

# RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

May injure (phytotoxic) susceptible, non-target plants. For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification. Commercial certified applicators must also ensure that all persons involved in these activities are informed of the precautionary statements.

## SPECIMEN LABEL

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.

# Trooper™ Pro

## Herbicide

For the control of woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in rangeland and permanent grass pastures, conservation reserve program (CRP) acres, and non-cropland areas including fencerows, non-irrigation ditchbanks, roadsides, and around farm buildings.

### ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Picloram: 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid triisopropanolamine salt\* .....19.42%  
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy)acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester\*\* .....15.61%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** ..... 64.97%

**TOTAL:** ..... 100.00%

\*Picloram Acid .....10.84%, 1.0 lb/gal

\*\*Fluroxypyr Acid .....10.84%, 1.0 lb/gal

Contains petroleum distillates.

**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. 228-599  
EPA Est. No.

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



**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS  
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS  
DANGER / PELIGRO**

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear goggles, face shield or safety glasses. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>IF IN EYES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li><li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li><li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>HOT LINE NUMBER</b>	
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.	
<b>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN</b>	
Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Contains petroleum distillate – vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	

**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 F or G on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate or viton
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

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 exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

**Engineering Control Statement:**

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the WPS (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/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.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

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

Picloram is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

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

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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 requirement 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), notification to workers, 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 or viton, protective eyewear and shoes plus socks.

### NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Do not allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

### USE RESTRICTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

#### RESTRICTIONS

**Maximum Application Rate Per Annual Growing Season:** 2 quarts per acre of this product (0.5 lb AI fluroxypyr + 0.5 lb AI picloram).

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

Do not mix or apply this product with dry fertilizer.

Do not apply this product to areas that are sub-irrigated by a shallow water table.

Do not apply directly to the banks of ditches used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not apply directly to water (see Environmental Hazards section).

**Grazing of Areas Known to Contain Poisonous Plants:** Certain poisonous plants that have been treated with herbicides may be more palatable to livestock. To prevent livestock from eating such treated plants, do not graze livestock in treated areas until the treated plants have dried making them less desirable as forage to livestock.

#### PRECAUTIONS – GRASS, FORAGE AND TREE TOLERANCE

<b>Established Grasses</b>	<p>These plants are tolerant to this product.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unless injury or loss of bentgrass or limpo grass (<i>Hemarthria</i>) is acceptable, do not apply this product to these grasses.</li> <li>• Unless injury or loss of alfalfa or other desirable forbs (especially legumes such as clover) is acceptable do not apply this product. For successful seeding of some legumes, delay seeding until 12 months after application.</li> <li>• Unless injury or loss of desirable woody species is acceptable, do not apply this product near areas where roots of desirable trees are found. Woody species that are susceptible to this product may be injured from root uptake of the herbicide from surface soils or by excretion of the herbicide from the roots of nearby treated trees.</li> </ul>
<b>Grass Reseeding</b>	<p>Wait for at least 3 weeks after application of this product to reseed treated areas. If this product is to be applied after reseeding, avoid grass injury by delaying the application until grass seedlings are well established. Grasses are considered well established by the time 4 true leaves have emerged, a secondary root system is developed and the grasses are rapidly growing.</p> <p><b>Sprigged Bermudagrass:</b> Delay application of this product until runners (stolons) are at least 6 inches in length. Apply only during favorable growing conditions.</p>
<b>Grass Grown for Seed</b>	Do not apply this product on grasses grown for seed production from early boot to milk stage.

#### RESTRICTIONS – ROTATION CROPS

Only the following crops may be rotated after an application of this product:

Range grasses	Barley
Pasture grasses	Oats
Grasses for hay or silage	Wheat
	Grain sorghum

Any crop not listed above may be planted on treated areas 12 months or longer after the application as long as a field bioassay has shown that crop injury will not occur or the degree of crop injury will be acceptable.

#### RESTRICTIONS – GRAZING AND HAYING

<b>Green Forage (grazing or harvesting)</b>	<p><b>Lactating dairy animals:</b> Do not allow lactating dairy animals to graze in treated areas. Wait 14 days after application before harvesting forage for consumption by lactating dairy animals.</p> <p><b>Other Livestock:</b> No restrictions exist for allowing other non-lactating dairy animals or other livestock such as horses, sheep, goats, and other animals to graze in treated areas.</p>
<b>Haying (harvesting dried forage)</b>	Do not harvest hay until at least 7 days after application.
<b>Slaughter Restrictions</b>	Three days prior to slaughter, all livestock must be removed from grazing treated grass or treated hay. This restriction does not apply if the areas grazed were treated the previous season or if the harvested hay was from fields treated in a previous season.

#### PRECAUTIONS AND RESRICTIONS – MULCH, MANURE AND SOIL

<b>Livestock</b>	Before moving livestock from treated areas onto broadleaf crop areas, allow livestock to graze on untreated pastures for at least 7 days. This grazing on untreated areas prevents injury to the broadleaf plants from exposure to picloram residues from livestock urine or manure.
<b>Soil</b>	Treated soil must not be moved or used to grow other plants until a bioassay or chemical analysis shows no soil residues of picloram.
<b>Composting and Mulching</b>	To prevent injury to desirable susceptible broadleaf plants, do not use grass or hay from treated areas for composting or mulching these desirable plants. Similarly, do not use manure from livestock fed treated forage or hay for composting or mulching desirable broadleaf plants.

## Avoiding Spray Drift and Run-off to Surface Water or Adjacent Land

This product must be used strictly in accordance with the run-off and drift precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposure and potential effects on aquatic organisms and non-target plants.

**Avoiding Runoff:** Under certain conditions this product may have a potential to run-off to surface water or adjacent land. Use of vegetation filter strips or treatment setbacks is recommended along rivers, creeks, streams, wetlands, etc. or on the downhill side of treated areas where run-off could occur to minimize water runoff.

**Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes. Avoid drifting of sprays to and run-off** to banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches (dry or filled with water) or other channels that carry waters that could be used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not apply to soils that are covered in snow or if the soil is frozen. Do not apply this product if surface runoff into ponds used for irrigation of sensitive broadleaf crops (tobacco or vegetables) is likely to occur due to heavy rainfalls soon after application. Delay application of this product until after the sensitive crop is harvested, or apply before the crop is planted.

To prevent injury to desirable, susceptible broadleaf plants, do not use manure from livestock fed treated forage or hay on land used to grow broadleaf crops, orchard crops, ornamentals, or other desirable plants. There may be high enough residues of picloram in manure to lead to injury to these crops.

**Do not apply this product in residential areas or within 20 feet of vegetables, fruit production, or ornamental trees and shrubs.** Injury to desirable plants may result from root uptake of the herbicide if the herbicide residues move into the topsoil or if the herbicide is excreted from the roots of nearby treated plants. Unless injury to desirable plants is acceptable, do not apply this product in areas close to roots of desirable plants.

**Spray Drift:** Spray drift produced during application is the responsibility of the applicator and care must be taken to minimize off-target movement of spray during application. A drift control agent suitable for agricultural use may be used with this product to aid in reducing spray drift, but the first choice should be a coarser spray category nozzle set-up. If used, follow applicable use directions and precautions on the manufacturer's label.

**Do not apply where drift may be a problem due to proximity to susceptible crops or other desirable broadleaf plants. Do not apply or otherwise allow this product or sprays containing this product to contact crops or other desirable broadleaf plants** (including but not limited to alfalfa, beans, cotton, grapes, melons, peas, potatoes, safflower, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflower, tobacco, tomatoes, and other vegetable crops, flowers, fruit trees, ornamentals, shade trees or other susceptible broadleaf plants). Do not allow spray mist or drift containing this product to contact susceptible plants. Even very small quantities of the spray that may not be visible may result in severe injury during either active or dormant periods. Do not use in or around greenhouses.

**Ground Application:** Spray drift is minimized by applying this product in a total spray volume of 5 or more gallons per acre using spray equipment designed to produce coarse or larger droplets per ASAE S-572 standard. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer's recommendations for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing and operating height and pressure. For spot treatments, apply this product only with a calibrated boom to prevent over application. Operate equipment at spray pressures no greater than is necessary to produce a uniform spray pattern. Operate the spray boom no higher than is necessary to produce a uniformly overlapping pattern between spray nozzles. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

### Aerial Application

**Non-cropland Areas, Including Rights-of-Way (Helicopter Only):** In non-cropland, **do not** apply this product with fixed-wing aircraft.

**Rangeland and Permanent Pastures:** Both fixed wing and helicopter equipment may be used to apply this product on rangeland, permanent pastures and pine plantations, but fixed wing aircraft require additional drift mitigation measures.

To minimize spray drift, apply this product in a total spray volume of 3 or more gallons per acre. 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 potential for temperature inversion. Spray drift from aerial application can be minimized by applying a coarse spray as per USDA-ARS/PAASS or nozzle manufacturer's guidelines or by using straight-stream nozzles directed straight back. Do not operate using a spray boom longer than 75% of wing span or 85% of rotor width. For fixed wing aircraft, maximum speed during application is limited to 140 mph and application height above the vegetation canopy should not exceed 10 feet.

Do not store or handle other agricultural chemicals with the same containers used for this product. Do not apply other agricultural chemicals or pesticides with equipment used to apply this product unless equipment has been thoroughly cleaned.

### Spray Drift Management (Aerial Application)

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.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% the length of the wingspan or 85% of rotor width.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

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

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

### Aerial Spray Drift 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** – 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 65% of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without significantly 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 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 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 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 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 may 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).

### INFORMATION

This product contains a mixture of two herbicide active ingredients, picloram and fluroxypyr. Use this product to control woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in rangeland and permanent grass pastures, conservation reserve program (CRP) acres, and non-cropland areas including fencerows, non-irrigation ditchbanks, roadsides, and around farm buildings. Apply this product as a foliar spray or to individual plants. Application of this product will kill emerged plants and will provide residual soil activity to susceptible plants that emerge after application. The target plant species and use rate of this product will determine the length of residual soil control.

### APPLICATION INFORMATION

**Agricultural Use Requirements:** Follow PPE and Reentry instructions in the “Agricultural Use Requirements” section of this label when applying this product to pastures grown for hay production. Otherwise follow requirements in Non-agricultural Use Requirements section.

#### Control of Woody Plants

The woody plants and vines controlled or suppressed by this product are listed below. Note: Eastern Red cedar is not controlled if the plants exceed 3 feet in height.

##### Woody Plants Controlled

Acacia, twisted	Huisache	Pricklypear, lindheimer
Aspen	Juniper, ashe	Pricklypear, plains
Blackberry	Locust, black	Rose, Macartney
Cactus species	Locust, honey	Rose, multiflora
Cedar, Eastern red	Maple	Rose, wild
Cholla	Mulberry	Sage
Cottonwood	Myrtle, wax	Sagebrush, sand
Dogwood	Osage-orange (Bois d'arc or hedge)	Sumac, flameleaf
Elms	Persimmon, eastern	Sumac, skunkbush
Hackberry	Persimmon, Texas	Sumac, smooth
Hawthorn	Plum, wild	Tallowtree, Chinese
Hickory	Poplars	Tasajillo
Honeysuckle	Prickly ash	

#### Broadcast Applications to Woody Plants

**General Woody Plant Control:** Time the application to occur after leaves are fully expanded and terminal growth has slowed. Rapid defoliation may occur if this product is applied to immature foliage when the plant is rapidly growing; in this case, control of woody plants and translocation of the herbicide may be reduced. For mowed brush, wait for regrowth to occur (typically between 9 to 12 months after mowing) before applying this product. If brush is located in areas that receive little to no rainfall which limits substantial regrowth, wait 12 months after mowing before applying this product. Emerged broadleaf plants will be controlled by application of this product. Emerged seedlings may also be suppressed or controlled. For optimum control, apply product when conditions are favorable for active growth. These conditions include moist soils prior to and after application and plants that have healthy foliage at application.

For ground applications, apply this product at rates listed below (2 to 4 pints per acre, unless otherwise specified) in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. For aerial applications, apply this product at the listed rates in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. To ensure a thorough foliar coverage of plants especially if brush canopy is dense, use higher spray volumes. When this product is applied with other products, follow the use directions, precautions and limitations on the respective labels (refer to the sections below under “Tank Mixes” under “Mixing Directions”). Depending on the species and target plant size at time of application, apply this product to smaller brush (6 feet or shorter) at 2 to 2.68 pints per acre and to larger brush and mixed brush canopies at 2.68 to 4 pints per acre.

**Surfactants:** When plants are under stress from drought, improved woody plant control (by broadcast or spot applications) may be improved by the addition of a nonionic surfactant or liquid fertilizer at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons spray solution (0.25% to 0.5% v/v). Add a drift control additive and deposition aid approved for growing crops to minimize spray drift.

#### Directions for Control of Specific Woody Plants

<b>Use Rates: 2 to 2.68 pints Trooper Pro Herbicide per Acre (may apply at up to 4 pints per acre for large and/or dense brush)</b>	
<b>Woody Plants</b>	<b>Application Timing</b>
<b>Blackberry</b>	Best results are obtained from applications to fully expanded leaves and to dark green foliage (prior to first flower although best control result from applications after fruit drop). If blackberries have been mowed, shredded or burned, do not apply this product that year. If top growth has been removed, these stands will be more difficult to control even one year later (compared to undisturbed blackberries) and will require additional treatments of this product.
<b>Honey locust</b>	Best results are obtained from spring applications to fully expanded leaves and to mature foliage.

(continued)



Use Rates: 2 to 2.68 pints Trooper Pro Herbicide per Acre (continued) (may apply at up to 4 pints per acre for large and/or dense brush)	
Woody Plants	Application Timing
Osage-orange (Bois d'arc or Hedge)	Best results are obtained from late spring applications to mature foliage.
Prickly Pear	Best results are obtained from fall applications. Do not apply if weather is extremely cold or if pads or stems are wet. Expect effects on prickly pear to take time to appear and to die back slowly (as long as to 2 to 3 years). Speed of control and improved control may result from mechanical injury that punctures the surface of prickly pear pads or stems immediately prior to application.
Use Rates: 2 to 4 pints Trooper Pro Herbicide per Acre	
Woody Plants	Application Timing
Black Locust	Best results are obtained from spring applications to fully expanded leaves and to mature foliage.
Chinese tallowtree	Best results are obtained from spring or fall applications when conditions are favorable for target plant growth. Control requires that foliage receives a thorough and uniform spray coverage. Apply using a spray volume of 20 to 25 gallons per acre (by ground) or a minimum of 5 gallons per acre (by air).
Cholla, other cactus species	Best results are obtained from spring to early summer applications. Use ground broadcast equipment.
Persimmon	Best results are obtained from late summer through fall applications when conditions are favorable for target plant growth.

### Individual Woody Plant Treatment Methods

Use Rates: 0.67 to 1.34 gallons Trooper Pro Herbicide per 100 gallons spray (0.67 to 1.34% v/v)	
Woody Plants	Application Timing
All woody plants listed above except those noted below in the section "Control of Specific Woody Plants or Cactus"	Add 1 to 2 quarts of non-ionic surfactant to the spray solution. Use high volume foliar sprays using ground application. The use of high volume foliar applications is not recommended when brush is over 8 feet tall.

### Directions for Control Using Individual Plant Treatment Methods

**General Information for Woody Plant Control:** Best results are obtained from applications made in late spring (after leaves are fully expanded and terminal growth has slowed) through early fall. Rapid defoliation may occur if this product is applied to immature foliage when the plant is rapidly growing; in this case, control of woody plants and translocation of the herbicide may be reduced. For optimum control, apply this product when conditions are favorable for active growth. These conditions include moist soils prior to and after application, plants that have healthy foliage at application (especially if undamaged from insects or storms), and days when the maximum air temperature exceeds 50°C for at least 3 days in a row. Do not apply during cold weather.

To use this product to control brush regrowth, wait until regrowth is at least 4 feet tall before making an application. This timing ensures an adequate amount of foliage available for herbicide absorption. Follow the instructions in the paragraph above, "General Information for Woody Plant Control". Use a backpack or power sprayer to apply this product. Be sure to apply a sufficient amount of spray solution so that the plant is uniformly covered. Avoid forming mists or spraying to run-off. Do not spray higher than the tops of target woody plants. Best results are obtained when sufficient spray volumes are used to uniformly wet all leaves, stems, and root collars (pad surfaces and stems in the case of prickly pear or other cactus). Add a drift control additive approved for growing crops to minimize spray drift. To mark treated plants, add a dye marker to the spray mixture.

**Surfactants:** Improved control may be achieved by the addition of a nonionic surfactant at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons spray solution (0.25% to 0.5% v/v).

### Directions for Control of Specific Woody Plants or Cactus

Control of Specific Woody Plants or Cactus by Trooper Pro Herbicide	
Woody Plants or Cactus	Application Timing and Rates
Chinese tallowtree	Best results are observed from applications made between July and September before the leaves turn yellow. Trees 8 feet or shorter are best controlled. Using rates of 0.34% to 0.67% (v/v) of this product, ensure thorough coverage of leaves and terminal buds on each branch. Do not apply if leaves are wet or if plant is rapidly growing.
Huisache	Best results are observed from applications made in the fall but applications may be made at any time of the year. Use a rate of 0.67% (v/v) of this product in water. Ensure a thorough coverage of leaves and terminal buds on each branch. Do not apply if leaves are wet or if plant is rapidly growing.
Locust (black or honey):	Best results are observed from applications made in the spring after leaves have matured. Use rates of 0.34% to 0.67% (v/v) of this product in water.
Macartney rose	Best results are observed from applications made in the spring or fall if plants are 3 feet in height or taller. Use rates of 0.34% to 0.67% (v/v) of this product in water. If mowed, do not apply until 9 to 12 months after mowing.
Multiflora rose	Best results are observed from applications made from budding through flowering. Use rates of 0.67% to 1% (v/v) of this product in water. If mowed, do not apply until 9 to 12 months after mowing.
Prickly pear	Best results are observed from fall applications although applications may be made at any time of the year. Use rates of 0.34% to 0.67% (v/v) of this product in water using equipment designed to provide a coarse droplet size (use an adjustable cone nozzle). Do not apply if plants are wet. Expect effects on prickly pear to take time to appear and to die back slowly (as long as to 2 to 3 years). Speed of control and improved control may result from mechanical injury that punctures the surface of prickly pear pads or stems immediately prior to application.

### Maximum Use Rate for High Volume Sprays in Individual Plant Treatment

Do not apply more than 2 pints of this product per acre per year. This rate corresponds to 37 gallons of total spray mixture per acre at the 0.67 gallon Trooper Pro Herbicide per 100 gallons rate or to 18.5 gallons of total spray mixture at the 1.34 gallons Trooper Pro Herbicide per 100 gallons rate. Refer to the table below for amounts of this product to use in high volume sprays.

Mixing Charts for High-Volume Foliar Spray		
Trooper Pro Herbicide Rate: 0.67 gallon per 100 gallons (0.67% v/v)		
Total Number of Gallons of Spray Solution	Amount of Trooper Pro Herbicide Required	Amount of Surfactant (0.25% v/v)
3	2.68 fluid ounces	1 fluid ounce
5	4.29 fluid ounces	1.6 fluid ounces
10	8.58 fluid ounces	3.2 fluid ounces
14	12.1 fluid ounces	4.5 fluid ounces
25	1.34 pints	8 fluid ounces
50	2.68 pints	1 pint
100	2.68 quarts	1 quart
400	2.68 gallons	1 gallon
Trooper Pro Herbicide Rate: 1.34 gallons per 100 gallons (1.34% v/v)		
Total Number of Gallons of Spray Solution	Amount of Trooper Pro Herbicide Required	Amount of Surfactant (0.25% v/v)
3	5.36 fluid ounces	1 fluid ounce
5	8.58 fluid ounces	1.6 fluid ounces
10	17.15 fluid ounces	3.2 fluid ounces
14	24.1 fluid ounces	4.5 fluid ounces
25	2.68 pints	8 fluid ounces
50	5.36 pints	1 pint
100	5.36 quarts	1 quart
400	5.36 gallons	1 gallon

### CONTROL OF BROADLEAF WEEDS

Best results are achieved from an application of 1 pint of this product per acre. Time the application to occur when weeds are small and actively growing, but before bud stage of growth. Use the higher rate of 1.34 pints per acre for dense weed populations, for mature weed growth, or when conditions for plant growth are not ideal.

#### Broadleaf Weeds Controlled

Bedstraw (cleavers)	Groundsel ( <i>Senecio</i> spp.)	Ragweed, common
Bindweed, field	Hemp dogbane	Ragweed, giant
Blackberry	Horsenettle, Carolina (*)	Ragweed, lanceleaf
Buckwheat, wild	Horsenettle, western	Ragweed, western
Buffalobur	Horsetail, field	Smartweed
Bullnettle	Horseweed	Sneezeweed, bitter
Bursage (bur ragweed)	Ironweed, western (*)	Soda apple, tropical
Camphorweed	Knotweed	Sunflower
Chickweed	Kochia (*)	Thistle, bull
Clover, white	Lambsquarters, common	Thistle, musk (*)
Cockle, white	Lespedeza, sericea (*)	Thistle, plumeless (*)
Cocklebur	Loco, Woolly	Thistle, Russian
Coffeeweed	Locoweeds	Thistle, scotch
Coneflower, upright prairie	Mallow, common	Thistle, biennial
Croton species	Marestail	Thistle, yellow spine
Dock, curly	Marshelder (sumpweed)	Velvetleaf
Dogfennel (cypressweed)	Morningglory	Venice, mallow
Garbancillo (Wooton loco)	Nightshade species	Vervain, blue
Goldenrod	Pennycress, field	Vervain, hoary
Goldenweed, common	Pigweed	Wormwood, absinth
Goldenweed, Drummond's ( <i>Isocoma</i> spp.)	Puncturevine	Yankeeeweed
Grape species	Purslane, common	Yarrow

\*Refer to table below for specific use directions.

#### Directions for Control of Specific Broadleaf Weeds

Control of Specific Broadleaf Weeds by Trooper Pro Herbicide	
Weeds	Application Timing and Rates
<b>Horsenettle, Carolina</b>	Apply when weeds have emerged, are actively growing but prior to flowering. Use this product at rates of 1 to 1.34 pints per acre.
<b>Ironweed, western</b>	Apply when weed has fully emerged and is actively growing. Use this product at rates of 1.34 to 1.68 pints per acre.
<b>Kochia</b>	Apply when kochia is no taller than 18 inches. Apply this product at rates of 1.34 to 1.68 pints per acre.
<b>Lespedeza, serice</b>	Best results are observed from applications made in the spring and early summer when foliage has developed fully, plants are between 12 and 15 inches high, and prior to bloom stage. Trees 8 feet or shorter are best controlled. Use rate of 1.34 pints of this product per acre. A higher rate of 1.68 pints per acre will control weeds in dense stands or at later stages of growth.
<b>Thistle musk and plumeless</b>	<b>Spring application:</b> Apply 1 to 1.34 pints of this product per acre at rosette to early bolting stage. <b>Fall application:</b> Apply 1.34 to 1.68 pints of this product per acre after emergence while active growth continues. Some residual control may be seen the following spring from fall applications.

**Application to Small Areas**

Apply this product using calibrated boom or with hand-held sprayers. Follow directions for hand-held sprayers below.

**Hand-Held Sprayers:** When small areas need to be treated, use hand-held sprayers especially if the use of a power-operated boom sprayer is not practical. Ensure application provides an even uniform deposition of spray solution. The use rates equivalent to a broadcast application are provided in the table below. Select the recommended broadcast rate and mix the corresponding amount of this product (fluid ounces or milliliters) in the spray volume needed to cover 1,000 square feet.

The amount of this product required for larger areas is calculated as follows. The Amount of this product (fluid ounces or ml) required for larger areas = the fluid ounces or ml of this product X number of thousands of square feet of area to be treated. For example, to apply this product at a rate of 1.5 pints per acre to 5,000 square feet, multiply 0.6 fluid ounces of this product by 5 to give a total of 3.0 fluid ounces of this product.

Small Area (1,000 Square Feet) Treatment Rate Table	
Desired Rate, pints Trooper Pro Herbicide per Acre	Amount of Trooper Pro Herbicide (fluid ounces / ml)
1.0	0.4 / 12
1.34	0.5 / 15
1.68	0.6 / 18
2.0	0.74 / 22.2

**Conversion factors:** 1 pint = 16 fluid ounces; 1 fluid ounce = 30 ml; 1,000 square feet = approximately 10.5 yards by 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

**Control in CRP Acres**

**Directions for Control of Broadleaf Weeds and Woody Plants in CRP Acres**

Use the application rates and specific application methods described in this label to control target weed or woody plant species. To find out if grass or hay may be used, consult the program rules for program lands (such as CRP). Follow the more restrictive requirements of either the program rules or this label. Apply this product on CRP acres only after perennial grasses are well established (see precaution for newly seeded grasses under "General Use Precautions").

**Restrictions:** All applicable state and federal regulations must be followed when applying this product to CRP lands. Follow the most restrictive grazing restriction imposed by either this label or by the USDA Acreage Conservation Reserve Program. After that time period, follow label (CRP) guidelines regarding cropping and haying restrictions. In situations when the loss of existing legumes or other desirable broadleaf plants cannot be tolerated, do not apply this product.

**Control of Prickly Pear Cactus or Around Earthen Roof Tops - Alabama Only**

Federal or State Authorities, or those under their supervision, may use this product for ground applications and individual plant applications to control Opuntia (prickly pear) cactus growing on or around earthen roof-tops.

For optimum control, apply this product when conditions are favorable for active growth. These conditions include moist soils prior to and after application, plants that have healthy foliage at application, and days when the maximum air temperature exceeds 50°C for at least 3 days in a row. Time the application to occur after leaves are fully expanded and terminal growth has slowed. Do not apply during cold weather.

**Broadcast Application for Specific Woody Plants:** Refer to the table below for application directions. Apply this product in 10 or more gallons per acre by ground equipment. The higher spray volumes will ensure adequate foliar coverage. When plants are under stress from drought, improved woody plant control (broadcast or spot applications) may be improved by the addition of a nonionic surfactant or liquid fertilizer at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons spray solution (0.25% to 0.5% v/v). Add a drift control additive and deposition aid approved for growing crops to minimize spray drift.

Use Rates: 2 to 2.68 pints Trooper Pro Herbicide per Acre (may apply at up to 4 pints per acre for large and/or dense brush)	
Weeds	Application Timing
Prickly Pear	Best results are observed from fall applications. Do not apply if weather is extremely cold or if pads or stems are wet. Expect prickly pear to die back slowly (as long as to 2 to 3 years). Speed of control and improved control may result from mechanical injury that punctures the surface of prickly pear pads or stems immediately prior to application.

**Individual Plant Treatments**

Use a backpack or power sprayer to apply this product. Be sure to apply a sufficient amount of spray solution so that the plant is uniformly covered. Avoid forming mists or spraying to run-off. Do not spray higher than the tops of target woody plants. Best results are obtained when sufficient spray volumes are used to uniformly wet all leaves, stems, and root collars (pad surfaces and stems in the case of prickly pear or other cactus). Add a drift control additive approved for growing crops to minimize spray drift. To mark treated plants, add a dye marker to the spray mixture. Add a nonionic surfactant at the recommended rate (usually 0.25% to 0.5% v/v) to improve herbicidal efficacy. Refer to the table below for the amounts of this product to use depending on the desired use rate and final spray volume.

Mixing Charts for High-Volume Foliar Spray		
Trooper Pro Herbicide Rate: 0.34 gallon per 100 gallons (0.34% v/v)		
Total Number of Gallons of Spray Solution	Amount of Trooper Pro Herbicide Required	Amount of Surfactant (0.25% v/v)
3	1.34 fluid ounces	1 fluid ounce
5	2.14 fluid ounces	1.6 fluid ounces
10	4.3 fluid ounces	3.2 fluid ounces
14	6.0 fluid ounces	4.5 fluid ounces
25	0.67 pint	8 fluid ounces
50	1.34 pints	1 pint
100	1.34 quarts	1 quart
400	1.34 gallons	1 gallon

(continued)



Mixing Charts for High-Volume Foliar Spray (continued)		
Trooper Pro Herbicide Rate: 0.67 gallon per 100 gallons (0.67% v/v)		
Total Number of Gallons of Spray Solution	Amount of Trooper Pro Herbicide Required	Amount of Surfactant (0.25% v/v)
3	2.68 fluid ounces	1 fluid ounce
5	4.3 fluid ounces	1.6 fluid ounces
10	8.6 fluid ounces	3.2 fluid ounces
14	12.0 fluid ounces	4.5 fluid ounces
25	1.34 pints	8 fluid ounces
50	2.68 pints	1 pint
100	2.68 quarts	1 quart
400	2.68 gallons	1 gallon

## MIXING DIRECTIONS

Apply a foliar application of this product by diluting with water or by preparing an oil-water emulsion. The oil-water emulsion provides more consistent results for control of woody plants than the water dilution especially when a broad range of conditions exist. Use the oil-water emulsion for application by air.

### Ground Applications

The oil-water emulsion is prepared by addition of oil to the spray mix. Use oil at 5 to 10% of the total mix, up to a maximum of 1 gallon of oil per acre. Refer to the section below on "Oil-Water Emulsion".

### Aerial Applications

The oil-water emulsion is prepared by addition of 1 part oil and 5 parts water. A maximum of 1 gallon of oil per acre may be added. Refer to the mixing instructions below.

### Water Dilution

Use an agricultural surfactant at a minimum rate of 0.25% (1 quart per 100 gallons) of the total spray mix volume in the spray mixture. The surfactant will improve wetting of foliage. Spray drift can be minimized by the use of a drift control and deposition aid cleared for application to growing crops.

### Oil-Water Emulsion

Use diesel fuel, fuel oil, or kerosene plus an emulsifier (such as Sponto 712 or Triton X-100) to prepare oil-water emulsions. Follow mixing instructions on the emulsifier label. Test the ingredients using the jar test to ensure compatibility of the spray mix.

### Tank Mixes

If this product is to be applied in combination with other herbicides, check to be sure that the tank mix partner is registered for use on the area to be treated and that the label of the tank mix partner allows tank mixing.

### Tank Mix Precautions

Read and follow all applicable use directions, use rates, precautions, and limitations on the tank mix product labels. For tank mixes of products that contain the same active ingredient, do not exceed the maximum allowed use rate for that active ingredient.

Tank mix compatibility must be checked in special cases such as when direct injection or other spray equipment is used and the product formulations will be mixed in undiluted form. Directions for conducting a compatibility test are found below.

### Compatibility Testing for Tank Mixes

Do not prepare tank mixes of this product with tank mix partners (herbicides, liquid fertilizer, spray carriers) until you have verified that the products are compatible. Compatibility can be conducted using the "jar test". Mix each component in the required order and proportion in a clear glass jar with a lid. After adding all the ingredients, invert the jar several times, then let the jar settle for approximately 1/2 hour. Do not use tank mixtures that ball-up, form flakes, sludges, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates since the mixture is not compatible.

### Order of Mixing

1. Fill the mixing tank with ½ required amount of water. Begin agitation.
2. If a water soluble herbicide is to be used, add to the mixing tank.
3. Premix the required amount of this product with oil, emulsifier (if oil-water emulsion), and other oil-soluble herbicides (if used, such as 2,4-D ester). Add the premix to the spray tank under agitation. **Note:** To prevent formation of a thick "invert" (water in oil) emulsion that will be difficult to break, avoid water or mixtures containing water to get into the premix of this product. Do not add the premix of this product to the spray tank unless water has been added to the tank (step 1 above or a similar emulsion may form).
4. Fill the spray tank with water. If addition of a drift control and deposition agent (must be cleared for application to growing crops) or a surfactant (for water dilutions only) is desired, add these while filling the tank with water.
5. Continue to agitate the spray solution until application is completed.

### Addition of a Liquid Fertilizer for Broadleaf Weed Control

A single foliar application of this product with a liquid nitrogen fertilizer provides weed control at the same time as fertilization of grass pastures. Refer to the use directions for this product to control weeds in grass pastures. Use liquid fertilizer at rates recommended by suppliers or Extension Service Specialists. **Note:** Do not use this product with liquid fertilizers on woody plants (brush) since the liquid fertilizer will cause the foliage to burn and in turn, reduce the effectiveness of the herbicide.

### Compatibility with Liquid Fertilizer

Do not prepare tank mixes of this product with a liquid fertilizer until you have verified that the two products are compatible. Compatibility can be conducted using the "jar test". Mix each component in the required order and proportion in a clear glass jar (additional information is found in the section above, "Tank Mix Compatibility Testing). If needed, try adding a compatibility aid (such as Unite or Compex). Straight liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions provide the best compatibility with this product. **N-P-K solutions or suspensions may not provide satisfactory compatibility even by adding a compatibility aid.** If problems persist, try premixing one part of this product with 4 parts water. Compatibility problems increase with colder weather (near 32°C).

### Preparation of Tank Mixes with Liquid Fertilizer

1. Fill the mixing tank ½ full with the liquid fertilizer. Begin agitation.
2. Add this product to the mixing tank.
3. Fill the spray tank with the rest of the fertilizer.
4. Continue to agitate the spray solution until application is completed. Apply immediately after preparation. **Do not store these spray mixtures.** To avoid compatibility problems, do not apply this product and a liquid fertilizer when temperatures approach freezing (32°F).

### Spray Equipment Cleaning Directions

Clean all equipment used to apply this product before using the equipment to apply other pesticides to susceptible crops or other desirable plants or to land planted to such crops. If the equipment is not thoroughly cleaned, injury to desirable plants may result from residue remaining in the equipment.

1. Use clean water to rinse and flush all application equipment thoroughly at least three times. Dispose of the rinse water in non-cropland areas that are not close to any water supply.
2. For the second water rinse, add 1 quart of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water. Allow this solution to circulate through the entire system for at least 15 to 20 minutes in order to allow contact of the solution with all internal surfaces. The solution can remain in the system for several hours and if possible, overnight.
3. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Use clean water to rinse the system two more times. Recirculate and drain each time.
5. Remove nozzles and screens and clean separately.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** If exposed to subfreezing temperatures (below 32°F), the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and agitate thoroughly before using.

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. 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. If practical, 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.

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