

## **FOREST MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS - DIRECTED SPRAY**

### General Information

#### GENERAL INFORMATION FOR PRODUCTION FORESTS AND INDUSTRIAL NON-CROP AREAS

TRICLOPYR 3A can be used to control woody plants, broadleaf weeds and vines in forests and industrial non-crop areas including manufacturing and storage sites, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, and around farm buildings, including application to grazed areas, and establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings on these sites, and in Christmas tree plantations. Use within production forests and industrial non-crop sites may include applications to control target vegetation in and around standing water sites, such as marshes, wetlands, and the banks of ponds and lakes.

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.

#### GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

In Arizona: The state of Arizona has not approved TRICLOPYR 3A 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, precautions and limitations on each manufacturer's label.

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

Do not apply TRICLOPYR 3A directly to, or allow direct contact with grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, or other desirable broadleaf plants, and do not permit spray mists containing it to drift into them.

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 to salt water bays or estuaries.
- Do not apply directly to un-impounded rivers or streams.
- Do not apply on ditches or canals used to transport irrigation water. It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks.
- Do not apply where runoff water may flow onto agricultural land as injury to crops may result.
- When making applications to control unwanted plants on banks or shorelines of moving water sites, minimize overspray to open water.
- The use of a mistblower is not recommended.
- Apply no more than 2 lb ae of triclopyr (2/3 gallon of TRICLOPYR 3A) per acre per growing season on range and pasture sites, including rights-of-way, fence rows or any area where grazing or harvesting is allowed.
- On forestry sites, TRICLOPYR 3A may be used at rates up to 6 lb ae of triclopyr (2 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3A) per acre per year.
- For all terrestrial use sites other than range, pasture, forestry sites, and grazed areas, the maximum application rate is 9 lb ae of triclopyr (3 gallons of TRICLOPYR 3A) per acre per year.

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

Refer to the chart below for specific setback distances near functioning potable water intakes.

NOTE: Existing potable water intakes which are no longer in use, such as those replaced by potable water wells or connections to a municipal water system, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes. These setback restrictions do not apply to terrestrial applications made adjacent to potable water intakes.

When applying TRICLOPYR 3A around and within the distances noted in the table above from a functioning potable water intake, the intake must be turned off until the triclopyr level in the intake water is determined to be 0.4 parts per million (ppm)

or less by laboratory analysis or immunoassay.

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

**Livestock Use of Water from Treatment Area:** There are no restrictions on livestock consumption of water from the treatment area.

### Grazing and Haying Restrictions

Except for lactating dairy animals, there are no grazing restrictions following application of this product.

**Grazing Lactating Dairy Animals:** Do not allow lactating dairy animals to graze treated areas until the next growing season following application of this product.

Do not harvest hay for 14 days after application.

Grazed areas of non-cropland and forestry sites may be spot treated if they comprise no more than 10% of the total grazable area.

**Slaughter Restrictions:** During the season of application, withdraw livestock from grazing treated grass at least 3 days before slaughter'

### Ground Equipment

To aid in reducing spray drift, TRICLOPYR 3A should be used in thickened (high viscosity) spray mixtures using an agriculturally labeled drift control additive, high viscosity invert system, or equivalent as directed by the manufacturer. 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; by keeping the 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); and by spraying when wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). In hand-gun applications, select the minimum spray pressure that will provide adequate plant coverage (without forming a mist). Do not apply with nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

## High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment

To minimize spray drift, do not use pressure exceeding 50 psi at the spray nozzle and keep sprays no higher than brush tops. An agriculturally labeled thickening agent may be used to reduce drift.

Refer in the label regarding tank mix information.

## Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

### FOREST MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

Optimal control for broadcast applications of TRICLOPYR 3A is achieved using spray volumes that allow thorough plant coverage. Recommended spray volumes are usually 10 to 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.

### 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 4 to 8 quarts of TRICLOPYR 3A (equivalent to 3 to 6 lb triclopyr acid) in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Spray coverage may be improved by the addition of a non-ionic surfactant as described under "Directions for Use". Direct the spray onto the foliage of competing hardwoods using a knapsack or backpack sprayer with flat fan nozzles. Make application any time after hardwoods have reached full leaf size, but prior to autumn coloration. Treated hardwoods should be less than 6 feet in height to ensure adequate spray coverage. Avoid with conifer foliage, particularly desirable pines.

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

### Method

[Directed](#)

Rates

[field\\_rates 0](#)

[field\\_rates 1](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

48 hours

Timings

[Any time after hardwoods have reached full leaf size, but prior to autumn coloration.](#)