RANGELAND AND PERMANENT GRASS PASTURES (NORTH AND NORTHWESTERN U.S.) - DENSE CLUBMOSS, GEYER LARKSPUR, ETC.

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION

This product is a water-soluble liquid product containing picloram and 2,4-D. Use this product in rangeland and permanent grass pastures, in forest planting sites and noncrop areas including industrial, manufacturing, and storage sites, rights-of-way, such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, highways, railroads, and wildlife openings in forest and non-crop areas to selectively control many unwanted annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, woody species and vines listed on this label.

Herbicidal effects of this product occur primarily from uptake by plant foliage and translocation throughout the plant, however, secondary herbicidal activity may occur from soil uptake of picloram. Very small amounts can kill or damage broadleaf plants. To prevent damage to crops and other desirable plants, carefully follow all directions and precautions.

PRODUCT USE 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 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.

For mixed woody plants and vines control, this product may be tank mixed with Tahoe® 3A or Tahoe 4E (triclopyr herbicides), or 4 lb./gal. 2,4-D low-volatile esters registered for sites listed on this label. When tank mixing, observe all precautions, directions, and limitations on both products' labeling. In all cases use the amounts specified in enough water to give thorough and uniform coverage of the plants to be controlled.

NOTE: This product does not mix readily with oil. Use of a non-ionic agricultural surfactant, such as Ortho X-77, Triton AG-98, or Tronic, is recommended for all applications. 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 spray volumes per acre.

Pasture and Rangeland Use Restrictions:
- Maximum single application rate is 7.5 pints of product (0.5 lbs. picloram ae) per acre for both broadleaf and woody weed control.
- Maximum yearly application rate is 15 pints of product (1.0 lbs. picloram ae) per acre.
- Spot treatments and broadcast treatments can be applied during the same growing season only if the total amount of product applied does not exceed 15 pints (1.0 lbs. picloram ae) per acre.
- Spot treatment areas are defined as areas less than 1,000 sq. ft.

Non-Crop Area (industrial sites, manufacturing sites, storage sites, right-of-way) Use Restrictions: Annual and Perennial Weed Control
- Maximum single application rate is 7.5 pints of product (0.5 lbs. picloram ae, 1.9 lbs. 2,4-D ae) per acre. This application is limited to 2 per year with a minimum of 30 days between the two applications.

Woody Plant Weed Control
- Maximum single application rate is 15 pints of product (1.0 lbs. picloram ae, 3.75 lbs. 2,4-D ae) per acre. This application is limited to 1 per year.

Forestry Use Restrictions:
Spot Treatment, Basal Spray, Cut Surface, Frill or Girdle, and Broadcast Applications
- Maximum of 15 pints of product (1.0 lbs. picloram ae, 3.75 lbs. 2,4-D ae) per acre.
- Limited to 1 application every 2 years.

Injection Applications
- Maximum of 2 ml of 1.0 lbs. picloram ae formulation per injection site.
- Limited to 1 injection application per year.

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.

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

This product should not be applied 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 this product within the area occupied by roots of desirable trees, unless such injury can be tolerated.

On areas treated with this product, do not rotate to crops intended for food or feed use, on treated land, 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 spray if the injury to existing forage legumes cannot be tolerated. This product 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.

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 (see Planting Grasses Section).

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

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 grass or hay from treated areas or manure from animals being fed treated forage or hay for composting or mulching of desirable, susceptible 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 mix with dry fertilizer.

Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes. To avoid injury to crops or other desirable plants, 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 use on sub-irrigated land.
Do not apply or otherwise permit 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 plants, ornamentals and shade trees.

Do not apply this product on residential or commercial lawns or near ornamental trees and shrubs. Untreated trees can occasionally be affected by root uptake or

herbicide through movement into the top soil or by excretion of the product from the roots of nearby treated trees. Do not apply this product within the root zone of desirable trees unless such injury can be tolerated.

Avoid injury to newly planted conifers. Conifer planting intervals vary. Pines planted sooner than 6 months after treatment with this product may be injured in the south or west of the Cascade Mountains. Other conifers, west of the Cascade Mountains, may be injured if planted sooner than 8 to 9 months after treatment. For all conifers, the waiting period between treatment and planting should be 11 to 12 months in the area between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains and 8 to 9 months in the Great Lake States and the Northeastern United States.

Do not make application when circumstances favor movement from treatment site.

Avoid injurious spray drift. Applications should be made to avoid spray drift because very small quantities of the spray that may not be visible may severely injure susceptible
crops during both growing and dormant periods. To minimize spray drift:
1. Use nozzle pressures no greater than are required to obtain a proper spray pattern for adequate coverage of target plants.
2. Apply as a coarse spray.
3. Use nozzles designed for herbicide application that do not produce a fine droplet spray.
4. Spray when wind velocity is low. Follow local state regulations. Avoid application under conditions which are conducive to air inversions or conditions of atmospheric temperature inversion.

When making applications near susceptible crops, spray drift may be further lessened by using a drift control system such as Microfoil, Thru-Valve boom (or equivalent) or a drift control agent such as Nalco-Trol (or equivalent). If a drift control additive is used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

Ground Equipment: With ground equipment, spray drift may be lessened by thickening (higher viscosity) spray mixtures by adding a drift control additive as directed by the manufacturer; by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the manufacturers’ recommended minimum pressures for the specific nozzle types used (low pressure nozzles are

available from spray equipment manufacturers). Do not apply this product with a mistblower. In hand-gun applications, spray drift may be minimized by selecting the minimum pressure that will provide adequate coverage (without forming a mist); by spraying no higher than brush tops.

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 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 following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory.

[This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.]

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

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 this product 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. The use of a drift control additive is recommended for drift reduction and improved deposition.

Section II: Control of Broadleaf Weeds and Woody Plants in Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures in the North and Northwestern U.S. including Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming
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.

Specific Use Directions

Refer to the label for Specific Use Directions for each weed species.

Method
Broadcast/Foliar Air
Broadcast/Foliar Ground
Rates
field_rates 0

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Restricted Entry Interval

48 hours

Timings
Postemergence (Weed)