This information is for promotional purposes only. Space considerations may require information to be omitted. Always refer to the actual package for complete label verbiage. This product may not yet be available or approved for sale or use in your area.

TAHOE® 3A
HERBICIDE

FOR CONTROL OF WOODY PLANTS, AQUATIC PLANTS, VINES; AND ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL BROADLEAF WEEDS IN FORESTS, 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, IN NON-IRRIGATION DITCH BANKS, AQUATIC SITES SUCH AS PONDS, LAKES, RESERVOIRS, NON-IRRIGATION CANALS, AND DITCHES WHICH HAVE LITTLE OR NO CONTINUOUS OUTFLOW, AROUND FARM BUILDINGS, CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTATIONS.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

*Triclopyr: (3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl)Oxyacetic acid, triethylamine salt	**44.4%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	**55.6%**
TOTAL	**100.0%**

*Contains 3 pounds of triclopyr acid equivalent per gallon (31.8%)

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.)

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300.
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call 877-325-1840.

EPA Reg. No. 228-520 **EPA Est. No.**

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: 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 glove before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES	• 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. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.
In case of a Medical Emergency involving this product, call 1-877-325-1840.

NOTE TO APPLICATOR

Allergic skin reaction is not expected from exposure to spray solutions of this product when used as directed.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

For **aquatic uses**, under certain conditions, treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen depletion or loss due to decomposition of dead plants, which may contribute to fish suffocation. This loss can cause 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 outward in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Consult with the State agency for fish and game before applying to public water to determine if a permit is needed.

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.

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, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves (>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, forests, 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

This product is used to control unwanted woody plants; aquatic plants; and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds

- in forest
- 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
- in aquatic sites such as ponds, lakes, reservoirs, non-irrigation canals, marshes, wetlands and ditches which have little or no continuous outflow.
- around farm buildings

This product's use on these sites may include application to grazed areas as well as for the establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings.

GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS

- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply to ditches or canals used to transport irrigation water. It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks.
- Do not apply where runoff or irrigation water may flow onto agricultural fields as injury to crops may result.
- It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks, seasonally dry wetlands (such as flood plains, deltas, marshes, swamps, or bogs) and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites.
- Do not apply directly to un-impounded rivers or streams. Do not apply to salt water bays or estuaries.
- When making applications 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-way, fence rows, or any area where grazing and harvesting is allowed, do not apply more than 2 pounds a.e. of triclopyr (2/3 gallon of this product) per acre per year.
- For forestry uses, do not apply more than 6 pounds a.e. triclopyr (2 gallons of this product) per acre per year.
- For all terrestrial uses other than rangeland, pasture, forestry sites, and grazed areas, a maximum of 9 pounds a.e. of triclopyr (3 gallons of this product) per acre per year may be applied.
- All livestock, except lactating dairy animals, can graze at any time.
- Lactating dairy animals cannot graze forage until the next growing season after application.
- For all livestock, wait 14 days after application before harvesting hay.
- Grazed areas of non-cropland and forestry sites may be spot treated if they comprise no more than 10% of the total grazable area.
- Withdraw livestock from grazing treated grass or consumption of treated hay at least 3 days before slaughter.
- Arizona: This product has not been approved for use on plants grown for commercial production, specifically forests grown for commercial timber production, or on designated grazing areas.
- 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.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

RATES

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

Spray Volume (gal/acre)	MAXIMUM RATE OF THIS PRODUCT		
	Rangeland and Pasture Sites[1] (gal/100 gal of spray)	Forestry Sites[2] (gal/100 gal of spray)	Other Non-Cropland Sites[3] (gal/100 gal of spray)
400	Do not use	0.5	0.75
300	Do not use	0.67	1
200	Do not use	1	1.5
100	0.67	2	3
50	1.33	4	6
40	1.67	5	7.5
30	2.33	6.65	10
20	3.33	10	15
10	6.67	20	30

[1] For range and pasture sites, including rights-of-way, 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 this product) per acre per year.

[2] For forestry uses, do not apply more than 6 lb a.e. triclopyr (2 gallons of this product) per acre per year.

[3] 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) per acre per year.

SPRAY ADDITIVES

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

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 downward more than 45 degrees.

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

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

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

Controlling Droplet Size:

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

Boom Length: 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. Application 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(1) or Thru-Valve(1) 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 use, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

(1) 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 Nufarm 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 judgement and expertise, or consulting with sources other than Nufarm, in selecting and determining how to use its equipment.

Ground Application – To aid in reducing spray drift, this product 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 as 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 Table 1 and 2 which follow, for a list of woody plants and broadleaf weeds that are controlled by this product.

Apply this product 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. Re-sprouting 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 this product 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 this product in a tank mix with 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine, or low volatile ester herbicides, use higher rates of this product 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.

FOLIAGE APPLICATIONS WITH GROUND EQUIPMENT

High Volume Foliage Applications
For control of woody plants, apply this product 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 this product may be tank mixed with 1 to 2 quarts of 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine, 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 this product in 10 to 100 gallons of spray solution. Adjust the spray concentration of this product 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 gallon of spray per minute may be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush.

Tank Mixing: Up to 3 gallons of this product may be applied 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 to 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.

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** sections 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 this product in 20 to 100 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Tank Mixing: This product at 2 to 4 quarts per acre may be tank mixed with 1 to 2 gallons of 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine, 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 this product in 20 to 100 gallons of spray solution per acre. Apply any time during the growing season.

Tank Mixing: This product 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 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 2/3 gallons of this product per acre alone or in a tank mix with 1 to 1.5 gallons per acre of this product with 1 to 2 gallons of 2,4-D 3.8 lb amine, or low volatile esters; or Tordon 101 Mixture. Apply in total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons 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.

FOREST MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

For broadcast applications, apply the recommended rate of this product in 10 to 25 gallons per acre by air on 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 this product in a total spray solution of 10 to 30 gallons per acres. This product 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 product treatments at rates <1-1/3 gallon 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 this product 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 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 this product at 2 to 4 quarts per acre alone or in a tank mix with 2,4-D amine, or 2,4-D low volatile ester. Apply no more than 4 pounds 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 this product 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 this product, 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 product 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 **NON-AGRICULTURAL 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 product 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 product 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 product 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 THIS PRODUCT

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

[1]For complete control, retreatment may be necessary.

TABLE 2
ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL BROADLEAF WEEDS CONTROLLED BY THIS PRODUCT

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

WETLAND SITES IN PRODUCTION FORESTS AND INDUSTRIAL NON-CROP AREAS

This product 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 this product.

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

Purple Loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria)
Purple loosestrife can be controlled with broadcast foliar applications of this product at a minimum of 6 to 8 quarts per acre. Apply when purple loosestrife is at the bud to midflowering 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% of this product (5 to 7.6 fluid ounces of this product 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 plans 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 this product.

Apply this product 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 Mixing Recommendations** 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. Re-sprouting 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 this product alone or use in combination with a 2,4-D approved for aquatic use, 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 gallon of this product per acre per year.
- For forestry uses, DO NOT apply more than 2 gallons of this product per acre per year.

High Volume Foliage Applications

For control of woody plants, apply this product 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 this product may be tank mixed with 1 to 2 quarts of 2, 4-D 3.8 lb amine 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 this product in 10 to 100 gallons of spray solution. Adjust the spray concentration of this product 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 gallon of spray per minute may be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush.

Cut Surface Treatments (Woody Plants)

To control unwanted trees and other listed woody plants in Table 1 (above), apply this product, 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 product 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 product 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 product 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 product 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.

CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTATIONS

This product 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.This product 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 this product 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 this product 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 this product.
- Do not reseed Tahoe 3A treated Christmas tree areas within three weeks after application.
- Do not use this product if legumes, such as clover, are present and injury cannot be tolerated.

Spray Solution Preparation

Refer to the **TANK MIXES** section of 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 this product 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 this product (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.

This product's 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 fluid ounces of this product in enough water to make 3 gallons of spray solution. For directed applications, do not exceed 2 gallons of this product 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.

CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTATION APPLICATION RATES AND SPECIES CONTROLLED

TAHOE 3A		
2 pints per acre	**3 to 4 pints per acre**	**5 pints per acre**
Clover	Bindweed, Field[1]	Arrowwood[4]
Dandelion	Blackberry[2]	Aspen
Dock, Curly	Chicory[3]	Beech[4]
Lambsquarter	Fireweed	Birch[4]
Lespedeza	Ivy, Ground	
Plantain, Broadleaf	Lettuce, Wild	Chinquapin
Plantain, Buckhorn	Oxalis	Cottonwood[4]
Ragweed, Common	Poison Ivy	Elderberry
Vetch	Smartweed[1]	Grape, Wild
	Thistle, Canada[1]	Mulberry[4]
	Violet, Wild	Poplar[4]
	Virginia Creeper[2]	Sassafras[4]
		Sumac4
		Sycamore[4]

[1] Top growth control, retreatment may be necessary

[2] Use 4 pints per acre.

[3] Suppression

[4] Seedlings less than 2-3 years old

AQUATIC SITES

This product can be used to control emersed, submersed, and floating aquatic plants in aquatic sites such as ponds, lakes, reservoirs, non-irrigation canals, and ditches (with little or no continuous outflow), marshes, and wetlands. This product can also be used to control broadleaf and woody vegetation on banks and shores within or adjacent to these and other aquatic sites.

AQUATIC WEEDS CONTROLLED BY THIS PRODUCT

Alligatorweed
American lotus
American frogbit
Aquatic sodapple
Eurasian watermilfoil
Milfoil species
Nuphar (spatterdock)
Parrotfeather[1]
Pickerelweed
Pennywort
Purple loosestrife
Waterhyacinth
Waterlilly
Waterprimrose

[1]Retreatment may be needed to achieve desired level of control

GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS FOR AQUATIC SITES

- Refer to the **General Use Precautions** section for additional precautions.
- **Obtain Required Permits:** Before applying this product to public waters, consult with appropriate state or local water authorities. State or local agencies may require permits.
- Do not use treated water for irrigation for 120 days following application. As an alternative to waiting 120 days, treated water may be used for irrigation once the triclopyr level in the intake water is determined to be non-detectable by laboratory analysis (immunoassay). There is no restriction on use of water from the treatment area to irrigate established grasses.
- **Recreational Use of Water in the Treatment Area –** There are no restrictions on water use in the treatment area for recreational purposes, including swimming and fishing.
- **Livestock Use of Water from Treatment Area –** There are no restrictions on consumption of water from treated areas by livestock.

FLOATING AND EMERGED AQUATIC WEEDS

Surface Application: Use a spray boom, handgun or other similar suitable equipment mounted on a boat or vehicle. Thorough wetting of foliage is essential for maximum effectiveness. Use 20 to 200 gallons per acre of spray mixture. Special precautions such as the use of low spray pressure, large droplet producing nozzles or addition of a labeled thickening agent may minimize spray drift in areas near sensitive crops.

Aerial Application (Helicopter only): Apply using a Microfoil or Thru-Valve boom, or a drift control additive in the spray solution. Apply in a minimum of 10 gallons of total spray solution per acre. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift to sensitive areas. See the **Spray Drift Management** section for drift control advice.

Apply 0.5 to 2 gallons of this product per acre as a foliar application for control of waterhyacinth, alligatorweed (see specific directions below), and other susceptible emerged and floating herbaceous weeds and woody plants. Make applications using surface or aerial equipment. User higher rates in the rate range when plants are mature, when the weed mass is dense, or for difficult to control species. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control regrowth and weeds which escaped spray, but do not apply more than 2 gallons of this product per acre per annual growing season. Make applications when plants are actively growing.

Use of nonionic surfactant in the spray solution is recommended to improve control. Follow all directions and use precautions on the aquatic surfactant label.

FLOATING AND EMERGED WEED CONTROL – TAHOE 3A RATES

Weed Species	Scientific Name	Gallons Per Acre	Application Timing and Remarks
Water-hyacinth	Eichhornia crassipes	0.5 – 2	Apply when plants are actively growing. Use the higher rate when the weed mass is dense. Thoroughly wet all foliage. Repeat treatments may be needed to control regrowth or escaped plants.
Alligator weed	Alternanther a philoxe-roides	0.75 – 2	Thoroughly wet all foliage. Weeds growing outside the margins of a body of water can be controlled. Alligatorweed growing in water will be only partially controlled. Top growth above water will be controlled, but plants will likely regrow from underwater tissue. Use a non-ionic aquatic surfactant for best results.

POTABLE WATER INTAKE SETBACKS FOR CONTROL OF FLOATING AND EMERGED WEEDS – LAKES, RESERVOIRS, OR PONDS

Minimum setback distances from functioning potable water intakes for human consumption for the application of this product must be observed when controlling floating and emerged weeds in lakes, reservoirs or ponds. These setback restrictions do not apply to terrestrial applications made adjacent to potable water intakes. Existing potable water intakes which are no longer in use are not considered to be functioning and these setback restrictions do not apply. Examples of this would be potable water intakes replaced by potable water wells or connections to a municipal water system.

The following table provides minimum setback distances based on the product rate and the area treated for floating and emerged weed control.

POTABLE WATER INTAKE SETBACK DISTANCES FOR APPLICATION OF THIS PRODUCT FOR CONTROL OF FLOATING AND EMERGED WEEDS IN LAKES, RESERVOIRS, OR PONDS

Minimum Setback Distances (feet)				
	TAHOE 3A Rate (quarts/acre)			
Area Treated (acres)	2	4	6	8
<4	0	200	400	500
>4 to 8	0	200	700	900
>8 to 16	0	200	700	1000
>16	0	200	900	1300

This product can be applied around functioning potable water intakes or closer than these setback distances as long as the intake is turned off until the level of triclopyr in the intake water is determined to be less than or equal to 0.4 parts per million (ppm) as determined by laboratory analysis or immunoassay.

SUBMERGED WEEDS – CONTROL OF EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL AND OTHER SUSCEPTIBLE SPECIES

Subsurface Application: This product can be applied directly into the water through boat-mounted distribution systems. Subsurface application may be desirable near areas of susceptible crops or other desirable broadleaf plants to avoid spray drift. Refer to Table to determine the desired amount.

Surface Application: This product can be applied either as a concentrate or as a spray solution diluted in water. Use a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift to sensitive areas. See the **Spray Drift Management** section for drift control advice.

Apply 0.75 to 2.5 PPM acid (ae) of this product for control of Eurasian watermilfoil (Myriophyllum spicatum) and other susceptible submerged weeds in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and in non-irrigation canals or ditches that have little or no continuous outflow. Make applications using surface or subsurface application. User higher rates within the rate range in areas of greater water exchange. Repeat treatments may be necessary, but do not apply more than 2.5 PPM acid equivalent of this product per acre per annual growing season. Refer to following table to determine the desire amount.

Make applications in spring or early summer when Eurasian watermilfoil or other submersed weeds are actively growing.

THIS PRODUCT'S RATES FOR CONTROL OF SUBMERGED WEEDS IN PONDS, LAKES, RESERVOIRS, AND IN NON-IRRIGATION CANALS OR DITCHES

Concentration of Triclopyr Acid Equivalent in Water (PPM ae)					
	TAHOE 3A gallons per surface area at specified depth				
Water Depth (feet)	0.75 ppm	1 ppm	1.5 ppm	2 ppm	2.5 ppm
1	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.8	2.3
2	1.4	1.8	3.3	3.6	4.6
3	2.1	2.9	4.1	5.4	6.8
4	2.7	3.6	5.4	7.2	9.1
5	3.4	4.5	6.8	9.0	11.3
6	4.1	5.4	8.1	10.9	13.6
7	4.8	6.3	9.5	12.7	15.8
8	5.5	7.2	10.9	14.5	18.1
9	6.1	8.1	12.2	16.3	20.4
10	6.8	9.0	13.6	18.1	22.6
15	10.2	13.6	20.4	27.2	33.9
20	13.6	18.1	27.2	36.2	45.3

POTABLE WATER INTAKE SETBACKS FOR CONTROL OF SUBMERGED WEEDS – LAKES, RESERVOIRS, OR PONDS

Minimum setback distances from functioning potable water intakes for human consumption for the application of this product must be observed when controlling submerged weeds in lakes, reservoirs or ponds. These setback restrictions do not apply to terrestrial applications made adjacent to potable water intakes. Existing potable water intakes which are no longer in use are not considered to be functioning and these setback restrictions do not apply. Examples of this would be potable water intakes replaced by potable water wells or connections to a municipal water system.

The following table provides the minimum setback distances based on the product rate and the area treated for submerged weed control.

Minimum Setback Distances (feet)					
	Concentration of Triclopyr Acid Equivalent in Water (PPM ae)				
Area Treated (acres)	0.75 ppm	1 ppm	1.5 ppm	2 ppm	2.5 ppm
<4	300	400	600	800	1000
>4 – 8	420	560	840	1120	1400
>8 – 16	600	800	1200	1600	2000
>16 – 32	780	1040	1560	2080	2600
>32 acres, calculate the minium setback distance using formula given for chosen application rate	Setback (ft) = [800 X in (acres) – 160]/3.33	Setback (ft) = [800 X in (acres) – 160]/2.5	Setback (ft) = [800 X in (acres) – 160]/1.67	Setback (ft) = [800 X in (acres) – 160]/1.25	Setback (ft) = [800 X in (acres) – 160]

Example Calculations:

To apply this product at 2.5 PPM ae to 50 acres

Setback in feet = [800 X in (50 acres)] – 160
= [800 X 3.912] – 160
= 2970 feet

To apply this product at 0.75 PPM ae to 50 acres

Setback in feet $= \frac{[800 \text{ X in } (50 \text{ acres})] - 160}{3.33}$

$= \frac{[800 \text{ x } 3.912] - 160}{3.33}$

= 892 feet

This product can be applied around functioning potable water intakes or closer than these setback distances as long as the intake is turned off until the level of triclopyr in the intake water is determined to be less than or equal to 0.4 parts per million (ppm) as determined by laboratory analysis or immunoassay.

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

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

The directions for use of this product must be followed carefully. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, (1) THE GOODS DELIVERED TO YOU ARE FURNISHED "AS IS" BY MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND (2) MANUFACTURER AND SELLER MAKE NO WARRANTIES, GUARANTEES, OR REPRESENTATIONS OF ANY KIND TO BUYER OR USER, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OR BY USAGE OF TRADE, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, WITH REGARD TO THE PRODUCT SOLD, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, USE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THE PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE. UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO INEFFECTIVENESS, MAY RESULT BECAUSE OF SUCH FACTORS AS THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF OTHER MATERIALS USED IN COMBINATION WITH THE GOODS, OR THE MANNER OF USE OR APPLICATION, INCLUDING WEATHER, ALL OF WHICH ARE BEYOND THE CONTROL OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND ASSUMED BY BUYER OR USER. THIS WRITING CONTAINS ALL OF THE REPRESENTATIONS AND AGREEMENTS BETWEEN BUYER, MANUFACTURER AND SELLER, AND NO PERSON OR AGENT OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER HAS ANY AUTHORITY TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OR AGREEMENT RELATING IN ANY WAY TO THESE GOODS.

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If you do not agree with or do not accept any of directions for use, the warranty disclaimers, or limitations on liability, do not use the product, and return it unopened to the Seller, and the purchase price will be refunded.

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TAHOE™ 4E
HERBICIDE

FOR THE CONTROL OF WOODY PLANTS AND BROADLEAF WEEDS ON RIGHTS-OF-WAY, INDUSTRIAL SITES, NON-CROP AREAS, NON-IRRIGATION DITCH BANKS, FORESTS, AND WILDLIFE OPENINGS, INCLUDING GRAZED AREAS ON THESE SITES.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:
Triclopyr: 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyloxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester **61.6%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS: **38.4%**
Total **100.0%**

Contains petroleum distillates
Acid Equivalent: triclopyr ..... 44.3%, 4 lbs./gal.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION - PRECAUCION

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.)

See Inside Booklet for First Aid and Additional Precautionary Statements

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300.
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call 877-325-1840.

EPA Reg. No. 228-517 **EPA Est. No. 228-IL-1**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION - PRECAUCION

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Avoid breathing mists or vapors. Avoid contamination of food.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category E on an EPA chemical resistance category selections chart.

WPS Uses: Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) - in general, agricultural-plant uses are covered - must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as Barrier Laminate, Nitrile Rubber, Neoprene Rubber, or Viton
- Shoes plus socks

Non-WPS Uses: Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use NOT covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) - in general, only agricultural-plant uses are covered by the WPS - must wear:

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

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

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

FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN	• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

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

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.

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

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 12 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 such as Barrier Laminate, Nitrile Rubber, Neoprene Rubber or Viton
- Shoes plus socks

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS FOR FORESTRY USES: For use of this product on forestry sites, follow PPE and Reentry restrictions in the Agricultural Use Requirements section of this label.

USE REQUIREMENTS FOR NON-CROPLAND AREAS: No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is applied to non-cropland.

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 to non-cropland areas, do not allow entry into areas until sprays have dried, unless applicator and other handler PPE is worn.

GENERAL INFORMATION

This product will control unwanted woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in forests, and on 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, and around farm buildings. These sites may include grazed areas as well as establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings.

GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS

- The state of Arizona has not approved this product for use on plants grown for commercial production; specifically forests grown for commercial timber production, or on designated grazing areas.
- When applying this product in tank-mix combination, follow all applicable use directions and precautions on each manufacturer's label.
- Do not apply on ditches used to transport irrigation water. Do not apply where runoff or irrigation water may flow onto agricultural land as injury to crops may result.
- Do not apply this product using mist blowers unless a drift control additive, high viscosity inverting system, or equivalent is used to control spray drift.
- Sprays applied directly to Christmas trees may result in conifer injury. When treating unwanted vegetation in Christmas tree plantations, care should be taken to direct sprays away from conifers.
- Do not apply this product directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into direct contact with grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, or other desirable broadleaf plants and do not permit spray mists containing it to drift onto them.
- It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks, seasonally dry wetlands, flood plains, deltas, marshes, swamps, bogs, and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites. Do not apply to open water such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, creeks, saltwater bays, or estuaries.

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order of Injunctive Relief in Washington Toxics Coalition et al vs. EPA C01-132C (W.D.WA). For information, please refer to www.epa.gov/espp/wtc/.

Tank Mixing:

This product may be tank-mixed with products listed provided the tank-mixed product is registered for use on this (these sites). Follow all appropriate use directions, precautions, and limitations on the product label.

CHEMIGATION

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

AVOID INJURIOUS SPRAY DRIFT

Applications should be made only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible may seriously injure susceptible plants. Do not spray when wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants near enough to be injured. It is suggested that a continuous smoke column at or near the spray site or a smoke generator on the spray equipment be used to detect air movement, lapse conditions, or temperature inversions (stable air). If the smoke layers or indicates a potential of hazardous spray drift, do not spray.

Aerial Application (Helicopter Only): For aerial application on rights-of-way or other areas near susceptible crops, use an agriculturally registered spray thickening drift control additive as recommended by the manufacturer or apply through the Microfoil boom, Thru-Valve boom, or equivalent drift control system. Thickened sprays prepared by using high viscosity invert systems or other drift reducing systems may be utilized if they are made as drift-free as are mixtures containing an agriculturally registered thickening agent or applications made with the Microfoil boom or Thru-Valve boom. If a spray thickening agent is used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label. Do not use a thickening agent with the Microfoil boom, Thru-Valve boom, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays. Reference within this label to a particular piece of 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 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 its own judgment and expertise, or consulting with other sources in selecting and determining how to use its equipment.

With aircraft, drift can be lessened by applying a coarse spray; by using a spray boom no longer than 3/4 the rotor length; by spraying only when wind velocities are low; or by using an approved drift control system. Keep operating spray pressures at the lower end of the manufacturer's recommended pressures for the specific nozzle type used. Low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers. Select nozzles and pressures which provide adequate plant coverage, but minimize the production of fine spray particles.

Ground Equipment:To aid in reducing spray drift potential when making ground applications near susceptible crops or other desirable broadleaf plants, this product should be applied through large droplet producing equipment, such as the Radiarc sprayer or in thickened spray mixtures using an agriculturally registered drift control additive, or high viscosity invert systems. When using a spray thickening or inverting additive, follow all use directions and precautions on the product label. With ground equipment, spray drift can be reduced by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre; and by spraying when wind velocity is low. Do not apply with nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray. Keep operating spray pressures at the lower end of the manufacturer's recommended pressures for the specific nozzle type used. Low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers. Select nozzles and pressures which provide adequate plant coverage, but minimize the production of fine spray particles.

High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment: To minimize spray drift, keep sprays no higher than brush tops and keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets. A spray thickening agent may be used to reduce spray drift.

GRAZING AND HAYING RESTRICTIONS

Grazing or harvesting green forage:

1) Lactating dairy animals:
   - Two quarts per acre or less: Do not graze or harvest green forage from treated area for 14 days after treatment.
   - Greater than 2 to 6 quarts per acre: Do not graze or harvest green forage until the next growing season.

2) Other Livestock:
   - Two quarts per acre or less: No grazing restrictions.
   - Greater than 2 to 6 quarts per acre: Do not graze or harvest green forage from treated area for 14 days after treatment.

Note: If less than 25% of a grazed area is treated, there is no grazing restriction.

Haying (harvesting of dried forage):

1) Lactating dairy animals:
   - Do not harvest hay until the next growing season.

2) Other Livestock:
   - Two quarts per acre or less: Do not harvest hay for 7 days after treatment.
   - Greater than 2 to 4 quarts per acre: Do not harvest hay for 14 days after treatment.
   - Greater than 4 quarts per acre: Do not harvest hay until the next growing season.

Slaughter Restrictions:

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

PLANTS CONTROLLED BY THIS PRODUCT

Woody Plants Controlled:

alder	chinquapin	madrone	sumac
arrowwood	choke cherry	maples	sweetbay magnolia
ash	cottonwood	mulberry	sweetgum
aspen	crataegus (hawthorn)	oaks	sycamore
bear clover (bearmat)	dogwood	persimmon	tan oak
beech	Douglas fir	pine	thimbleberry
birch	elderberry	poison ivy	tree-of-heaven (Ailanthus)
blackberry	elm	poison oak	tulip poplar
blackgum	gallberry	poplar	wax myrtle
box elder+	gorse	salmonberry	wild rose
Brazilian pepper	hazel	salt-bush (baccharis spp.)	willow
buckthorn	hickory	salt-cedar+	winged elm
cascara	hornbeam	sassafras	
ceanothus	kudzu++	scotch broom	
cherry	locust		

+For best control, use either a basal bark or cut stump treatment.

++For complete control, retreatment may be necessary.

Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds Controlled:

black medic	curly dock	matchweed	sweet clover
bull thistle	dandelion	mustard	vetch
burdock	field bindweed	oxalis	wild carrot (Queen Anne's lace)
Canada thistle	goldenrod	plantain	wild lettuce
chicory	ground ivy	purple loosestrife	wild violet
clover	lambsquarters	ragweed	yarrow
creeping beggarweed	lespedeza	smartweed	

Table 1 (Maximum Application Rate):

The following table is a guide for the proper rate of this product without exceeding the maximum use rate of 8 quarts per acre.

Spray Volume Per Acre	Quarts of this product Per 100 Gallons of Spray (Not to Exceed 8 Quarts/Acre)
400	2
300	2.7
200	4
100	8
50	16
20	40
10	80

Foliar Applications

Apply 1 to 8 quarts per acre of this product to control broadleaf weeds and woody plants. Always use in sufficient water to give thorough coverage of the plants to be controlled.

Mix spray components in the following order:
1. Water
2. Spray thickening agent (if used)
3. Surfactant (if used)
4. Additional herbicide (if used)
5. This product.

Mix and apply under moderate and continuous agitation.

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

Optimal control is achieved when woody plants and weeds are actively growing. On difficult to control species such as ash, blackgum, choke cherry, elm, maples, oaks, pines, or winged elm or when applying in late summer when the plants are mature and during drought conditions, use the higher label rates.

When using this product in combination with 2,4-D low volatile ester herbicides, generally the higher rates should be used for satisfactory brush control.

Apply higher rates when target brush is tall (approximately 10 to 15 feet in height) or when the brush foliage exceeds 60% of the area to be treated. Application of lower rates may cause re-sprouting the following year.

For easy to control brush species or reduced foliage, lower rates may be effective. Consult State or Local Extension personnel for such information.

FOLIAR TREATMENT WITH GROUND EQUIPMENT

High Volume Foliar Treatment

To control woody plants, apply 1 to 3 quarts of this product per 100 gallons of spray mixture. This product may be tank mixed with labeled rates of 2,4-D low volatile ester herbicide and diluted to make 100 gallons of spray. Apply at a volume of 100 to 400 gallons of total spray per acre depending on foliage density of woody plants. Coverage should be made to thoroughly wet all foliage and root collars but not to create runoff.

Low Volume Foliar Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants, apply up 20 quarts of this product in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. The spray concentration of this product and total spray volume per acre should be adjusted depending on the size and foliage density of target woody plants and type of spray equipment used. Regardless of spray volume uniform coverage of target plant foliage (including stems and root collars) is essential for optimal control (see General Use Precautions and Restrictions). When making low volume applications a surfactant is recommended. Delivery rate of spray nozzles to height and density of woody plants is important. When treating tall, dense brush, a spray gun that can deliver up to 2 gallons per minute at 40 to 60 psi may be required. Application equipment with spray tips that deliver less than 1 gallon of spray per minute (such as backpack sprayers) may only be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush.

Tank Mixing: As a low volume foliar spray, up to 12 quarts of this product may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of 2,4-D low volatile ester herbicide in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray.

BROADCAST APPLICATIONS WITH GROUND EQUIPMENT

Make application using equipment that will assure thorough and uniform coverage at spray volumes applied.

Woody Plant Control

Foliage Treatment: Apply 4 to 8 quarts of this product in enough water to make 5 or more gallons per acre of total spray, or this product at 1-1/2 to 3 quarts may be combined with labeled rates of 2,4-D low volatile ester in sufficient water to make 5 or more gallons per acre of total spray.

Broadleaf Weed Control

Apply 1 to 4 quarts of this product in a total volume of 5 or more gallons per acre as a water spray mixture. Apply at any time weeds are actively growing. This product at 1/4 to 3 quarts may be tank mixed with labeled rates of 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester to improve the spectrum of activity. For higher viscosity spray mixtures to minimize drift or runoff potential, this product can be mixed with diesel oil or other inverting agent. If an inverting agent is used, read and follow the use directions and precautions on the product label.

AERIAL APPLICATION (HELICOPTER ONLY)

Apply using suitable drift control (See "General Use Precautions").

Foliage Treatment (Utility and Pipeline Rights-of-Way) Apply 4 to 8 quarts of this product alone, or tank mix 3 to 4 quarts of this product with labeled rates of 2,4-D low volatile ester and apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. Apply the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions.

BASAL BARK AND DORMANT BRUSH TREATMENTS

For control of susceptible woody plants in rights-of-way, and other non-crop areas, and in forests, use this product in oil or oil-water mixtures. Acceptable oils are either commercially available basal oil, or other oils or diluents cleared for use on growing crops. Do not use other oils or diluents unless recommended by the oil or diluent's manufacturer. Follow the use directions and precautions on the product label prepared by the oil or diluent's manufacturer.

Oil Mixture Sprays

Add this product to the required amount of oil in the spray tank or mixing tank and mix thoroughly. If the mixture stands over 4 hours, re-agitation is required. Oil mixtures of this product and Tordon K: Tordon K and this product may be used in tank mix combination of basal bark treatment of woody plants. Due to inherent incompatibility of these formulations, a stable mixture can only be achieved when mixed together directly in oil after first combining each product with a compatibility agent.

Oil-Water Mixture Sprays

First, premix this product, oil and surfactant in a separate container. Do not allow any water or mixtures containing water to get into this product or the premix. Fill the spray tank about half full with water, then slowly add the premix with continuous agitation and complete filling the tank with water. Continue moderate agitation. Note: If the premix is put in the tank without any water, the first water added may form a thick "invert" (water in oil) emulsion which will be hard to break.

Basal Bark Treatment

For control of susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, mix 1 to 5 gallons of this product in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a low pressure (20-40 psi) knapsack sprayer or power spraying equipment. Spray the basal parts of brush and tree trunks to a height of 12 to 15 inches from the ground. Thorough wetting of this zone is needed for good control. Spray to the point of runoff. Brush or trees with older or rough bark may require more spray than smooth young bark. Apply at any time of year, including the winter, unless snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line.

Low Volume Basal Bark Treatment

For susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, mix 20 to 30 gallons of this product in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a low pressure backpack or knapsack sprayer and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Spray the basal parts of brush and tree trunks in a manner which thoroughly wets the lower stems, including the root collar area, but not to the point of runoff. Herbicide concentration should vary with size and susceptibility of species treated. Apply at any time, including the winter, unless snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line or when stem surfaces are saturated with water.

This product plus Tordon K in Oil Tank Mix: this product and Tordon K may be applied as a low volume basal bark treatment to improve control of certain woody species such as ash, elm, maple, poplar, aspen, hackberry, oak, ocean spray, birch, hickory, pine, tan oak, cherry, locust, sassafras, and multiflora rose.

Streamline Basal Bark Treatment (Southern States)

For control or suppression of susceptible woody plants for conifer release, mix 20 to 30 gallons of this product in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply as a directed spray with a backpack or knapsack sprayer. Apply sufficient spray to one side of stems less than 3 inches in basal diameter to form a treated zone that is 6 inches in height. When the optimum amount of spray mixture is applied, the treated zone should widen to encircle the stem within approximately 30 minutes. Treat both sides of stems which are 3 to 4 inches in basal diameter. Direct spray at bark that is approximately 1 to 2 feet above ground. Pines (loblolly, slash, shortleaf, and Virginia) up to 2 inches in diameter breast height (dbh) can be controlled by directing the spray at a point approximately 4 feet above ground. Vary spray mixture concentration with size and susceptibility of the species being treated. Optimum results are obtained when applications are made to young growing stems which have not developed the thicker bark of slower growing trees in older stands. This technique is not

recommended for scrub and live oak species, including blackjack, turkey, post, live, bluejack and laurel oaks, or bigleaf maple. Apply from approximately 6 weeks prior to hardwood leaf expansion in the spring until approximately 2 months after leaf expansion is completed. Do not apply if snow or water prevents spraying at the desired height above ground level.

Low Volume Stem Bark Band Treatment (North Central and Lake States)

To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, mix 20 to 30 gallons of this product in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture.Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressure and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle.Apply the spray in a 6 to 10 inch wide band that completely encircles the stem.Spray in a manner that completely wets the bark, but not to the point of runoff.The treatment band may be positioned at any height up to the first major branch. For best results apply the band as low as possible. Spray mixture concentration should vary with size and susceptibility of species to be treated. Applications may be made at any time, including winter months.

Thinline Basal Bark Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in diameter, apply this product either undiluted or mixed at 50-75% v/v with oil in a thin stream to all sides of the lower stems.The stream should be directed horizontally to apply a narrow band around each stem or clump.Use a minimum of 2 to 15 milliliters of this product or oil mixture with this product to treat single stems and from 25 to 100 milliliters to treat clumps of stems.Use an applicator metered or calibrated to deliver the small amounts required.

Dormant Stem Treatment

Dormant stem treatments will control susceptible woody plants and vines with stems less than 2 inches in diameter.Plants with stems greater than 2 inches in diameter may not be controlled and re-sprouting may occur.This treatment method is best suited for sites with dense, small diameter brush.Dormant stem treatments of this product can also be used as a chemical side-trim for controlling lateral branches of larger trees that encroach onto roadside, utility, or other rights-of-way.Mix 4 to 8 quarts of this product in 2 to 3 gallons of crop oil concentrate or other recommended oil and add this mixture to enough water to make 100 gallons of spray solution.Use continuous adequate agitation. Apply with Radiarc, OC or equivalent nozzles, or handgun using 70 to 100 gallons of spray per acre to achieve thorough coverage of stems.This product may be mixed with 4 quarts of Weedone 170 herbicide to improve the control of black cherry and broaden the spectrum of herbicidal activity. In western states, apply anytime after woody plants are dormant.In other areas apply anytime within 10 weeks of budbreak, generally February through April. Do not apply to wet or saturated bark as poor control may result.

Cut Stump Treatment

To prevent re-sprouting of cut stumps of susceptible species, mix 20 to 30 gallons of this product in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a low pressure backpack or knapsack sprayer using a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Spray the root collar area, sides of the stump, and the outer portion of the cut surface including the cambium until thoroughly wet, but not to the point of runoff.Spray mixture concentration should be modified to allow for differences in size and susceptibility of species treated.Apply at any time, including in winter, unless snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line.

Treatment of Cut Stumps in Western States

To control re-sprouting of salt-cedar and other Tamarix species, bigleaf maple, tan oak, Oregon myrtle, and other susceptible species, apply undiluted product to wet the cambium and adjacent wood around the entire circumference of the cut stump.Treatments may be applied throughout the year; however, control may be reduced with treatment during periods of moisture stress as in late summer. Use an applicator which can be calibrated to deliver the small amounts of material required.

Note: All basal bark and dormant brush treatment methods may be used to treat susceptible woody species on range and permanent pasture land provided that no more than 1.5 quarts of this product are applied per acre.Large plants or species requiring higher rates of this product may not be completely controlled.

FOREST MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

Optimal control for broadcast applications of this product is achieved using spray volumes that allow thorough plant coverage. Recommended spray volumes are usually 25 gallons per acre by air or 10 to 100 gallons per acre by ground depending upon equipment.When using spray volumes less than 50 gallons per acre, the addition of an agriculturally labeled non-ionic surfactant as described under Directions for Use will help assure more complete coverage of foliage.Application systems or additives designed to minimize drift by producing larger droplets may require higher spray volumes to maintain brush control.

Plant Back Interval for Conifers:Conifers planted less than 1 month after treatment with this product at less than 4 quarts per acre or less than 2 months after treatment at 4 to 8 quarts per acre may suffer injury.When tank mixtures of herbicides are used for forest site preparation, labels for all products in the mixture should be consulted and the longest recommended waiting period observed.

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

Southern States Including Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia: To control susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds, apply this product at a rate of 4 to 8 quarts per acre.To broaden the spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds controlled, apply 2 to 4 quarts per acre of this product in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Tordon 101 Mixture or Tordon K.Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.Where grass control is also desired, this product, alone or in combination with Tordon K or Tordon 101 Mixture, may be tank mixed with labeled rates of other herbicides registered for grass control in forests. Use of tank mix products must be in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. No label application rates should be exceeded.

Do not tank mix with any product containing a label prohibition against such mixing.

In Western, Northeastern, North Central, and Lake States (States Not Listed Above As Southern States):To control susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds, apply this product at a rate of 3 to 6 quarts per acre.To broaden the spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds controlled, apply 1.5 to 3.0 quarts per acre of this product in tank mix combination with labeled rates of 2,4-D low volatile ester. Where grass control is also desired, this product, alone or in tank mix combination with 2,4-D low volatile ester may be applied with labeled rates of other herbicides registered for grass control in forests.When applying tank mixes, follow applicable use directions and precautions on each product label.

Applications for Site Preparation in Southern Coastal Flatwoods

To control susceptible broadleaf weeds and woody species such as gallberry and wax-myrtle, and for partial control of saw-palmetto, apply 2 to 4 quarts per acre of this product.To broaden the spectrum of species controlled to include fetterbush, staggerbush, titi, and grasses, apply 2 to 3 quarts per acre of this product in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Polaris AC herbicide.Where control of gallberry, wax-myrtle, broadleaf weeds, and grasses is desired, 2 to 3 quarts per acre of this product may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Razor Pro herbicide.

These treatments may be broadcast during site preparation of flat planted or bedded sites or, on bedded sites, applied in bands over the top of beds.For best results, make applications in late summer or fall.Efficacy may not be satisfactory when applications are made in early season prior to August.

Note:Do not apply after planting pines.

Applications for Conifer Release

Note: Applications for conifer release may cause temporary damage and growth suppression where contact with conifers occurs; however, injured conifers should recover and grow normally.Over-the-top spray applications can kill pines.

Directed Sprays

To release conifers from competing hardwoods and brush such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, sweetgum, red and white oaks, ash, hickory, alder, birch, aspen, pin cherry, Ceanothus spp., blackberry, chinquapin, and poison oak, mix 4 to 20 quarts of this product in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray mixture.This spray should be directed onto foliage of competitive hardwoods using knapsack or backpack sprayers with flat fan nozzles or equivalent any time after the hardwoods and brush have reached full leaf size, but before autumn coloration.The majority of treated hardwoods and brush should be less than 6 feet in height to ensure adequate spray coverage. Care should be taken to direct spray solutions away from conifer foliage, particularly foliage of desirable pines.Refer to Table 1 to determine proper mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Broadcast Applications for Mid-Rotation Understory Brush Control in Southern Coastal Flatwoods Pine Stands (Ground Equipment Only)

To control susceptible species such as gallberry and wax-myrtle and broadleaf weeds, apply 2 to 4 quarts per acre of this product. To include control of fetterbush, staggerbush, and titi, apply 2 to 3 quarts per acre of this product in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Polaris AC.Saw-palmetto will be partially controlled by use of this product at 4 quarts per acre or by mixtures of this product at 2 to 3 quarts per acre in tank mix combination with either Polaris AC or Patriot herbicide.

These mixtures should be broadcast applied over target understory brush species. To prevent injury to pines, direct applications below the pine foliage. Sprays should be applied in 30 or more gallons per acre of total volume. For optimum results, make applications in late summer or fall.Reduced control may occur when applications are made in early season prior to August.

Broadcast Applications for Conifer Release in the Pacific Northwest and California

On Dormant Conifers Before Bud Swell (Excluding Pines): To control or suppress deciduous hardwoods such as vine maple, bigleaf maple, alder, scotch broom, or willow before leaf-out or evergreen hardwoods such as madrone, chinquapin, and Ceanothus spp., use this product at 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Diluents used may be diesel or fuel oil.Alternately, water plus 1 to 2 gallons per acre of diesel oil or a suitable surfactant or oil substitute at manufacturer's recommended rates may be used.

On Conifer Plantations (Excluding Pines) After Hardwoods Begin Growth and Before Conifer Bud Break ("Early Foliar" Hardwood Stage): Use this product at 1.0 to 1.5 quarts alone or plus 2,4-D low volatile ester herbicide in water carrier to provide no more than 3 pounds acid equivalent per acre from both products.After conifer bud break, these sprays may cause more serious injury to the crop trees.Use of a surfactant may cause unacceptable injury to conifers especially after bud break.

On Conifer Plantations (Excluding Pines) After Conifers Harden Off In Late Summer and While Hardwoods Are Still Growing Actively: Use this product at rates of 1.0 to 1.5 quarts per acre alone or plus 2,4-D low volatile ester to provide no more than 3 pounds acid equivalent per acre from both products.Treat as soon after conifer bud hardening as possible so that hardwoods and brush are actively growing. Use of oil, oil substitute, or surfactant may cause unacceptable injury to the conifers.

Broadcast Applications for Conifer Release in the Eastern 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, use this product at rates of 1.5 to 3.0 quarts per acre alone or plus 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester to provide no more than 4 pounds acid equivalent per acre from both products. Applications should be made in late summer or early fall after conifers have formed their overwintering buds and hardwoods are in full leaf and prior to autumn coloration.

Broadcast Applications for Conifer Release in the Lake States Region To release spruce, fir, and red pine from competing hardwoods such as aspen, birch, maple, cherry, willow, oak, hazel, and Rubus spp.and perennial and annual broadleaf weeds, use this product at rates of 1.5 to 3.0 quarts per acre. Applications should be made in late summer or early fall after conifers have formed their overwintering buds and hardwoods are in full leaf and prior to autumn coloration.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store at temperatures above 28º F or agitate before use.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

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

Metal Container Disposal: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

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

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

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MANUFACTURED FOR
NUFARM AMERICAS INC.
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Nufarm

Weedar® 64

Broadleaf Herbicide

THE 2,4-D AMINE WEED KILLER

TO CONTROL SUSCEPTIBLE BROADLEAF WEEDS IN CEREAL GRAINS, CORN, SORGHUM, RICE, SUGARCANE, SOYBEANS (Preplant only), TURF, NON-CROP AREAS, AND CERTAIN AQUATIC APPLICATIONS.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, dimethylamine salt* 46.8%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 53.2%

TOTAL: 100.0%

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent 38.9% by weight or 3.8 pounds per gallon. Isomer specific by AOAC method No. 978.05

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER / PELIGRO

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: 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.)

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

EPA Reg. No. 71368-1

Manufactured for
Nufarm, Inc.
150 Harvester Drive
Burr Ridge, IL 60527

Nufarm

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER / PELIGRO

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing vapors or spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):
Some of the materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

All mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:
- long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- shoes and socks, plus
- chemical-resistant gloves (except for applicators using ground boom equipment),
- chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate, and
- protective eyewear (goggles or face shield).

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

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 STATEMENTS:
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 (personal protective equipment) may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS. Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users Should:
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- 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.

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.
You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIANS

This product contains a phenoxy herbicidal chemical. There is no specific antidote. All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark except as noted on appropriate labels. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

This product contains a chemical with 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. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

For Aquatic Uses: Fish breathe dissolved oxygen in the water and decaying weeds also use oxygen. When treating continuous, dense weed masses, it may be appropriate to treat only part of the infestation at a time. For example, apply the product in lanes separated by untreated strips that can be treated after vegetation in treated lanes has disintegrated. During the growing season, weeds decompose in a 2 to 3 week period following treatment. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Waters having limited and less dense weed infestations may not require partial treatments.

Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes (except as specifically recommended on this label) especially in areas where grapes, cotton, tomatoes or other susceptible plants are grown.

Do not treat irrigation ditches in areas where water will be used to overhead (sprinkler) irrigate susceptible crops especially grapes, tomatoes, tobacco, and cotton.

Do not apply this product directly to, or permit to drift onto cotton, okra, grapes, tomatoes, fruit trees, vegetables, flowers or other desirable crop or ornamental plants which are susceptible to 2,4-D herbicide. Do not apply near susceptible plants since very small quantities of the 2,4-D will cause severe injury during the growing or dormant periods. Crops contacted by this product sprays or spray drift may be killed or suffer significant stand loss with extensive quality and yield reduction.

MIXING AND LOADING: Most cases of ground water contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of ground water supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent ground water contamination.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Read entire label before using this product.

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, 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 intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water is: coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves made of any water-proof material, 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, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. Do not use in or near a greenhouse. 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.

GENERAL INFORMATION

INJURY TO CROPS FROM THIS HERBICIDE MAY OCCUR. IF YOU ARE NOT PREPARED TO ACCEPT SOME DEGREE OF CROP INJURY DO NOT USE THIS PRODUCT.

Crop varieties vary in response to 2,4-D and some are easily injured. Apply this product only to varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. If you are uncertain concerning tolerant varieties or local use situations that may affect crop tolerance to 2,4-D, consult your seed company, State Agricultural Extension Service or qualified crop consultant for advice.

Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable laws, rules and regulations. Certain states have restrictions pertaining to application distances from susceptible crops. The applicator should become familiar with these laws, rules or regulations and follow them exactly.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Add about one-half the water to the mixing tank, then add this product with agitation and finally the rest of water with continuing agitation.

NOTE: Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactants to the spray may increase effectiveness on weeds but also may reduce selectivity to crops, resulting in crop damage.

COMPATIBILITY

If this product is to be tank mixed with fertilizers or with other pesticides, compatibility should be tested prior to mixing. To test for compatibility, use a small container and mix a small amount (0.5 to 1 quart) of spray, combining all ingredients in the same ratio as the anticipated use. If any indications of physical incompatibility develop, do not use this mixture for spraying. Indications of incompatibility usually will appear within 5 to 15 minutes after mixing.

Read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and on the labels of any products for which a tank mixture is being considered.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Apply by air or ground equipment in sufficient gallonage to obtain adequate coverage, except as otherwise directed on this label.
Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre for aerial application and 10 or more gallons of water per acre for ground application.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast, chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Droplet Size

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a Coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a Coarse or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a Medium or more fine spray, apply only as a Medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed
Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a Medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

Temperature Inversions
If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

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, 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 might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements
Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment
All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

Additional requirements for aerial applications:
The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications.

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Additional requirements for ground boom application:
Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

SMALL QUANTITY DILUTION TABLE

To spray small areas use the following dilution table.

If Dosage on Label Shows Following Rate Per Acre	Use this Amount for each Gallon of Water Per 1,000 Square Feet
2 pints (1 quart)	0.72 ounces (4.3 teaspoons)
3 pints (1-1/2 quarts)	1.1 ounces (2 tablespoons)
4 pints (2 quarts)	1.4 ounces (2.8 tablespoons)
6 pints (3 quarts)	2.2 ounces (4.4 tablespoons)

GENERAL WEED LIST

Annual and Biennial Weeds

Beggarticks*	Mallow* (venice or little)	Russian thistle*
Bullthistle	MarshelderMorningglory (common, ivy, woolly)	Salsify (western or common)
Coffeeweed	Musk thistle* (***)	Smartweeds* (annual species)
Common cocklebur	Mustards (except blue mustard)	Sowthistles (annual or spiny
Common burdock	Pepper weeds (except perennial)	Sunflower
Common evening primrose	Pigweeds** (Amaranthus spp.)	Vervains*
Common lambsquarters	Prickly lettuce	Vetches
Hairy galinsoga	Ragweed (common or giant)	Wild carrot
Jimsonweed	Rough fleabane	Wild lettuce
Knotweed*		Wild parsnips

Perennial Weeds

Bindweed* (hedge, field, European)	Goldenrod*	Orange hawkweed*
Blue lettuce	Healall	Plantains
Canada thistle*	Ground ivy*	Sowthistle (perennial)
Catnip	Hoary cress*	Vervains*
Chicory	Ironweed*	Wild garlic*
Dandelion	Jerusalem artichoke	Wild onion*
Docks*	Many flowered aster	
Dogbane*	Nettles* (including stinging)	

*These species may require repeated applications and/or use of the higher rate recommended on this product label even under ideal conditions for application.

**Control of pigweeds in the High Plains area of Texas and Oklahoma may not be satisfactory with this product.

***Not registered for control of musk thistle in California.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

APPLES, PEARS, STONE FRUIT AND NUT ORCHARDS

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEEDAR® 64 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	3 pints	For control of weeds on the orchard floor, apply using coarse sprays and low pressure in sufficient volume of water to obtain thorough wetting of weeds. Treat when weeds are small and actively growing. For filberts, apply a maximum of 2.1 pints (1.0 lb. ae) per 100 gallons of spray solution per application. Do not use on light sandy soil. **DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA.**

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN APPLES, PEARS, STONE FRUIT AND NUT ORCHARDS

- Do not apply to bare ground as injury may result.
- Do not apply immediately before irrigation and withhold irrigation for 2 days before and for 3 days after treatment.
- Do not allow spray to drift onto or contact foliage, fruit, stems, trunks of trees or exposed roots as injury may result.
- Do not apply to newly established or young orchards. Trees must be at least 1 year old and in vigorous condition.
- Do not apply during bloom.
- Do not graze or feed cover crops from treated orchards.
- Do not make more than 2 applications per crop cycle. Maximum of 4.2 pints (2.0 lbs. ae) per acre per application.
- Do not harvest apples and pears within 14 days of application, stone fruit within 40 days of application and nuts within 60 days of application.
- For apples, pears and stone fruits, allow at least 75 days between applications.
- For tree nuts, allow at least 30 days between applications.
- Do not cut orchard floor forage for hay within 7 days of application.

CEREAL GRAINS

Barley, Oats, Rye, Triticale, Wheat

WEEDS IN CROP	AMOUNT OF WEEDAR® 64 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Not underseeded with legumes **Postemergence** Annual and biennial broadleaf weeds Perennial broadleaf weeds	 1/2 to 2 pints* 1 to 2 pints*	Apply after grain is well tillered (usually about 4 to 8 inches high). **Do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage.**
Underseeded with legumes	1/4 to 1/2 pint*	Apply after grain is 8 inches tall. **Do not spray grain in boot to dough stage.** Do not spray alfalfa or sweet clover unless the infestation is severe and injury to these legumes can be tolerated.
Emergency weed control in Triticale, Wheat Perennial broadleaf weeds	2.6 pints	Apply when weeds are approaching bud stage, after the grain dough stage. **Do not spray during the boot to dough stage.** The 2.6 pints per acre application can produce injury to wheat. Balance the severity of your weed problem against the possibility of crop damage. Where perennial weeds are scattered, spot treatment is suggested to minimize the extent of crop injury.

*Use the lower rate if small annual and biennial weeds are the major problem. Use the higher rate if perennial weeds or annual and biennial weeds are present which are in the hard-to-kill categories as determined by local experience. The higher rates increase the risk of grain injury and should be used only where the weed control problem justifies the grain damage risk. Do not apply this product to grain in the seedling stage.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON CEREAL GRAINS

- For aerial application on grain, apply this product in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre.
- For ground application a minimum of 10 to 15 gallons of water per acre is recommended for proper spray coverage.
- Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment.
- Do not feed treated straw to livestock if an emergency treatment as described above is applied.
- Do not harvest within 14 days of application.
- Limit to one postemergence application per crop cycle.
- Limit to one preharvest application per crop cycle.
- **Postemergence:** Maximum of 2.6 pints (1.25 lbs. ae) per acre per application.
- **Preharvest:** Maximum of 1 pint (0.5 lb. ae) per acre per application.
- Limit to 3.6 pints product (1.75 lbs. ae) per acre per crop cycle.

CORN AND SORGHUM

WEEDS IN CROP	AMOUNT OF WEEDAR® 64 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
CORN (Field and Sweet) **Preplant**	1 to 2 pints	To control emerged broadleaf weed seedlings or existing cover crops prior to planting corn, apply 7 to 14 days before planting. Do not use on light, sandy soil, or where soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. Use high rate for less susceptible weeds or cover crops such as alfalfa.
Preemergence	2 pints	Apply 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on light, sandy soils or where soil moisture is low.
Postemergence Annual broadleaf weeds Perennial broadleaf weeds	1/2 to 1 pint 1 pint	Apply when weeds are small and corn is less than 8 inches tall (to top of canopy). When corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles and keep spray off foliage. Treat perennial weeds when they are in the bud to bloom stage. **Do not spray corn in the tassel to dough stage.** Corn treated with 2,4-D may become temporarily brittle. Winds or cultivation may cause stalk breakage during the period of time when the corn is brittle.
Grain Sorghum (Milo) Postemergence	1 pint	Apply when sorghum is 6 to 15 inches tall. If sorghum is taller than 8 inches to top of the canopy, use drop nozzles and keep spray off the foliage. **Do not treat during the boot, flowering or dough stage.**

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON CORN AND SORGHUM
- Do not forage or feed fodder for 7 days following application.
- Do not harvest within 7 days of application.
- Limit to one preplant, postemergence or preharvest application per crop cycle.
- **Preplant or Preemergence:** Maximum of 2 pints (1.0 lb. ae) per acre per application.
- **Postemergence:** Maximum of 1 pint (0.5 lb. ae) per acre per application.
- **Preharvest:** Maximum of 3 pints (1.5 lbs. ae) per acre per application.
- Maximum of 6 pints (3.0 lbs. ae) per acre per crop cycle.
- Do not permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application.
- The preharvest interval (PHI) for sorghum is 30 days.

HOPS (Except CA)

WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT OF WEEDAR® 64 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	1 pint	Make directed applications to the row middles. Make up to 3 applications at 30-day intervals with the last application before harvest.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR HOPS
- Limited to 3 applications per crop cycle.
- Maximum of 1 pint (0.5 lb. ae) per acre per application.
- Maximum of 3 pints (1.5 lbs. ae) per acre per crop cycle.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.
- Observe the preharvest interval (PHI) of 28 days.

RICE

WEEDS IN CROP	AMOUNT OF WEEDAR® 64 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Preplant	1 to 2 pints	Apply four or more weeks prior to planting rice. **DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA.**
Postemergence	1 to 2-1/2 pints	Apply when rice is in the late tillering stage of development at the time of first joint development. Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed one-half inch, at early seedling, early panicle, boot or heading stages. Consult local university or Agricultural Extension Service specialists for more specific information on rates and timing of application. **DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA.**

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN RICE
- Do not apply more than a total of 2-1/2 pints per acre of this product to rice per growing season.
- Do not use on rice in California without an approved Supplemental Label allowing the use.
- Observe the preharvest interval (PHI) of 60 days.
- **Preplant:** Limited to 1 preplant application per crop cycle. Maximum of 2 pints (1.0 lb. ae) per acre per preplant application.
- **Postemergence:** Limited to 1 postemergence application per crop cycle. Maximum of 3 pints (1.5 lbs. ae) per acre per postemergence application.

WILD RICE (For Use In Minnesota Only)

WEEDS IN CROP	AMOUNT OF WEEDAR® 64 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Common waterplantain	1/2 pint	Broadcast in 4 to 10 gallons total spray volume. Apply after waterplantain has emerged from the water and when wild rice is in the 1 to 2 aerial leaf to early tillering stage. Do not spray after wild rice has reached the boot stage.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN WILD RICE

- For use only on wild rice grown in commercial paddies.
- Do not apply to wild rice growing in lakes, rivers or streams.
- Water that is drained out of wild rice paddies is not to be used to irrigate other crops. In order to protect federally listed endangered or threatened species, the Minnesota Department of Agriculture has a program to pre-notify landowners where pesticide applications may affect federally listed endangered or threatened species.
- Limited to 1 application per crop cycle.
- Do not apply more than 1/2 pint per acre of 2,4-D Amine 4 (0.25 lb. ae/A) per use season.
- Observe the preharvest interval (PHI) of 60 days.

SOYBEANS* (Preplant Only)

WEEDS IN CROP	AMOUNT OF WEEDAR® 64 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Postemergence	3/4 to 1 pint	Apply not less than 15 days prior to planting soybeans, when weeds are small and actively growing. Use the higher rate on larger weeds and when perennials are present.
	>1 to 2 pints	Apply not less than 30 days prior to planting soybeans, when weeds are actively growing.

In addition to those weeds found on the GENERAL WEED LIST, this product will suppress or control the following broadleaf weeds frequently encountered in reduced tillage soybean production systems: alfalfa*, bullnettle, smallflowered bittercress, Carolina geranium, smallflowered buttercup, common and rough cinquefoil, red clover*, horseweed or marestail, mousetail, wild mustard, field pennycress, cutleaf evening primrose, common purslane, speedwell, velvetleaf, and Virginia copperleaf. * These weeds are only partially controlled.

Apply no more than 2.0 pints of this product in one season prior to planting soybeans. After applying, plant soybean seed as deep as practical or at least 1-1/2 to 2 inches deep. Adjust the planter press wheel, if necessary, to ensure that planted seed is completely covered.

If desired, this product may be applied pre-plant to soybeans in tank mixtures with other herbicides such as Poast®, Poast Plus®, Roundup®, Roundup D-Pak®, Honcho®, Gramoxone Extra®, Prowl®, Pursuit Plus®, Scepter®, Scepter 70 DG, Squadron® and others that are registered for pre-plant soybean use.

NOTE: Unacceptable injury to soybeans planted in fields previously treated with this product may occur and the extent of injury will depend on weather and agronomic factors such as the amount of weed vegetation and previous crop residue present that may be in effect between the time of application and the emergence of the soybean plant.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN SOYBEANS (PREPLANT)

- Do not apply this product when weather conditions such as temperature, air inversions, or wind favor drift from treated areas to susceptible plants.
- Apply no more than 2.0 pints of this product per acre in one season prior to planting soybeans.
- Only one application per growing season, regardless of the application rate used, is allowed.
- Do not apply this product prior to planting soybeans if you are not prepared to accept the results of soybean injury including possible loss of stand and yield.
- Do not replant fields treated with this product in the same growing season with crops other than those labeled for 2,4-D pre-plant use.
- Do not mow or cultivate weeds prior to treating with this product as poor control may result.
- Do not cut for feed treated hay, forage, or fodder or graze treated soybeans to livestock.
- Do not apply this product pre-plant to soybeans in fields having a coarse-textured soil where the percent organic matter is <1.0%.
- Only one application of this product may be made prior to planting soybeans per growing season.
- Do not feed treated hay, forage, or fodder. Livestock should be restricted from feeding/grazing of treated cover crops.

***Not currently registered for use in California.**

SUGARCANE

WEEDS IN CROP	AMOUNT OF WEEDAR® 64 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Preemergence	4 pints	Apply before canes appear for control of emerged broadleaf weeds. **DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA.**
Postemergence	1-1/2 to 4 pints	Apply after cane emerges and through lay-by. **DO NOT USE IN CALIFORNIA.**

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN SUGARCANE

- Do not apply more than a total of 8 pints of this product to sugarcane per acre per growing season.
- Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturity.
- **Preemergence:** Limited to 1 application per crop cycle. Maximum of 4 pints (2.0 lb. ae) per acre per application.
- **Postemergence:** Limited to 1 application per crop cycle. Maximum of 4 pints (2.0 lb. ae) per acre per application.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS

WEEDS	AMOUNT OF WEEDAR® 64 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds In young grasses In established grasses	 1/2 to 1 pint 1/2 to 2 pints	Apply to actively growing annual broadleaf weeds. Use 1/2 to 1 pint when weeds are small; use higher rates on older weeds. Do not apply to young grasses with fewer than 6 leaves or prior to tillering, as excessive injury may result. Do not apply more than 1 pint until grasses are well established as excessive injury may result.
Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds In established grasses	2 to 4 pints	Treat when biennial weeds are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. Treat perennial weeds in the bud to bloom stage. Apply to actively growing weeds.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS

- Use at least 2 gallons of water per acre by air and 5 gallons of water per acre by ground.
- Do not harvest or graze treated Conservation Reserve Program areas.
- Do not apply to grasses in the boot to dough stage if grass seed production is desired.
- Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.
- **Postemergence:**
  - For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds, do not exceed 2 pints (1.0 lb. ae) per acre per application.
  - For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds and for difficult to control weeds and woody plants, do not exceed 4 pints (2.0 lbs. ae) per acre per application.
  - Spot treatments do not exceed 4 pints (2.0 lbs. ae) per acre.
  - Maximum of 2 applications per year.
  - Maximum of 8 pints (4.0 lbs. ae) per acre per year.
  - Minimum of 30 days between applications.
- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.
- For program lands, such as Conservation Reserve Program, 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.

ESTABLISHED GRASS PASTURES, RANGELAND AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS

WEEDS	AMOUNT OF WEEDAR® 64 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds **Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds**	2 pints 2 to 4 pints	Apply when weeds are small and actively growing and prior to bud stage. Spray while musk thistles or other biennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. The lower rate can be used in the spring during rosette stage. Use the highest rate in the fall or after flower stalks have developed. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not apply to grass in the early boot through milk stage if grass seed production is desired. Bentgrass and legumes may be injured by this treatment.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON ESTABLISHED GRASS PASTURES, RANGELAND AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM AREAS

- Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.
- **Postemergence:**
  - For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds, do not exceed 2 pints (1.0 lb. ae) per acre per application.
  - For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds and for difficult to control weeds and woody plants, do not exceed 4 pints (2.0 lbs. ae) per acre per application.
  - Spot treatments do not exceed 4 pints (2.0 lbs. ae) per acre.
  - Maximum of 2 applications per year.
  - Maximum of 8 pints (4.0 lbs. ae) per acre per year.
  - Minimum of 30 days between applications.
- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.
- For program lands, such as Conservation Reserve Program, 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.

GRASS CUT FOR HAY

WEEDS	AMOUNT OF WEEDAR® 64 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds **Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds**	2 pints 2 to 4 pints	Apply when weeds are small and actively growing and prior to bud stage. Spray while musk thistles or other biennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. The lower rate can be used in the spring during rosette stage. Use the highest rate in the fall or after flower stalks have developed. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not apply to grass in the early boot through milk stage if grass seed production is desired. Bentgrass and legumes may be injured by this treatment.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN PASTURES, RANGELANDS AND GRASS CUT FOR HAY

- Do not graze (dairy) cattle in treated areas for 7 days after application.
- Do not cut forage for hay within 30 days of application.
- Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage treated fields within 3 days of slaughter.
- **Postemergence:**
  - For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds: Use 2 pints (1.0 lb. ae) per acre per application.
  - For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds: Use 2 to 4 pints (1.0 to 2.0 lbs. ae) per acre per application.
  - For difficult to control weeds and woody plants: Use 4 pints (2.0 lbs. ae) per acre per application.
  - Spot treatment: Use 4 pints (2.0 lbs. ae) per acre.
  - Maximum of 2 applications per year.
  - Maximum of 8 pints (4.0 lbs. ae) per acre per year.
  - Minimum of 30 days between applications.
- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.

FALLOWLAND AND CROP STUBBLE

WEEDS	AMOUNT OF WEEDAR® 64 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	1 to 2 pints	Use the lower rate when weeds are small (2 to 3 inches tall) and actively growing. Use the higher rate on older and drought-stressed plants.
Biennial broadleaf weeds	2 to 4 pints	Spray when musk thistles or other biennial species are in the seedling to rosette stage and before flower stalks become apparent. The lower rate can be used in the spring during rosette stage. Use the highest rate in the fall or after flower stalks have developed.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	2 to 4 pints	Spray weed in the bud to bloom stage or while in good vegetative growth. Do not disturb treated areas for at least 2 weeks after treatment, or until tops are dead.
Wild garlic and onion in crop stubble	4 pints	Apply to new regrowth of wild garlic or onion which occurs in the fall following harvest of small grains, corn or grain sorghum.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE IN FALLOWLAND AND CROP STUBBLE

- Limit to two applications per year.
- Maximum of 4 pints (2.0 lbs. ae) per acre per application.
- Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following application.
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.

GRASSES FOR SEED PRODUCTION

WEEDS IN CROP	AMOUNT OF WEEDAR® 64 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual and perennial broadleaf weeds	2 to 4 pints	Apply to established stands in spring from tiller to early boot stage. **Do not spray in boot stage.** New spring seedings may be treated with the lower rate after grass seedlings have at least 5 leaves. Perennial weed regrowth may be treated in the fall.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON GRASSES FOR SEED PRODUCTION

- Do not graze dairy animals or cut forage for hay within 7 days of application.
- Maximum of 4 pints (2.0 lbs. ae) per acre per application.
- Limited to 2 applications per year.
- Minimum of 21 days between applications.

NON-CROPLAND

Such as Fencerows, Hedgerows, Roadsides, Drainage Ditches, Rights-of-Way, Utility Power Lines, Railroads and Other Non-Crop Areas

WEEDS	AMOUNT OF WEEDAR® 64 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	2 to 4 pints	Treat when weeds are young and actively growing. Perennial weeds should be near the bud stage, but not flowering at application. Do not use on susceptible southern grasses such as St. Augustine. Do not apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Bentgrass, clover, legumes and dichondra may be injured by this treatment.
Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	4 pints	

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON NON-CROPLAND
- Maximum of 4 pints (2.0 lbs. ae) per acre per application.
- Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.
- Limit 2 applications per year.
- Minimum 30 days between applications.

SPOT TREATMENT IN NON-CROP AREAS

Mix 2 to 3 fluid ounces of this product in 3 gallons of water. Wet all weeds and stems thoroughly. For best results, treat when weeds are actively growing.

ORNAMENTAL TURF AREAS

Golf Courses, Cemeteries, Parks, Turfgrass, and Other Grass Areas

WEEDS	AMOUNT OF WEEDAR® 64 PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Annual broadleaf weeds	2 to 3 pints	Treat when weeds are young and actively growing. Perennial weeds should be near the bud stage, but not flowering at application. Do not use on susceptible southern grasses such as St. Augustine. Do not apply to newly seeded area until grass is well established. Bentgrass, clover, legumes and dichondra may be injured by this treatment.
Biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds	3 pints	

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON ORNAMENTAL TURF AREAS
- Use sufficient gallonage for thorough and uniform coverage.
- Do not apply more than 2 broadcast applications per year per treatment site. This does not exclude spot treatments.
- Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application.
- Do not enter treatment areas until sprays have dried.
- Maximum of 3 pints (1.5 lbs. ae) per acre per application.
- Maximum of 6 pints (3.0 lbs. ae) per acre per year, excluding spot treatments.

POPLAR/COTTONWOOD TREES GROWN FOR PULP BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL

This product may be applied through wick applicators or conventional ground sprayers. (Excluding irrigation systems) Do not allow this product to contact leaves or green bark of the tree. Use 1/2 pint to 3 pints per acre in enough water to provide uniform coverage prior to or after planting of Poplar/Cottonwood trees. Application during warm weather is preferred. Apply when weeds are actively growing, preferably before bud stage. Repeat treatment may be necessary for less susceptible weeds; re-apply as needed. Accord® may be mixed with this product to increase weed control. Follow both labels to determine correct rates. Two quarts or more of a spreader - activator per 100 gallons of spray solution may be added to improve herbicide performance.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON POPLAR/COTTONWOOD TREES GROWN FOR PULP BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL
- Limited to 1 broadcast application per year. Maximum of 8 pints (4.0 lbs. ae) per acre per broadcast application.

FORESTRY - TREE INJECTION

For Controlling Species Such as Alder, Aspen, Birch, Blackgum, Cherry, Oak, Sweetgum, and Tulip Poplar

Make injections as near to the root collar as possible, using one injection per inch of trunk dbh (4-1/2 feet). For resistant species such as hickory, injections should overlap. For best results, injections should be made during the growing season, May 15th through October 15th.

For Dilute Injection

Mix 1 gallon of product in 19 gallons of water for dilute injections.

For Concentrate Injections

Use 1 to 2 ml of concentrate WEEDAR® 64 per injection. The injection bit must penetrate the inner bark.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON FORESTRY - TREE INJECTION
- Limited to 1 injection application per year. Maximum of 2 ml of 4.0 lbs. ae formulation per injection site.

WEEDS AND BRUSH ON IRRIGATION CANAL DITCHBANKS

(Seventeen Western States: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming)

For Control of Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds

Apply 1 to 2 quarts of this product per acre in approximately 20 to 100 gallons per acre. Treat when weeds are young and actively growing before the bud or early bloom stage. For harder-to-control weeds, a repeat spray after 3 to 4 weeks using the same rates may be needed for maximum results. Apply no more than two treatments per season.

For Woody Brush and Patches of Perennial Broadleaf Weeds

Mix 1/2 gallon of product in 150 gallons of water. Wet foliage thoroughly using about 1 gallon of solution per square rod.

Spraying Instructions

Apply with low pressure (10 to 40 psi) power spray equipment mounted on a truck, tractor, or boat. Apply while traveling upstream to avoid accidental concentration of chemical into water. Spray when the air is fairly calm, 5 mph or less. Do not use on small canals (less than 10 cfs) where water will be used for drinking purposes.

Boom spraying onto water surface must be held to a minimum and no cross-stream spraying to opposite banks should be permitted. When spraying shoreline weeds, allow no more than 2 foot overspray onto water with an average of less than 1 foot overspray to prevent introduction of greater than negligible amounts of chemical into the water.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE ON IRRIGATION CANAL DITCHBANKS

- Do not allow dairy animals to graze on treated areas for at least 7 days after spraying.
- Water within treated banks should not be fished.
- **Postemergence:** Limited to 2 applications per season. Maximum of 4 pints (2.0 lbs. ae) per acre per application. Minimum of 30 days between applications. Spot treatment permitted.

Do not use on small canals with a flow rate 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.

Average Width (ft.) x Average Depth (ft.) x Average Velocity (ft. per sec.) = 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.

AQUATIC WEED CONTROL

For Use in Ponds, Lakes, Reservoirs, Marshes, Bayous, Drainage Ditches, Non-Irrigation Canals, Rivers and Streams that are Quiescent or Slow Moving.

NOTICE TO APPLICATORS

State and Local Coordination

Before application, coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for such use.

Wind Velocity - Ground or Surface Application: Do not apply when wind speeds are at or above 10 mph. **Air Application:** Do not apply when wind speeds are at or above 5 mph. The restrictions do not apply to subsurface applications used in weed control programs.

WATER HYACINTH (*Eichornia crasipe*) - Directions For Use

This product will control water hyacinth with surface and air applications.

Amounts to Use: 2 to 4 quarts (4 lb. acid equivalent per gallon) per acre. **Spray the weed mass only.** Use 4 quarts when plants are matured or when the weed mass is dense.

When To Apply: Spray when water hyacinth plants are actively growing. Repeat as necessary to kill regrowth and hyacinth plants missed in the previous operation.

How To Use - Surface Application: Use power sprayers operated with a boom or spray gun mounted on a boat, tractor or truck. Thorough wetting of foliage is essential for maximum control. Use 100 to 400 gal. per acre of spray mixture. Special precautions such as the use of low pressure, large nozzles and thickening agents should be taken to avoid spray drift in areas of sensitive crops. For DIRECTA-SPRA™ operation use this product with 1 pint of drift control agent in 50 to 100 gallons of water. For other applications, follow the drift control agent label for mixing directions.

Air Application: Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents mixed into the spray solution. Apply 1.0 gallon per acre of this product through standard boom systems with a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. For MICROFOIL® drift control spray systems, apply this product in 12 to 15 gallons spray mix per acre.

2,4-D Acid Equivalent	1/2 pound	1 pound	2 pounds	3 pounds	4 pounds
WEEDAR® 64	1 pint	2 pints	2 quarts	3 quarts	4 quarts

RESTRICTIONS

FLOATING AND EMERGENT WEEDS:

- Maximum of 8 pints per surface acre per application.
- Limited to 2 applications per season.
- Minimum of 21 days between applications.
- Spot treatments are permitted.

Apply to emergent aquatic weeds in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, non-irrigation canals, rivers, and streams that are quiescent or slow moving. Coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for aquatic applications.

WATER USE

1. Water for irrigation or sprays:
   A. If treated water is intended to be used only for crops or non-crop areas that are labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D such as pastures, turf, or cereal grains, the treated water may be used to irrigate and/or mix sprays for these sites at anytime after the 2,4-D aquatic application.
   B. Due to potential phytotoxicity considerations, the following restrictions are applicable:
   If treated water is intended to be used to irrigate or mix sprays for plants grown in commercial nurseries and greenhouses; and other plants or crops that are not labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D, the water must not be used unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:
      i. A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of greater than or equal to 600 ft. was used for the application, or,
      ii. A waiting period of 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
      iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 100 ppb (0.1 ppm) or less at the water intake. Wait at least 3 days after application before initial sampling at water intake.
2. Drinking water (potable water):
   A. Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local agencies may require permits. The potable water use restrictions on this label are to ensure that consumption of water by the public is allowed only when the concentration of 2,4-D in the water is less than the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) of 70 ppb. Applicators should consider the unique characteristics of the treated waters to assure that 2,4-D concentrations in potable water do not exceed 70 ppb at the time of consumption.
   B. For floating and emergent weed applications, the drinking water setback distance from functioning potable water intakes is greater than or equal to 600 ft.
   C. If no setback distance of greater than or equal to 600 ft. is used for application, applicators or the authorizing organization must provide a drinking water notification prior to a 2,4-D application to the party responsible for public water supply or to individual private water uses. Notification to the party responsible for a public water supply or to individual private water users must be done in a manner to assure that the party is aware of the water use restrictions when this product is applied to potable water. The following is an example of a notification via posting, but other methods of notification which convey the above restrictions may be used and may be required in some cases under State or local law or as a condition of a permit.
   Example: Posting notification should be located every 250 feet including the shoreline of the treated area and up to 250 feet of shoreline past the application site to include immediate public access points. Posting must include the day and time of application. Posting may be removed if analysis of a sample collected at the intake 3 or more days following application shows that the concentration in the water is less than 70 ppb (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays), or after 7 days following application, whichever occurs first.
   Text of notification: Wait 7 days before diverting functioning surface water intakes from the treated aquatic site to use as drinking water, irrigation, or sprays, unless water at functioning drinking water intakes is tested at least 3 days after application and is demonstrated by assay to contain not more than 70 ppb 2,4-D (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays).
   Application Date: _____ Time: _____ .
   D. Following each application of this product, treated water must not be used for drinking water unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:
      i. A setback distance from functional water intake(s) of greater than or equal to 600 ft. was used for the application, or
      ii. A waiting period of 7 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
      iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (0.07 ppm) or less at the water intake. Sampling for drinking water analysis should occur no sooner than 3 days after 2,4-D application. Analysis of samples must be completed by a laboratory that is certified under the Safe Drinking Water Act to perform drinking water analysis using a currently approved version of analytical Method Number 515, 555, other methods for 2,4-D as may be listed in Title 40 CFR, Part 141.24, or Method Number 4015 (immunoassay of 2,4-D) from U.S. EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW-846.
   E. Note: Existing potable water intakes that are no longer in use, such as those replaced by a connection to a municipal water system or a potable water well, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes.
   F. Drinking water setback distances do not apply to terrestrial applications of 2,4-D adjacent to water bodies with potable water intakes.
3. Except as stated above, there are no restrictions on using water from treated areas for swimming, fishing, watering livestock or domestic purposes.

WATER MILFOIL (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) - Directions For Use

This product will control water milfoil with surface, subsurface and air applications.

How To Use: To control water milfoil when less than 5 gallons of concentrate per acre is recommended, dilute the concentrate with water to apply a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. Do not treat within 1/2 mile of potable water intakes. Shoreline areas should be treated by sub-surface injection applied by boat to avoid aerial drift. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment washwaters.

Open Water Areas: To reduce contamination and prevent undue exposure to fish and other aquatic organisms, do not treat water areas that are not infested with aquatic weeds.

Amounts To Use: Apply 2.5 to 2.75 gallons of this product per acre. The higher rate is used in areas of greater water exchange. These areas may require a repeat application.

When To Apply: For best results, apply in spring or early summer when milfoil starts to grow. This timing can be checked by sampling the lake bottom in areas heavily infested with weeds the year before.

Subsurface Application: Apply 2.5 to 2.75 gallons of this product per acre as a concentrate directly into the water through boat mounted distribution systems.

Surface Application: Apply 2.5 to 2.75 gallons of this product per acre in a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons mix per acre.

Air Application: Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents mixed into the spray solution. Apply 2.5 to 2.75 gallons per acre of this product through standard boom systems with a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. For MICROFOIL® drift control spray systems apply this product in 12 to 15 gallons spray mix per acre.

Do not apply within 21 days of previous application.

When treating moving bodies of water, applications must be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of 2,4-D downstream from the application.

RESTRICTIONS

SUBMERSED AQUATIC WEEDS:

- Maximum of 22.7 pints (10.8 lbs. ae) per acre-foot per per application.
- Limited to 2 applications per season.

Apply to aquatic weeds in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, non-irrigation canals, rivers, and streams that are quiescent or slow moving. Do not apply within 21 days of previous application. When treating moving bodies of water, applications must be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of 2,4-D downstream from the application. Coordination and approval of local and State authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for such use.

TABLE 1. AMOUNT OF 2,4-D TO APPLY FOR A TARGET SUBSURFACE CONCENTRATION

SURFACE AREA	Average Depth	For Typical Conditions 2 ppm 2,4-D ae/acre-foot	For Difficult Conditions* 4 ppm 2,4-D ae/acre-foot
1 Acre	1 ft.	5.4 lbs. (11.3 pts. product)	10.8 lbs. (22.7 pts. product)
	2 ft.	10.8 lbs. (22.7 pts. product)	21.6 lbs. (45.4 pts. product)
	3 ft.	16.2 lbs. (34.1 pts. product)	32.4 lbs. (68.2 pts. product)
	4 ft.	21.6 lbs. (45.4 pts. product)	43.2 lbs. (90.9 pts. product)
	5 ft.	27.0 lbs. (56.8 pts. product)	54.0 lbs. (113.6 pts. product)

* Examples include spot treatment of pioneer colonies of Eurasian Water Milfoil and certain difficult to control aquatic species.

WATER USE

1. Water for irrigation or sprays:
   A. If treated water is intended to be used only for crops or non-crop areas that are labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D such as pastures, turf, or cereal grains, the treated water may be used to irrigate and/or mix sprays for these sites at anytime after the 2,4-D aquatic application.
   B. Due to potential phytotoxicity and/or residue considerations, the following restrictions are applicable:
   If treated water is intended to be used to irrigate or mix sprays for unlabeled crops, noncrop areas or other plants not labeled for direct treatment with 2,4-D, the water must not be used unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:
      i. A setback distance described in the Drinking Water Setback Table was used for the application, or,
      ii. A waiting period of 21 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
      iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 100 ppb (0.1 ppm) or less at the water intake. See Table 3 for the waiting period after application but before taking the initial sampling at water intake.
2. Drinking water (potable water):
   A. Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local agencies may require permits. The potable water use restrictions on this label are to ensure that consumption of water by the public is allowed only when the concentration of 2,4-D in the water is less than the MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) of 70 ppb. Applicators should consider the unique characteristics of the treated waters to assure that 2,4-D concentrations in potable water do not exceed 70 ppb at the time of consumption.
   B. For submersed weed applications, the drinking water setback distances from functioning potable water intakes are provided in Table 2. Drinking Water Setback Distance (below).
   C. If no setback distance from the Drinking Water Setback Distance Table (Table 2) is to be used for the application, applicators or the authorizing organization must provide a drinking water notification and an advisory to shut off all potable water intakes prior to a 2,4-D application. Notification to the party responsible for a public water supply or to individual private water users must be done in a manner to assure that the party is aware of the water use restrictions when this product is applied to potable water. The following is an example of a notification via posting, but other methods of notification which convey the above restrictions may be used and may be required in some cases under State or local law or as a condition of a permit.
   Example: Posting notification should be located every 250 feet including the shoreline of the treated area and up to 250 feet of shoreline past the application site to include immediate public access points. Posting should include the day and time of application. Posting may be removed if analysis of a sample collected at the intake no sooner than stated in Table 3 (below) shows that the concentration in the water is less than 70 ppb (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays), or after 21 days following application, whichever occurs first.
   Text of notification: Wait 21 days before diverting functioning surface water intakes from the treated aquatic site to use as drinking water, irrigation, or sprays, unless water at functioning drinking water intakes is tested no sooner than (insert days from Table 3) and is demonstrated by assay to contain not more than 70 ppb 2,4-D (100 ppb for irrigation or sprays).
   Application Date: _____ Time: _____ .
   D. Following each application of this product, treated water must not be used for drinking water unless one of the following restrictions has been observed:
      i. A setback distance described in the Drinking Water Setback Distance Table was used for the application, or
      ii. A waiting period of at least 21 days from the time of application has elapsed, or,
      iii. An approved assay indicates that the 2,4-D concentration is 70 ppb (0.07 ppm) or less at the water intake. Sampling for drinking water analysis should occur no sooner than stated in Table 3. Analysis of samples must be completed by a laboratory that is certified under the Safe Drinking Water Act to perform drinking water analysis using a currently approved version of analytical Method Number 515, 555, other methods for 2,4-D as may be listed in Title 40 CFR, Part 141.24, or Method Number 4015 (immunoassay of 2,4-D) from U.S. EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste SW-846.
   E. Note: Existing potable water intakes that are no longer in use, such as those replaced by a connection to a municipal water system or a potable water well, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes.
   F. Drinking water setback distances do not apply to terrestrial applications of 2,4-D adjacent to water bodies with potable water intakes.
3. Except as stated above, there are no restrictions on using water from treated areas for swimming, fishing, watering livestock or domestic purposes.

Table 2. Drinking Water Setback Distance for Submersed Weed Applications			
APPLICATION RATE AND MINIMUM SETBACK DISTANCE (FEET) FROM FUNCTIONING POTABLE WATER INTAKE			
1 ppm*	2 ppm*	3 ppm*	4 ppm*
600	1200	1800	2400
* ppm acid equivalent target water concentration			

Table 3. Sampling for Drinking Water Analysis After 2,4-D Application for Submerged Weed Applications			
MINIMUM DAYS AFTER APPLICATION BEFORE INITIAL WATER SAMPLING AT THE FUNCTIONING POTABLE WATER INTAKE			
1 ppm*	2 ppm*	3 ppm*	4 ppm*
5	10	10	14
* ppm acid equivalent target water concentration			

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in Washington Toxics Coalition, et al. v. EPA, C0132C, (W.D. WA). For further information, please refer to EPA Web Site: http://www.epa.gov/espp.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container in a dry, secured storage area. Keep container tightly closed when not in use. Store at temperature above 32°F. If allowed to freeze, warm to at least 40°F and remix before using. Freezing does not alter this product.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate ground water. 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 DISPOSAL:

Nonrefillable Containers 5 Gallons or Less: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple 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. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Containers Larger than 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable Container Larger than 5 Gallons: 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 and, if possible, spray all sides while adding 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.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

The directions for use of this product must be followed carefully. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, (1) THE GOODS DELIVERED TO YOU ARE FURNISHED "AS IS" BY MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND (2) MANUFACTURER AND SELLER MAKE NO WARRANTIES, GUARANTEES, OR REPRESENTATIONS OF ANY KIND TO BUYER OR USER, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OR BY USAGE OF TRADE, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, WITH REGARD TO THE PRODUCT SOLD, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, USE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THE PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE. UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO INEFFECTIVENESS, MAY RESULT BECAUSE OF SUCH FACTORS AS THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF OTHER MATERIALS USED IN COMBINATION WITH THE GOODS, OR THE MANNER OF USE OR APPLICATION, INCLUDING WEATHER, ALL OF WHICH ARE BEYOND THE CONTROL OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND ASSUMED BY BUYER OR USER. THIS WRITING CONTAINS ALL OF THE REPRESENTATIONS AND AGREEMENTS BETWEEN BUYER, MANUFACTURER AND SELLER, AND NO PERSON OR AGENT OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER HAS ANY AUTHORITY TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OR AGREEMENT RELATING IN ANY WAY TO THESE GOODS.

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If you do not agree with or do not accept any of directions for use, the warranty disclaimers, or limitations on liability, do not use the product, and return it unopened to the Seller, and the purchase price will be refunded.

(RV031109)

NOTICE TO BUYER

Purchase of this material does not confer any rights under patents governing this product or the use thereof in countries outside of the United States.

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All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Specimen Label

Dow AgroSciences™

Milestone™

Specialty Herbicide

™Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

- **For control of susceptible broadleaf weeds, including invasive and noxious weeds, on rangeland, permanent grass pastures, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres, non-cropland areas (such as roadsides), non-irrigation ditch banks, natural areas (such as wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, wildlife habitats, recreation areas, campgrounds, trailheads and trails), and grazed areas in and around these sites.**

GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

Active Ingredient:
aminopyralid: 2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid,
triisopropanolammonium salt of aminopyralid..... 40.6%
Inert Ingredients 59.4%
Total..... 100.0%

Acid Equivalent: aminopyralid (4-amino-3,6-dichloropyridine-2-carboxylic acid) - 21.1% - 2 lb/gal

EPA Reg. No. 62719-519

Container Use Directions

1 - Tip

Tilt container to angle as shown and fill head to desired amount – use vertical scale for measuring. Container should be closed.

2 - Level

Hold container up-right and check the amount for accuracy. Add or subtract as needed, using pour-back scale as guide.

3 - Dispense

Remove cap on head and pour into sprayer or other devices. No fluid will pour from the main container. Replace cap for storage in sealed condition.

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Precautionary Statements

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

First Aid

If in eyes: 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. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

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 elsewhere on this label. 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. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.dowagro.com.

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

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.

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 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride
- Shoes plus socks

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS does not pertain to non-agricultural use on sites, such as, rangeland, permanent grass pastures, or non-cropland. See the Agricultural Use Requirements section below for information where the WPS applies.

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

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: If this product is exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the active ingredient may crystallize and settle out of solution. Under these conditions the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and agitated well to dissolve any crystallized active ingredient prior to use.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

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

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

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

Resistance Management Guidelines

- Development of plant populations resistant to this herbicide mode of action is usually not a problem on rangeland, permanent grass pastures, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), or non-cropland sites since these sites receive infrequent pesticide applications.
- 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 recommended rate may allow more tolerant weeds to survive and a shift to more tolerant biotypes within the treated area.
- Where identified, spreading of resistant weeds to other fields may be prevented by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment before moving to other areas and by planting weed-free seed.
- Contact your extension specialist, certified crop consultant, or Dow AgroSciences representative for the latest resistance management information.

Rangeland, Permanent Grass Pastures and Non-Cropland Areas

Milestone™ specialty herbicide controls susceptible broadleaf weeds, including invasive and noxious weeds on rangeland, permanent grass pastures, CRP acres, non-cropland areas (such as roadsides), non-irrigation ditch banks, natural areas (such as wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, wildlife habitats, recreation areas, campgrounds, trailheads and trails), and grazed areas in and around these sites without injury to most grasses.

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

Use Precautions and Restrictions

- **Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants:** Do not aerially apply Milestone within 50 feet of a border downwind (in the direction of wind movement), or allow spray drift to come in contact with, any broadleaf crop or other desirable broadleaf plants, including, but not limited to, alfalfa, cotton, dry beans, flowers, grapes, lettuce, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes or other broadleaf or vegetable crop, fruit trees, ornamental plants, or soil where sensitive crops are growing or will be planted. Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift because very small quantities of spray may seriously injure susceptible crops. Follow Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift and Spray Drift Advisory under General Mixing and Application Instructions to minimize the potential for spray drift.
- **Milestone is highly active against broadleaf plants.** Do not use this product on areas where loss of broadleaf plants, including legumes, cannot be tolerated.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes.** Do not treat inside banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation or domestic purposes.
- **Crop Rotation:** Do not rotate to any crop from rangeland, permanent pasture or CRP acres within one year following treatment. Do not plant a broadleaf crop until an adequately sensitive field bioassay shows that the level of aminopyralid present in the soil will not adversely affect that broadleaf crop.

- **Seeding Legumes:** Do not plant forage legumes until a soil bioassay has been conducted to determine if aminopyralid concentration remaining in the soil will adversely affect the legume establishment.
- **Field Bioassay Instructions:** In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, rainfall pattern or drainage. The field bioassay can be initiated at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for symptoms of herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the intended rotational crop; plant only to a labeled crop.
- **Aminopyralid in Plant Residues or Manure:**
  - Do not use aminopyralid-treated plant residues, including hay or straw from treated areas, or manure from animals that have grazed forage or hay harvested from treated areas within the previous 3 days, in compost or mulch that will be applied to areas where susceptible broadleaf plants may be grown.
  - 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 susceptible broadleaf crops.
  - Manure from animals that have grazed forage or hay harvested from aminopyralid-treated areas within the previous 3 days may only be used on pasture grasses, grass grown for seed, and wheat.
  - Do not plant a broadleaf crop in fields treated in the previous year with manure from animals that have grazed forage or hay harvested from aminopyralid-treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
  - To promote herbicide decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated in the surface soil or burned. Breakdown of aminopyralid in plant residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.
- **Grazing and Haying Restrictions:** There are no restrictions on grazing or hay harvest following application of Milestone at labeled rates. Do not transfer grazing animals from areas treated with Milestone 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 to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- **Maximum Application Rate:** On rangeland, permanent grass pastures, CRP acres, and non-cropland areas, do not apply more than 7 fl oz (0.11 lb acid equivalent) per acre of Milestone per year. The total amount of Milestone applied broadcast, as a re-treatment, and/or spot treatment per year, cannot exceed 7 fl oz per acre.

Application Methods

(Broadcast Equipment)

Ground Broadcast Application: Apply the recommended rate of Milestone as a coarse low-pressure spray. 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. Higher volumes (greater than 10 gallons per acre) generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage canopies situations. To enhance foliage wetting and coverage, an approved non-ionic agricultural surfactant may be added to the spray mixture as recommended by the surfactant manufacturer.

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

Aerial Broadcast Application: Apply the recommended rate of Milestone as a coarse low-pressure spray. 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. Spray volumes greater than 2 gallons per acre generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly when the foliage canopy is dense and/or tall. To enhance foliage wetting and coverage, an approved non-ionic agricultural surfactant may be added to the spray mixture as recommended by the surfactant manufacturer.

(Hand-Held Equipment)

High-Volume Foliar Application: High volume foliar treatments may be applied at rates equivalent to broadcast up to a maximum of 7 fl oz per acre per annual growing season. Use sufficient spray volume to thoroughly and uniformly wet foliage and stems. To ensure thorough wetting of high volume treatments, a high quality non-ionic agricultural surfactant may be added to the spray mixture as recommended by the surfactant manufacturer. Repeat treatments may be made, but the total amount of Milestone applied must not exceed 7 fl oz per acre per year.

Spot Application: Spot treatments may be applied at rates equivalent to broadcast-applied rate of up to a maximum of 7 fl oz per acre per annual growing season. Spray volume should be sufficient to thoroughly and uniformly wet weed foliage. Use of a high quality non-ionic agricultural surfactant may be added to the spray mixture as recommended by the surfactant manufacturer. Repeat treatments may be made, but the total amount of Milestone applied must not exceed 7 fl oz per acre per year. To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated boom, boomless spray system, hand-held, or backpack sprayers.

Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 0.22 lb active ingredient (14 fl oz of Milestone) per acre per annual growing season; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated. Do not apply more than a total of 0.11 lb active ingredient (7 fl oz per acre of Milestone) per annual growing season as a result of broadcast, spot or repeat applications.

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 Milestone (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 to 2.5 gallons per 1000 sq ft is equivalent to 22 to 109 gallons per acre.

Amount of Milestone per 1000 sq ft to Equal Broadcast Rate		
Broadcast Rate (fl oz/acre)	Amount of Milestone per 1000 sq ft	
	(fl oz)	(Milliliters)
3	0.069	2
5	0.115	3.4
7	0.161	4.8

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

To calculate the amount of Milestone 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).

Broadleaf Weed Control

Rangeland, Permanent Grass Pastures and CRP Acres

Milestone may be applied to rangeland, permanent pasture or CRP acres seeded to permanent grasses as an aerial or ground broadcast treatment, as a spot application, or as a high volume foliar application (see Application Methods section) to control susceptible broadleaf weeds, including invasive and noxious weeds (see Broadleaf Weeds Controlled section). Milestone 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. When tank mixing, use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels. Follow Mixing Instructions under the General Mixing and Application Instructions section.

Do not use Milestone if loss of legumes species or other broadleaf species cannot be tolerated.

During the season of establishment, Milestone 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 Milestone at this stage of development.

Milestone may suppress certain established grasses, such as smooth bromegrass (*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.

Non-Cropland Areas

Milestone may be applied to non-cropland areas as an aerial or ground broadcast treatment, as a spot application, or as a high volume foliar application (see Application Methods section). Milestone 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. When tank mixing, use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels. Follow Mixing Instructions under the General Mixing and Application Instructions section.

Milestone, alone or in tank mix combination, is recommended for control of susceptible broadleaf weeds, including invasive and noxious weeds (see Broadleaf Weeds Controlled section) on non-cropland areas (such as roadsides), non-irrigation ditch banks, natural areas (such as wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, wildlife habitats, recreation areas, campgrounds, trailheads and trails), and grazed areas in and around these sites and where these non-cropland sites cross rangeland and pastures or other grazed areas.

Broadleaf Weed Management Practices

Milestone may be applied postemergence as a broadcast spray or as a spot application to control broadleaf weeds including, but not limited to, those listed on this label. Postemergence applications should be made before bud stage or early flowering, unless otherwise specified. 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). Best weed control results are obtained when spray volume is sufficient to provide uniform coverage of treated plants. For optimum uptake and translocation of the herbicide, avoid mowing, haying, shredding, burning or soil disturbance in treated areas for at least 7 days following application.

Milestone also provides preemergence control of germinating seeds or emerging seedlings of susceptible broadleaf weeds following application. Preventing establishment of susceptible weeds will depend upon application rate, season of application, and growing condition effects after application on weed seed germination and seedling emergence.

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

Milestone 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 Milestone, it is important that other vegetation management practices, including proper grazing management, fertilization, prescribed fire, etc., be used in appropriate sequences and combinations to further alleviate the adverse effects of weeds on desirable plant species and to promote development of desired plant communities. Agricultural and natural resources specialists with federal and state government agencies can provide guidance on best management practices and development of integrated vegetation management programs.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled

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

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

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl oz/acre)	Life Cycle	Plant Family
amaranth, spiny	*Amaranthus spinosus*	4 to 7	annual	Amaranthaceae
broomweed, annual	*Amphiachyris dracunculoides*	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
burdock, common*, **	*Arctium minus*	4 to 6	biennial	Asteraceae
buttercup, hairy*	*Ranunculus sardous*	4 to 6	annual	Ranunculaceae
buttercup, tall*, **	*Ranunculus acris*	4 to 6	perennial	Ranunculaceae
chicory*	*Cichorium intybus*	4 to 6	perennial	Asteraceae
cinquefoil, sulfur (1)*, **	*Potentilla recta*	4 to 6	perennial	Rosaceae
cocklebur	*Xanthium strumarium*	3 to 5	annual	Asteraceae
croton, tropic	*Croton glandulosus*	3 to 5	annual	Euphorbiaceae
cudweed, purple	*Gamochaeta purpurea*	4 to 6	annual	Asteraceae
daisy, oxeye (1)*, **	*Leucanthemum vulgare*	4 to 6	perennial	Asteraceae
dock, curly*	*Rumex crispus*	4 to 6	perennial	Polygonaceae
evening primrose, cutleaf	*Oenothera laciniata*	4 to 7	annual	Onagraceae
fiddleneck, common	*Amsinckia intermedia*	7	annual	Boraginaceae
fireweed	*Epilobium angustifolium*	5 to 7	perennial	Onagraceae
fleabane, flax-leaf	*Conyza bonariensis*	4 to 7	annual	Asteraceae
hawkweed, orange (2)*, **	*Hieracium aurantiacum*	4 to 6	perennial	Asteraceae
hawkweed, yellow (2)*, **	*Hieracium caespitosum*	4 to 6	perennial	Asteraceae
henbit*	*Lamium amplexicaule*	4 to 6	annual/biennial	Lamiaceae
horsenettle, Carolina**	*Solanum carolinense*	4 to 7	perennial	Solanaceae
horseweed	*Conyza canadensis*	4 to 6	annual	Asteraceae
ironweed, tall	*Vernonia gigantea*	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
ironweed, western	*Vernonia baldwinii*	7	perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, diffuse (3)*, **	*Centaurea diffusa*	5 to 7	biennial/perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, Russian (4)*, **	*Acroptilon repens*	4 to 6	perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, spotted (3)*, **	*Centaurea stoebe*	5 to 7	biennial/perennial	Asteraceae
kudzu*, **	*Pueraria montana*	7	perennial	Fabaceae
lady's thumb*	*Polygonum persicaria*	3 to 5	annual	Polygonaceae
lambsquarters	*Chenopodium album*	5 to 7	annual	Chenopodiaceae
marshelder, annual	*Iva annua*	7	annual	Asteraceae
mayweed, scentless*	*Tripleurospermum perforata*	4 to 6	annual	Asteraceae
mayweed, stinking*, **	*Anthemis cotula*	7	annual	Asteraceae
medic, black*	*Medicago lupulina*	4 to 6	perennial	Fabaceae
ragweed, common**	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	3 to 5	annual	Asteraceae
ragweed, western	*Ambrosia psilostachya*	4 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
ragwort, tansy*, **	*Senecio jacobaea*	4 to 5	perennial	Asteraceae
smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*	3 to 5	annual	Polygonaceae
sneezeweed, bitter	*Helenium amarum*	4 to 6	annual	Asteraceae

*Invasive plants are introduced species that are indicated to be invasive in the USDA-NRCS, PLANTS Database (http://plants.usda.gov/index.html).
**Plants designated as noxious weeds in at least one state (PLANTS Database, USDA-NRCS, http://plants.usda.gov/index.html).

(1) **Sulfur cinquefoil or oxeye daisy:** Apply Milestone at 4 to 6 fl oz per acre to plants in the prebud stage of development.
(2) **Orange or yellow hawkweeds:** Apply Milestone at 4 to 6 fl oz per acre to plants in the bolting stage of development.
(3) **Diffuse and spotted knapweeds:** Apply Milestone at 5 to 7 fl oz per acre when plants are actively growing with the optimum time of application occurring from rosette to the bolting stages of development or in the fall.
(4) **Russian knapweed:** Apply Milestone at 4 to 6 fl oz per acre to plants in the spring and summer that are in the bud to flowering stage and to dormant plants in the fall.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl oz/acre)	Life Cycle	Plant Family
soda apple, tropical (5)*, **	*Solanum viarum*	5 to 7	perennial	Solanaceae
sowthistle, perennial*, **	*Sonchus arvensis*	3 to 5	perennial	Asteraceae
star thistle, yellow (6)*, **	*Centaurea solstitialis*	3 to 5	annual	Asteraceae
sunflower, common	*Helianthus annuus*	4 to 6	annual	Asteraceae
teasel, fuller's*	*Dipsacus sativus*	4 to 7	biennial	Dipsacaceae
thistle, bull (7)*, **	*Cirsium vulgare*	3 to 5	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, Canada (8)*, **	*Cirsium arvense*	5 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
thistle, musk (7)*, **	*Carduus nutans*	3 to 5	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, plumeless (7)*, **	*Carduus acanthoides*	3 to 5	biennial	Asteraceae
wormwood, absinth*, **	*Artemisia absinthium*	6 to 7	perennial	Asteraceae
yarrow, common	*Achillea millefolium*	7	perennial	Asteraceae

*Invasive plants are introduced species that are indicated to be invasive in the USDA-NRCS, PLANTS Database (http://plants.usda.gov/index.html).
**Plants designated as noxious weeds in at least one state (PLANTS Database, USDA-NRCS, http://plants.usda.gov/index.html).

(5) **Tropical soda apple:** Apply Milestone at 5 to 7 fl oz per acre at any growth stage, but application by flowering will reduce seed production potential.
(6) **Yellow starthistle:** Apply Milestone at 3 to 5 fl oz per acre to plants at the rosette through bolting growth stages.
(7) **Bull, musk and plumeless thistles:** Apply Milestone at 3 to 5 fl oz per acre in the spring and early summer to rosette or bolting plants or in the fall to seedlings and rosettes. Apply at 4 to 5 fl oz when plants are at the late bolt through early flowering growth stages.
(8) **Canada thistle:** Apply Milestone at 5 to 7 fl oz per acre either in the spring to plants in the prebud growth stage or in the fall to plant regrowth.

General Mixing and Application Instructions

Mixing Instructions

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

Tank Mixing with Other Herbicides: Milestone at rates of up to 7 fl oz per acre may be mixed with labeled rates of other herbicides registered for application on rangeland, permanent grass pastures, CRP acres, and non-cropland areas to broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled or to improve control of certain weeds. Milestone may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other herbicides provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated and (2) mixing is not prohibited by the label of the registered tank mixed products. When tank mixing, use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.

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

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

Use with Surfactants on Rangeland, Permanent Grass Pastures and CRP Acres: The addition of a high quality non-ionic surfactant at 0.25 to 0.5 % volume per volume (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray) is recommended 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.

Mixing with Sprayable Liquid Fertilizer Solutions: Milestone is usually compatible with liquid fertilizer solutions. It is anticipated that Milestone will not require a compatibility agent for mixing with fertilizers; however, a compatibility test (jar test) should be made prior to 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. **Note**: The lower the temperature of the liquid fertilizer, the greater the likelihood of mixing problems. Use of a compatibility aid may be required if Milestone is mixed with a 2,4-D-containing product and liquid fertilizer. **Mixing Milestone and 2,4-D 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.

Note: Foliar-applied liquid fertilizers used as carrier for Milestone can cause yellowing of the foliage of forage grasses and other vegetation.

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

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

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

Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift

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

Ground Equipment: With ground equipment spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 10 gallons or more of spray per acre; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the manufacturer's recommended minimum pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); and by spraying when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid calm conditions which may be conducive to thermal inversions. Direct sprays no higher than the tops of target vegetation and keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets to minimize drift.

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

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

1. The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% of wingspan or 90% of rotor diameter.
2. Nozzles should be pointed backward parallel with the air stream or not pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should 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:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's 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.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that will provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produced larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 90% 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 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note**: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Terms and Conditions of Use

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. 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. 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. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

The exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at 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.

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

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

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AQUA NEAT®

AQUATIC HERBICIDE

FOR USE ON EMERGED AQUATIC WEEDS AND BRUSH IN AQUATIC AND OTHER NONCROP SITES.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Glyphosate, N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine, in the form of its isopropylamine salt*	**53.8%**
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	46.2%
Total	**100.0%**

* Contains 648 grams per litre or 5.4 pounds per U.S. gallon of the active ingredient, glyphosate, in the form of its isopropylamine salt. Equivalent to 480 grams per litre or 4 pounds per U.S. gallon of the acid, glyphosate.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION – PRECAUCION

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.)

See Inside Booklet for First Aid and Additional Precautionary Statements

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300.
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call 877-325-1840.

EPA Reg. No. 228-365 **EPA Est. No. 228-IL-1**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION - PRECAUCION

HARMFUL IF INHALED. Avoid breathing spray mist. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

FIRST AID	
IF INHALED	• Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.	

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen depletion or loss due to decomposition of dead plants. This oxygen loss can cause fish suffocation.

In case of: SPILL OR LEAK, soak up and remove to a landfill.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied using only stainless steel, aluminum, fiberglass, plastic and plasticlined steel containers.

DO NOT MIX, STORE OR APPLY THIS PRODUCT OR SPRAY SOLUTIONS OF THIS PRODUCT IN GALVANIZED STEEL OR UNLINED STEEL (EXCEPT STAINLESS STEEL) CONTAINERS OR SPRAY TANKS. This product or spray solutions of this product react with such Containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury, if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling. READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH LABEL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND DIRECTIONS.

GENERAL INFORMATION

This product, a water-soluble liquid, mixes readily with water and nonionic surfactant to be applied as a foliar spray for the control or destruction of many herbaceous and woody plants.

This product moves through the plant from the point of foliage contact to and into the root system. Visible effects on most annual weeds occur within 2 to 4 days but on most perennial brush species may not occur for 7 days or more. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment may slow the activity of this product and delay visual effects of control. Visible effects are a gradual wilting and yellowing of the plant which advances to complete browning of aboveground growth and deterioration of underground plant parts.

Unless otherwise directed on this label, delay application until vegetation has emerged and reached the stages described for control of such vegetation under the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label. Unemerged plants arising from unattached underground rhizomes or root stocks of perennials or crush will not be affected by the spray and will continue to grow. For this reason best control of most perennial weeds or brush is obtained when treatment is made at late growth stages approaching maturity.

Always use the higher rate of this product per acre within the recommended range when vegetation is heavy or dense.

Do not treat weeds or brush under poor growing conditions such as drought stress, disease or insect damage, as reduced control may result. Reduced results may also occur when treating weeds or brush heavily covered with dust.

Reduced control may result when applications are made to any weed or brush species that have been mowed, grazed or cut, and have not been allowed to regrow to the recommended stage for treatment.

Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness. Heavy rainfall or irrigation within 2 hours after application may wash the product off the foliage and a repeat treatment may be required.

When this product comes in contact with soil (on the soil surface or as suspended soil or sediment in water) it is bound to soil particles. Under recommended use situations, once this product is bound to soil particles, it is not available for plant uptake and will not harm off-site vegetation where roots grow into the treatment area or if the soil is transported off-site. Under recommended use conditions, the strong affinity of this product to soil particles prevents this product from leaching out of the soil profile and entering ground water. The affinity between this product and soil particles remains until this product is degraded, which is primarily a biological degradation process carried out under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions by soil micro flora.

This product does not provide residual weed control. For subsequent residual weed control, follow a label-approved herbicide program. Read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used.

Read "**WARRANTY**" before buying or using. If items are not acceptable, return at once unopened. Buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage in connection with the use of handling of mixtures of this product or other materials that are not expressly recommended in this label. Mixing this product with herbicides or other materials not recommended in this label may result in reduced performance.

For more product information, call toll-free 1-800-852-5234.

ATTENTION

AVOID CONTACT WITH FOLIAGE, GREEN STEMS, EXPOSED NONWOODY ROOTS, OR FRUIT OF CROPS, DESIRABLE PLANTS AND TREES, SINCE SEVERE INJURY OR DESTRUCTION MAY RESULT. AVOID DRIFT. EXTREME CARE MUST BE USED WHEN APPLYING THIS PRODUCT TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS AND CROPS.

Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift or splash onto desirable vegetation since minute quantities of this product can cause severe damage or destruction to the crop, plants or other areas on which treatment was not intended. The likelihood of plant or crop injury occurring from the use of this product is greatest when winds are gusty or in excess of 5 miles per hour or when other conditions, including lesser wind velocities, will allow spray drift to occur. When spraying, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that will result in splatter or fine particles (mist) which are likely to drift. AVOID APPLYING AT EXCESSIVE SPEED OR PRESSURE.

NOTE: Use of this product in any manner not consistent with this label may result in injury to persons, animals or crops, or other unintended consequences. When not in use, keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

APPLY THESE SPRAY SOLUTIONS IN PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND CALIBRATED EQUIPMENT CAPABLE OF DELIVERING DESIRED VOLUMES. HAND-GUN APPLICATIONS SHOULD BE PROPERLY DIRECTED TO AVOID SPRAYING DESIRABLE PLANTS. NOTE: REDUCED RESULTS MAY OCCUR IF WATER CONTAINING SOIL IS USED, SUCH AS WATER FROM PONDS AND UNLINED DITCHES.

MIXING

This product mixes readily with water. Mix spray solutions of this product as follows: fill the mixing or spray tank with the required amount of water while adding the required amount of this product (see "DIRECTIONS FOR USE" and "WEEDS CONTROLLED" sections of this label). Near the end of the filling process, add the required surfactant and mix well. Remove hose from tank immediately after filling to avoid siphoning back into the water source. During mixing and application, foaming of the spray solution may occur. To prevent or minimize foam, avoid the use of mechanical agitators, place the filling hose below the surface of the spray solution, terminate by-pass and return lines at the bottom of the tank and if needed use an approved anti-foam or defoaming agent.

Keep by-pass line on or near bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Screen size in nozzle or line strainers should be no finer than 50 mesh. Carefully select correct nozzle to avoid spraying a fine mist. For best results with conventional ground application equipment, use flat fan nozzles. Check for even distribution of spray droplets.

When using this product, mix 2 or more quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution. Use a nonionic surfactant labeled for use with herbicides. The surfactant must contain 50 percent or more active ingredient.

Always read and follow the manufacturer's surfactant label recommendations for best results.

These surfactants should not be used in excess of 1 quart per acre when making broadcast applications.

Colorants or marking dyes approved for use with herbicides may be added to spray mixtures of this product. Colorants or dyes used in spray solutions of this product may reduce performance, especially at lower rates or dilutions. Use colorants or dyes according to the manufacturer's label recommendations.

Clean sprayer and parts immediately after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water and dispose of rinsate according to labeled use or disposal instructions.

Carefully observe all cautionary statements and other information appearing in the surfactant label.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

AERIAL EQUIPMENT

Use the recommended rates of this product and surfactant in 3 to 20 gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray, unless otherwise specified. See the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label for specific rates. Aerial applications of this product may only be made as specifically recommended in this label.

AVOID DRIFT - DO NOT APPLY DURING INVERSION CONDITIONS, WHEN WINDS ARE GUSTY OR UNDER ANY OTHER CONDITION WHICH WILL ALLOW DRIFT. DRIFT MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO ANY VEGETATION CONTACTED TO WHICH TREATMENT IS NOT INTENDED. TO PREVENT INJURY TO ADJACENT DESIRABLE VEGETATION, APPROPRIATE BUFFER ZONES MUST BE MAINTAINED.

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift; therefore, do not use nozzles or nozzle configurations which dispense spray as fine spray droplets. Do not angle nozzles forward into the airstream and do not increase spray volume by increasing nozzle pressure above the manufacturer's recommendations.

Drift control additives may be used. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing in the additive label.

Ensure uniform application -To avoid streaked, uneven or overlapped application, use appropriate marking devices.

Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove residues of this product accumulated during spraying or from spills. PROLONGED EXPOSURE OF THIS PRODUCT TO UNCOATED STEEL SURFACES MAY RESULT IN CORROSION AND POSSIBLE FAILURE OF THE PART. LANDING GEAR ARE MOST SUSCEPTIBLE. The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) which meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38413 may prevent corrosion.

For use of this product by air in California see additional instructions in sections below.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

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. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or 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 should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

Importance of 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 Inversion section of this label).

Controlling Droplet Size

Volume-Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

Pressure-Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy protection. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of nozzles-Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation-Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type-Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

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-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 cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect 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 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 set 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 smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards 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).

FOR AERIAL APPLICATION IN CALIFORNIA ONLY

EXTREME CARE MUST BE EXERCISED TO AVOID CONTACT OF SPRAY WITH FOLIAGE, GREEN STEMS, OR FRUIT OF DESIRABLE CROPS, PLANTS, TREES, OR OTHER DESIRABLE VEGETATION SINCE SEVERE DAMAGE OR DESTRUCTION MAY RESULT.

Aquatic and Other Noncrop Sites

When applied as directed and under the conditions described in the "Weeds Controlled" section of the label booklet for this product, this herbicide will control or partially control the labeled weeds growing in the following industrial, recreational and public areas, or other similar sites.

Aquatic Sites-including all bodies of fresh and brackish water which may be flowing, nonflowing or transient. This includes lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, seeps, irrigation and drainage ditches, canals, reservoirs, estuaries and similar sites.

If aquatic sites are present in the noncrop areas and are part of the intended treatment, read and observe the following directions:

There is no limit on the use of treated water for irrigation, recreation or domestic purposes.

Consult local state fish and game agency and water control authorities before applying this product to public water. Permits may be required to treat such water.

NOTE: Do not apply this product within 1/2 mile upstream of an active potable water intake in flowing water (i.e., river, stream, etc.) or within 1/2 mile of an active potable water intake in a standing body of water such as a lake, pond or reservoir. To make aquatic applications around and within 1/2 mile of active potable water intakes, the water intake must be turned off for a minimum period of 48 hours after the application. The water intake may be turned on prior to 48 hours if the glyphosate level in the intake water is below 0.7 parts per million as determined by laboratory analysis. These aquatic applications may be made ONLY in those cases where there are alternative water sources or holding ponds which would permit the turning off of an active potable water intake for a minimum period of 48 hours after application.

This product does not control plants which are completely submerged or have a majority of their foliage underwater.

AVOID DRIFT - DO NOT APPLY WHEN WINDS ARE GUSTY OR UNDER ANY OTHER CONDITION WHICH WILL ALLOW DRIFT. DRIFT MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO ANY VEGETATION CONTACTED TO WHICH TREATMENT IS NOT INTENDED. TO PREVENT INJURY TO ADJACENT DESIRABLE VEGETATION, APPROPRIATE BUFFER ZONES MUST BE MAINTAINED.

Use the following guidelines when aerial applications are made near crops or desirable perennial vegetation after bud break and before total leaf drop, and/or near other desirable vegetation or annual crops.

1. Do not apply within 100 feet of all desirable vegetation or crop(s).
2. If wind up to 5 miles per hour is blowing toward desirable vegetation or crop(s), do not apply within 500 feet of the desirable vegetation or crop(s).
3. Winds blowing from 5 to 10 miles per hour toward desirable vegetation or crop(s) may require buffer zones in excess of 500 feet.
4. Do not apply when winds are in excess of 10 miles per hour or when inversion conditions exist.

FOR AERIAL APPLICATION IN FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA ONLY

From February 15 through March 31 only. For aerial application outside of these dates, refer to the "FOR AERIAL APPLICATION IN CALIFORNIA ONLY" section printed above.

APPLICABLE AREA

This supplement only applies to the area contained inside the following boundaries within Fresno County, California only.
North: Fresno County line
South: Fresno County line
East: State Highway 99
West: Fresno County line

GENERAL INFORMATION

Observe the following directions to minimize off-site movement during aerial application of this herbicide. Minimization of off-site movement is the responsibility of the grower, Pest Control Advisor, and aerial applicator.

Written Recommendations

A written recommendation MUST be submitted by or on behalf of the applicator to the Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner 24 hours prior to the application. This written recommendation MUST state the proximity of surrounding crops, and that conditions of each manufacturer's applicable product label(s) and this label have been satisfied.

Aerial Applicator Training and Equipment

Aerial application of this herbicide is limited to pilots who have successfully completed a Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner and California Department of Pesticide Regulation approved training program for aerial application of herbicides. All aircraft must be inspected, critiqued in flight, and certified at a Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner approved fly-in. Test and calibrate spray equipment at intervals sufficient to insure that proper rates of herbicides and adjuvants are being applied during commercial use. Applicator must document such calibrations and testing. Demonstration of performance at Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner approved "fly-ins" constitutes such documentation, or other written records showing calculations and measurements of flight and spray parameters acceptable to the Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner.

Application at night

Do not apply this product by air earlier than 30 minutes prior to sunrise and/or later than 30 minutes after sunset without prior permission from the Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner.

BOOM EQUIPMENT

For control of weed or brush species listed in this label using conventional boom equipment - Use the recommended rates of this product and surfactant in 3 to 30 gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray, unless otherwise specified. See the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label for specific rates. AS density of vegetation increases, spray volume should be increased within the recommended range to ensure complete coverage. Carefully select correct nozzle to avoid spraying a fine mist. For best results with ground application equipment, use flat fan nozzles. Check for even distribution of spray droplets.

HAND-HELD and HIGH-VOLUME EQUIPMENT

Use Coarse Sprays Only

For control of weeds listed in this label using knapsack sprayers or high-volume spraying equipment utilizing handguns or other suitable nozzle arrangements - Prepare a 3/4 to 2 percent solution of this product in water, add a nonionic surfactant and apply to foliage of vegetation to be controlled. For specific rates of application and instructions for control of various annual and perennial weeds, see the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section in this label.

Applications should be made on a spray-to-wet basis. Spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to point of runoff.

This product may be used as a 5 to 8 percent solution for low-volume directed sprays for spot treatment of trees and brush. It is most effective in areas where there is a low density of undesirable trees or brush. If a straight stream nozzle is used, start the application at the top of the targeted vegetation and spray from top to bottom in a lateral zig-zag motion. Ensure that at least 50 percent of the leaves are contacted by the spray solution. For flat fan and cone nozzles and with hand-directed mist blowers, mist the application over the foliage of the targeted vegetation. Small, open-branched trees need only be treated from one side. If the foliage is thick or there are multiple root sprouts, applications must be made from several sides to ensure adequate spray coverage.

Prepare the desired volume of spray solution by mixing the amount of this product in water, shown in the following table:

Spray Solution

DESIRED VOLUME	AMOUNT OF AQUA NEAT AQUATIC HERBICIDE					
	3/4%	1%	1-1/4%	1-1/2%	5%	8%
1 Gal.	1 oz.	1-1/3 oz.	1-2/3 oz.	2 oz.	6 oz.	10-1/4 oz.
25 Gal.	1-1/2 pt.	1 qt.	1-1/4 qt.	1-1/2 qt.	5 qt.	2 gal.
100 Gal.	3 qt.	1 gal.	1-1/4 gal.	1-1/2 gal.	5 gal.	8 gal.

2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce

For use in knapsack sprayers, it is suggested that the recommended amount of this product be mixed with water in a larger container.
Fill sprayer with the mixed solution and add the correct amount of surfactant.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

ANNUAL WEEDS

Apply to actively growing annual grasses and broadleaf weeds.

Allow at least 3 days after application before disturbing treated vegetation. After this period the weeds may be mowed, tilled or burned. See "DIRECTIONS FOR USE", "GENERAL INFORMATION" and "MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS" for labeled uses and specific application instructions.

Broadcast Application - Use 1-1/2 pints of this product per acre plus 2 or more quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution if weeds are less than 6 inches tall. If weeds are greater than 6 inches tall, use 2-1/2 pints of this product per acre plus 2 or more quarts of an approved nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution.

Hand-Held, High-Volume Application - Use a 3/4 percent solution of this product in water plus 2 or more quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution and apply to foliage of vegetation to be controlled.

When applied as directed under the conditions described in this label, this product plus nonionic surfactant WILL CONTROL the following ANNUAL WEEDS:

Balsamapple**
Momordica charantia
Barley
Hordeum vulgare
Barnyardgrass
Echiniochloa crus-galli
Bassia, fivehook
Bassia hyssopifolia
Bluegrass, annual
Poa annua
Bluegrass, bulbous
Poa bulbosa
Brome
Bromus spp.
Buttercup
Ranunculus spp.
Cheat
Bromus secalinus
Chickweed, mouseear
Cerastium vulgatum
Cocklebur
Xanthium strumarium
Corn, volunteer
Zea mays
Crabgrass
Digitaria spp.
Dwarfdandelion
Krigia cespitosa
Falseflax, smallseed
Camelina microcarpa
Fiddleneck
Amsinckia spp.
Flaxleaf fleabane
Conyza bonariensis
Fleabane
Erigeron spp.
Foxtail
Setaria spp.
Foxtail, Carolina
Alopecurus carolinianus
Groundsel, common
Senecio vulgaris
Horseweed/Marestail
Conyza canadensis
Kochia
Kochia scoparia
Lambsquarters, common
Chenopodium album
Lettuce, prickly
Lactuca serriola
Morningglory
Ipomoea spp.
Mustard, blue
Chorispora tenella
Mustard, tansy
Descurainia pinnata
Mustard, tumble
Sisymbrium altissimum
Mustard, wild
Sinapis arvensis
Oats, wild
Avena fatua
Panicum
Panicum spp.
Pennycress, field
Thlaspi arvense
Pigweed, redroot
Amaranthus retroflexus
Pigweed, smooth
Amaranthus hybridus
Ragweed, common
Ambrosia artemisiifolia
Ragweed, giant
Ambrosia trifida
Rocket, London
Sisymbrium irio
Rye
Secale cereale
Ryegrass, Italian*
Lolium multiflorum
Sandbur, field
Cenchrus spp.
Shattercane
Sorghum bicolor
Shepherd's-purse
Capsella bursa-pastoris
Signalgrass, broadleaf
Brachiaria platyphylla
Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Polygonum pensylvanicum
Sowthistle, annual
Sonchus oleraceus
Spanishneedles*
Bidens bipinnata
Spurry, umbrella
Holosteum umbellatum
Stinkgrass
Eragrostis cilianensis
Sunflower
Helianthus annus
Thistle, Russian
Salsola kali
Velvetleaf
Abutilon theophrasti
Wheat
Triticum aestivum
Witchgrass
Panicum capillare

*Apply 3 pints of this product per acre.

**Apply with hand-held equipment only.

Annual weeds will generally continue to germinate from seed throughout the growing season. Repeat treatments will be necessary to control later germinating weeds.

PERENNIAL WEEDS

Apply this product as follows to control or destroy most vigorously growing perennial weeds. Unless otherwise directed, allow at least 7 days after application before disturbing vegetation.

Add 2 or more quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution to the rates of this product given in this list. See the "GENERAL INFORMATION", "DIRECTIONS FOR USE" and "MIXING AND APPLICATION" sections in this label for specific uses and application instructions.

NOTE: If weeds have been mowed or tilled, do not treat until regrowth has reached the recommended stages. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost.

Repeat treatments may be necessary to control weeds regenerating from underground parts or seed.

When applied as recommended under the conditions described, this product plus surfactant WILL CONTROL the following PERENNIAL WEEDS:

Alfalfa
Medicago sativa
Alligatorweed*
Alternanthera philoxeroides
Anise/Fennel
Foeniculum culgare
Artichoke, Jerusalem
Helianthus tuberosus
Bahiagrass
Paspalum notatum
Bermudagrass
Cynodon dactylon
Bindweed, field
Convolvulus arvensis
Bluegrass, Kentucky
Poa pratensis
Blueweed, Texas
Helianthus ciliaris
Brackenfern
Pteridium spp.
Bromegrass, smooth
Bromus inermis
Canarygrass, reed
Phalaris arundinacea
Cattail
Typha spp.
Clover, red
Trifolium pratense
Clover, white
Trifolium repens
Cogongrass
Imperata clylindrica
Cordgrass
Spartina spp.
Cutgrass, giant*
Zizaniopsis miliacea
Dallisgrass
Paspalum dilatatum
Dandelion
Taraxacum officinale
Dock, curly
Rumex crispus
Dogbane, hemp
Apocynum cannabinum
Fescue
Festuca spp.
Fescue, tall
Festuca arundinacea
Guineagrass
Panicum maximum
Hemlock, poison
Conium maculatum
Horsenettle
Solanum carolinense
Horseradish
Armoracia rusticana
Ice Plant
Mesembryanthemum crystallinum
Johnsongrass
Sorghum halepense
Kikuyugrass
Pennisetum clandestinum
Knapweed
Centaurea repens
Lantana
Lantana camara
Lespedeza: common, sericés
Lespedeza striata
Lespedeza cuneata
Loosestrife, purple
Lythrum salicaria
Lotus, American
Nelumbo lutea
Maidencane
Panicum hematomon
Milkweed
Asclepias spp.
Muhly, wirestem
Muhlenbergia frondosa
Mullein, common
Verbascum thapsus
Napiergrass
Pennisetum purpureum
Nightshade, silverleaf
Solanum elaeagnifolium
Nutsedge: purple, yellow
Cyperus rotundus
Cyperus esculentus
Orchardgrass
Dactylis glomerata
Pampasgrass
Cortaderia jubata
Paragrass
Brachiaria mutica
Phragmites**
Phragmites spp.
Quackgrass
Agropyron repens
Reed, giant
Arundo donax
Ryegrass, perennial
Lolium perenne
Smartweed, swamp
Polygonum coccineum
Spatterdock
Nuphar luteum
Starthistle, yellow
Centaurea solstitialis
Sweet potato, wild*
Ipomoea pandurata
Thistle, artichoke
Cynara cardunculus
Thistle, Canada
Cirsium arvense
Timothy
Phleum pratense
Torpedograss*
Panicum repens
Tules, common
Scirpus acutus
Vaseygrass
Paspalum urvillei
Velvetgrass
Holcus spp.
Waterhyacinth
Eichornia crassipes
Waterlettuce
Pistia stratiotes
Waterprimrose
Ludwigia spp.
Wheatgrass, western
Agropyron smithii

*Partial control.

**Partial control in southeastern states. See specific recommendations below.

Alligatorweed - Apply 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1-1/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment to provide partial control of alligatorweed. Apply when most of the target plants are in bloom. Repeat applications will be required to maintain such control.

Bermudagrass - Apply 7-1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1-1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and when seedheads appear.

Bindweed, field/Silverleaf Nightshade/Texas Blueweed - Apply 6 to 7-1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray west of the Mississippi River and 4-1/2 to 6 pints of this product per acre east of the Mississippi River. With hand-held equipment, use a 1-1/2 percent solution. Apply when target plants are actively growing and are at or beyond full bloom. For silverleaf nightshade, best results can be obtained when application is made after berries are formed. Do not treat when weeds are under drought stress. New leaf development indicates active growth. For best results apply in late summer or fall.

Brackenfern - Apply 4-1/2 to 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 to 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply to fully expanded fronds which are at least 18 inches long.

Cattail - Apply 4-1/2 to 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and are at or beyond the early-to-full bloom stage of growth. Best results are achieved when application is made during the summer or fall months.

Cogongrass - Apply 4-1/2 to 7-1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray. Apply when cogongrass is at least 18 inches tall and actively growing in late summer or fall. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage or mowing. Due to uneven stages of growth and the dense nature of vegetation preventing good spray coverage, repeat treatments may be necessary to maintain control.

Cordgrass - Apply 4-1/2 to 7-1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 to 2 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Schedule applications in order to allow 6 hours before treated plants are covered by tidewater. The presence of debris and silt on the cordgrass plants will reduce performance.

It may be necessary to wash targeted plants prior to application to improve uptake of this product into the plant.

Cutgrass, giant - Apply 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment to provide partial control of giant cutgrass. Repeat applications will be required to maintain such control, especially where vegetation is partially submerged in water. Allow for substantial regrowth to the 7- to 10-leaf stage prior to retreatment.

Dogbane, hemp/Knapweed/Horseradish - Apply 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1-1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and most have reached the late bud-to-flower stage of growth. For best results, apply in late summer or fall.

Fescue, tall - Apply 4-1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and most have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth. When applied prior to the boot stage, less desirable control may be obtained.

Guineagrass - Apply 4-1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and when most have reached at least the 7-leaf stage of growth.

Johnsongrass/Bluegrass, Kentucky/Bromegrass, smooth/Canarygrass, reed/Orchardgrass/Ryegrass, perennial/Timothy/Wheatgrass, western - Apply 3 to 4-1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and most have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth. When applied prior to the boot stage, less desirable control may be obtained. In the fall, apply before plants have turned brown.

Lantana - Apply this product as a 3/4 to 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply to actively growing Lantana at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Use the higher application rate for plants that have reached the woody stage of growth.

Loosestrife, purple - Apply 4 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 to 1-1/2 percent solution using hand-held equipment. Treat when plants are actively growing at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Best results are achieved when application is made during summer or fall months. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost.

Lotus, American - Apply 4 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Treat when plants are actively growing at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Best results are achieved when application is made during summer or fall months. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost. Repeat treatment may be necessary to control regrowth from underground parts and seeds.

Maidencane/Paragrass - Apply 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Repeat treatments will be required, especially to vegetation partially submerged in water. Under these conditions, allow for regrowth to the 7- to 10-leaf stage prior to retreatment.

Milkweed, common - Apply 4-1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1-1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and most have reached the late bud-to-flower stage of growth.

Nutsedge: purple, yellow - Apply 4-1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray, or as a 3/4 percent solution with handheld equipment to control existing nutsedge plants and immature nutlets attached to treated plants. Apply when target plants are in flower or when new nutlets can be found at rhizome tips. Nutlets which have not germinated will not be controlled and may germinate following treatment. Repeat treatments will be required for long-term control.

Pampasgrass - Apply a 1-1/2 percent solution of this product with hand-held equipment when plants are actively growing.

Phragmites - For partial control of phragmites in Florida and the counties of other states bordering the Gulf of Mexico, apply 7-1/2 pints per acre as a broadcast spray or apply a 1-1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment. In other areas of the U.S., apply 4 to 6 pints per acre as a broadcast spray or apply a 3/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment for partial control. For best results, treat during late summer or fall months when plants are actively growing and in full bloom. Due to the dense nature of the vegetation, which may prevent good spray coverage and uneven stages of growth, repeat treatments may be necessary to maintain control. Visual control symptoms will be slow to develop.

Quackgrass/Kikuyugrass/Muhly, wirestem - Apply 3 to 4-1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment when most quackgrass or wirestem muhly is at least 8 inches in height (3 to 4-leaf stage of growth) and actively growing. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.

Reed, giant/ice plant - For control of giant reed and ice plant, apply a 1-1/2 percent solution of this product with hand-held equipment when plants are actively growing. For giant reed, best results are obtained when applications are made in late summer to fall.

Spatterdock - Apply 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when most plants are in full bloom. For best results, apply during the summer or fall months.

Sweet potato, wild - Apply this product as a 1-1/2 percent solution using hand-held equipment. Apply to actively growing weeds that are at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Repeat applications will be required. Allow the plant to reach the recommended stage of growth before retreatment.

Thistle: Canada, artichoke - Apply 3 to 4-1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1-1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment for Canada thistle. To control artichoke thistle, apply a 2 percent solution as a spray to wet application. Apply when target plants are actively growing and are at or beyond the bud stage of growth.

Torpedograss - Apply 6 to 7-1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 to 1-1/2 percent solution with handheld equipment to provide partial control of torpedograss. Use the lower rates under terrestrial conditions, and the higher rates under partially submerged or a floating mat condition. Repeat treatments will be required to maintain such control.

Tules, common - Apply this product as a 1-1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply to actively growing plants at or beyond the seedhead stage of growth. After application, visual symptoms will be slow to appear and may not occur for 3 or more weeks.

Waterhyacinth - Apply 5 to 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or apply a 3/4 to 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and at or beyond the early bloom stage of growth. After application, visual symptoms may require 3 or more weeks to appear with complete necrosis and decomposition usually occurring within 60 to 90 days. Use the higher rates when more rapid visual effects are desired.

Waterlettuce - For control, apply a 3/4 to 1 percent solution using hand-held equipment to actively growing plants. Use higher rates where infestations are heavy. Best results are obtained from mid-summer through winter applications. Spring applications may require retreatment.

Waterprimrose - Apply this product as a 3/4 percent solution using hand-held equipment. Apply to plants that are actively growing at or beyond the bloom stage of growth, but before fall color changes occur. Thorough coverage is necessary for best control.

Other perennials listed on this label - Apply 4-1/2 to 7-1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 to 1-1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply when target plants are actively growing and most have reached early head or early bud stage of growth.

WOODY BRUSH AND TREES

When applied as recommended under the conditions described, this product plus surfactant CONTROLS or PARTIALLY CONTROLS the following woody brush plants and trees:

Alder
Alnus spp.
Ash*
Fraxinus spp.
Aspen, quaking
Populus tremuloides
Bearclover, Bearmat
Chamaebatia foliolosa
Birch
Betula spp.
Blackberry
Rubus spp.
Broom:
French
Cytisus monspessulanus
Scotch
Cytisus scoparius
Buckwheat, California*
Eriogonum fasciculatum
Cascara*
Rhamnus purshiana
Catsclaw*
Acacia greggi
Ceanothus
Ceanothus spp.
Chamise
Adenostoma fasciculatum
Cherry:
Bitter
Prunus emarginata
Black
Prunus serotina
Pin
Prunus pensylvanica
Coyote brush
Bacharis consanguinea
Creeper, Virginia*
Parthenocissus quinquefolia
Dewberry
Rubus trivialis
Dogwood
Cornus spp.
Elderberry
Sambucus spp.
Elm*
Ulmus spp.
Eucalyptus, bluegum
Eucalyptus globulus
Hasardia*
Haplopappus squamosus
Hawthorn
Crataegus spp.
Hazel
Corylus spp.
Hickory
Carya spp.
Holly, Florida; Brazilian
Peppertree
Schinus terebinthifolius
Honeysuckle
Lonicera spp.
Hornbeam, American
Carpinus caroliniana
Kudzu
Pueraria lobata
Locust, black*
Robinia pseudoacacia
Manzanita
Arctostaphylos spp
Maple:
Red**
Acer rubrum
Sugar
Acer saccharum
Vine*
Acer circinatum
Monkey Flower*
Mimulus guttatus
Oak:
Black*
Quercus velutina
Northern pine
Quercus palustris
Post
Quercus stellata
Red
Quercus rubra
Southern red
Quercus falcata
White*
Quercus alba
Persimmon*
Diospyros spp.
Poison Ivy
Rhus radicans
Poison Oak
Rhus toxicodendron
Poplar, yellow*
Liriodendron tulipifera
Prunus
Prunus spp.
Raspberry
Rubus spp.
Redbud, eastern
Cercis canadensis
Rose, multiflora
Rosa multiflora
Russian-olive
Elaeagnus angustifolia
Sage: black, white
Salvia spp.
Sagebrush, California
Artemisia californica

(continued)

WOODY BRUSH AND TREES (*continued*)

Salmonberry
Rubus spectabilis
Salt cedar*
Tamarix spp.
Saltbush, Sea myrtle
Baccharis halimifolia
Sassafras
Sassafras albidum
Sourwood*
Oxdendrum arboreum
Sumac:
Poison*
Rhus vernix
Smooth*
Rhus glabra
Winged*
Phus copallina
Sweet gum
Liquidambar styraciflua
Swordfern*
Polystichum munitum
Tallowtree, Chinese
Sapium sebiferum
Thimbleberry
Rubus parviflorus
Tobacco, tree*
Nicotiana glauca
Trumpetcreeper
Campsis radicans
Waxmyrtle, southern*
Myrica cerifera
Willow
Salix spp.

*Partial control

**See below for control or partial control instruction.

NOTE: If brush has been mowed or tilled or trees have been cut, do not treat until regrowth has reached the recommended stage of growth.

Apply the recommended rate of this product plus 2 or more quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution when plants are actively growing and, unless otherwise directed, after full-leaf expansion. Use the higher rate for larger plants and/or dense areas of growth. On vines, use the higher rate for plants that have reached the woody stage of growth. Best results are obtained when application is made in late summer or fall after fruit formation.

In arid areas, best results are obtained when application is made in the spring or early summer when brush species are at high moisture content and are flowering. Ensure thorough coverage when using hand-held equipment. Symptoms may not appear prior to frost or senescence with fall treatments.

Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage, mowing or removal. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control plants regenerating from underground parts or seed. Some autumn colors on undesirable deciduous species are acceptable provided no major leaf drop has occurred. Reduced performance may result if fall treatments are made following a frost.

See the "DIRECTIONS FOR USE" and "MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS" sections in this label for labeled use and specific application instructions.

Applied as a 5 to 8 percent solution as a directed application as described in the "HAND-HELD AND HIGH-VOLUME EQUIPMENT" section, this product will control or partially control all species listed in this section of this label. Use the higher rate of application for dense stands and larger woody brush and trees.

Apply the product as follows to control or partially control the following woody brush and trees.

Alder/Blackberry/Dewberry/Honeysuckle/Oak,Post/Raspberry - For control, apply 4-1/2 to 6 pints per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 to 1-1/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment.

Aspen,Quaking/Hawthorn/Trumpetcreeper - For control, apply 3 to 4-1/4 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 to 1-1/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment.

Birch/Elderberry/Hazel/Salmonberry/Thimbleberry - For control, apply 3 pints per acre of this product as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment.

Broom: French, Scotch - For control, apply a 1-1/4 to 1-1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment.

Buckwheat, California/Hasardia/Monkey Flower/Tobacco, Tree - For partial control of these species apply a 3/4 to 1-1/2 percent solution of this product as a foliar spray with hand-held equipment. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.

Catsclaw - For partial control, apply a 1-1/4 to 1-1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed.

Cherry: Bitter, Black, Pin/Oak, Southern Red/Sweet Gum/Prunus - For control, apply 3 to 7 -1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 to 1-1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment.

Coyote brush - For control, apply a 1-1/4 to 1-1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed.

Dogwood/Hickory/Salt cedar - For partial control, apply a 1 to 2 percent solution of this product with hand-held equipment or 6 to 7-1/2 pints per acre as a broadcast spray.

Eucalyptus, bluegum - For control of eucalyptus resprouts, apply a 1-1/2 percent solution of this product with hand-held equipment when resprouts are 6 to 12-feet tall. Ensure complete coverage. Apply when plants are actively growing. Avoid application to droughtstressed plants.

Holly, Florida/Waxmyrtle, southern - For partial control, apply this product as a 1-1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment.

Kudzu - For control, apply 6 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1-1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Repeat applications will be required to maintain control.

Maple, Red - For control, apply as a 3/4 to 1-1/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment when leaves are fully developed. For partial control, apply 2 to 7-1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray.

Maple, Sugar/Oak: Northern Pine, Red - For control, apply as a 3/4 to 1-1/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed.

Poison Ivy/Poison Oak - For control, apply 6 to 7-1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1-1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Repeat applications may be required to maintain control. Fall treatments must be applied before leaves lose green color.

Rose, multiflora - For control, apply 3 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1-1/2 percent solution with handheld equipment. Treatments should be made prior to leaf deterioration by leaf-feeding insects.

Sage, black/Sagebrush, California/Chamise/Tallowtree, Chinese - For control of these species, apply a 3/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.

Saltbush, Sea myrtle - For control, apply this product as a 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment.

Willow - For control, apply 4-1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 percent solution with hand-held equipment.

Other woody brush and trees listed in this label - For partial control, apply 3 to 7-1/2 pints of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 3/4 to 1-1/2 percent solution with hand-held equipment.

AQUATIC AND OTHER NONCROP SITES

When applied as directed and under the conditions described in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section in this label, this product will control or partially control the labeled weeds growing in the following industrial, recreational and public areas or other similar aquatic and terrestrial sites.

Aquatic Sites - This product may be applied to emerged weeds in all bodies of fresh and brackish water which may be flowing, nonflowing or transient. This includes lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, estuaries, rice levees, seeps, irrigation and drainage ditches, canals, reservoirs, wastewater treatment facilities, wildlife habitat restoration and management areas, and similar sites.

If aquatic sites are present in the noncrop area and are part of the intended treatment, read and observe the following directions:

This product does not control plants which are completely submerged or have a majority of their foliage under water.

There is no restriction on the use of treated water for irrigation, recreation or domestic purposes.

Consult local state fish and game agency and water control authorities before applying this product to public water. Permits may be required to treat such water.

NOTE: Do not apply this product directly to water within 1/2 mile up-stream of an active potable water intake in flowing water (i.e., river, stream, etc.) or within 1/2 mile of an active potable water intake in a standing body of water such as lake, pond or reservoir. To make aquatic applications around and within 1/2 mile of active potable water intakes, the water intake must be turned off for a minimum period of 48 hours after the application. The water intake may be turned on prior to 48 hours if the glyphosate level in the intake water is below 0.7 parts per million as determined by laboratory analysis. These aquatic applications may be made ONLY in those cases where there are alternative water sources or holding ponds which would permit the turning off of an active potable water intake for a minimum period of 48 hours after the applications. This restriction does not apply to intermittent inadvertent overspray of water in terrestrial use sites.

For treatments after drawdown of water or in dry ditches, allow 7 or more days after treatment before reintroduction of water to achieve maximum weed control. Apply this product within 1 day after drawdown to ensure application to actively growing weeds.

Floating Mats of vegetation may require retreatment. Avoid wash-off of sprayed foliage by spray boat or recreational boat backwash or by rainfall within 6 hours of application. Do not re-treat within 24 hours following the initial treatment.

Applications made to moving bodies of water must be made while traveling upstream to prevent concentration of this herbicide in water. When making any bankside applications, do not overlap more than 1 foot into open water. Do not spray in bodies of water where weeds do not exist. The maximum application rate of 7-1/2 pints per acre must not be exceeded in any single broadcast application that is being made over water.

When emerged infestations require treatment of the total surface area of impounded water, treating the area in strips may avoid oxygen depletion due to decaying vegetation. Oxygen depletion may result in fish kill.

Other Noncrop-Type Sites - This product may be used to control the listed weeds in terrestrial noncrop sites and/or in aquatic sites within these areas.

Airports	Petroleum Tank Farms
Golf Courses	Pipeline, Power, Telephone & Utility Rights-of-Way
Habitat Restoration & Management Areas	Pumping Installations
Highways & Roadsides	Railroads
Industrial Plant Sites	Schools
Lumberyards	Storage Areas
Parking Areas	Similar Sites
Parks	

WILDLIFE HABITAT RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT AREAS

This product is recommended for the restoration and/or maintenance of native habitat and in wildlife management areas.

Habitat Restoration and Maintenance - When applied as directed, exotic and other undesirable vegetation may be controlled in habitat management areas. Applications may be made to allow recovery of native plant species, to open up water to attract waterfowl, and for similar broad-spectrum vegetation control requirements in habitat management areas. Spot treatments may be made to selectively remove unwanted plants for habitat enhancement. For spot treatments, care should be exercised to keep spray off of desirable plants.

Wildlife Food Plots - This product may be used as site preparation treatment prior to planting wildlife food plots. Apply as directed to control vegetation in the plot area. Any wildlife food species may be planted after applying this product, or native species may be allowed to reinfest the area. If tillage is needed to prepare a seedbed, wait 7 days after applying this product before tilling to allow for maximum effectiveness.

WIPER APPLICATIONS

For wick or wiper applications, mix 1 gallon of this product with 2 gallons of clean water to make a 33 percent solution. Addition of a nonionic surfactant at a rate of 10 percent by volume of total herbicide solution is recommended.

Wiper applications can be used to control or suppress annual and perennial weeds listed on this label. In heavy weed stand, a double application in opposite directions may improve results. See the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section in this label for recommended timing, growth stage and other instructions for achieving optimum results.

CUT STUMP APPLICATION

Woody vegetation may be controlled by treating freshly cut stumps of trees and resprouts with this product. Apply this product using suitable equipment to ensure coverage of the entire cambium. Cut vegetation close to the soil surface. Apply a 50 to 100 percent solution of this product to freshly cut surface immediately after cutting. Delay in applying this product may result in reduced performance. For best results, trees should be cut during periods of active growth and full leaf expansion.

When used according to directions for cut stump application, this product will CONTROL, PARTIALLY CONTROL OR SUPPRESS most woody brush and tree species, some of which are listed below:

Alder	**Madrone**	**Salt Cedar**
Alnus spp.	*Arbutus menziesii*	*Tamarix spp.*
Coyote brush*	**Maple***	**Sweet gum**
Baccharis consanguinea	*Acer spp.*	*Liquidambar styraciflua*
Dogwood*	**Oak**	**Sycamore**
Cornus spp.	*Quercus spp.*	*Platanus occidentalis*
Eucalyptus	**Poplar**	
Eucalyptus	*Populus spp.*	
Hickory*	**Reed, giant**	
Carya spp.	*Arundo donax*	

*This product is not approved for this use on these species in the State of California.

INJECTION AND FRILL APPLICATIONS

Woody vegetation may be controlled by injection or frill application of this product. Apply this product using suitable equipment which must penetrate into living tissue. Apply the equivalent of 1 ml of this product per 2 to 3 inches of trunk diameter. This is best achieved by applying 25 to 100 percent concentration of this product either to a continuous frill around the tree or as cuts evenly spaced around the tree below all branches. As tree diameter increases in size, better results are achieved by applying dilute material to a continuous frill or more closely spaced cuttings. Avoid application techniques that allow runoff to occur from frill or cut areas in species that exude sap freely after frills or cutting. In species such as these, make frill or cut at an oblique angle so as to produce a cupping effect and use undiluted material. For best results, applications should be made during periods of active growth and full leaf expansion.

This treatment WILL CONTROL the following woody species:

Oak	**Sweet gum**
Quercus spp.	*Liquidambar styraciflua*
Poplar	**Sycamore**
Populus spp.	*Plantanus occidentalis*

This treatment WILL SUPPRESS the following woody species:

Black gum*	**Hickory**
Nyssa sylvatica	*Carya spp.*
Dogwood	**Maple,red**
Cornus spp	*Acer rubrum*

*This product is not approved for this use on this species in the state of California.

INJECTION METHOD FOR CONTROL OF JAPANESE KNOTWEED (*Polygonum cuspidatum*) & GIANT KNOTWEED (*Polygonum polystachyum*)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

All applicable directions and precautions in the Aqua Neat Herbicide label booklet must be followed.

See the "GENERAL INFORMATION" and "MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS" sections of the Nufarm Aqua Neat Herbicide label booklet for essential product performance information.

This product may be used for control of Japanese knotweed and giant knotweed using individual stem treatment. Individual knotweed stems may be treated by injecting up to 5 ml of undiluted Aqua Neat directly into the hollow stem just below a node. A hole suitable for injecting the herbicide should be made through both sides of the stem using an awl or other convenient pointed tool about 6 inches above the ground, just below a node. (Nodes are circular thickenings or scars surrounding the stem where leaves are or were previously attached.) The herbicide is then injected into this hole. Each stem of the knotweed plant must be treated.

Aqua Neat can be injected using any injection device capable of delivering a 5 ml dose. For convenience and accuracy a hand-operated injection device designed to deliver repeated pre-measured doses from a supply reservoir is recommended. Commercially available dose measuring equipment may be adapted for this purpose. Calibrate the devise to deliver a dose of 5 ml per injection cycle. A sharpened hollow probe for puncturing the stem and delivery of the herbicide can also be integrated into the delivery system.

Restriction: Do not apply more than 7.5 quarts of Aqua Neat per acre. At 5 ml per stem, 7.5 quarts is sufficient to treat a maximum of 1420 stems per acre.

RELEASE OF BERMUDAGRASS OR BAHIAGRASS ON NONCROP SITES
RELEASE OF DORMANT BERMUDAGRASS AND BAHIAGRASS

When applied as directed, this product will provide control or suppression of many winter annual weeds and tall fescue for effective release of dormant bermudagrass or bahiagrass. Make applications to dormant bermudagrass or bahiagrass.

For best results on winter annuals, treat when weeds are in an early growth stage (below 6 inches in height) after most have germinated.

For best results on tall fescue, treat when fescue is in or beyond the 4 to 6-leaf stage.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Rate recommendations for control or suppression of winter annuals and tall fescue are listed below.

Apply the recommended rates of this product in 10 to 25 gallons of water per acre plus 2 quarts nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of total spray volume.

WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED*

NOTE: C = Control
S = Suppression

AQUA NEAT AQUATIC HERBICIDE (FLUID OZ/ACRE)

WEED SPECIES	6	9	12	18	24	48
Barley, little *Hordeum pusillum*	S	C	C	C	C	C
Bedstraw, catchweed *Galium aparine*	S	C	C	C	C	C
Bluegrass, annual *Poa annua*	S	C	C	C	C	C
Chervil *Chaerophyllum tainturieri*	S	C	C	C	C	C
Chickweed, common *Stellaria media*	S	C	C	C	C	C
Clover, crimson *Trifolium incarnatum*	•	S	S	C	C	C
Clover, large hop *Trifolium campestre*	•	S	S	C	C	C
Speedwell, corn *Veronica arvensis*	S	C	C	C	C	C
Fescue, tall *Festuca arundinacea*	•	•	•	•	S	S
Geranium, Carolina *Geranium caroliniaum*	•	•	S	S	C	C
Henbit *Lamium amplexicaule*	•	S	C	C	C	C
Ryegrass, Italian *Olium multiflorum*	•	•	S	C	C	C
Vetch, common *Vicia sativa*	•	•	S	C	C	C

*These rates apply only to sites where an established competitive turf is present.

RELEASE OF ACTIVELY GROWING BERMUDAGRASS

NOTE: USE ONLY ON SITES WHERE BAHIAGRASS OR BERMUDAGRASS ARE DESIRED FOR GROUND COVER AND SOME TEMPORARY INJURY OR YELLOWING OF THE GRASSES CAN BE TOLERATED.

When applied as directed, this product will aid in the release of bermudagrass by providing control of annual species listed in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section in this label, and suppression or partial control of certain perennial weeds.

For control or suppression of those annual species listed in this label, use 3/4 to 2-1/4 pints of this product as a broadcast spray in 10 to 25 gallons of spray solution per acre, plus 2 quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of total spray volume. Use the lower rate when treating annual weeds below 6 inches in height (or length of runner in annual vines). Use the higher rate as size of plants increases or as they approach flower or seedhead formation.

Use the higher rate for partial control or longer-term suppression of the following perennial species. Use lower rates for shorter-term suppression of growth.

Bahiagrass Johnsongrass**
DallisgrassTrumpetcreeper*
Fescue (tall)Vaseygrass
*Suppression at the higher rate only.
**Johnsongrass is controlled at the higher rate.

Use only on well-established bermudagrass. Bermudagrass injury may result from the treatment but regrowth will occur under moist conditions. Repeat applications in the same season are not recommended, since severe injury may result.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

STORAGE: STORE ABOVE 10°F(-12°C) TO KEEP PRODUCTS FROM CRYSTALLIZING. Crystals will settle to the bottom. If allowed to crystallize, place in a warm room 68°F(20°C) for several days to redissolve and shake, roll or agitate to mix well before using.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticide disposal or in accordance with applicable Federal, state or local procedures.

Emptied container retains vapor and product residue. Observe all label safeguards until container is destroyed.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Do not reuse container. Triple rinse container. Then 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.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL FOR REFILLABLE CONTAINERS: Close all openings which have been opened during use and replace all caps. Contact Nufarm's Customer Service Department at 1-708/754-3330, to arrange for return of the empty refillable container. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

BAHIAGRASS SEEDHEAD AND VEGETATIVE SUPPRESSION

When applied as directed in the "NONCROP SITES" section in this lave, this product will provide significant inhibition of seedhead emergence and will suppress vegetative growth for a period of approximately 45 days with single applications and approximately 120 days with sequential applications.

Apply this product 1 to 2 weeks after full green-up of bahiagrass or after the bahiagrass has been mowed to a uniform height of 3 to 4 inches. Applications must be made prior to seedhead emergence. Apply 5 fluid ounces per acre of this product, plus 2 quarts of an approved nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of total spray volume in 10 to 25 gallons of water per acre.

Sequential applications of this product plus nonionic surfactant may be made at approximately 45-day intervals to extend the period of seedhead and vegetative growth suppression. For continued vegetative growth suppression, sequential applications must be made prior to seedhead emergence.

Apply no more than 2 sequential applications per year. As a first sequential application, apply 3 fluid ounces of this product per acre plus nonionic surfactant. A second sequential application of 2 to 3 fluid ounces per acre plus nonionic surfactant may be made approximately 45 days after the last application.

ANNUAL GRASS GROWTH SUPPRESSION

For growth suppression of some annual grasses, such as annual ryegrass, wild barley and wild oats growing in coarse turf on roadsides or other industrial areas, apply 3 to 4 ounces of this product in 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre. Mix 2 quarts of a nonionic surfactant per 100 gallons of spray solution. Applications should be made when annual grasses are actively growing and before the seedheads are in the boot stage of development. Treatments made after seedhead emergence may cause injury to the desired grasses.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

The directions for use of this product must be followed carefully. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, (1) THE GOODS DELIVERED TO YOU ARE FURNISHED "AS IS" BY MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND (2) MANUFACTURER AND SELLER MAKE NO WARRANTIES, GUARANTEES, OR REPRESENTATIONS OF ANY KIND TO BUYER OR USER, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OR BY USAGE OF TRADE, STATUTORY OR OTHERWISE, WITH REGARD TO THE PRODUCT SOLD, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, USE, OR ELIGIBILITY OF THE PRODUCT FOR ANY PARTICULAR TRADE USAGE. UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO INEFFECTIVENESS, MAY RESULT BECAUSE OF SUCH FACTORS AS THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF OTHER MATERIALS USED IN COMBINATION WITH THE GOODS, OR THE MANNER OF USE OR APPLICATION, INCLUDING WEATHER, ALL OF WHICH ARE BEYOND THE CONTROL OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER AND ASSUMED BY BUYER OR USER. THIS WRITING CONTAINS ALL OF THE REPRESENTATIONS AND AGREEMENTS BETWEEN BUYER, MANUFACTURER AND SELLER, AND NO PERSON OR AGENT OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER HAS ANY AUTHORITY TO MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OR AGREEMENT RELATING IN ANY WAY TO THESE GOODS.

LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, IN NO EVENT SHALL MANUFACTURER OR SELLER BE LIABLE FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, OR FOR DAMAGES IN THEIR NATURE OF PENALTIES RELATING TO THE GOODS SOLD, INCLUDING USE, APPLICATION, HANDLING, AND DISPOSAL. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, MANUFACTURER OR SELLER SHALL NOT BE LIABLE TO BUYER OR USER BY WAY OF INDEMNIFICATION TO BUYER OR TO CUSTOMERS OF BUYER, IF ANY, OR FOR ANY DAMAGES OR SUMS OF MONEY, CLAIMS OR DEMANDS WHATSOEVER, RESULTING FROM OR BY REASON OF, OR RISING OUT OF THE MISUSE, OR FAILURE TO FOLLOW LABEL WARNINGS OR INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE, OF THE GOODS SOLD BY MANUFACTURER OR SELLER TO BUYER. ALL SUCH RISKS SHALL BE ASSUMED BY THE BUYER, USER, OR ITS CUSTOMERS. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER'S OR USER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY, AND MANUFACTURER'S OR SELLER'S TOTAL LIABILITY SHALL BE FOR DAMAGES NOT EXCEEDING THE COST OF THE PRODUCT.

If you do not agree with or do not accept any of directions for use, the warranty disclaimers, or limitations on liability, do not use the product, and return it unopened to the Seller, and the purchase price will be refunded.

(RV092605-S)

Aqua Neat is a registered trademark of Nufarm Americas, Inc.

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Specimen Label

Dow AgroSciences™

Transline®

Specialty Herbicide

®Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

For control of broadleaf weeds and woody brush species in non-crop areas, forest sites, industrial manufacturing and storage sites, rights-of-way, and wildlife openings, including grazed areas on these sites, tree plantations, and rangeland and permanent grass pastures.

Active Ingredient:
clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, monoethanolamine salt 40.9%
Other Ingredients 59.1%
Total 100.0%

Acid Equivalent:
3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid - 31% (3 lb/gal)

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-259

CAUTION

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation • Harmful If Absorbed Through Skin

Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

First Aid

If in eyes: 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. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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

Environmental Hazards

Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.

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

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Combustible. Do not use or store 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.
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.

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 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:
- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for 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 to fallow cropland, rangeland, pasture, and non-crop areas, do not enter treated areas until sprays have dried. For early entry to treated areas, wear eye protection, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes and socks.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage and disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Store above 28°F or warm to 40°F and 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.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.
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

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

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. 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.

Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:
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 and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or, alternatively, 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.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.
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. 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.

Product Information

Use Transline® specialty herbicide for postemergence control of broadleaf weeds and woody brush species in non-crop areas including equipment pathways, industrial manufacturing and storage sites, forest sites and rights-of-way, such as along roadsides, electrical lines and railroads. Use on these sites may include application to grazed areas as well as establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings, wild parkland and wildlife management areas, and forest spot application adjacent to these sites. Transline is labeled for control of broadleaf weeds in cottonwood/poplar and eucalyptus tree plantations; and in rangeland and permanent grass pastures in certain western states.

Precautions and Restrictions

- Use directions in Dow AgroSciences supplemental labeling may supersede directions or limitations in this labeling.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.
- Do not use in greenhouses.
- **In California**, the maximum application rate is 2/3 pint per acre per annual use season.
- **In Florida,** Transline can only be used for the control of kudzu in forests, utility rights-of-way, roadsides, fence lines, and other non-crop areas in the following counties: Baker, Bay, Bradford, Calhoun, Columbia, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Hamilton, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Suwannee, Taylor, Union, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Rotation to Broadleaf Crops:** Do not plant broadleaf crops in treated areas until an adequately sensitive bioassay crop, such as soybean or other legume, shows that clopyralid is no longer detectable in the soil.
- **Grazing/Haying:** There are no restrictions on grazing or hay harvest following application of Transline at labeled rates.
- Do not transfer livestock from treated grazing areas, or from feeding of treated hay, to sensitive broadleaf crop areas without first allowing 7 days of grazing on an untreated pasture (or feeding of untreated hay). If livestock are transferred within less than 7 days of grazing untreated pasture or eating untreated hay, urine and manure may contain enough clopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Some desirable broadleaf plants (forbs) are susceptible to Transline. Do not spray pastures containing desirable forbs, especially legumes, unless injury can be tolerated. However, the stand and growth of established perennial grasses is usually improved after treatment, especially if rainfall is adequate for active plant growth and grazing is deferred.
- Established grasses are tolerant to Transline, but newly seeded grasses may be injured until well established as indicated by tillering, development of a secondary root system, and vigorous growth.
- Do not use hay or straw from treated areas for garden mulch on susceptible broadleaf crops.
- **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 field conditions such as soil texture, soil pH, drainage, and any other variable that could affect the seed bed of the new crop. Field bioassay at any time prior to the planting of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, wait one year before repeating bioassay or plant a crop tolerant to clopyralid such as barley, canola (rapeseed), grasses, field corn, oats, sugar beets, or wheat.

Avoid Injury to Non-Target Plants
This product can affect susceptible broadleaf plants directly through foliage and indirectly by root uptake from treated soil. Therefore, do not apply Transline directly to, or allow spray drift to come in contact with, vegetables, flowers, tomatoes, potatoes, beans, lentils, peas, alfalfa, sunflowers, soybeans, safflower, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants. Establish small areas of new legume seedlings prior to seeding more extensive areas in order to determine if phytotoxic residues are present in the soil of previously treated areas at levels that could inhibit legume establishment.

Unless otherwise specified on this label or supplemental labeling for Transline, do not apply this product to any broadleaf crop or ornamental planting or to areas where sensitive plants will be planted during the same growing season. (See Rotation to Broadleaf Crops.)

Residues in Plants or Manure: Do not use plant residues, including hay or straw from treated areas, or manure or bedding straw from animals that have grazed or consumed forage from treated areas, for composting or mulching, where susceptible plants may be grown the following season. Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or hay from treated areas on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops, ornamentals, orchards, or other susceptible desirable plants. Plant materials or manure may contain enough clopyralid to cause injury to susceptible plant species. To promote herbicidal decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated or burned. Breakdown of clopyralid in crop residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.

Avoid Spray Drift
Avoid spray drift since very small quantities of the spray, which may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible broadleaf plants during active growth or dormant periods. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift. To aid in further reducing drift, a drift control or deposition agent suitable for agricultural use may be used with this product. If used, follow all use directions and precautions on the product label.

Ground Application: With ground equipment, minimize spray drift by keeping the spray boom as low as possible, by applying 10 gallons or more of spray per acre, by keeping the operating spray pressures at the manufacturer's minimum specified pressures for the specified nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers), and by spraying when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid application under completely calm conditions which may be conducive to air inversion. In hand-gun applications, select the minimum pressure required to obtain adequate plant coverage without forming a mist. Do not apply with a mist blower.

Aerial Application: With aircraft, minimize drift by using straight stream nozzles directed straight back; by using a spray boom no longer than 3/4 of the rotor or wing length of the aircraft; by using drift control systems or drift control additives; and, by keeping spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets. Do not use a thickening agent with the Microfoil or Thru-Valve booms, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays. Spray only when wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid calm conditions which may be conducive to air inversions.

Do not apply by aircraft when an air temperature inversion exists. Such a condition is characterized by little or no wind and lower air temperature near the ground than at higher levels. The use of a smoke device on the aircraft or continuous smoke column at or near the site of application will indicate air direction and velocity, and whether a temperature inversion is present, as indicated by horizontal layering of the smoke.

Sprayer Clean-Out
To avoid injury to desirable plants, thoroughly clean equipment used to apply Transline before reusing to apply any other chemicals.

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly at least three times with water after use. Dispose of rinse water by applying to treatment area or to non-cropland area away from water supplies.
2. During the second rinse, add 1 quart of household ammonia 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. Remove nozzles and screens and clean separately.

Mixing Directions

Transline – Alone: To prepare a water dilution of Transline:

1. Add 3/4 of the required spray volume to the spray tank and start agitation.
2. Add the required amount of Transline.
3. Add any surfactants, adjuvants or drift control agents according to manufacturer's label.
4. Agitate during final filling of the spray tank and maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure uniformity of the spray mixture.

Note: Allow time for thorough mixing of each spray ingredient before adding the next. If allowed to stand after mixing, agitate spray mixture before use.

Transline - Tank Mix:
This product may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and (2) tank mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product.

Tank Mixing Precautions:

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- Do not exceed specified application rates. Do not tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be used.
- 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 has been adequately cleaned. (See Sprayer Clean-Out.)
- Always perform a (jar) test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: A jar test is recommended prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of Transline and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in the required order and their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Application Directions

Application Timing
Apply to actively growing weeds. Extreme growing conditions, such as drought or near freezing temperatures, prior to, at, or following application may reduce weed control. Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be affected. Wet foliage at the time of application may decrease control. Applications of Transline are rainfast within 2 hours after application.

Application Rates
Generally, application rates at the lower end of the rate range will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of susceptible weed species. For less sensitive species, perennials, and under conditions where control is more difficult (plant stress conditions, such as drought or extreme temperatures, dense weed stands and/or larger weeds), the higher rates within the rate range will be needed.

Use of Adjuvants
Addition of surfactants, crop oils, or other adjuvants may increase effectiveness of Transline. If an adjuvant is added to the spray solution, follow all manufacturer use guidelines. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Dow AgroSciences recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant.

Spray Coverage
Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Do not broadcast apply in less than 2 gallons of total spray volume per acre. For best results and to minimize spray drift, apply in a spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre. As vegetative canopy and weed density increase, increase spray volume to obtain equivalent weed control. Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application. To reduce spray drift, follow precautions under Avoid Injury to Non-Target Plants.

Cut Surface Application
Apply Transline in rights-of-way and other non-crop areas to control unwanted trees and vines in the legume family such as mimosa, locust, redbud, or wisteria. Transline can be used either undiluted or diluted in a 1 to 1 ratio with water, as directed below.

Tree Injector Method: Apply by injecting 1/2 milliliter of undiluted Transline or 1 milliliter of the diluted solution through the bark at intervals of 3 to 4 inches between centers of the injector wound. Completely surround the tree with injections 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.

Hack and Squirt Method: Make cuts with a hatchet or similar equipment at intervals of 3 to 4 inches between centers at a convenient height around the tree trunk. Spray 1/2 milliliter of undiluted Transline or 1 milliliter of the diluted 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 or diluted solution.

Stump Application
Spray or paint the cut surfaces of freshly cut stumps and stubs with a 50/50 mix of Transline and water. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet. Apply Transline as soon as the tree or vine has been cut.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled

acacias
artichoke, Jerusalem
buckwheat, wild
buffalobur[1]
burdock, common
chamomile, false (scentless)
chamomile, mayweed (dogfennel)
clover, black medic
clover, hop
clover, red
clover, white
cocklebur, common
coffeeweed
cornflower (bachelor button)
dandelion
dock, curly
groundsel, common
hawksbeard, narrowleaf
hawkweed, orange
hawkweed, yellow
horseweed
jimsonweed
knapweed, diffuse
knapweed, Russian[1]
knapweed, spotted
ladysthumb[1]
lettuce, prickly
locoweed, white
locoweed, lambert
marshelder
mesquite
nightshade, eastern black
nightshade, cutleaf
nightshade, hairy
oxeye daisy
pineappleweed
ragweed, common
ragweed, giant
salsify, meadow (goatsbeard)
sicklepod
smartweed, green[1]
sorrel, red
sowthistle, annual
sowthistle, perennial[1]
starthistle, yellow
sunflower (common and wild)
teasel, common
thistle, artichoke
thistle, bull
thistle, Canada (rosette to bud)
thistle, musk (rosette to bud)
thistle, Italian
vetch

[1]These weeds may only be suppressed. Suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree and duration of weed control will vary with weed size and density, application rate and coverage, and

growing conditions before, during, and after treatment. For perennial weeds, such as Russian knapweed and perennial sowthistle, Transline will control the initial top growth and inhibit regrowth during the season of application (season long control). At higher use rates shown on this label, Transline may cause a reduction in shoot regrowth in the season following application; however, plant response may be inconsistent due to inherent variability in shoot regrowth from perennial root systems.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled (California Only)

knapweed, diffuse	thistle, artichoke
knapweed, Russian[1]	thistle, Canada (rosette to bud)
knapweed, spotted	thistle, Italian
starthistle, yellow	thistle, musk (rosette to bud)

[1]These weeds may only be suppressed. Suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree and duration of weed control will vary with weed size and density, application rate and coverage, and growing conditions before, during, and after treatment.

Woody Plants and Vines Controlled

eastern redbud	mimosa (silktree)
kudzu	wisteria
locust (spp)	

Uses

Christmas Tree Plantations
(All States Except Florida)

Use Transline for over the top application to actively growing balsam fir, blue spruce, Douglas fir, fraser fir, grand fir, lodgepole pine, noble fir, ponderosa pine, and white pine. In the Pacific Northwest, do not apply in the first year of transplanting because some needle curling has been observed on first year transplants. Apply to actively growing weeds.

Application Timing
For control of annual weeds, apply Transline from weed emergence up to the 5-leaf stage of growth (for best results on wild buckwheat, application at 3 to 5 leaf stage of growth, but before vining). For control of weeds such as Canada thistle and knapweeds, apply after the majority of the basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage. Later application may result in less consistent control.

Broadcast Application
Apply 1/4 to 1/2 pint of Transline per acre for control of annual weeds. Apply 1/2 to 2/3 pint of Transline per acre for difficult to control weeds such as Canada thistle and knapweeds. Apply as a broadcast application in a minimum of 5 gallons per acre by ground application.

Spot Application
Apply spot applications at an equivalent broadcast rate of 1/2 to 2/3 pint per acre. Follow instructions for hand-held sprayers below. Direct spray onto weeds and avoid spraying trees where possible.

Hand-Held Sprayers: Hand-held sprayers may be used for spot applications of Transline if care is taken to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table are based upon an area of 1000 sq ft. Mix the amount of Transline (fl oz or mL) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 1 gallon or more of spray. To calculate the amount of Transline required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl oz or mL) by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet, e.g., if the area to be treated is 3500 sq ft, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calculation, 3500 ÷ 1000 = 3.5). An area of 1000 sq ft is approximately 10.5 x 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Amount of Transline to Treat an Area of 1000 sq ft (Mix in 1 Gallon or More of Spray)		
1/4 pt/acre	**1/2 pt/acre**	**2/3 pt/acre**
3/32 fl oz (2.8 mL)	3/16 fl oz (5.5 mL)	1/4 fl oz (7.3 mL)

Tank Mixing
Transline may be applied in tank mix combination with other herbicides as per label directions for Christmas tree plantations. Carefully follow applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on the product labels of each tank mix product used.

Specific Use Precaution:
- True firs (grand, noble, and pacific silver firs) show more needle curling than other conifers when higher rates are used. Use lower rates in rate range for broadcast applications or use directed sprays where possible if needle curling is undesirable.

Specific Use Restrictions:
- Re-treat as necessary, but do not apply more than 2/3 pint of Transline per acre per annual growing season.
- **Blue spruce:** Do not exceed 1/2 pint per acre per annual growing season.
- Tree injury may occur with the addition of a surfactant or crop oil with Transline. Do not use unless previous experience shows injury is tolerable.
- Do not apply with an air blast sprayer.

Cottonwood/Poplar and Eucalyptus Tree Plantations
(All States Except Florida)

Use Transline for postemergence control of labeled broadleaf weeds in new and established plantings of cottonwood/poplar and eucalyptus tree plantations. Apply as a broadcast foliar spray over trees or as a banded or directed spray at a rate of 1/3 to 2/3 pint per acre. Apply in 10 gallons or more per acre total spray volume using ground equipment only. Multiple applications may be made as long as the total rate per annual use season does not exceed 1 1/3 pint per acre. Apply to new plantings only after they are well established as indicated by several inches of new healthy growth.

Hand-Held Sprayers
Spot applications using hand-held equipment are also allowed, but do not contact tree foliage or limit contact to lower branches. Apply to weeds on a spray to wet basis with uniform and complete spray coverage. Do not spray to the point of runoff. Prepare a spray solution by adding 1/4 fl oz of Transline per gallon of water. When applied at 1 gallon of spray per 1000 sq ft, this spray concentration is equivalent to a broadcast rate of 2/3 pint per acre.

Specific Use Precautions and Restrictions:
- Do not tank mix Transline with other herbicides labeled for this use unless spray avoids all contact with tree foliage.
- Certain broadleaf weeds, such as mustards, henbit, chickweed, kochia, lambsquarters, pigweed, Russian thistle and bindweed, will not be controlled or suppressed.

Forest Sites, Including Tree Plantings
(All States Except Florida)

Apply Transline for control of certain problem weeds growing in forest sites, including tree plantings. Apply Transline either at site preparation or after trees are planted (tree release). Applications of Transline over the top of tolerant tree species may be made anytime during the season; however, some needle/leaf curling may occur if applied during active tree growth. This effect is transient and trees should recover by the end of the same growing season or early in the following growing season.

Examples of tolerant tree species:

alder	grand fir	Norway spruce	sugar maple
black walnut	green ash	pacific silver fir	sumac
bur oak	hackberry	ponderosa pine	sycamore
cherry	hickory	red oak	Virginia pine
cherry bark oak	hybrid aspen	red pine	western red cedar
choke cherry	hybrid poplar	Russian olive	western hemlock
cottonwood	incense cedar	sawtooth oak	white ash
crabapple	loblolly pine	Scotch pine	white pine
Douglas fir	lodgepole pine	slash pine	white spruce
eastern red cedar	longleaf pine	shortleaf pine	white oak
European larch	noble fir		

Broadcast Application
Apply the required amount of Transline in 5 gallons of water or more per acre to achieve thorough and uniform spray coverage of target weeds using ground equipment or helicopter.

Transline will not control mustards, henbit, chickweed, kochia, lambsquarters, pigweed, Russian thistle and bindweed.

Weed Species	Application Rate (pint/acre)	Application Timing
general weed control	1/4 - 1 1/3	Apply when weeds are small and actively growing. The lower rate of 1/4 pt per acre provides acceptable control of weeds only under highly favorable plant growing conditions and when weeds are no more than 3 to 6 inches tall.
knapweed, diffuse knapweed, spotted thistle, Canada	1/3 – 1 1/3	For best results, apply after the majority of basal leaves have emerged, up to early bud stage. Treatments applied prior to the emergence of the majority of basal leaves or at later growth stages may result in only partial control.
hawkweeds starthistle, yellow thistle, bull thistle, musk	2/3 – 1 1/3	For best results, apply from rosette to bolting stage of growth.
kudzu		Applications are most effective between late June and early October as long as the kudzu are actively growing and not under drought stress. The ideal time to apply is during vigorous growth and just prior to or during flowering.

Spot Application
Apply spot applications at an equivalent broadcast rate. Follow instructions for hand-held sprayers below. Direct spray onto weeds and avoid spraying trees where possible.

Hand-Held Sprayers: Hand-held sprayers may be used for spot applications of Transline if care is taken to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table are based upon an area of 1000 sq ft. Mix the amount of Transline (fl oz or mL) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 1 gallon or more of spray. To calculate the amount of Transline required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl oz or mL) by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet, e.g., if the area to be treated is 3500 sq ft, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calculation, 3500 ÷ 1000 = 3.5). An area of 1000 sq ft is approximately 10.5 x 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Amount of Transline to Treat an Area of 1000 sq ft (Mix in 1 Gallon or More of Spray)		
2/3 pt/acre	1 pt/acre	1 1/3 pt/acre
1/4 fl oz (7.3 mL)	3/8 fl oz (11 mL)	1/2 fl oz (15 mL)

Tank Mixing
Transline may be applied in tank mix combination with Accord® Concentrate herbicide, Accord SP, Arsenal A.C., Garlon® 4 specialty herbicide, Garlon 3A, Glypro® herbicide, Glypro Plus, 2,4-D, atrazine, Oust or Velpar DF herbicides as per label directions for forest site uses. Carefully follow applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on the product labels of each tank mix product used because products other than Transline may cause injury when Transline could be used alone without injury.

Specific Use Precautions:
- Application of Transline to broadleaf (hardwood) tree species may cause some leaf burning and malformation. This injury is transient in nature, except for plants in the legume family (see below). Addition of surfactant or crop oil may increase the severity of this injury.
- True firs (grand, noble, and pacific silver firs) show more needle curling than other conifers when higher rates are used. Use lower rates in the rate range for broadcast applications or use directed sprays where possible if needle curling is undesirable.
- Application of Transline to plants in the legume family (such as locust, redbud, mimosa and lupine) or to box elder, persimmon or sassafras will cause severe damage or destruction of such plants.

Specific Use Restrictions:
- Applications of Transline over actively growing conifers may cause some needle curling. Tree injury in the form of needle curling may be increased by the addition of a surfactant or crop oil with broadcast applications of Transline. Do not use a surfactant or crop oil unless previous experience shows such injury can be tolerated.
- Do not use in forest nursery beds.

Non-Crop Areas

All States Except California and Florida
For use on non-crop areas, such as industrial manufacturing and storage sites, and rights-of-way, such as along roadsides, electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines and railroads, including grazed areas on these sites and forest spot application adjacent to these sites. **Note:** Transline is not registered for use in landscaping or on turfgrass or lawns. **In Oregon**, do not use on non-crop areas such as industrial manufacturing and storage sites.

Broadcast Application (Ground or Aerial): For control of broadleaf weeds, apply 1/4 to 1 1/3 pint of Transline [equivalent to 0.09 to 0.5 lb acid equivalent (ae)] per acre. Use a non-ionic surfactant in spray mixtures at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture. The lower rate of 1/4 pint per acre provides acceptable control of weeds under highly favorable plant growing conditions only and when plants are no more than 3 to 6 inches tall. Where Canada thistle or knapweed is the primary pest, best results are obtained by applying 2/3 to 1 1/3 pint of Transline per acre after basal leaves are produced. Transline can be applied in an invert emulsion using oil and an appropriate inverting agent. Follow label directions of the inverting agent. Established grasses are tolerant to Transline, but new grass seedlings may be injured to varying degrees until the grass has become well established as indicated by vigorous growth and development of tillers and secondary roots.

High-Volume Leaf Stem Application (Ground): For control of broadleaves and certain woody plants (e.g., mesquite), use 1 to 3 quarts of Transline per 100 gallons of total spray. Thorough coverage is necessary for good results; therefore, apply as a complete spray to wet foliar application, including all leaves, stems, and root collars, but do not apply more than a total of 1 1/3 pint of Transline per acre. To minimize drift, use low spray pressure and keep sprays no higher than the tree crowns. Trees taller than 8 feet in height may be difficult to treat efficiently and obtain thorough coverage.

Unsatisfactory control may result if application is made when brush and weeds are under severe drought stress or other adverse conditions that inhibit plant growth. Environmental conditions may significantly influence results. For best results on mesquite, apply in the spring or early summer, 40 to 90 days after the first green growth appears and when soil moisture is adequate for active growth. A soil temperature of 75 to 83°F at a depth of 12 to 18 inches is optimal for good plant kills. Soil temperature of less than 75°F at this depth will reduce the ultimate root kill of mesquite.

California Only
For use on non-crop areas, such as industrial manufacturing and storage sites, and rights-of-way, such as along roadsides, electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines and railroads, including grazed areas on these sites and forest spot application adjacent to these sites.

Broadcast Application (Ground or Aerial): For control of broadleaf weeds, apply 1/4 to 2/3 pint of Transline (equivalent to 0.09 to 0.25 lb ae) per acre. Use a non-ionic surfactant in spray mixtures at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture. The lower rate of 1/4 pint per acre provides acceptable control of weeds under highly favorable plant growing conditions only and when plants are no more than 3 to 6 inches tall. Where Canada thistle or knapweed is the primary pest, best results are obtained by applying 2/3 pint of Transline per acre after basal leaves are produced. Spray volumes of 20 gallons or more per acre for ground roadside and right-of-way applications and spray volumes of 5 gallons or more per acre for aerial applications will ensure adequate coverage. Transline can be applied in an invert emulsion using oil and an appropriate inverting agent. Follow label directions of the inverting agent. Established grasses are tolerant to Transline, but new grass seedlings may be injured to varying degrees until the grass has become well established as indicated by vigorous growth and development of tillers and secondary roots.

Kudzu Control
(All States Except California)
Restriction: In Florida, use Transline only for the control of kudzu in forests, utility rights-of-way, roadsides, fence lines, and other non-crop areas in the following counties: Baker, Bay, Bradford, Calhoun, Columbia, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Hamilton, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Suwannee, Taylor, Union, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington.

Use Transline to control kudzu in forests, utility rights-of-way, roadsides, and other non-crop areas in established plantings of tolerant tree species as a broadcast foliar spray over trees, as a banded or directed spray (in a spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre), or as a spot application. Apply Transline between late June and early October as long as the kudzu is actively growing and not under drought stress. The ideal application time is during vigorous growth and just prior to or during flowering. Only kudzu that has emerged at the time of application will be affected. See Application Timing section.

Broadcast Application (Ground or Aerial): Apply at a rate of 2/3 to 1 1/3 pint of Transline (equivalent to 0.25 lb to 0.5 lb ae) per acre. Make sequential applications as long as the total rate per annual use season does not exceed 1 1/3 pint per acre. Do not apply more than 1 1/3 pint per acre per year. The lower rate of 2/3 pint per acre provides acceptable control of kudzu under highly favorable plant growing conditions only and when plants are no larger than 3 to 6 inches tall. Spray volumes of 20 gallons or more per acre for ground roadside and rights-of-way applications and spray volumes of 5 gallons or more per acre for aerial applications will ensure adequate coverage. Transline can be applied in an invert emulsion using oil and an appropriate inverting agent. Follow label directions of the inverting agent.

Spot Applications: Hand-held sprayers may be used for spot applications of Transline if care is taken to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. When applied as a spot treatment, apply to kudzu on a spray to wet basis (not to runoff). Avoid contact with foliage of cottonwood/poplar trees or limit contact to lower branches. Application rates in the following table are based upon an area of 1000 sq ft. Mix the amount of Transline (fl oz or mL) corresponding to the desired rate in one gallon or more of spray. To calculate the amount of Transline required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl oz or mL) 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 (calculation: 3500 ÷ 1000 = 3.5).

Pints of Transline per Acre Equivalent to Rates in fl oz or mL per 1000 sq ft		
2/3 pint per acre	**1 pint per acre**	**1 1/3 pint per acre**
1/4 fl oz (7.3 mL)	3/8 fl oz (11 mL)	1/2 fl oz (15 mL)

Tank Mixing: Transline may be applied in tank mix combination with other herbicides provided the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and application method for the use site to be treated and tank mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. See Mixing Directions section. Carefully follow applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on the product labels of each tank mix product used because products other than Transline may cause injury when Transline could be used alone without injury.

Specific Use Precautions:
- Application of Transline to broadleaf (hardwood) tree species may cause some leaf burning and malformation. This injury is transient in nature, except for plants in the legume family. Addition of surfactant or crop oil may increase the severity of this injury.
- True firs (grand, noble, and pacific silver firs) show more needle curling than other conifers when higher rates are used. Use lower rates in the rate range for broadcast applications or use directed sprays where possible if needle curling is undesirable.
- Application of Transline to plants in the legume family (such as locust, redbud, mimosa and lupine) or to box elder, persimmon or sassafras will cause severe damage or destruction of such plants.

Specific Use Restrictions:
- Applications of Transline over actively growing conifers may cause some needle curling. Tree injury in the form of needle curling may be increased by the addition of a surfactant or crop oil with broadcast applications of Transline. Do not use a surfactant or crop oil unless previous experience shows such injury can be tolerated.
- Do not use in forest nursery beds.

Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures

(California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming ONLY)

Use Transline to control susceptible broadleaf weeds on rangeland areas, shelterbelts, Conservation Reserve Program acres, or established forage grasses in permanent grass pastures. Best results on most weeds are obtained when weeds are small and actively growing (see specific information below) and application is made in 10 gallons or more per acre of water using ground equipment.

There are no grazing or haying restrictions following Transline applications when used at labeled rates.

Application Rates

Apply Transline at a rate of 1/3 to 1 1/3 pint per acre when weeds are young and actively growing. Apply Transline as described below for control of spotted and diffuse knapweed, Canada thistle, musk thistle, yellow starthistle and suppression of Russian knapweed. Use the lower labeled application rate for young, actively growing weeds. Use the higher rate under less favorable growing conditions or on dense weed stands and/or larger weeds. Transline may also be tank mixed with 2,4-D at 1/2 to 1 lb ae per acre where weed species present are susceptible to 2,4-D.

Weed Species	Application Rate (pint/acre)	Application Timing
thistle, musk	1/3 - 1[1]	Apply from rosette to early bolt growth stage.
thistle, artichoke thistle, Italian	1/3 – 2/3	Apply at the rosette growth stage.
starthistle, yellow	1/2 - 1	Apply from rosette to mid-bolt growth stage
knapweed, diffuse knapweed, spotted	2/3 - 1	Apply any time plants are actively growing, including fall regrowth. Optimum time is from mid bolt to late bud stage of growth.
thistle, artichoke thistle, Italian		Apply during the bolting growth stage.
thistle, Canada	2/3 - 1 1/3	Apply after the majority of basal leaves have emerged through the beginning of the bud stage. Application may also be made to fall regrowth
knapweed, Russian (suppression)	1 - 1 1/3	Apply from bud to mid-flower growth stage or treat fall regrowth.

[1]Transline may be applied to musk thistle in the rosette stage at 1/3 pint per acre only when applied in tank mixture with 2,4-D at 1/2 to 1 lb ae per acre. Otherwise, apply Transline to musk thistle at 2/3 to 1 pint per acre.

Exported Grass Hay
(Oregon and Washington ONLY)

Use the following chart if the target grass crop will be exported to clopyralid-sensitive destinations.

Timing of Application	Spring Cutting	Fall Cutting	Spring Cutting Subsequent Year[1]	Fall Cutting Subsequent Year[1]
before spring cutting	do not export	may be exported	may be exported	may be exported
after spring cutting	N/A	do not export	may be exported	may be exported
after fall cutting	N/A	N/A	may be exported	may be exported

N/A – not applicable
[1]If no clopyralid applications are made in subsequent year.

- Make fall applications while grass and weeds are actively growing.
- Make fall applications as close to last cutting as possible in order to reduce clopyralid residues in hay the following year.
- Adequate soil moisture, particularly with fall applications, will help weed control as well as reduce clopyralid residues in hay.
- In areas where three cuttings can be made, avoid exporting the first cutting after a clopyralid application.

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. 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.

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2. Replacement of amount of product used.

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

Label Code: D02-113-015
Replaced Label: D02-113-014
LOES Number: 010-00096

EPA accepted 06/03/11

Revisions:

1. Removed Arizona restriction.
2. Added Christmas tree plantations and exported grass hay.
3. Added alder to forest sites.