

66222-152

02/04/2010

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
Washington, D.C. 20460

FEB - 4 2010

OFFICE OF  
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES  
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

P. Leanne Pruett  
Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.  
4515 Falls of Neuse Road, Suite 300  
Raleigh, NC 27609

Subject: Label Amendment (change brand name, add chemical mowing and rice, add  
grazing statements for wildlife openings)  
Triclopyr 3 SL  
EPA Reg. No. 66222-152  
Application Dated October 30, 2009

Dear Ms. Pruett:

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable, provided you make the following changes:

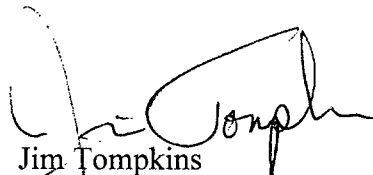
1. Include the Net Contents information for this product.
2. Include the EPA Est. No. for this product.
3. Change the heading from "INERT INGREDIENTS" to "OTHER INGREDIENTS".
4. Change the heading from "GENERAL INFORMATION" to "PRODUCT INFORMATION".
5. Change the heading from "GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS" to "USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS". Additionally, it is suggested that the advisory precautions be separated from the mandatory restrictions for clarity.
6. On page 16 in the Application Rates and Weeds Controlled table, add the unit "pint/acre".
7. On page 16 under Tank Mix Recommendations, revise the phrase from "recommended stage" to "specified stage". Change the last sentence from "No label dosage rates may be exceeded." to "Do not exceed label dosage rates."
8. On pages 4 & 5, change the rate restriction to read "For all terrestrial uses other than rangeland, pasture, forestry sites, and grazed areas, **do not apply more than 9 lb a.e. of triclopyr (3 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 SL) per acre per year.**"

9. On page 4 in the setback restriction table, correct the typo to read "Area Treated".
10. Make the following changes to the Spray Drift Management section:
  - a. Change sentence to "Applications **must** be made when there is little or no hazard..."
  - b. Remove the sentence "The applicator should be familiar and take into account...label requirements.]"
  - c. Remove the heading "AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY".
  - d. Change sentence to "Applications **must** not be made at a height greater than 10 feet..."
  - e. Change sentence to "Applications **must** be avoided below 2 mph due to variable..."
  - f. Change sentence to "Every applicator **must** be familiar with local wind patterns..."
  - g. Change sentence to "Applications **must** not occur during a local, low level..."
11. On page 7 under Aerial Application, change the last two sentences to read "**Do not apply** during air inversions. If a spray thickening agent is used, follow all use **directions** and precautions on the product label."
12. On page 7 under Ground Application, revise the phrase to read "apply in  $\geq 20$  gallons".
13. Throughout the label, change the phrase from "recommended rates" to "specified rates".
14. On page 9 under Aerial Application (Helicopter Only), change the sentence to "Aerial sprays **must** be applied using suitable drift control."
15. On pages 11 & 12, change the heading from "General Use Precautions for Wetland Sites" to "Use Precautions for Wetland Sites".
16. Make the following changes to the Chemical Mowing section on page 14:
  - a. Correct the typo from "cites" to "sites" in the heading and body text.
  - b. Change the second sentence to "Apply Triclopyr 3 when plants are actively growing."
  - c. Change the fourth sentence to "Apply the **specified** rate in a minimum spray volume..."
17. Change the Pesticide Disposal statement to read "Wastes resulting from the use of this product **must** be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility."

A stamped copy of your label is enclosed for your records. This label supercedes all previously accepted labels. You must submit one (1) copy of the final printed label before you release the product for shipment. Products shipped after eighteen (18) months from the date of this letter or the next printing of the label, whichever occurs first, must bear the new revised label. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA §6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

Page 3 of 3  
EPA Reg. No. 66222-152

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jim Tompkins", written over the printed name.

Jim Tompkins  
Product Manager 25  
Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (7505P)

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# TRICLOPYR 3 SL

Herbicide for Control of Woody Plants, Aquatic Plants, Vines; and Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds in Forests; Grass Pastures, Rangeland, CRP acres (including non-irrigation ditch banks and fence rows within these areas); Non-crop Areas including industrial manufacturing and storage sites; Rights-of-Way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, and railroads; Fence Rows; Non-irrigation Ditch Banks; Around Farm Buildings; on Christmas Tree Plantations; on Wetland Sites in production forests and industrial non-crop areas (may include applications to control target vegetation in and around standing water sites, such as marshes, wetlands, and banks of ponds and lakes); and in the establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings, and application to grazed areas on these site, Chemical Mowing and Rice.

Contains triclopyr, the active ingredient used in Garlon 3A.  
Triclopyr 3 SL is not manufactured or distributed by Dow AgroSciences LLC.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT.
Triclopyr: (3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl) Oxyacetic acid, triethylamine salt*	44.4%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	55.6%
TOTAL	100.0%

\*Contains 3 pounds of Triclopyr Acid equivalent per gallon (31.05%)

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**  
**DANGER / PELIGRO**

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.  
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

Manufactured for:  
Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.  
4515 Falls of Neuse Road, Suite 300  
Raleigh, NC 27609

ACCEPTED  
with COMMENTS  
in EPA Letter Dated

FEB 4 2010

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

66222-152

EPA Reg. No. 66222-152

EPA Est. No. XXXXXXXXXX

**NET CONTENTS: \_\_\_\_\_ GALS**

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li><li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li><li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li><li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li><li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li></ul>
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Move person to fresh air.</li><li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li></ul>

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Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact Prosar at 1-877-250-9291 for emergency medical treatment information

**NOTE TO APPLICATOR:** Allergic skin reaction is not expected from exposure to spray solutions of TRICLOPYR 3 SL herbicide when used as directed.

**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**  
**Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**  
**DANGER / PELIGRO**

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if absorbed through skin or swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical resistant gloves (> 14 mils) such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber, or nitrile rubber.

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

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft 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 before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

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

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

**PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

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

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

**AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination,

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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 (REI). 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 (> 14 mils) such as butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene rubber or nitrile rubber.
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

#### 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, forest, nurseries, or greenhouses.

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

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

TRICLOPYR 3 SL herbicide is used to control unwanted woody plants, aquatic plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds:

- in Forests,
- Grass Pastures, Rangeland, CRP acres (including non-irrigation ditch banks and fence rows within these areas);
- in Non-crop Areas including industrial manufacturing and storage sites
- in Rights-of-Way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, and railroads
- in Fence Rows
- in Non-irrigation Ditch Banks
- around Farm Buildings
- on Christmas Tree Plantations
- on Wetland Sites in production forests and industrial non-crop areas (may include applications to control target vegetation in and around standing water sites, such as marshes, wetlands, and banks of ponds and lakes)
- in the establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings
- application to grazed areas on these sites.
- in Rice
- for Chemical Mowing

#### GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS

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

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not apply to ditches or canals currently being used to transport irrigation water or that will be used for irrigation within 4 months following treatment. Do not apply where runoff or irrigation water may flow onto agricultural land other than rice fields as injury to crops may result.

It is permissible to treat irrigation and non-irrigation ditch banks, seasonally dry wetlands (such as flood plains, deltas, marshes, swamps, or bogs) and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites.

Water treated with Triclopyr 3 SL may not be used for irrigation purposes for 120 days after application or until residue levels of Triclopyr 3 SL are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis to be 1 ppb or less.

**Seasonal Irrigation Waters:** Water treated with Triclopyr 3 SL may be applied during the off-season to surface waters that are used for irrigation on a seasonable basis provided that there is a minimum of 120 days between

applying Triclopyr 3 SL and the first use of treated water for irrigation purposes, or until residue levels of Triclopyr 3 SL are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1 ppb or less.

**Irrigation Canals/Ditches:** Do not apply Triclopyr 3 SL to irrigation canals/ditches unless the 120-day restriction on irrigation water usage can be observed or residue levels of Triclopyr 3 SL are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1 ppb or less.

Do not apply directly to un-impounded rivers or streams. Do not apply to salt water bays or estuaries. When making application to banks or shorelines of moving water sites, minimize overspray to open water. Application through a mist blower is not recommended.

Do not make direct applications or allow spray mists to drift onto cotton; grapes; soybeans; tobacco; vegetable crops; flowers; ornamental shrubs or trees; or other desirable broadleaf plants.

For range and pasture sites, including rights-of-ways, fence rows, or any area where grazing and harvesting is allowed, Do not apply more than 2 lb a.e. of triclopyr (2/3 gallon of TRICLOPYR 3 SL) per acre per year.

For forestry uses, do not apply more than 6 lb a.e. of triclopyr (2 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 SL) per acre per year.

For all terrestrial uses other than rangeland, pasture, forestry sites, and grazed areas, a maximum of 9 lb a.e. of triclopyr (3 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 SL) per acre per year may be applied.

**Arizona:** TRICLOPYR 3 SL has not been approved for use on plants grown for commercial production, specifically forests grown for commercial timber production, or on designated grazing areas.

#### Precautions for Potable Water Intakes for Emerged Aquatic Weed Control

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

Area Trusted (acres)	Triclopyr 3 SL Application Rate			
	2 qt/acre	4qt/acre	6qt/acre	8qt/acre
	Setback Distance (ft)			
4	0	200	400	500
>4 – 8	0	200	700	900
>8 – 16	0	200	700	1000
>16	0	200	900	1300

To apply Triclopyr 3 SL around and within the distances noted above from a functioning potable water intake, the intake must be turned off until the triclopyr level in the intake water is determined to be 0.4 parts per million (ppm) or less by laboratory analysis or immunoassay.

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

#### GRAZING AND HAYING RESTRICTIONS

- There are no grazing restrictions following application of this product except for lactating dairy animals.
- **Lactating Dairy Animals:** Do not allow lactating dairy animals to graze treated areas until the next growing season following application of Triclopyr 3SL.
- Do not harvest hay for 14 days after application.
- Grazed areas of non-cropland and forestry sties may be spot treated if they comprise no more than 10% of the total grazing area
- Withdraw grazing livestock from treated area at least 3 days before slaughter.

## APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

### RATES

This table assists in determining proper volumes of TRICLOPYR 3 SL in the spray tank to avoid exceeding the maximum use rates using varying spray volumes.

Maximum Application Rates

Spray Volume Gallons/Acre	Maximum Rate of TRICLOPYR 3 SL Gallons per 100 gallons of spray volume		
	Rangeland, Pasture Sites, and Other Grazed Areas <sup>1</sup>	Forestry Sites <sup>2</sup>	Other Non-Cropland Sites <sup>3</sup>
400	Do not use	0.5	0.75
300	Do not use	0.67	1.0
200	Do not use	1.0	1.5
100	0.67	2.0	3.0
50	1.33	4.0	6.0
40	1.67	5.0	7.5
30	2.33	6.65	10.0
20	3.33	10.0	15.0
10	6.67	20.0	30.0

<sup>1</sup> For range and pasture sites, including rights-of-ways, fence rows, or any area where grazing and harvesting is allowed, do not apply more than 2 lb a.e. of triclopyr (2/3 gallon of TRICLOPYR 3 SL) per acre per year.

<sup>2</sup> For forestry uses, do not apply more than 6 lb a.e. of triclopyr (2 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 SL) per acre per year.

<sup>3</sup> For all terrestrial uses other than rangeland, pasture, forestry sites, and grazed areas, a maximum of 9 lb a.e. of triclopyr (3 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 SL) per acre per year may be applied.

### SPRAY ADDITIVES

All surfactants and drift control agents must be approved for food and feed use when used on food and feed sites.

**Surfactants:** When using surfactants, follow the use directions and precautions listed on the surfactant manufacturer's label. Use the higher recommended concentrations of surfactant in the spray mixture when applying lower sprayer volumes per acre.

**Drift Control Agents:** Agriculturally approved spray thickening drift control agents or high viscosity invert systems may be used with TRICLOPYR 3 SL. When using these agents, follow all use directions and precautions on the product label. Do not use a thickening agent with the Microfoil boom, Thru-Valve boom, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays.

### TANK MIXES

Always refer to labels of other pesticide products for mixing directions and precautions which may differ from those outlined here. Use in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label dosage rates may be exceeded. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

#### Tank Mixing Recommendations:

1. Fill spray tank 1/2 full with water.
2. Add spray thickening agent (if used).
3. Add additional herbicide (if used).
4. Add TRICLOPYR 3 SL.
5. Add surfactant (if used).
6. Fill remainder of spray tank.

If combined with emulsifiable concentrate herbicides, moderate continuous adequate agitation is required.

### SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

#### AVOID INJURIOUS DRIFT



Applications should only be made when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Very small quantities of spray may seriously injure susceptible plants.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. Do not spray when wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants that are near enough to be injured. It is suggested that a continuous smoke column at or near the spray site or a smoke generator on the spray equipment be used to detect air movement, lapse conditions, or temperature inversions (stable air). If the smoke layers or indicated a potential of hazardous spray drift, do not spray.

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

1. The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator 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:**

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

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

**Application Height:** Applications 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 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Applications should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

**Temperature Inversions:** Applications 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.

**Sensitive Areas:** The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

## APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

### BROADCAST APPLICATIONS

**Aerial Application:** When making aerial applications on rights-of-way or other areas near susceptible crops, apply through a Microfoil<sup>1</sup> or Thru-Valve<sup>1</sup> boom, or use an agriculturally approved drift control agent. Other drift reducing systems or thickened sprays prepared by using high viscosity inverting systems may be used if they are made as drift-free as are mixtures containing agriculturally approved thickening agents or applications made with the Microfoil or Thru-Valve boom. Keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets. Spray boom should be no longer than 3/4 of the rotor length. Spray only when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid application during air inversions. If a spray thickening agent is used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

<sup>1</sup>**Note:** Reference within this label to equipment produced by or available from other parties is provided without consideration for use by the reader at its discretion and subject to the reader's independent circumstances, evaluation, and expertise. Such reference by Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. is not intended as an endorsement of such equipment, shall not constitute a warranty (express or implied) of such equipment, and is not intended to imply that other equipment is not available and equally suitable. Any discussion of methods of use of such equipment does not imply that the reader should use the equipment other than is advised in directions available from the equipment's manufacturer. The reader is responsible for exercising their own judgment and expertise, or consulting with sources other than Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. in selecting and determining how to use its equipment.

**Ground Application:** To aid in reducing spray drift, TRICLOPYR 3 SL should be applied in thickened (high viscosity) spray mixtures using an agriculturally approved drift control additive, high viscosity invert system, or equivalent as directed by the manufacturer. Use of low pressure nozzles; and operating nozzles in the lower end of the manufacturer's recommendations is advised. To minimize drift, keep the spray boom as low as possible, apply in > 20 gallons of spray volume per acre, spray when wind velocities are low; or use an approved drift control agent.

**In Hand Gun Applications,** select the minimum spray pressure that will provide adequate plant coverage (without forming a mist). Do not apply with nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray.

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

## APPROVED USES

Refer to Tables 1 and 2 (below) for lists of woody plants and broadleaf weeds that are controlled by TRICLOPYR 3 SL.

Apply TRICLOPYR 3 SL at rates of 0.25 to 3 gallons per acre for the control of broadleaf weeds and woody plants. Apply in enough water to provide uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. Use only water suitable for spraying. Use of an agriculturally approved nonionic surfactant is recommended for all foliar applications. For best results make applications when woody plants and weeds are actively growing.

Use higher rates within the range when brush averages 15 feet or more in height or when brush covers > 60% of the area to be treated. Resprouting may occur the year following treatment if lower rates are used on hard-to-control species. When easy to control brush species dominate, rates below those recommended may be effective. Consult State or Local Extension personnel for information.

For hard-to-control species such as ash, black gum, choke cherry, elm, maples, oaks, pines, or winged elm; during late summer applications when plants are mature; or during drought conditions; use higher rates of TRICLOPYR 3 SL alone or use in combination with Tordon® 101 Mixture. If lower rates are used on hard-to-control species, re-sprouting may occur in the year following treatment.

When applying TRICLOPYR 3 SL in a tank mix with 2, 4-D 3.8 lb amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile ester herbicides, use higher rates of TRICLOPYR 3 SL for satisfactory brush control.

When tank mixing, refer to the individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, recommended rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds and woody plants controlled.

Tordon® 101 mixture and Tordon® K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

## **FOLIAGE APPLICATIONS WITH GROUND EQUIPMENT**

### **High Volume Foliage Applications**

For control of woody plants, apply TRICLOPYR 3 SL at 1 to 3 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution. Make applications in 100 to 400 gallons of total spray per acre depending on size and density of woody plants. Coverage should be thorough to wet all leaves, stems, and root collars.

**Tank Mixing:** 1 to 4 quarts of TRICLOPYR 3 SL may be tank mixed with 1 to 2 quarts of 2, 4-D 3.8 lb amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile ester or Tordon® 101 Mixture diluted to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Make applications in 100 to 400 gallons of total spray per acre depending on size and density of woody plants. When tank mixing, refer to the individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, recommended rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds and woody plants controlled.

Do not exceed maximum allowable use rates per acre. See Rate Table in the Rates Section of **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**.

### **Low Volume Foliage Applications**

For control of woody plants, mix up to 5 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 SL in 10 to 100 gallons of spray solution. Adjust the spray concentration of TRICLOPYR 3 SL and total spray volume per acre to match the size and density of target woody plants and kinds of spray equipment used. With low volume sprays, use sufficient spray volume to obtain uniform coverage of target plants including the surfaces of all foliage, stems, and root collars. For best results, a surfactant should be added to all spray mixtures. See the **SPRAY ADDITIVES** section of **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**.

Match equipment and delivery rate of spray nozzles to height and density of woody plants. When treating tall, dense brush, a truck mounted spray gun with spray tips that deliver up to 2 gallons per minute at 40 to 60 PSI may be required. Backpack or other types of specialized spray equipment with spray tips that deliver less than 1 gallons of spray per minute may be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush.

**Tank Mixing:** Up to 3 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 SL may be applied in tank mix combinations with 2 to 4 quarts of Tordon® K or 1 to 2 gallons of Tordon® 101 Mixture as a low volume foliar spray. These applications should be made in 10-100 gallons of spray solution. When tank mixing, refer to the individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, recommended rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds and woody plants controlled.

## **BROADCAST APPLICATION WITH GROUND EQUIPMENT**

Use equipment that will assure thorough and uniform coverage at spray volumes applied. To improve spray coverage, add an agriculturally approved nonionic surfactant. See the **SPRAY ADDITIVES** section of **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**. See **Maximum Application Rates Table** in the **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS** for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume, and maximum application rate.

### **Woody Plant Control**

**Foliage Treatment:** Apply 2 to 3 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 SL in 20 to 100 gallons of spray solution per acre.

**Tank Mixing:** TRICLOPYR 3 SL at 2 to 4 quarts per acre may be tank mixed with 1 to 2 gallons of 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile esters or Tordon® 101 Mixture in 20 to 100 gallons of spray solution per acre. When tank mixing, refer to the individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, recommended rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds and woody plants controlled.

### **Broadleaf Weed Control**

Apply 1.3 to 6 quarts of TRICLOPYR 3 SL in 20 to 100 gallons of spray solution per acre. Apply any time during the growing season.

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**Tank Mixing:** TRICLOPYR 3 SL at 1.3 to 4 quarts per acre may be tank mixed with 2 to 4 quarts of Tordon® K; Tordon® 101 Mixture, or 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile ester to improve the spectrum of activity. When tank mixing, refer to the individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, recommended rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds and woody plants controlled.

#### **AERIAL APPLICATION (HELICOPTER ONLY)**

Aerial sprays should be applied using suitable drift control. See the **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section for drift control advice. Add an agriculturally approved nonionic surfactant. See the **SPRAY ADDITIVES** and the **APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES** section. See **Maximum Application Rates Table** in the **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS** for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume, and maximum application rate.

#### **FOLIAGE TREATMENT (RIGHTS-OF-WAY)**

Apply 2 to 3 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 SL per acre alone or tank mix 1.0 to 1.5 gallons of Triclopyr 3 SL with 1 to 2 gallons of 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile esters; or Tordon® 101 Mixture. Apply in total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions.

Spot treatment may occur in interspersed areas in non-grazed rights of ways that are subject to grazing if the treated area makes up no more than 10% of the total grazable area.

#### **FOREST MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS**

For broadcast applications, apply the recommended rate of TRICLOPYR 3 SL in 10 to 25 gallons per acre by air or in 10 to 100 gallons per acre by ground. Use sufficient spray volumes to provide thorough plant coverage. To improve spray coverage at volumes less than 50 gallons per acre, add an agriculturally approved nonionic surfactant. See the **SPRAY ADDITIVES** section of **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**. Use application systems designed to prevent spray drift to off-target sites. Nozzles or additives used for drift minimization that produce larger droplets may require higher spray volumes to provide brush control. See **APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES** section.

#### **Forest Site Preparation (Not For Conifer Release)**

To control susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds, apply up to 2 gallons per acre of TRICLOPYR 3 SL in a total spray solution of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. TRICLOPYR 3 SL may be applied at a rate of 1 to 1.5 gallons per acre in a tank mix combination with 1 to 2 gallons of Tordon® 101 Mixture or 2,4-D 3.8 lb low volatile ester to broaden the spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds controlled. Use of a nonionic agricultural surfactant is recommended for all foliar applications. See the **SPRAY ADDITIVES** section of **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**.

Refer to the individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, recommended rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds and woody plants controlled.

**Conifer Plant Back Interval:** Conifer injury may occur if conifers are planted sooner than 1 month after TRICLOPYR 3 SL treatments at rates < 1 1/3 gallons per acre; or if conifers are planted sooner than 2 months after treatment with rates of 1 1/3 to 3 gallons per acre. When herbicide tank mixtures are used for forest site preparation, use the longest plant back waiting period recommended on any tank mix partner.

#### **Directed Spray Applications for Conifer Release**

To release conifers from competing hardwoods such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, sweetgum, red and white oaks, ash, hickory, alder, birch, aspen, and pin cherry, mix 1 to 2 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 SL in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. To improve spray coverage, add an agriculturally approved nonionic surfactant. See the **SPRAY ADDITIVES** section of **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**.

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

**Conifer Release Applications:** Spray may cause temporary damage and growth suppression of conifers where direct contact occurs; however, injured conifers should recover and grow normally. **Over-the-top spray applications can kill pines.**

#### **Broadcast Application for Conifer Release in the Northeastern**

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### United States

To release spruce, fir, red pine, and white pine from competing hardwoods such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, alder, birch (white, yellow, and grey), aspen, ash, pin cherry, and *Rubus* spp. and perennial and annual broadleaf weeds, apply TRICLOPYR 3 SL at 2 to 4 quarts per acre alone or in a tank mix with 2,4-D amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or 2,4-D low volatile ester. Apply no more than 4 lb acid equivalent per acre from the combined products. Make applications in late summer or early fall after conifers have formed their over-wintering buds; and hardwoods are in full leaf prior to autumn coloration.

### Broadcast Applications for Douglas Fir Release in the Pacific Northwest and California

To release Douglas fir from competing vegetation such as broadleaf weeds, alder, blackberry or Scotch broom, apply TRICLOPYR 3 SL at 1 1/3 to 2 quarts per acre alone or in combination with 4 lb per acre of atrazine. Add a nonionic surfactant to the spray solution. See the **SPRAY ADDITIVES** section of **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**.

Applications should be made in early spring after hardwoods begin growth and **before** Douglas fir bud break ("early foliar" hardwood stage). Applications can also be made in late summer, after Douglas fir seasonal growth has "hardened off" (winter bud set). Make applications while hardwoods are still actively growing. When treating after Douglas fir winter bud set, apply prior to onset of hardwood autumn coloration.

**Note:** Treatments applied during active Douglas fir shoot growth (after spring bud break and prior to winter bud set), may cause injury to Douglas fir trees.

### Cut Surface Treatments

To control hardwood unwanted species such as elm, maple, oak; and conifers in rights-of-way and other noncrop areas, apply TRICLOPYR 3 SL, either undiluted or diluted in a 1:1 ratio with water by one of the following methods:

**Tree Injector Method:** Inject 1/2 milliliter (ml) of undiluted TRICLOPYR 3 SL or 1 ml of the diluted (1:1) solution through the bark at intervals of 3-4 inches between injection wounds. The tree injections should completely surround the tree at any convenient height.

**Note:** Worker Protection Standard **AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS** reentry restrictions do not apply for this application method. Refer to the **NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS** box.

**Hack and Squirt Method:** Use a hatchet or similar equipment to make cuts in the bark at intervals of 3-4 inches at a convenient height around the circumference of the tree trunk. Spray 1/2 milliliter (ml) of undiluted TRICLOPYR 3 SL or 1 ml of the diluted (1:1) solution into each cut.

**Frill or Girdle Method:** Make a single girdle through the bark completely around the tree at a convenient height. Wet the cut surface with undiluted TRICLOPYR 3 SL or the diluted (1:1) solution.

Both the **Hack and Squirt Method** and the **Frill or Girdle Method** may be successfully used during any season except during periods of heavy sap flow of certain species such as maples.

**Stump Treatment:** Spray or paint undiluted TRICLOPYR 3 SL on to the freshly cut surfaces of cut stumps and stubs. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

**Table 1**  
**Woody Plants Controlled by TRICLOPYR 3 SL**

Alder	Chinquapin	Maleleuca (seedlings)	Sweetbay Magnolia
Arrowwood	Choke Cherry	Maples	Sweet Gum
Ash	Cottonwood	Mulberry	Sycamore
Aspen	<i>Crataegus</i> (hawthorn)	Oaks	Tan Oak
Bear Clover (Bearmat)	Dogwood	Persimmon	Thimbleberry
Beech	Douglas fir	Pine	Tulip Poplar
Birch	Elderberry	Poison Ivy	Wax Myrtle
Blackberry	Elm	Poison Oak	Western Hemlock
Black gum	Gallberry	Poplar	Wild Rose
Brazilian Pepper	Hazel	Salmonberry	Willow
Cascara	Hornbeam	Salt-bush ( <i>Braccharis spp</i> )	Winged elm
Ceanothus	Kudzu <sup>1</sup>	Sassafras	
Cherry	Locust	Scotch Broom	
Chinese Tallow	Madrone	Sumac	

<sup>1</sup> For complete control, retreatment may be necessary.

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**Table 2**  
**Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by TRICLOPYR 3 SL**

Bindweed	Dandelion	Plantain	Tropical Sodaapple
Burdock	Elephant Ear	Purple Loosestrife	Vetch
Canada Thistle	Field Bindweed	Ragweed	Wild Lettuce
Chicory	Lambsquarter	Smartweed	
Curly Dock	Ligodium	Tansey Ragwort	

#### **WETLAND SITES IN PRODUCTION FORESTS AND INDUSTRIAL NON-CROP AREAS**

TRICLOPYR 3 SL may be used in wetlands within forests; wildlife habitat restoration, wildlife management areas, and industrial non-crop sites; as well as areas adjacent to or surrounding domestic water supply reservoirs, lakes and ponds to control target vegetation in and around standing water sites, such as flood plains, delta, marshes, wetlands, swamps, bogs, and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites, and the banks of ponds and lakes and transition areas between upland and lowland sites.

For control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds in these sites, follow use directions and application methods on this label for **FOREST MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS**. Refer to Tables 1 and 2 (above) for lists of woody plants and broadleaf weeds that are controlled by TRICLOPYR 3 SL.

#### **General Use Precautions for Wetland Sites**

- Refer to the **GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS** section for additional precautions.
- **Minimize overspray to open water** when treating target vegetation in and around non-flowing, quiescent or transient water. When making applications to control unwanted plants on banks or shorelines of flowing water, minimize over spray to open water.
- **Obtain Required Permits:** Before applying this product in and around public water, consult appropriate local public water control authorities. Permits may be required to treat such areas.

#### **Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)**

Purple loosestrife can be controlled with broadcast foliar applications of TRICLOPYR 3 SL at a minimum of 6 to 8 quarts per acre. Apply when purple loosestrife is at the bud to mid-flowering stage of growth. Follow-up applications for control of regrowth should be made the following year to achieve increased control of this weed species. For all applications, add a nonionic surfactant labeled for aquatics to the spray mixture.

Follow all directions and use precautions on the surfactant label.

Thorough wetting of the foliage and stems is necessary to achieve satisfactory control. A minimum spray volume of 50 gallons per acre is recommended for ground broadcast applications.

For backpack applications, a spray solution of 1 to 1.5% TRICLOPYR 3 SL (5 to 7.6 fl oz of TRICLOPYR 3 SL per 4 gallons of water) should be used. All purple loosestrife plants should be thoroughly wetted.

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

#### **Terrestrial Sites Associated with Wetland Areas**

Refer to Tables 1 and 2 (above) for a list of woody plants and broadleaf weeds that are controlled by TRICLOPYR 3 SL.

Apply TRICLOPYR 3 SL at rates of 0.25 to 2 gallons per acre for the control of broadleaf weeds and woody plants. Apply in enough water to provide uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. Use only water suitable for spraying. Use of an agriculturally approved nonionic surfactant is recommended for all foliar applications. Refer to **SPRAY ADDITIVES** in the **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS** section. Refer to **TANK MIXES** in the **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS** section for the order of addition of surfactants. For best results make applications when woody plants and weeds are actively growing.

Use higher rates within the range when brush averages 15 feet or more in height or when brush covers > 60% of the area to be treated. Resprouting may occur the year following treatment if lower rates are used on hard-to-control species.

For hard-to-control species such as ash, black gum, choke cherry, maples, or oaks; during late summer applications when plants are mature; or during drought conditions; use higher rates of TRICLOPYR 3 SL alone or use in combination with a 2,4-D approved for aquatic use, such as DMA 4 IVM, generally the higher rates should

be used for satisfactory brush control. When tank mixing, refer to the individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, recommended rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds and woody plants controlled.

#### **General Use Precautions for Wetland Sites**

- Refer to the **GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS** section for additional precautions.
- If applied to areas where livestock will graze, including rights-of-way or fence rows do not apply more than 2/3 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 SL per acre per year.
- For forestry uses, do not apply more than 2 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 SL per acre per year.

#### **High Volume Foliage Applications**

For control of woody plants, apply TRICLOPYR 3 SL at 1 to 2 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution. Make applications in 100 to 400 gallons of total spray per acre depending on size and density of woody plants. Coverage should be thorough to wet all leaves, stems, and root collars.

**Tank Mixing:** 1 to 4 quarts of TRICLOPYR 3 SL may be tank mixed with 1 to 2 quarts of 2, 4-D 3.8 lb amine, like DMA 4 IVM, diluted to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Make applications in 100 to 400 gallons of total spray per acre depending on size and density of woody plants. When tank mixing, refer to the individual product labels for precautionary statements, restrictions, recommended rates, approved uses, and a list of weeds and woody plants controlled.

#### **Low Volume Foliage Applications**

For control of woody plants, mix up to 5 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 SL in 10 to 100 gallons of spray solution. Adjust the spray concentration of TRICLOPYR 3 SL and total spray volume per acre to match the size and density of target woody plants and kinds of spray equipment used. With low volume sprays, use sufficient spray volume to obtain uniform coverage of target plants including the surfaces of all foliage, stems, and root collars. For best results, a labeled aquatic surfactant should be added to all spray mixtures.

Match equipment and delivery rate of spray nozzles to height and density of woody plants. When treating tall, dense brush, a truck mounted spray gun with spray tips that deliver up to 2 gallons per minute at 40 to 60 PSI may be required. Backpack or other types of specialized spray equipment with spray tips that deliver less than 1 gallons of spray per minute may be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush.

**Tank Mixing:** Up to 3 gallons of Triclopyr 3 SL may be applied as a low volume foliar spray in tank mix combination with ½ to 1 gallon of Tordon® K or 1 to 2 gallons of Tordon® 101 Mixture in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray.

#### **CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTATIONS**

TRICLOPYR 3 SL is used to control unwanted woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in established Christmas tree plantations. For best results, make applications when woody plants and weeds are actively growing. TRICLOPYR 3 SL only controls weeds which are emerged at the time of application.

Brush > 8 feet tall is difficult to treat efficiently using hand equipment such as backpack or knapsack sprayers. Use higher rates of TRICLOPYR 3 SL or use cut surface application methods when treating large brush or trees; hard to control species such as ash, black gum, choke cherry, elm, hazel, madrone, maples, oaks or sweetgum; for applications made during drought conditions; or late summer applications when the leaves are mature. For foliar applications, apply in enough water to provide uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. Applications made under drought conditions may provide less than desirable results. Re-sprouting may occur the year following treatment if lower rates are used on hard-to-control species.

#### **General Use Precautions for Christmas Tree Plantations**

- Do not tank mix with 2,4-D for use in Christmas tree plantations.
- Only apply TRICLOPYR 3 SL to **established** Christmas trees that have been **planted at least one full year** prior to application.
- **To prevent Christmas tree injury**, take care to direct spray away from Christmas tree foliage to avoid contact.
- Do not use on newly seeded grass until well established as indicated by vigorous growth and development of secondary root system and tillering.
- Mow newly seeded turf (alleyways, etc.) two or three times before treatment with TRICLOPYR 3 SL.
- Do not reseed TRICLOPYR 3 SL treated Christmas tree areas within three weeks after application.
- Do not use TRICLOPYR 3 SL if legumes, such as clover, are present and injury cannot be tolerated.

#### **Spray Solution Preparation**

Refer to the **TANK MIXES** section of **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS** for order of addition to the spray tank. Continue moderate agitation while mixing and spraying. Use of a nonionic agricultural surfactant is recommended for all applications. See the **SPRAY ADDITIVES** section of **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS** for surfactant recommendations.

### Application

Make applications in late summer or early autumn after terminal growth of Christmas trees has hardened of, but before leaf drop of target plants. Apply 2 to 5 pints per acre of TRICLOPYR 3 SL as a foliar spray directed toward the base of Christmas trees. Use sufficient spray volume (20 to 100 gallons per acre) to provide uniform coverage of target plants. Recommended application rates of TRICLOPYR 3 SL (see Table 3, below) will only suppress some well established woody plants that are 2 to 3 years old. Broadcast sprays may also be applied in bands between the rows of planted trees. Select spray equipment that will provide uniform coverage at the desired spray volume.

TRICLOPYR 3 SL spray solution can cause Christmas tree needle and branch injury. To minimize Christmas tree injury, direct sprays to minimize Christmas tree foliage contact. White pine and Douglas fir are more susceptible to injury than blue spruce, white spruce, balsam fir and Fraser fir. Refer to the **General Use Precautions for Christmas Tree Plantations**.

### Directed Applications

For control of hardwoods such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, sweetgum, red and white oaks, ash, alder, birch, aspen, and pin cherry; mix 4 to 20 fl oz of TRICLOPYR 3 SL in enough water to make 3 gallons of spray solution. For directed applications, do not exceed 2 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3 SL per acre per year. To improve coverage, add a nonionic agricultural surfactant to the spray. See the **SPRAY ADDITIVES** section of **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS** for surfactant recommendations. Direct this spray mixture onto foliage of competitive hardwoods using knapsack or backpack sprayers with flat fan (or equivalent) nozzles any time after hardwoods have reached full leaf size, but before autumn coloration (when plants are actively growing). The majority of treated hardwoods should be < 8 feet in height to ensure adequate spray coverage.

### Cut Surface Treatments

Use cut surface treatments when treating large brush and trees; hard to control species such as ash, blackgum, choke cherry, elm, hazel, madrone, maples, oaks or sweetgum; for applications during drought conditions; or for late summer applications when the leaves are mature. Refer to the Cut Surface Treatments in the Forest Management section for use directions.

**Table 3**  
**Christmas Tree Plantation**  
**Application Rates and Species Controlled**

TRICLOPYR 3 SL		
2 pints per acre	3 to 4 pints per acre	5 pints per acre
Clover	Bindweed, Field <sup>1</sup>	Virginia Creeper <sup>2</sup>
Dandelion	Blackberry <sup>2</sup>	Arrowwood <sup>4</sup>
Dock, Curly	Chicory <sup>3</sup>	Aspen
Lambsquarter	Fireweed	Beech <sup>4</sup>
Lespedeza	Ivy, Ground	Birch <sup>4</sup>
Plantain, Broadleaf	Lettuce, Wild	Chinquapin
Plantain, Buckhorn	Oxalis	Cottonwood <sup>4</sup>
Ragweed, Common	Poison Ivy	Elderberry
Vetch	Smartweed <sup>1</sup>	Grape, Wild
	Thistle, Canada <sup>1</sup>	Mulberry <sup>4</sup>
	Violet, Wild	Poplar <sup>4</sup>
		Sassafras <sup>4</sup>
		Sumac <sup>4</sup>
		Sycamore <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Top growth control, retreatment may be necessary

<sup>2</sup> Use 4 pints per acre.

<sup>3</sup> Suppression

<sup>4</sup> Seedlings less than 2-3 years old

### CHEMICAL MOWING ON NONCROPLAND CITES

For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and for suppression and stem density reduction of woody plants on noncropland cites such as rights-of-way, airport grounds, petroleum tank farms or other industrial sites, Triclopyr 3 SL may be



applied to the cut surfaces of weed or brush stubble under the deck of a rotary mower such as the Lucas '64' System or other approved equipment set to uniformly apply herbicide. Triclopyr 3 SL should be applied when plants are actively growing.

### Application

For broadleaf weed control, use broadcast application with ground equipment rates for labeled sites where specific broadleaf weed control is desired. Apply the recommended rate in a minimum spray volume of 3 gallons per acre. Triclopyr 3 SL may be tank mixed to improve weed control. If tank mixing, follow recommended herbicide label.

For suppression and stem density reduction of woody plants, mix Triclopyr 3 SL at a rate of 3 to 6 quarts of product in a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre. Triclopyr 3 SL may be tank mixed to improve weed control. If tank mixing, follow recommended herbicide label.

## RICE

Apply Triclopyr 3 SL as a preplant burndown treatment prior to planting rice, to newly seeded rice, or to ratoon rice following harvest of the first crop.

Triclopyr 3 SL will control of certain broadleaf weeds, when applied as a postemergence systemic herbicide in rice. Thorough coverage of target weeds by Triclopyr 3 SL is needed since Triclopyr 3 SL controls broadleaf weeds through foliar uptake.

### Mixing Directions

To prepare the spray mixture, add ½ water, drift control agent (if used), other herbicides (if used), Triclopyr 3, and remainder of the water. Add the nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate last unless otherwise specified on the label. If mixing with an emulsifiable concentrate herbicide, use continuous agitation.

### Spray Surfactants

Use a nonionic surfactant or a crop oil concentrate for better broadleaf weed control. The rate of surfactant to spray mixture is 0.25% to 0.5% by volume (2 to 4 pints per 100 gallons of spray mixture), unless specified otherwise. The rate of crop oil concentrate to spray mixture is 1% by volume (8 pints per 100 gallons of spray mixture). Read and follow all use directions and precautions on the surfactant or crop oil concentrate label.

### Aerial Application

Triclopyr 3 SL should be applied by broadcast application in a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mixture (except if state regulations specify a higher gallonage). Use a spray volume of 5 to 10 gallons per acre for postflood applications or when foliage is dense. Height of application should be determined by the most effective swath width for the aircraft. A spray system that allows even spray pattern and minimum spray drift should be used by fixed wing aircraft or helicopters.

### Ground Application

Broadcast Triclopyr 3 SL in a minimum of 10 gallons spray mixture per acre. Flat fan nozzles are recommended. Use a spray system that produces even spray pattern and minimizes spray drift.

TYPE OF APPLICATION	TIMING INFORMATION	NOTE
Preplant Burndown Application	Apply at least 21 days before planting dry seeded rice and 14 days before planting water seeded rice.	Rice is most tolerant to postemergence applications of Triclopyr 3 SL from the 2- to 3-leaf stage to the ½ inch internode elongation stage of rice development. Temporary rice injury that appears as leaf chlorosis or stunting may result from postemergence applications of the higher rates of Triclopyr 3 SL. Rice will normally recover from these symptoms in two to four weeks. Treatments applied after the ½ inch internode elongation stage may result in increased rice injury. Do not apply in the booting or subsequent stages. Do not make more than two applications during the entire crop growing season.
Newly Seeded Rice	Apply from 2 to 3- leaf to ½ inch internode elongation stage of growth. If two applications are made during this stage of growth, they must be at least 20 days apart. (See timing of applications for water seeded rice under Water Management).	
Ratoon Rice	Apply Triclopyr 3 SL within two weeks following harvest of the first crop to provide control of susceptible broadleaf weeds in ratoon rice.	

## Water Management

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TYPE OF APPLICATION	TIMING INFORMATION	TOLERANCE
Preflood application	Rice should be in the 2- to 3-leaf stage or larger. Apply a shallow flood no sooner than 72 hours following application of Triclopyr 3 SL. If weeds are drought stressed, flush the field before applying Triclopyr 3 SL so that weeds are actively growing at time of treatment.	Triclopyr 3 SL may be used on all rice varieties except the variety "Millie" when grown in the state of Louisiana. However, because new varieties are introduced frequently, the tolerance of a new rice variety to Triclopyr 3 SL should be checked before large areas are treated.
Postflood application	Make treatment when weeds are well emerged above the water surface. Weeds submerged at the time of application will not be controlled. Do not raise water level for at least 48 hours after application, if water level is dropped to expose weeds prior to application. The growing points of rice plants at the soil surface (crown) should be covered with water at the time of application.	
Water seeded rice	Do not apply before the 3 to 4-leaf stage or after the ½ inch internode elongation stage of growth.	

#### Application Rates and Weeds Controlled

<b>RATE</b>	0.67 – 1 (0.25 – 0.375 lb ae/acre) + nonionic surfactant (0.25 to 0.5% by volume) or crop oil concentrate (1% by volume)	1 (0.375 lb ae/acre) + nonionic surfactant (0.25 to 0.5% by volume) or crop oil concentrate (1% by volume)
<b>WEEDS CONTROLLED</b>	Common cocklebur Jointvetch spp. <sup>1</sup> Morningglory spp. <sup>2</sup>	Alligatorweed, Dayflower, Eclipta, Hemp sesbania Redstem, Ricefield bulrush, Rice flatsedge <sup>3</sup> Sicklepod, Texasweed/Mexicanweed <sup>4</sup> , Water hyssop

<sup>1</sup> Jointvetch species are most susceptible from 10 inches to flowering stage of growth.

<sup>2</sup> Apply 1 pint per acre when morningglory runners are greater than 6 inches.

<sup>3</sup> Rice flatsedge should be treated when less than 4 inches tall.

<sup>4</sup> For optimum control, tank mix Triclopyr 3 SL with propanil herbicide.

**Note:** Apply 1 pint for difficult to control species, when broadleaf weeds are large, or in postflood applications. Applications prior to weed flowering result in best control. Weeds larger than 24 inches in height may not be adequately controlled. Postflood applications should be made when weeds are well emerged above the water surface. Weeds submerged at the time of application will not be controlled.

#### Application Timing and Water Management for Preflood Application in Drill Seeded Rice

Triclopyr 3 SL (pint/acre)	Drill-Seeded Rice – Preflood Application		
	Rice Stage of Growth to Apply		Water Management
Triclopyr 3 SL Alone	2-Leaf Stage	3- to 4-Leaf Stage	Hours After Application Before Flooding
0.5	No	No	--
0.67	No	Yes	72
1	No	Yes	72
Triclopyr 3 SL Plus Propanil			
0.5	Yes	Yes	72
0.67	No	Yes	72

#### TANK MIX RECOMMENDATIONS

Triclopyr 3 SL may be tank mixed with several rice herbicides including Grasp® SC, Permit®, Newpath®, Beyond®, Facet® and Aim® for broad spectrum weed control in rice. Tank mix applications are to be used only when the rice is well established and in the recommended stage of growth for treatment with Triclopyr 3 SL and the recommended tank mix product. For best results, weed species should also be in the proper stage of growth as specified on the Triclopyr 3 SL and tank mix product label. When tank mixing, always follow the use directions and precautions in accordance with each herbicide label. No label dosage rates may be exceeded.

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### DRILL SEEDED RICE

TYPE OF APPLICATION	RATES Pint/ Acre	TIMING INFORMATION
Preflood Application- Tank Mix with Propanil Herbicides	0.5 to 0.67 (0.19 to 0.25 lb ae) + 3 to 4 lbs ai of the propanil herbicide per acre	Tank mix Triclopyr 3 SL with propanil herbicides in a preflood application to control grass and broadleaf weed species. Do not add a surfactant or crop oil concentrate when using propanil herbicides formulated as emulsifiable concentrates. A nonionic surfactant at 0.25% by volume is recommended when using propanil herbicides formulated as dry products or as flowables.
Postflood Application	0.67 to 1 (0.25 to 0.375 lb ae) + 1 to 4 lb ai of the propanil herbicide per acre	Tank mix Triclopyr 3 SL with propanil herbicides in a postflood application to control grass and broadleaf weed species. Do not add a surfactant or crop oil concentrate when using propanil herbicides formulated as emulsifiable concentrates. A nonionic surfactant at 0.25% by volume is recommended when using propanil herbicides formulated as dry products or as flowables. When using the 1 lb per acre rate of propanil with Triclopyr 3 SL, use only the emulsifiable concentrate formulation of propanil herbicide.

### WATER SEEDED RICE

TYPE OF APPLICATION	RATES Pint/ Acre	TIMING INFORMATION
Rice in the 3- to 4- Leaf to Tillering Stage	0.5 to 0.67 (0.19 to 0.25 lb ae) + 3 to 4 lb ai of the propanil herbicide per acre	Tank mix Triclopyr 3 SL with herbicides in a postflood application to water seeded rice to control grass and broadleaf weeds. Do not use a surfactant or crop oil concentrate with the propanil herbicides formulated as emulsifiable concentrates. A nonionic surfactant at 0.25% by volume is recommended when using propanil herbicides formulated as dry products or as flowables.
Rice in the Tillering to ½ inch Internode Stage	0.67 to 1 (0.25 to 0.375 lb ae) + 1 to 4 lb ai of the propanil herbicide per acre	Tank mix Triclopyr 3 with propanil herbicides in a postflood application to control grass and broadleaf weed species. Do not add a surfactant or crop oil concentrate when using propanil herbicides formulated as emulsifiable concentrates. A nonionic surfactant at 0.25% by volume is recommended when using propanil herbicides formulated as dry products or as flowables. When using the 1 lb per acre rate of propanil with Triclopyr 3 SL, use only the emulsifiable concentrate formulation of propanil.

### Rice Precautions

- Do not apply this product to upland (non-flooded) rice
- Do not apply this product 2- to 3-leaf stage to the ½ inch internode elongation stage of rice development. Do not apply in the booting or subsequent stages of rice development.
- Do not apply where runoff or irrigation water may flow directly onto agricultural land other than rice fields as injury to crops may occur.
- Do not apply more than 1 pint (0.375 lb ae) per acre in a single application. Do not make more than two applications or apply more than 2 pints (0.75 lb ae) per acre during the growing season. Applications made after planting of rice must be at least 20 days apart.
- Do not apply Triclopyr 3 SL directly to, or otherwise permit it to come in direct contact with cotton, grapes, peanuts, soybeans, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers citrus, ornamental shrubs or trees, or other desirable broadleaf plants, as serious injury may occur. Do not permit spray mists containing this product to drift onto such plants.
- Do not rotate treated land to crops other than rice for 4 months following treatment.
- Do not apply less than 20 days prior to draining the field, unless the water is contained within a tailwater recovery system, or other system appropriate for preventing discharge from rice. Discharge is permitted 20 days following the last application of Triclopyr 3 SL within the system.
- Application to fields which have been leveled (except water leveling) within 12 months prior to application may result in serious rice injury in areas that have been cut or filled.

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 60 days before harvest.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not fish or commercially grow fish, shellfish or crustaceans (except crawfish) on treated acres during the 12 months following treatment. For crawfish production, do not apply Triclopyr 3 SL later than 3 months prior to crawfish harvest.
- Do not apply with 32% liquid nitrogen fertilizer or zinc fertilizer.
- Do not apply following application of Whip herbicides.
- Use of this product on rice grown in the state of New York is prohibited.

#### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store above 28° F or agitate before 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 (five gallons or less):** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**Nonrefillable Container (greater than five gallons):** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

**Refillable Container:** Refillable container. Refill this container with triclopyr only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

#### LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire directions for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES, and LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY.**

**CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at Makhteshim Agan of North America, Inc.'s election, the replacement of product.

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