

RANGELAND AND PERMANENT GRASS PASTURES - NORTHWESTERN U.S. - MILKWEED COMMON

General Information

GENERAL INFORMATION

GunSlinger is a water soluble liquid product containing picloram and 2,4-D. Use GunSlinger in permanent grass pastures and rangeland to selectively control many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds and woody species listed on the label.

Herbicidal effects of GunSlinger occur primarily from uptake by plant foliage and translocation throughout the plant, however, secondary herbicidal activity may occur from soil uptake of picloram. Broadleaf plants can be killed or damaged by very small amounts of GunSlinger. To prevent damage to crops and other desirable plants, carefully follow all directions and precautions.

PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Observe any special use and application restrictions and limitations, including method of application and permissible areas of use as required by state or local regulations. When used in tank mix combination with other products, follow all applicable use directions, precautions, restrictions, and limitations on the labels of each product used.

Application Rate Ranges: Use higher rates in areas with dense weed populations or for longer residual weed control. For best results, the lower rate should be used only when environmental conditions are favorable for plant growth and when the plants are in the recommended growth stage. Compared to results obtained with the higher rate, a lower rate may be slower to show activity, provide a lower level of control, and may require retreatment.

Maximum Use Rates: Do not exceed 4 quarts per acre of this product per annual growing season. Repeat treatments may be applied as necessary, but total use must not exceed 4 quarts per acre per annual growing season.

Grazing Restrictions: There are no grazing restrictions for non-lactating dairy

animals or other livestock including horses, sheep, goats, and other animals in the treatment area. Do not allow lactating dairy animals to graze treated areas within 7 days after application. Do not harvest grass cut for hay from treated areas for 30 days after application. Meat animals must be withdrawn from treated forage at least 3 days before slaughter.

Do not rotate to crops intended for food or feed use on areas treated with this product, other than range or pasture grasses, rye, forage sorghum, sudangrass, wheat, barley or oats not underseeded with a legume.

Do not move treated soil, or use treated soil for growing other plants until soil residues of picloram are no longer detectable as indicated by an adequately sensitive bioassay or chemical test.

Do not apply GunSlinger in residential areas or near ornamental trees and shrubs. Untreated trees can be affected by root uptake of the herbicide through movement into the top soil or by excretion of the product from the roots of nearby treated trees. Do not apply GunSlinger within the area occupied by roots of desirable trees, unless such injury can be tolerated.

Established grasses are tolerant to this product, but newly seeded grasses may be injured until well established as indicated by tillering, development of a secondary root system and vigorous growth (refer to the Planting Grasses Section of the label).

GunSlinger may suppress certain established grasses such as smooth brome grass, Willman's lovegrass and buffalograss. However, subsequent grass growth should be improved by release from weed competition. Smooth brome grass and Willman's lovegrass grown for seed may be sensitive to this product if applied under adverse growing conditions (moisture stress).

If injury to existing forage legumes cannot be tolerated, do not spray pastures. GunSlinger may injure or kill legume plants. Forage legumes may be less sensitive to the herbicide after the seed has set and plant growth is mature. Seeding of legumes may not be successful if made within one year of application.

Do not mix with dry fertilizer.

Do not transfer livestock from treated grazing areas to broadleaf crop areas without first allowing 7 days of grazing on untreated grass pasture. Otherwise, urine may

contain enough picloram to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.

Do not use manure from animals grazing treated areas on land used for growing broadleaf crops, ornamentals, orchards or other susceptible, desirable plants.

Manure may contain enough picloram to cause injury to susceptible plants.

Do not use hay or grass from treated areas or manure from animals being fed treated forage or hay for composting or mulching of desirable, susceptible broadleaf plants.

Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not treat or allow spray drift or run-off to fall onto banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not apply to snow or frozen ground.

Do not apply or permit GunSlinger or sprays containing GunSlinger 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 plants, ornamentals and shade trees.

Do not use GunSlinger on sub-irrigated land.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Broadcast Foliar Application (Ground or Aerial)

Unless otherwise specified, apply in water alone or in an oil-water emulsion in a total spray volume of 10 to 40 gallons per acre using ground equipment or 1 or more gallons per acre by aerial application. If aerially applied, results will be more consistent for spray volumes of 2 or more gallons per acre. Use of the lower total spray volume with ground equipment is recommended primarily where GunSlinger is applied simultaneously with liquid fertilizer. Good coverage is essential. For aerial application, swath width should not exceed 1-1/4 times the wingspan of the aircraft.

To provide more complete wetting and coverage of the foliage, a non-ionic surfactant may be used at recommended rates. Use a drift control additive for drift reduction and improved deposition.

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. The test area should sample field conditions such as soil texture, soil pH, drainage, and any other variable that could affect the seedbed of the new crop. The field bioassay can be initiated at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the rotational crop. Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the test rotational crop; plant only a labeled crop such as pasture grasses, small grains (barley, oats, rye or wheat), or, after a rotational interval of 8 months, grain sorghum.

Refer in the label regarding tank mix information.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures In Northwestern U.S.

For best results in terms of forage response, desirable forage grasses should be present in the area to be treated in sufficient density to provide competition to lessen weed re-establishment following treatment.

Additionally, good grazing management practices are recommended, particularly in the year following treatment, to allow forage grass density to increase.

Application Rates: Use higher rates in areas with dense weed populations or for longer residual control. For best results, the lower rate should be used only when environmental conditions are favorable for plant growth and when the plants are in the recommended growth stage. Compared to results obtained with the higher rate, a lower rate may be slower to show activity, provide a lower level of control, and may require retreatment.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

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Timings

At bud stage when actively growing.