Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 40 fl oz of GF-3850 per acre per annual growing season; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate.

Do not use on small canals with a flow rate of less than 10 cubic feet per second (CFS) where water will be used for drinking purposes. CFS may be estimated by using the formula below. The approximate velocity needed for the calculation can be determined by observing the length of time that it takes a floating object to travel a defined distance. Divide the distance (ft.) by the time (sec.) to estimate velocity (ft. per sec.). Repeat 3 times and use the average to calculate CFS.

$$\text{Average Width (ft.)} \times \text{Average Depth (ft.)} \times \text{Average Velocity (ft. per sec.)} = \text{CFS}$$

For ditchbank weeds:

- Do not allow boom spray to be directed onto water surface.
- Do not spray across stream to opposite bank.

For shoreline weeds:

- Allow no more than 2-foot overspray onto water.

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.

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Supplemental Labeling



Dow AgroSciences

9330 Zionsville Road

Indianapolis, IN 46268-1054 USA

GF-3850

[Alternate Brand Name: DuraCor™]

EPA Reg. No. 62719-739

For Distribution and Use Only in the States of:

AL, AR, AZ, CO*, FL, GA, ID*, KS*, KY, 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

* For use on rights-of-ways and utility lines transecting grazed areas.

This supplemental label expires on November 22, 2022, and must not be used or distributed after this date.

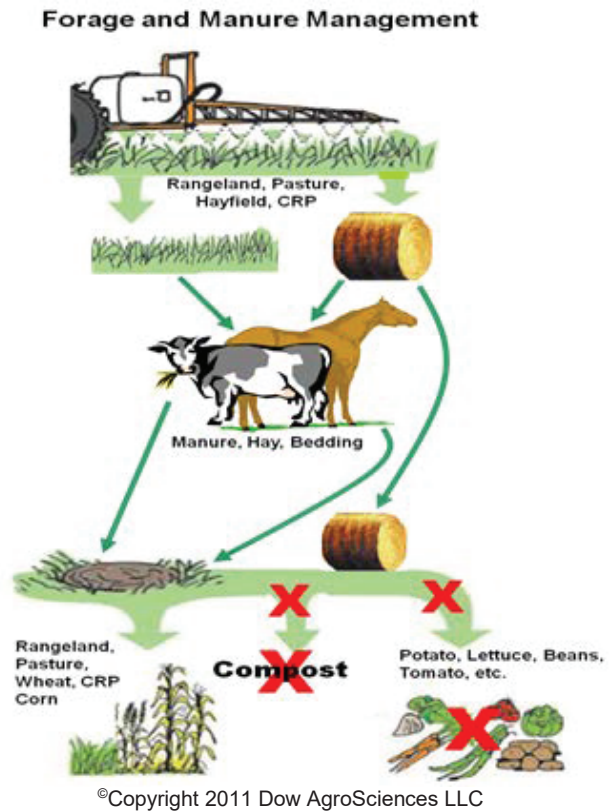
ATTENTION

- 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 GF-3850 herbicide before applying. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and applicable use directions.
- Use of this product according to this supplemental labeling is subject to all use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for GF-3850.

Use Precautions and Restrictions

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 Use Restrictions on this label.
- Manure and urine from animals consuming grass or hay treated with this product may contain enough aminopyralid and florpyrauxifen-benzyl to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Hay can only be used on the farm or ranch where product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- The applicator must provide the land manager with a copy of the Dow AgroSciences stewardship instructions regarding uses of forage from areas treated with aminopyralid and florpyrauxifen-benzyl.
- Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the Use Precautions and Use Restrictions. Call 800-258-3033 Customer Information Group.



- **Do not use grasses treated with GF-3850 in the preceding 18 months for hay intended for export outside the United States.**
- **Do not use hay or straw from areas treated with GF-3850 within the preceding 18 months or manure from animals feeding on hay treated with GF-3850 in compost.**
- **Do not use grasses treated with GF-3850 within the preceding 18 months for seed production.**
- **Grazing and Haying Restrictions:** Do not harvest forage for hay within 7 days of GF-3850 application. Cutting hay too soon after spraying weeds can compromise the weed control. Wait 14 days prior to cutting grass hay to allow for maximum herbicide activity.
- **Transfer of Animals Feeding on GF-3850-Treated Forage:** Do not transfer animals grazing or feeding on hay from areas treated with GF-3850 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 aminopyralid and florpyrauxifen-benzyl to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- **Seeding Legumes:** Do not plant forage legumes until a soil bioassay has been conducted to determine if aminopyralid and florpyrauxifen-benzyl residues remaining in the soil will adversely affect the legume establishment.
- **Grazing Poisonous Plants:** Herbicide application may increase palatability of certain poisonous plants. Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas until poisonous plants are dry and no longer palatable to livestock.

- **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 aminopyralid-treated and florpyrauxifen-benzyl-treated areas within the previous 3 days may only be used on pasture grasses, grass grown for seed, wheat, and corn.
 - 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 aminopyralid-treated and florpyrauxifen-benzyl-treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid and florpyrauxifen-benzyl residue in the soil is at a 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 aminopyralid and florpyrauxifen-benzyl in plant residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be accelerated by supplemental irrigation.
- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application. For program lands, such as CRP, consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Crop Rotation:** Do not rotate to cropland for one year following an application of GF-3850. Do not plant a broadleaf crop until an adequately sensitive field bioassay shows that the level of aminopyralid and florpyrauxifen-benzyl 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 and florpyrauxifen-benzyl 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.
- **GF-3850 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.
- Trees adjacent to or in a treated area can occasionally be affected by root uptake of GF-3850 through movement into the soil. Do not apply GF-3850 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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