# 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 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.

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. 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 leak or spill, 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 or plastic-lined 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 a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

This is an end-use product. Dow AgroSciences does not intend and has not registered it for reformulation.

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 4 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 agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries or greenhouses.

Keep people and pets off treated areas until spray solution has dried.

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### Precautionary Statements

#### Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

**EPA Reg. No.** 62719-324

#### Keep Out of Reach of Children

**CAUTION**

Harmful If Inhaled • Avoid breathing spray mist. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

**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.

**Engineering Controls**

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in Worker Protection

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GLYPHOSATE</th>
<th>GROUP</th>
<th>HERBICIDE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Storage and Disposal
Do not contaminate water, food, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Pesticide Storage: Store above 10°F (-12°C) to keep product from crystallizing. Crystals will melt by raising the container to the bottom. If allowed to crystallize, place in a warm room 68°F (20°C) for several days to redissolve and roll or shake container or recirculate in mini-bulk containers to mix well before using.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from 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.

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 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 larger than 5 gallons:
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 recirculate water with the pump for two minutes or pump rinse 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
This product is a broad spectrum, systemic, postemergence herbicide with no soil residual activity. It is intended for control of annual and perennial weeds and woody plants and brush. It is formulated as a water soluble liquid.

Time to Symptoms: The active ingredient in this product moves through the plant from the point of foliage contact to and into the root system. Visible effects are a gradual wilting and yellowing of the plant that advances to complete browning of above ground growth and deterioration of underground plant parts. Visible effects on most annual weeds occur within two to four days and on most perennial weeds within 5 days. Effects may not occur for seven days or more. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment may slow the activity of this product and delay development of visual symptoms.

Stage of Weeds: Annual weeds are easiest to control when they are small. Best control of most perennial weeds is obtained when treatment is made at late growth stages approaching maturity. Refer to the annual, perennial, and woody brush and trees rate tables for specific weeds. Always use the higher rate within the rate range for heavy or dense weed growth or when weeds are growing in an undisturbed (noncultivated) area. When treating weeds with disease or insect damage, weeds heavily covered with dust, or weeds under poor growing conditions, reduced weed control may result.

Cultural Considerations: Reduced control may result when applications are made to annual or perennial weeds that have been mowed, grazed, or cut, and have not been allowed to regrow to the specified stage for treatment.

Rainfastness: Heavy rainfall soon after application may wash off this product from the foliage and a repeat application up to the labeled rate may be required for adequate control.

Spray Coverage: For best results, spray coverage should be uniform and complete.

Mode of Action: The active ingredient in this product inhibits an enzyme. This enzyme is found only in plants and microorganisms that are essential to forming specific amino acids.

No Soil Activity: Weeds must be emerged at the time of application to be controlled by this product. Weeds germinating from seed after application will not be controlled. Unemergent plants arising from unattacked underground rhizomes or rootstocks of perennials will not be affected by the herbicide and will continue to grow.

Biological Degradation: Degradation of this product is primarily a biological process carried out by soil microbes.

Maximum Application Rates: The maximum application rates specified in this label are given in units of volume, either fluid ounces, pints or quarts, of this product per acre. The maximum allowed application rates apply to this product combined with the use of any and all other glyphosate- or sulfosate-containing herbicides, either applied separately or in a tank mix, on the basis of total pounds of glyphosate (acid equivalents) per acre. If more than one glyphosate- or sulfosate-containing product is applied to the same site within the same year, ensure that the total of pounds acid equivalent glyphosate does not exceed the maximum allowed.

Do not apply more than 8 quarts of this product (8 lb glyphosate acid) per acre per year for all use sites listed on this label.

IMPORTANT: When using this product, unless otherwise specified, mix with a surfactant, such as a nonionic surfactant containing 80% or greater active ingredient. For conifer release (pine release) use only surfactants that are approved for conifer release and specified on the surfactant label as safe for use in conifer release (pine release). Use of this product without surfactant will result in reduced herbicide performance. Ammonium sulfate, drift control additives, or dyes and colorants may be used. See Mixing Directions and the surfactant manufacturer’s label for more information.

Grazing Restrictions: This product may be used to treat undesirable vegetation in utility rights-of-way that pass through pastures, rangeland, and forestry sites that are being grazed. For tank mix applications, comply with all restrictions appearing on the tank mix product label.

Except for lactating dairy animals there are no grazing restrictions following the labeled applications of this product.

For lactating dairy animals there are no grazing restrictions for the following labeled applications of this product:
- Where the spray can be directed onto undesirable woody brush and trees, including in handgun spray to wet or low volume directed spray treatments.
- For tree injection of flil applications and for cut stump treatments.

For broadcast applications, observe the following restrictions for lactating dairy animals:
- For application rates between 4.5 and 7.5 quarts per acre, no more than 15 percent of the available grazing area may be treated.
- For application rates less than 4.5 quarts per acre, no more than 25 percent of the available grazing area may be treated.

These restrictions do not apply to pastures, rangeland or forestry sites outside of utility rights-of-way.

Herbicide Resistance Management
Glyphosate, the active ingredient in this product, is a group 9 herbicide (inhibitor of EPSP synthase). Some naturally occurring weed biotypes that are tolerant (resistant) to glyphosate may exist due to genetic variability in a weed population. Where resistant biotypes exist, the repeated use
of herbicides with the same mode of action can lead to the selection for resistant weeds. Certain agronomic practices reduce the likelihood that resistant weed populations will develop, and can be utilized to manage weed resistance once it occurs.

To delay the selection for glyphosate-resistant weeds, use the following practices:

- Scout fields before and after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in weed species.
- Start with a clean field by applying a burndown herbicide or by tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are small.
- Add other herbicides, including a selective and/or a residual herbicide, and cultural practices, including tillage or crop rotation, where appropriate.
- Use the application rate for the most difficult to control weed in the field. Do not tank mix with other herbicides that reduce this product’s efficacy through antagonism or with ones that encourage application rates of herbicides below those specified on this label.
- Control weed escapes and prevent weeds from setting seeds.
- In situations where resistant weeds are a problem, before moving from one site to another, clean equipment to minimize the spread of weed seeds or plant parts.
- Use new commercial seed that is as free of weed seed as possible.
- Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to the local retailer, county extension agent, or Dow AgroSciences representative.

The following good agronomic practices are recommended to reduce the spread of confirmed glyphosate-resistant biotypes:

- Tank mix this product or apply it sequentially with an appropriately labeled herbicide with a different mode of action to achieve control if a naturally occurring resistant biotype is present in the site.
- Cultural and mechanical control practices, including crop rotation or tillage, may also be used.
- To control weed escapes, including resistant biotypes, before they set seed, scout treated sites after applying this product.
- Thoroughly clean equipment before leaving any site known to contain resistant biotypes.

Because the presence of glyphosate resistance in weed populations is difficult to detect prior to use, Dow AgroSciences accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control glyphosate-resistant weeds.

**Attention**

Avoid contact of herbicide with foliage, green stems, exposed nonwoody roots or fruit of crops, desirable plants and trees, because severe injury or destruction may result.

**AVOID DRIFT.** Use extreme care 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 injury occurring from the use of this product increases when winds are gusty, as wind velocity increases, when wind direction is constantly changing, or when there are other meteorological conditions that favor spray drift. 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. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

**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.

- The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
- 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 must be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory.

**Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory**

This section is advisory in nature and does not supersede the mandatory label requirements.

**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 adverse effects from 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 product larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer’s recommended pressures. Use the lower spray pressures for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is 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 must 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 upward. Swath adjustment distance must increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drop size, 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. Do not apply this product when wind speed is 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:** Do not apply this product 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 at 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 is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

**Sensitive Areas:** Apply this pesticide only 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).

**Mixing Directions**

Use only clean, stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic or plastic-lined steel containers to mix, store and apply spray solutions of this product. 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. Eliminate any risk of siphoning the contents of the tank mix back into the carrier source while mixing. Use approved anti-back-siphoning devices where required by state or local regulations.
Note: Reduced results may occur if water containing soil is used, including visibly muddy water or water from ponds and ditches that is not clear.

Rodeo – Alone
This product mixes readily with water. Mix spray solutions of this product as follows:
1. Fill the mixing or spray tank with the required amount of clean water.
2. Add the specified amount of this product and nonionic surfactant near the end of the filling process and mix well.
3. During mixing and application, foaming of the spray solution may occur. To prevent or minimize foaming, avoid the use of mechanical agitators, terminate by-pass and return lines at the bottom of the tank and, if needed, use an approved anti-foam or defoaming agent.

Rodeo – Tank Mix
This product does not provide residual weed control. For residual weed control or an alternate mode of action, tank mix this product with other herbicides. It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Under certain conditions, at certain growth stages, and/or under other circumstances, some tank mix products have the potential to cause injury. Read all labels for products used in the tank mix prior to using them to determine the potential for crop injury.

Tank mixing with other herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, micronutrients or fertilizer liquids may result in reduced weed control or injury. Do not use these products in applications with this product unless otherwise noted in this label. To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer and all users are responsible for all loss or damage in connection with the use or handling of mixtures of this product with herbicides or other materials that are not expressly specified in this labeling. Mixing this product with herbicides or other materials not specified on this label may result in reduced performance.

The user is responsible for ensuring that the specific application being made is included on the label of the product used in the tank mix when a tank mixture with a generic active ingredient, including 2,4-D, atrazine, dicamba, diuron, or pendimethalin, is used.

Read all individual product labels for all products in the tank mix and observe all precautions and restrictions on the label. Use according to the most restrictive directions for each product in the tank mix. Always predetermine the compatibility of all tank mix products, together in the carrier, by mixing small proportional quantities in advance of mixing and applying them to the use site. Add the tank mix product to the tank as directed by the label. Maintain agitation and add the required amount of this product.

Maintain good agitation at all times until the contents in the tank are sprayed. If the mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is required to resuspend the mixture before spraying resumes. Keep the bypass line on or near the bottom of the tank to minimize foaming. The screen size in the nozzle or line strainers must be no finer than 50 mesh.

Note: If tank mixing with Garlon® 3A herbicide, ensure that Garlon 3A is well mixed with at least 75 percent of the total spray volume before adding this product to the spray tank to avoid incompatibility.

Hand-Held Sprayers
Prepare the desired volume of spray solution by mixing the amount of this product in water as shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spray Concentration (percent)</th>
<th>Amount of this Product for Desired Volume:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1 gal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>1 gal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 gal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1 gal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.75 gal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>0.5 gal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.75 gal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.5 gal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nonionic Surfactant
When using this product, unless otherwise specified, mix with a surfactant, including a nonionic surfactant containing 80% or more active ingredient. For conifer release (pine release), use only surfactants that are approved for conifer release and specified on the surfactant label as safe for use in conifer release. Using this product without surfactant will result in reduced herbicide performance.

Colors or Dyes
Agriculturally-approved colorants or marking dyes may be added to 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 directions.

Drift Control Additives
Drift control additives may be used with all equipment types except wiper applicators, sponge bars and CDA equipment. When a drift control additive is used, it is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Application Equipment and Application Methods

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

Apply spray solutions in properly maintained and calibrated equipment capable of delivering desired volumes.

This product may be applied with the following application equipment and application methods.

Aerial Application
Equipment: Fixed wing and helicopter

Do not apply this product using aerial spray equipment except under conditions as specified within this label.

Avoid drift. Do not apply when winds are gusty or under any other condition which favors drift. Drift may cause damage to any vegetation contacted to which treatment is not intended. To prevent injury to adjacent desirable vegetation, maintain appropriate buffer zones.

Do not directly apply to any body of water.

Use the specified rate of this herbicide in 3 to 25 gallons of water per acre unless otherwise specified on this label. Refer to the specific use directions of this label for volumes and application rates.

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift; therefore, do not use nozzles or nozzle configurations that dispense spray as fine spray droplets. Do not angle nozzles forward into the airstream and do not increase spray volume by increasing nozzle pressure. A drift control additive may be used. When a drift control additive is used, carefully read and observe the precautionary statements and all other information specified on the additive label.

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

Aerial Application Restrictions in California Only

AVOID DRIFT: Do not apply when winds are gusty or under any other condition which favors 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.

Do not aerially apply this product in a tank mix with dicamba in California.

Make aerial applications with helicopter only. To ensure uniform application, avoid streaking, uneven, or overlapped application, and use appropriate marking devices.

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

- Do not apply this product using aerial equipment in residential areas.
- Do not apply within 100 feet of all desirable vegetation or crop(s).
- 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).
- Winds blowing from 5 to 10 miles per hour toward desirable vegetation or crop(s) may require buffer zones in excess of the 500-foot minimum buffer.
- Do not apply when winds are in excess of 10 miles per hour or when inversion conditions exist.

Use only coarse sprays to minimize drift. Do not use nozzles or nozzle configurations that 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 directions.

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 is most susceptible. The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) which meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38413 may prevent corrosion.
ADDITIONAL LIMITATIONS FOR AERIAL APPLICATION IN FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA ONLY

Always read and follow the label directions and precautionary statements for all products used in the aerial application. The following information applies from February 15 through March 31 within the following boundaries of Fresno County, California:
North: Fresno County line
South: Fresno County line
East: State Highway 99 West

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

Written Directions
Written directions MUST be submitted by or on behalf of the applicator to the Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner 24 hours prior to the application. These written directions MUST state the proximity of surrounding crops and that conditions of each manufacturer’s product label and this label have been satisfied.

Aerial Applicator Training and Equipment
Aerial application of this product 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.

Applications 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.

To report known or suspected misuse of this product, call 1-800-332-3111.

For additional information on the proper aerial application of this product in Fresno County, call 916-784-1718.

Aquatic and Noncrop Sites
When this product is applied under the conditions described, it controls or partially controls the labeled weeds growing in the following industrial, recreational, and public areas or other similar sites.

Aquatic sites include all bodies of fresh and brackish water that may be flowing, nonflowing, or transient-including lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, seeps, irrigation and drainage ditches, canals, reservoirs, estuaries 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 that 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 and state fish and game agency and water control authorities before applying this product to public water. Permits may be required to treat such water.
- 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 that would permit the turning off of an active potable water intake for a minimum period of 48 hours after the application.

Restrictions:
- 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.

Ground Application
Equipment: Boom or boomless systems, pull-type sprayer, floaters, pick-up sprayers, spray coups and other ground broadcast equipment.

Use the specified rates of this product in 3 to 40 gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray unless otherwise specified on this label. As density of weeds increases, increase the spray volume within the rate range to ensure complete coverage. Carefully select proper nozzles to avoid spraying a fine mist. For best results with ground application equipment, use fan nozzles. Check for even distribution of spray droplets.

Hand-Held and High-Volume Including Backpack Application
Equipment: Knapsack and backpack sprayers, pump up pressure sprayers, hand guns, hand wands, mistblowers, lances, and other hand-held and motorized spray equipment used to direct the spray onto weed foliage. Note: This product is not registered in Arizona or California for use in mistblowers.

Apply to foliage of vegetation to be controlled. Do not spray to the point of runoff for applications made on a spray to wet basis. Use coarse sprays only. For best results, cover the top half of the plant and at least half of the total foliage. To ensure adequate spray coverage, spray both sides of large or tall woody brush and trees, when foliage is thick and dense, or where there are multiple sprouts.

High Volume Sprays: 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.

Make applications on a spray to wet basis with uniform and complete spray coverage. Do not spray to point of runoff.

Low Volume Directed Sprays: This product may be used as a 5 to 10 percent solution in low volume directed sprays for spot treatment of trees and brush. This treatment method 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 zigzag 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. Treat small, open-branched trees only from one side. If the foliage is thick or there are multiple root sprouts, apply from several sides to ensure adequate spray coverage. Prepare the desired volume of spray solution by mixing the amount of this product in water as shown in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Desired Volume</th>
<th>Amount of This Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5 1 gal</td>
<td>2 fl oz 2 1/2 fl oz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.75 1 gal</td>
<td>1 fl oz 1 2/3 fl oz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 gal</td>
<td>1 1/3 fl oz 1 2/3 fl oz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.25 gal</td>
<td>2 fl oz 2 1/2 fl oz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 gal</td>
<td>2 fl oz 2 1/2 fl oz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 gal</td>
<td>1 1/2 fl oz 1 fl oz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5 gal</td>
<td>2 fl oz 2 1/2 fl oz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 gal</td>
<td>1 1/2 fl oz 1 fl oz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 gal</td>
<td>2 fl oz 2 1/2 fl oz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 gal</td>
<td>3 fl oz 3 1/2 fl oz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2 Tablespoons = 1 fl oz

For best results when using knapsack sprayers, mix the specified amount of product with water in a larger container. Fill the knapsack sprayer with the solution and add the correct amount of surfactant.

Selective Equipment
Equipment: Recirculating sprayers, shielded and hooded sprayers, wiper applicators and sponge bars.

Do not contact desirable vegetation with herbicide. Droplets, mist, foam, or splatter of the herbicide settling on desirable vegetation is likely to result in discoloration and death of vegetation. Better results are obtained when more of the weed is exposed to the herbicide solution. Weeds not contacted by the herbicide solution will not be affected. This may occur in dense clumps, severe infestations, or when the height of weeds varies so that not all weeds are contacted. If this occurs, repeat treatment up to the labeled rate may be necessary.

Shielded and Hooded Applicators: A shielded or hooded applicator directs the herbicide solution onto weeds while shielding desirable vegetation from the herbicide. Use nozzles that provide uniform coverage within the treated area. Keep shields on these sprayers adjusted to protect desirable vegetation. Exercise extreme care to avoid contact of the herbicide with desirable vegetation.

Wiper Applicators: Wiper applicators are devices that physically wipe appropriate amounts of this product directly onto the weed. Equipment must be designed, maintained and operated to prevent the herbicide solution from contacting desirable vegetation.
Adjust wiper applicators used over the top of desirable vegetation so that the wiper contact point is at least 2 inches above the desirable vegetation. Better results are obtained when more of the weed is exposed to the herbicide solution. Weeds should be a minimum of 6 inches above the desirable vegetation. Adjust the applicator height to ensure adequate contact with weeds as weeds not contacted by the herbicide solution will not be affected. Poor contact may occur when weeds are growing in dense clumps, in severe weed infestations, or when weed height varies dramatically. If this occurs, repeat treatment up to the labeled rate may be necessary.

Operate this equipment at ground speeds no more than 5 mph. Performance may be improved by reducing speed in areas of heavy weed infestations to ensure adequate wiper saturation. Better results may be obtained if two applications are made in opposite directions.

Droplets, mist, or splatter of the herbicide settling onto desirable vegetation may result in discoloration, stunting or destruction. Avoid leakage or dripping onto desirable vegetation. Adjust height of applicator to ensure adequate contact with weeds. Keep wiping surfaces clean. Be aware that on sloping ground the herbicide solution may migrate, causing dripping on the lower end and drying of the wicks on the upper end of a wiper applicator.

Do not use wiper equipment when weeds are wet.

Mix only the amount of solution to be used during a one-day period as reduced activity may result from use of leftover solutions. Clean wiper parts by thoroughly flushing with water immediately after using this product.

For best results, use a nonionic surfactant at a rate of 10 percent by volume of total herbicide solution for all wiper applications.

**Rope or Sponge Wick Applicators:** Use solutions of 33 to 75 percent of this product in water.

**Panel Applicator:** Use solutions of 33 to 100 percent of this product in water.

### Injection Systems

**Equipment:** Aerial or ground injection sprayers.

This product may be used in aerial or ground injection spray systems. It may be used as a liquid concentrate or diluted prior to injecting into the spray stream. Do not mix this product with the concentrate of other products when using injection systems.

**Controlled Droplet Applicator (CDA)**

**Equipment:** Hand-held boom-mounted applicators that produce a spray consisting of a narrow range of droplet sizes.

The rate of this product applied per acre by vehicle-mounted CDA equipment must not be less than the amount specified on this label when applied by conventional broadcast equipment. For vehicle-mounted CDA equipment, apply 3 to 15 gallons of water per acre.

For the control of annual weeds with hand-held CDA units, apply a 20 percent solution of this product at a flow rate of 2 fl oz per minute and a walking speed of 1.3 mph (1 1/2 pints of product per acre). For control of perennial weeds, apply a 20 to 40 percent solution of this product at a flow rate of 2 fl oz per minute and a walking speed of 0.75 mph (3 to 6 pints of product per acre).

CDA equipment produces a spray pattern that is not easily visible. Exercise extreme care to avoid spray or drift contacting the foliage or any other green tissue of desirable vegetation as damage or destruction may result.

### Use Sites

Use this product in noncrop areas, including airports, apartment complexes, aquatic sites, Christmas tree farms, commercial sites, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) areas, ditch banks, driveways, dry ditches, dry canals, fencerows, golf courses, greenhouses, habitat management, industrial areas, lumber yards, manufacturing sites, municipal sites, natural areas, office complexes, ornamentals, parking areas, parks, pastures, petroleum tank farms and pumping installation, plant nurseries, public areas, railroads, rangeland, recreation areas, utility rights-of-way, roadsides, shadecourses, sod or turf seed farms, sports complexes, storage areas, substations, turfgrass areas, utility sites, warehouse areas, wildlife habitat management areas, and in grazed areas on these sites.

### Aquatic Sites

This product may be applied to emerging weeds in all bodies of fresh and brackish water that may be flowing, nonflowing or transient including 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 that 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 and state fish and game agency and water control authorities before applying this product to public water. Permits may be required to treat such water.
- To make aquatic applications around and within 1/2 mile of active potable water intake, 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 application.
- For treatments after draw down of water or in dry ditches, allow 7 days or more after treatment before reintroduction of water to achieve maximum weed control. Apply this product within 1 day after draw down to ensure application to actively growing weeds.
- Floating mats of vegetation may require retreatment up to the labeled rate. 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.

### Restrictions

- Do not apply this product directly to water 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. This restriction does not apply to intermittent inadvertent overspray of water in terrestrial use sites.
- Do not spray open bodies of water where woody brush, trees and herbaceous weeds do not exist. Do not apply more than 3 1/2 quarts per acre in a single over water broadcast application except in stream crossings in utility right-of-way or where applications will result in less than 20 percent of the total water area being treated. In either of these locations, any specified rate may be applied.
- Do not apply this product directly to water 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. This restriction does not apply to intermittent inadvertent overspray of water in terrestrial use sites.
- Do not spray open bodies of water where woody brush, trees and herbaceous weeds do not exist. Do not apply more than 3 1/2 quarts per acre in a single over water broadcast application except in stream crossings in utility right-of-way or where applications will result in less than 20 percent of the total water area being treated. In either of these locations, any specified rate may be applied.

### Wetland Sites

This product may be applied to undesirable vegetation in and around water (aquatic areas) and wetlands found in forestry, utility rights-of-way sites or other site listed on the label, including where these sites are adjacent to or surrounding domestic water supply reservoirs, supply streams, lakes and ponds.

If wetland sites are present, read and observe the following directions:

- There is no restriction on the use of treated water for irrigation, recreation or domestic purposes.
- Consult local public water control authorities before applying this product in and around public water. Permits may be required to treat in such areas.

### Christmas Tree Plantations

**Broadcast Application (Oregon and Washington Only)**

Broadcast apply this product over the established Christmas tree species (Daucus, Abies spp., and pine species (Pinus spp.) (except eastern white, loblolly, longleaf, shortleaf or slash), and spruce species (Picea spp.). Use 1 quart of this product per acre in 5 to 30 gallons of water per acre. For best results, add up to 10 oz of Entry II surfactant per acre. If using a different surfactant, follow the manufacturer’s directions for use and ensure conifer safety has been adequately tested for that surfactant. Apply after trees have completed at least a full growing season since planting or transplanting.
Apply only in the fall after the formation of the final conifer resting buds or in the spring prior to initial bud swell. Final resting buds must be fully hardened and in the dormant stage. Applying this product at any other time may result in unacceptable injury to the Christmas trees. Avoid spray pattern overlap as injury may occur.

In some areas, 1 to 2 quarts of this product per acre may be used. Consult your local representative for specific use instructions if rates greater than 1 quart per acre are required.

For best results, do not use drift control additives as they may increase injury to Christmas trees.

**Precautions:**
- Ensure that adequate buffers are maintained to prevent drift onto nearby desirable crops or vegetation.

**Restrictions:**
- Preharvest Interval: Do not apply within 1 full year prior to tree harvest.

**Cut Stump**

Treat cut stumps in any noncrop site listed on this label. This product will control regrowth of freshly cut stumps and resprouts of many types of woody brush and tree species, some of which are listed below.

Apply this product using suitable equipment to ensure coverage of the entire cambium. Cut trees or resprouts close to the soil surface. Apply a 50 to 100 percent solution of this product to freshly cut surface immediately after cutting. Delays in application may result in reduced performance. For best results, make applications 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alder</td>
<td>Alnus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coyotebrush¹</td>
<td>Baccharis pilularis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dogwood¹</td>
<td>Cornus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eucalyptus</td>
<td>Eucalyptus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hickory¹</td>
<td>Carya spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>madrone, Pacific</td>
<td>Arbutus menziesii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maple¹</td>
<td>Acer spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oak</td>
<td>Quercus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peppertree, Brazilian</td>
<td>Schinus terebinthifolius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian-pine,</td>
<td>Casuarina equisetifolia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poplar¹</td>
<td>Populus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reed, giant</td>
<td>Arundo donax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saltcedar</td>
<td>Tamarix ramosissima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sweetgum¹</td>
<td>Liquidambarr styraciflua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sycamore¹</td>
<td>Platanus occidentalis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tan oak</td>
<td>Lithocarpus densiflorus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>willow</td>
<td>Salix spp.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Do not use this product on these species in the state of California.

**Precautions:**
- Adjacent trees that are of a similar age, height and spacing may indicate shared roots.
- Injury is likely to occur to non-treated stems or trees when one tree or more that shares a common root is treated.

**Restrictions:**
- Do not make cut stump applications when the roots of desirable woody brush or trees may be grafted to the roots of the cut stump. Some sprouts, stems, or trees may share the same root system.

**Injection and Frill (Woody Brush and Trees)**

Woody vegetation may be controlled by injection or frill application of this product. Apply this product using suitable equipment that penetrates into the living tissue. Apply the equivalent of 1 mL of this product per each two to three inches of trunk diameter at breast height (DBH). This is best achieved by applying 50 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 diluted material to a continuous frill or more closely spaced cuttings. Do not make any applications that allow runoff to occur from frilled or cut areas in species that exude sap freely.

In species such as this, make frill or cuts at an oblique angle to produce a cupping effect and use a 100 percent undiluted concentration of this product. For best results, apply during periods of active growth and full leaf expansion.

This product controls the following woody species:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oak</td>
<td>Quercus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poplar</td>
<td>Populus spp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sweetgum</td>
<td>Liquidambarr styraciflua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sycamore</td>
<td>Platanus occidentalis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Application Rates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method of Application</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Spray Volume (gal/acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broadcast</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aerial</td>
<td>1.5 - 7.5 qt/acre</td>
<td>5 - 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ground</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 - 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spray to Wet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>handgun, backpack</td>
<td>0.75 - 2%</td>
<td>spray to wet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mistblower</td>
<td></td>
<td>by volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Volume Directed Spray¹</td>
<td>5 - 10%</td>
<td>partial coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>handgun, backpack</td>
<td></td>
<td>by volume</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹For low volume directed spray applications, coverage should be uniform with at least 50% of the foliage contacted. For best results, coverage of the top one-half of the plant, including the growing tip, is important (over the top and down coverage). To ensure adequate spray coverage, spray all sides of large or tall woody brush and trees, when foliage is thick and dense, or where there are multiple sense or tall sprouts.

Use a higher rate in the rate range for control or partial control of woody brush, trees and hard to control perennial herbaceous weeds. For best results, apply to actively growing woody brush and trees after full leaf expansion and before leaf drop. Use increased rates within the rate range to control perennial herbaceous weeds from emergence up to the appearance of seedheads, flowers or berries. Use a lower rate in the rate range to control annual herbaceous weeds and actively growing perennial herbaceous weeds after seedheads, flowers or berries appear. Apply to foliage of actively growing annual herbaceous weeds anytime after emergence.

This product has no herbicidal or residual activity in the soil. Where repeat applications up to the labeled rate are necessary, do not apply more than 8 quarts of product per acre per year.

**Tank Mixes**

This product may be used in tank mix combination with other herbicide products to broaden the spectrum of vegetation controlled. When tank mixing, read and observe applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on the respective product labels. Use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the mixture. Any specified rate of this product may be used in a tank mix.

**Note:** For forestry site preparation, make sure the tank mix product is approved for use prior to planting the desired species. Observe planting interval restrictions.

Any specified rate of this product may be used in a tank mix with the following products for forestry site preparation:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Milestone VM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garlon 3A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garlon 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenal Applicators Concentrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Escort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chopper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oust XP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenal Applicators Concentrate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Specimen Label Revised 10-01-19
For control of herbaceous weeds, use the lower specified tank mixture rates. For control of dense stands or difficult to control woody brush and trees, use the higher specified rates.

**Aerial Application**
Aerially apply this product by helicopter only in forestry sites. See Aerial Application in Application Equipment and Application Methods for more details.

**Ground Application**
Apply this product using suitable ground equipment for broadcast applications in forestry sites. See Ground Application in Application Equipment and Application Methods for more details. Unless otherwise specified, apply the specified rates of this product as a broadcast spray in sufficient spray volume to provide complete and uniform coverage of plant foliage. Check for even distribution throughout the spray pattern.

**Hand-Held and Backpack Application**
Apply this product using handgun and backpack equipment in forestry sites. See Hand-Held and Backpack Application in Application Equipment and Application Methods for more details. For spray to wet applications, coverage should be uniform and complete, but not to the point of runoff.

This product may be used 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. For flat fan and cone nozzles, spray 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, apply from several sides to ensure adequate spray coverage.

**Forestry Conifer and Hardwood Release**

**Directed Sprays and Selective Equipment**
Apply this product as a directed spray or with selective equipment in forestry conifer and hardwood sites, including Christmas tree plantations and silvicultural nurseries. A surfactant must be used with this product. Use only surfactants approved for conifer release and specified on the surfactant label for use in conifer release (pine release). Using this product without a surfactant will result in reduced herbicide performance. See Mixing Directions and Application Equipment and Application Methods sections.

Avoid contact of spray drift, mist or drips with foliage, green bark or non-woody surface roots of desirable plant species.

**Tank Mixes:** When tank mixing, read and observe applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on the respective product labels. Use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the mixture.

**Broadcast Application Outside Area of Southeastern United States**
Apply this product as a broadcast application for release of Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), fir (Abies species), hemlock (Tsuga species), pines (Pinus species) (includes all species except loblolly, longleaf, shortleaf, and slash), and California redwood (Sequoia species) outside the area of the southeastern United States. Apply this product as a broadcast application only after formation of final conifer resting buds in the fall or prior to initial bud swelling in the spring. Note: Except where specified, make broadcast applications of this product only where conifers have been established for more than one year.

Injury may occur to conifers treated for release, especially where spray patterns overlap or the higher labeled rate is applied. Damage can be accentuated if applications are made when conifers are actively growing, are under stress from drought, flood water, improper planting, insects, animal damage or diseases.

Apply 3/4 to 1 1/2 quarts per acre as a broadcast spray. Apply 3/4 to 1 1/8 quarts of this product per acre to release Douglas fir, pine and spruce species at the end of the first growing season (except California). Ensure all conifers are well hardened off.

A surfactant must be used with this product for optimum weed control. Use only surfactants approved for use in the top release applications. Using this product without a surfactant will result in reduced herbicide performance. For best results, do not use a surfactant for release of hemlock species or California redwood. In mixed conifer stands, injury to these species may result if a surfactant is used. See Mixing Directions and Application Equipment and Application Methods sections.

For release of Douglas fir, a nonionic surfactant for over the top foliar spray may be used. To avoid possible conifer injury, use nonionic surfactants at 2 fl oz per acre at elevations above 1500 feet, or 1 fl oz per acre in the coastal range or at elevations below 1500 feet. Using a higher rate of surfactant may result in unacceptable conifer injury. Ensure the nonionic surfactant has been adequately tested for safety to Douglas fir before using.

**Tank Mixes with Oust XP:** Apply 3/4 to 1 1/2 quarts of this product with the labeled rate of Oust XP per acre to release jack pine and white. Use the labeled rate of Oust XP per acre with this product to release white pine. Make applications after formation of conifer resting buds in the late summer or fall.

**Tank Mixes with Arsenal Applicators Concentrate:** Apply 3/4 to 1 1/8 quarts of this product with the labeled rate of Arsenal Applicators Concentrate per acre to release Douglas fir. Apply 1 1/2 quarts of this product with the labeled rate of Arsenal Applicators Concentrate per acre to release balsam fir and red spruce.

In Maine and New Hampshire, apply up to 2 1/4 quarts of this product per acre to control or suppress difficult to control hardwood species. For the release of red pine, balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce, Norway spruce, and black spruce with dense tough to control brush, and where maples make up a large component of the undesirable trees, this product may be tank mixed with the labeled rate of Arsenal Applicators Concentrate and the labeled rate of Oust XP per acre. Apply this mix as a broadcast spray.

**Broadcast Application in Southeastern United States**
Apply this product as a broadcast application for release of loblolly pine (Pinus taeda), eastern white pine (Pinus strobus), shortleaf pine (Pinus echinata), slash pine (Pinus elliottii), Virginia pine (Pinus virginiana), and longleaf pine (Pinus palustris) in the southeastern United States.

Apply 1 1/8 to 1 7/8 quarts of this product per acre as a broadcast spray during late summer or early fall after the conifers have hardened off. For applications at the end of the first growing season, use 3/4 quart of this product alone or in a tank mix.

**Tank Mixes with Arsenal Applicators Concentrate:** For conifer release, apply 3/4 to 1 1/2 quarts of this product with the labeled rate of Arsenal Applicators Concentrate per acre as a broadcast spray. Use only on conifer species that are labeled for use over the top spray for both products. Use the higher specified rates for dense tough to control wood and trees.

**Herbaceous Release**
When applied as directed, this product plus listed residual herbicides provides effective preemergence control of the annual weeds and control or suppression of the perennial weeds listed in this label, and residual control of the weeds listed in the residual herbicide label. Make applications to actively growing weeds as a broadcast spray over the top of labeled conifers.

Use a surfactant labeled for use in over the top herbaceous release applications. Using this product without a surfactant will result in reduced herbicide performance. See Mixing Directions and Application Equipment and Application Methods sections on this label.

Weed control may be reduced if spray solution water volumes exceed 25 gallons per acre for these treatments.

**Tank Mixes with Oust XP:** Apply 12 to 18 fl oz of this product with the labeled rate of Oust XP per acre to release loblolly pines. Apply 9 to 12 fl oz of this product with the labeled rate of Oust XP per acre to release slash pines.

**Tank Mix with Atrazine:** Apply 3/4 quarts of this product with 4 lb ai of atrazine per acre to release Douglas fir. Apply only over Douglas fir that has been established for at least one full growing season. Apply in the early spring, usually mid-March through early April. Injury will occur if applications are made after bud swell in the spring. For this use, do not add surfactant to the tank mix.

In Maine and New Hampshire, for release of red pine, balsam fir, red spruce, white spruce, Norway spruce, and black spruce with heavy grass and herbaceous weeds infesting the site, up to 2 1/4 quarts of this product per acre may be tank mixed with the labeled rate of Oust XP to control grass, herbaceous weeds and woody brush. Apply this mix as a broadcast spray.

**Mid-Rotation Conifer Release and Spot Treatments for Crop Tree Release and Timber Stand Improvement**
This product is applied as a ground broadcast or directed spray application for mid-rotation release applications under the canopy of pines (and other conifers) and hardwoods. Make applications using application techniques that prevent or minimize direct contact to the foliage of crop trees (including in stands of pine, other conifers, or hardwood). This may be accomplished using directed sprays and ground equipment with nozzles oriented to target only undesirable understory vegetation below the crop tree canopy. This product is applied as a spot, individual plant treatment for woody and herbaceous weeds (see Hand-Held and Backpack Application in Application Equipment and Application Methods section). When making spot applications, do not allow spray to contact the foliage of desirable crop trees.
Broadcast Application for Control of Undesirable Competitive Vegetation in Larch (Larix spp.) Plantations in Maine

Apply this product to control or reduce competition from undesirable vegetation in Larch (Larix spp.) plantations in the state of Maine.

Application Timing
Apply only after lignification has occurred in 50% or more of the current year's terminal growth.

Application Directions
Broadcast Spray: Use 1 to 3 quarts of this product per acre. Apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 60 gallons per acre using ground equipment or 5 to 15 gallons per acre if applied aerially. Up to 30 fl oz of Entry II surfactant may be added.

Directed Sprays: This product may be applied as a directed spray for competitive release of larch. Avoid contact of spray drift, mist or drips with foliage, green bark or non-woody surface roots of desirable plants. See Application Equipment and Application Methods of the product label.

Injury to larch may occur, especially where spray patterns overlap or higher labeled rates of this product or surfactant were applied. Damage can be accentuated if application is made when larch is actively growing or is under stress. Make applications only if some level of injury to larch is acceptable.

Noncrop Areas and Industrial Sites
See the rate tables in the Annual Weeds, Perennial Weeds, and Woody Brush and Trees sections for specific application rates. This product has no herbicidal or residual activity in the soil. Where repeat applications up to the labeled rate are necessary, do not apply more than 8 quarts of this product per acre per year.

Use a higher rate in the rate range for control or partial control of woody brush, trees, and hard to control perennial herbaceous weeds. For best results, apply to actively growing woody brush and trees after full leaf expansion and before fall color and leaf drop. Use increased rates within the rate range for difficult to control species, where dense stands occur, or where conditions for control are not ideal and to control perennial herbaceous weeds from emergence up to the appearance of seedheads, flowers or berries. Use a lower rate in the rate range to control annual herbaceous weeds and actively growing perennial herbaceous weeds after seedheads, flowers or berries appear. Apply to foliage of actively growing annual and perennial weeds anytime after emergence.

Tank Mixing for Noncrop Areas
This product may be used in tank mix combination with other herbicide products to broaden the spectrum of vegetation controlled. When tank mixing, read and observe applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on the respective product labels. Use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the mixture. Any specified rate of this product may be used in a tank mix.

Maintain good agitation at all times during the mixing process and application. Ensure that the tank mix product(s) is well mixed with the spray solution before adding this product. Mix only the amount of spray solution that will be used during the same day. Reduced weed control may result if a tank mix is allowed to stand overnight. If the spray mix is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is required to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed.

Weed Control, Trim and Edge, and Bare Ground
This product may be used in general noncrop and non-food areas. It may be applied with any application equipment described in this label. This product may be used to trim and edge around objects in noncrop sites, for spot treatment of unwanted vegetation, and to eliminate unwanted weeds growing in established shrub beds or ornamental plantings. This product may be used prior to planting an area to ornamentals, flowers, turfgrass (sod or seed), or prior to laying asphalt or beginning construction projects.

To maintain bare ground, repeated applications up to the labeled rate of this product may be used.

This product provides control of emerged annual weeds and control or partial control of emerged perennial weeds, woody brush and trees when applied in a tank mix to bare ground.

Turfgrass Renovation, Seed or Sod Production
This product controls most existing vegetation prior to renovating turfgrass areas or establishing turfgrass grown for seed or sod. For maximum control of existing vegetation, delay planting or sodding to determine if any regrowth from escaped underground plant parts occurs. When repeat treatments are necessary, sufficient regrowth must be attained prior to application. For warm season turfgrass, including bermedagrass, summer or fall applications provide the best control. Where existing vegetation is growing under mowed turfgrass management, apply this product after omitting at least one regular mowing to allow sufficient growth for good interception of the spray. Do not disturb soil or underground plant parts before treatment. Delay tillage or renovation techniques, including vertical mowing, coring, or slicing, for seven days after application to allow translocation into underground plant parts.

Desirable turfgrass may be planed following the above procedures. Hand-held equipment may be used for spot treatment of unwanted vegetation growing in existing turfgrass. Broadcast or hand-held equipment may be used to control sod remnants or other unwanted vegetation after sod is harvested.

Do not feed or graze turfgrass grown for seed or sod production for eight weeks following application.

Ornamentals and Plant Nurseries
Post-Direct and Trim and Edge
This product may be used as a post-directed spray around established woody ornamental species, including arborvitae, azalea, boxwood, crapapple, euonymus, fir, Douglas fir, jojoba, hollies, lilac, magnolia, maple, oak, provet, pine, spruce and yew. This product may also be used to trim and edge around trees, buildings, sidewalks and roads, potted plants and other objects in a nursery setting.

Desirable plants may be protected from the spray solution by using shields or coverings made of cardboard or other impermeable material. Do not use this product for any over the top broadcast spray in ornamentals. Exercise care to avoid contact of spray, drift or mist with foliage or green bark of established ornamental species.

Site Preparation
This product may be used prior to planting any ornamental, nursery or Christmas tree species.

Greenhouse/Shadehouse
This product may be used to control weeds growing in and around greenhouses and shadehouses. Desirable vegetation must not be present during application and air circulation fans must be turned off.

Wildlife Habitat Management
This product may be used to control exotic and other undesirable vegetation in habitat management and natural areas, including rangeland and wildlife refuges. Apply to allow recovery of native plant species, prior to planting desired native species, and for broad spectrum vegetation control. Apply spot treatments to selectively remove unwanted plants for habitat enhancement.

Wildlife Food Plots
This product may be used as a site preparation treatment to control annual and perennial weeds prior to planting wildlife food plots. Any wildlife food species may be planted after applying this product, or native species may be allowed to repopulate the area. If tillage is needed to prepare a seedbed, wait 7 days after application before tilling to allow translocation into underground plant parts.

Hollow Stem Injection
Apply this product to control giant knotweed (Polygonum sachalinense), Japanese knotweed (Polygonum cuspidatum), or other invasive knotweeds using individual stem treatment. Use a hand-held injection device that delivers the specified amount of this product into these hollow stem plants.

Make a hole through both sides of the stem about 6 inches above the ground, just below a node, using an awl or other pointed tool. Inject 5 mL of undiluted product directly into this hole in the hollow stem. Treat each stem of the knotweed plant.

Restrictions:
• Do not apply more than a total of 8 quarts of this product per acre for all treatments combined. At 5 mL per stem, 7.5 quarts will treat approximately 1420 stems per acre.

Parks, Recreational and Residential Areas
Use this product in parks, recreational and residential areas. Apply it with any application equipment described in this label. Use this product to trim and edge around trees, fences, paths, around buildings, sidewalks, and other objects in these areas. This product may be used for spot treatment of unwanted vegetation, eliminate unwanted weeds growing in established shrub beds or ornamental plantings, and prior to planting an area to ornamentals, flowers, turfgrass (sod or seed), or prior to laying asphalt or beginning construction projects.

All of the label instructions apply to park and recreational areas.

Railroads
All of the instructions in the Noncrop Areas and Industrial Sites and Roadside sections apply to railroads.

Specimen Label Revised 10-01-19
Bare Ground, Ballast and Shoulders, Crossings, and Spot Treatment
Use this product to maintain bare ground on railroad ballast and shoulders. Repeat applications up to the labeled rate of this product may be used as weeds emerge to maintain bare ground. Use this product to control tall growing weeds to improve line of sight at railroad crossings and reduce the need for mowing along rights-of-way.

Brush Control
Apply 3 to 8 quarts of this product per acre as a broadcast spray, using boom-type or boomless nozzles. Applications up to 80 gallons of spray solution per acre may be used. Apply a 3/4 to 1.5 percent solution of this product when using high volume spray to wet applications. Apply a 5 to 10 percent solution of this product when using low volume directed sprays for spot treatment.

Roadsides
All of the instructions in the Noncrop Areas and Industrial Sites and Railroads sections apply to roadsides.

Shoulder Treatments
Use this product on road shoulders. Apply it with boom sprayers, shielded boom sprayers, high volume off-center nozzles, OC nozzle clusters, manifold nozzle systems, hand-held equipment, and similar equipment, and under-deck mowing plus herbicide systems.

Guardrails and Other Obstacles to Mowing
Use this product to control weeds growing under guardrails and around signposts and other objects along the road.

Spot Treatment
Use this product as a spot treatment to control unwanted vegetation growing along roadsides.

Tank Mixes: This product may be used in tank mix combination with other herbicide products to broaden the spectrum of vegetation controlled and for residual weed control. Follow applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. Use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the mixture. Any specified rate of this product may be used in a tank mix.

Chemical Mowing
Perennials: This product suppresses perennial grasses listed in this section to serve as a substitute for mowing. Use 4.5 fl oz of this product per acre when treating Kentucky bluegrass, tall fescue, fine fescue, orchardgrass, or quackgrass. Apply 12 fl oz of this product per acre when treating bermudagrass. Apply 4.5 to 8 fl oz of this product per acre when treating bahiagrass. Use the higher labeled rates when grass is under heat stress. Apply 3 pints of this product per acre when treating torpedograss or paragrass. Apply treatments in 10 to 20 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Annuals: For growth suppression of some annual grasses, including annual ryegrass, wild barley and wild oats growing in coarse turfgrass on roadsides or other industrial areas, apply 3 to 3.75 fl oz of this product in 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre. Apply when annual grasses are actively growing and before the seedheads are in the boot stage of development. Treatments may cause injury to the desired grasses.

Release of Dormant Bermudagrass or Bahiagrass
Apply 6 to 48 fl oz of this product per acre in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Use only in areas where bermudagrass or bahiagrass are desirable groundcovers and where some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated. Treatments of more than 12 fl oz per acre may result in injury or delayed greenup in highly maintained areas, including golf courses and lawns.

For best results on winter annuals, treat when weeds are in an early growth stage (less than 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-stage.

Tank Mixes: This product may be used in tank mix combination with other herbicide products to broaden the spectrum of vegetation controlled and for residual weed control. When tank mixing, read and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitation on the respective product labels. Use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the mixture. Any specified rate of this product may be used in a tank mix.

Actively Growing Bermudagrass
Use this product to control or partially control many annual and perennial weeds for effective release of actively growing bermudagrass. Use only in areas where some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated. Use only on well-established bermudagrass. Bermudagrass injury may result from the treatment, but regrowth will occur under moist conditions. Repeat applications of the tank mix in the same season are not recommended because severe injury may occur.

Apply up to 2.25 pints of this product in 10 to 40 gallons of spray solution per acre. Use the lower rate when treating annual weeds less than 6 inches in height (or runner length). Use the higher labeled rate as weeds increase in size or as they approach flower or seedhead formation.

Actively Growing Bahiagrass
For suppression of vegetable growth and seedhead inhibition of bahiagrass for approximately 45 days, apply 4.5 fl oz of this product in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Apply one to two weeks after full greenup or after mowing to a uniform height of 3 to 4 inches. Make this application prior to seedhead emergence. For suppression up to 120 days, apply 3 fl oz of this product per acre, followed by an application of 1.5 to 3 fl oz per acre about 45 days later. Make no more than two applications per year.

Tank Mixes: This product may be used in tank mix combination with other herbicide products to broaden the spectrum of vegetation controlled and for residual weed control. When tank mixing, read and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitation on the respective product labels. Use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the mixture. Any specified rate of this product may be used in a tank mix.

Utility Sites
Use this product for control of brush, tree, and weed control and side trimming in areas including power, pipeline and telephone rights-of-ways, and other sites associated with these rights-of-ways including substations, roadsides, and railroads. This product may be applied with any application equipment or method described on this label unless specifically prohibited.

Tank Mixes: This product may be used in tank mix combination with other herbicide products to broaden the spectrum of vegetation controlled and for residual weed control. When tank mixing, read and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitation on the respective product labels. Use according to the most restrictive precautionary statements for each product in the mixture. Any specified rate of this product may be used in a tank mix.

Rangelands
Use this product to control or suppress many annual weeds growing in perennial cool and warm season grass rangelands. Preventing weed seed production is critical to the successful control of annual grassy weeds invading these perennial grass sites. Eliminate most of the viable seeds with follow up applications in sequential years. Delay grazing of treated areas to encourage growth of desirable perennials. Allowing desirable perennials to flower and reseed in the treated area will encourage successful transition.

Bromus: Use this product to control or suppress downy brome/cheatgrass (Bromus tectorum), Japanese brome (Bromus japonicus), soft chess (Bromus mollis), cheat (Bromus secalinus), cereal rye, and jointed goatgrass. Apply 6 to 12 fl oz of this product per acre as a broadcast treatment.

Specimen Label Revised 10-01-19
Pastures

Type of Pastures: Bahiagrass, bermudagrass, bluegrass, brome, fescue, orchardgrass, ryegrass, timothy, wheatgrass, alfalfa, clover

Spot Treatment and Wiper Application

This product may be applied as a spot treatment or as a wiper application. Make applications in the same area at 30-day intervals. See Wiper Application section for specific instructions.

Precautions:
- For spot treatment and wiper applications, the entire field or any portion of it may be treated when using a rate of 2.25 quarts or less per acre.
- To achieve maximum performance, remove domestic livestock before application and wait 14 days after application before grazing livestock or harvesting.

Restrictions:
- Do not treat more than 10 percent of any acre at one time if applying more than 2.25 quarts per acre as a spot treatment or wiper application.

Preplant, Preemergence, and Pasture Renovation

Apply this product prior to planting or emergence of forage grasses and legumes. In addition, this product may be used to control perennial pasture species listed on this label prior to re-planting.

Precautions:
- If the application rates total 2.25 quarts or less per acre, there is no waiting period between treatment and feeding or livestock grazing is required.
- If the application rates total more than 2.25 quarts per acre, remove domestic livestock before application and wait eight weeks after application before grazing or harvesting.

Restrictions:
- Crops listed for treatment in this label may be planted into the treated area at any time. Wait 30 days between application and planting for all other crops.

Bamboo

Use this product on roadside rights-of-way to control or suppress bamboo. Use the higher rate in the rate range for dense stands and larger plants. Mow or cut bamboo and allow it to resprout to have sufficient foliage in order for the spray solution to completely cover the foliage.

Optimum control or suppression of bamboo is achieved when this product is applied between August and October (prior to frost). One application of this product plus a surfactant will not eradicate bamboo. Several mowings and applications are required to completely control bamboo.

Apply the specified rate plus a surfactant (1/4 to 1/2% v/v), such as a nonionic surfactant containing 80% active ingredient or more. Using this product without a surfactant results in reduced performance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application Method</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Spray Volume (gal/acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ground broadcast</td>
<td>1.5  - 7.5 qt/acre</td>
<td>10 - 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>handgun spray to wet</td>
<td>0.75 – 2%</td>
<td>spray to wet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>handgun or backpack low volume directed spray</td>
<td>4 – 10%</td>
<td>spray to cover</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Restrictions:
- Do not apply more than a total of 8 quarts of this product per acre per year.

Annual Weeds, Perennial Weeds, and Woody Brush and Trees

Annual Weeds

Apply 24 fl oz of this product per acre if weeds are less than 6 inches in height or runner length. Use 1.25 to 3 quarts of this product per acre if weeds are more than 6 inches in height or runner length or when weeds are growing under stressed conditions. Use a higher rate in the rate range for tough to control species regardless of the size of the weed at the time of application. Treat tough to control weeds when they are relatively small. Tank mix this product with only those products that are labeled for use sites and application rates.

Apply a 0.4 percent solution of this product as a spray to wet application to weeds less than 6 inches in height or runner length. Use a 0.7 to 1.5 percent solution for annual weeds more than 6 inches tall or for smaller weeds growing under stressed conditions. Use the higher concentration for tough to control species or for weeds more than 24 inches tall. Apply prior to seedhead formation in grass or bud formation in broadleaf weeds.

Use 4 to 7 percent solution of this product for low volume directed spray applications. Spray coverage should be uniform with at least 50 percent of the foliage contacted. For best results, cover the top one-half of the plant. To ensure adequate spray coverage, spray both sides of large or tall weeds when foliage is thick and dense or where there are multiple sprouts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anoda, spurred</td>
<td>Anoda cristata</td>
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<tr>
<td>balsamapple1</td>
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<td>barley</td>
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<td>barnyardgrass</td>
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<td>Bassia hystoeziala</td>
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<td>Poa annua</td>
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<tr>
<td>bluegrass, bulbous</td>
<td>Poa bulbosa</td>
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<tr>
<td>brome, downy/cheatgrass</td>
<td>Bromus tectorum</td>
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<tr>
<td>brome, Japanese</td>
<td>Bromus japonicus</td>
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<tr>
<td>buttercup</td>
<td>Ranunculus spp.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carolina foxtail</td>
<td>Alpecurus carolinianus</td>
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<td>Carolina geranium</td>
<td>Geranium carolinianum</td>
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<tr>
<td>castorbean</td>
<td>Ricinus communis</td>
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<tr>
<td>chamomile, mayweed</td>
<td>Anthemis cotula</td>
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<tr>
<td>cheat</td>
<td>Bromus secalinus</td>
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<tr>
<td>chervil</td>
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<td>Ceratium vulgarum</td>
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<td>Xanthium strumarium</td>
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<td>Coreopsis tinctoria</td>
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<td>Zea mays</td>
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<td>Krigia virginica</td>
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<td>Amsinckia spp.</td>
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<td>fleabane, hairy</td>
<td>Conyza bonariensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>fleabane, rough</td>
<td>Erigeron strigosus</td>
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<td>Florida pusley</td>
<td>Richardia scabra</td>
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<tr>
<td>goatgrass, jointed</td>
<td>Aeglops cylindrica</td>
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<td>goosegrass</td>
<td>Eleusine indica</td>
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<td>Senecio vulgaris</td>
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<tr>
<td>henbit</td>
<td>Lamium amplexicaule</td>
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<tr>
<td>horseweed/marestail</td>
<td>Conyza canadensis</td>
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<td>itchgrass</td>
<td>Rottboellia cochinichinensis</td>
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<td>johnsongrass</td>
<td>Stellaria holostaphyllum</td>
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<td>junglerie</td>
<td>Echinochloa colonia</td>
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<td>knoweed</td>
<td>Polygonum spp.</td>
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<td>Kochia</td>
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<td>Chenopodium album</td>
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<td>mallow, little</td>
<td>Malva parviflora</td>
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<td>medusahead</td>
<td>Tennenherum caput-medusae</td>
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<td>Ipomoea spp.</td>
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<td>Chorispora tenella</td>
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<td>mustard, tumble</td>
<td>Sisybrum altissimum</td>
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<td>Sinapis arvensis</td>
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<td>oats, wild</td>
<td>Avena fatua</td>
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<td>panicum, fall</td>
<td>Panicum dichotomiflorum</td>
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<td>pigweed, redroot</td>
<td>Amaranthus retroflexus</td>
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<td>pigweed, smooth</td>
<td>Amaranthus hybridus</td>
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<td>prickly lettuce</td>
<td>Lactuca serriola</td>
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<td>puncturevinea</td>
<td>Tribulus terrestris</td>
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<td>purslane, common</td>
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<td>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</td>
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<td>ragweed, giant</td>
<td>Ambrosia trifida</td>
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<td>rocket, London</td>
<td>Sisybrum irio</td>
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<td>Russian-thistle</td>
<td>Salsola tragus</td>
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<td>ryegrass, Italian3</td>
<td>Lolium perenne</td>
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<td>Chenus spinifex</td>
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<td>Sesbania herbacea</td>
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<td>shattercane</td>
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<td>shepherd’s-purse</td>
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<td>signalgrass, broadleaf</td>
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<td>smartweed, Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>sowthistle, annual</td>
<td>Sorhchis oleraceus</td>
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<td>Bidens bipinatta</td>
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<td>speedwell, corn</td>
<td>Veronica arvensis</td>
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<td>speedwell, purslane</td>
<td>Veronica peregrina</td>
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<td>spurge, annual</td>
<td>Chamaesycy spp.</td>
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<td>spurge, prostrate</td>
<td>Chamaesycy humistrata</td>
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<td>spurge, spotted</td>
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<td>spury, umbrellea</td>
<td>Holostem umbellatum</td>
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<td>sunflower, common</td>
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<td>tansy mustard, pinnate</td>
<td>Descurainia pinnata</td>
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<td>Sida spinosa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas panicum</td>
<td>Panicum spp.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Perennial Weeds

Best results are obtained when perennial weeds are treated after they reach the reproductive stage of growth (seedhead initiation in grasses and bud formation in broadleaves). Best results are obtained when non-flowering plants are treated when they reach a mature stage of growth. In many situations, applications are required prior to these growth stages. Under these conditions, use a higher rate in the rate range.

When using spray to wet treatments with hand-held equipment, ensure thorough coverage of the plant. For best results, use a 1.5 percent solution on harder to control perennials including bermsudagrass, dock, field bindweed, hemp dogbane, milkweed and Canada thistle.

Use a 4 to 7 percent solution of this product in low volume directed spray applications. Spray coverage should be uniform with at least 50 percent of the foliage contacted. For best results, cover the top one-half of the plant. To ensure adequate spray coverage, spray both sides of large or tall weeds when foliage is thick and dense or where there are multiple sprouts.

Allow 7 days or more after application before tillage.

### Woody Brush and Trees

Apply this product after full leaf expansion unless otherwise directed. Use the higher labeled rate for larger plants and/or dense areas of growth. On vines, use the higher labeled 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 applications are 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.

See Low Volume Directed Spray Application section of label. Spray coverage should be uniform with at least 50 percent of the foliage contacted. For best results, cover the top half to 2/3 of the plant foliage. Spray both sides of large or tall woody brush and trees to ensure adequate spray coverage when foliage is thick and dense or where there are multiple sprouts. Symptoms may not appear prior to frost or senescence with fall treatments.

Allow seven days or more after application before tillage, mowing or removal. Repeat treatments to the labeled rate 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.

**Note:** If brush has been mowed or tilled, or trees have been cut, do not treat until regrowth has reached the specified stage of growth. This product will control, partially control, or suppress the following woody brush and trees.

### Common Name | Scientific Name
--- | ---
velvetleaf | Abutilon theophrasti
Virginia pepperweed | Lepidium virginicum
wheat | Triticum aestivum
witchgrass | Panicum capillare
woolly cupgrass | Eriochloa villosa
yellow rocket | Barbarea vulgaris

1. Apply with hand-held equipment only.
2. Apply 3 pints of product per acre.

---

Perennial Weeds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pteridium aquilinum</td>
<td>Smartweed, swamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammophila arenaria</td>
<td>Swouthistle, perennial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senecio mikanioides</td>
<td>Spatterdock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbarea vulgaris</td>
<td>Starthistle, yellow-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triticum aestivum</td>
<td>sweet potato, wild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eriochloa villosa</td>
<td>thistle, artichoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbarea vulgaris</td>
<td>thistle, Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyssa sylvatica</td>
<td>timothy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulex europaeus</td>
<td>toepodgrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambrosia grayi</td>
<td>trumpetcreep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvinia spp</td>
<td>tules, common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campsis radicans</td>
<td>vayggrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schinus</td>
<td>velvetgrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepidium virginicum</td>
<td>water fern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acalypha ostryifolia</td>
<td>waterhyacinth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunnichia ovata</td>
<td>waterlettuce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abutilon theophrasti</td>
<td>waterprimrose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepidium virginicum</td>
<td>wheatgrass, western</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Partial control.
2. Partial control in southeastern states.

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Woody Brush and Trees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polygonum amphibium</td>
<td>Alder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum halepense</td>
<td>Ash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centaurea solstitialis</td>
<td>Aspen, quaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ipomoea pandurata</td>
<td>Bearclover, bearmat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sambucus nigra</td>
<td>Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornus</td>
<td>Birch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus pensylvanica</td>
<td>Bittercherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus</td>
<td>Blackberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adenostoma fasciculatum</td>
<td>Black gum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viburnum</td>
<td>Blue gum, Tasmanian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceanothus prostratus</td>
<td>Breckenfem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populus tremuloides</td>
<td>Broom, French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus</td>
<td>Broom, Scotch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceanothus</td>
<td>Buckwheat, California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frangula purshiana</td>
<td>Cescara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pistacia</td>
<td>Catalaw-vine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pistacia</td>
<td>Ceanothus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crataegus</td>
<td>Chamise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubus</td>
<td>Cherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus</td>
<td>Cherry, black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubus</td>
<td>Cherry, pin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulex europaeus</td>
<td>Copperleaf, hop hornbeam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baccharis pilularis</td>
<td>Coyotebrush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lotus uniflolliatos</td>
<td>Deer vetch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubus</td>
<td>Dewberry, southern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulex</td>
<td>Dogwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corylus</td>
<td>Elderberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carya</td>
<td>Elm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crataegus</td>
<td>Gorse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceanothus</td>
<td>Hasardia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulmus</td>
<td>Hawthorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cecropia</td>
<td>Hazel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicago sativa</td>
<td>Hickory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lotus</td>
<td>Holly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pistacia</td>
<td>Florida</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Specimen Label Revised 10-01-19
**Scientific Name**
- Lonicer spp.
- Carpinus caroliniana
- Pueraria montana
- Robinia pseudoacacia
- Arbutus menziesii
- Arctostaphylos spp.
- Acer spp.
- Acer rubrum
- Acer saccharum
- Acer circinatum
- Mimulus guttatus
- Quercus spp.
- Quercus kellogii
- Quercus palustris
- Quercus stellata
- Quercus rubra
- Quercus falcata
- Quercus alba
- Schinus terebinthifolius
- Diospyros spp.
- Platanus spp.
- Toxicodendron radicans
- Toxicodendron spp.
- Toxicodendron vernix
- Prunus spp.
- Rubus spp.
- Cercis canadensis
- Rosa multiflora
- Elaeagnus angustifolia
- Salvia spp.
- Artemisia californica
- Rubus spectabilis
- Tamarix ramosissima
- Baccharis halimifolia
- Sassafras albidum
- Oxycardium arboreum
- Rhus glabra
- Rhus copallinum
- Liquidambar styraciflua
- Polystichum munitum
- Triadica sebifera
- Lithocarpus densiflorus
- Rhus pumila
- Nicotiana glauca
- Camptis radicans
- Parthenocissus quinquefolia
- Myrica cerifera
- Salix spp.
- Liriodendron tulipifera
- Enantiodictyon californicum

**Common Name (Cont.)**
- honeysuckle
- hornbeam, American
- kudzu
- locust, black ¹
- madrone, Pacific
- manzanita
- maple
- maple, red ¹
- maple, sugar
- maple, vine ¹
- monkeyflower ¹
- oak
- oak, black ¹
- oak, pin
- oak, post
- oak, red
- oak, southern red
- oak, white ¹
- peppertree, Brazilian
- persimmon ¹
- pine
- poison-ivy, eastern
- poison-oak
- poison-sumac ¹
- prunus
- raspberry
- redbud, eastern
- rose, multiflora
- Russian-olive
- sage: black, white
- sagebrush, California
- salmoneberry
- saltcedar ¹
- saltbush, sea myrtle
- sassafras
- sourwood ¹
- sumac, smooth ¹
- sumac, dwarf
- sweetgum
- swordfern ¹
- tallowtree, Chinese
- oak, tanbark resprouts
- thimbleberry, western
- tobacco, tree ¹
- trumpet creeper
- Virginia creeper ¹
- waxmyrtle, southern ¹
- willow
- yellow-poplar ¹
- yerba santa ¹

¹Partial control

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**Produced for**

Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Label code: CD02-148-020
Replaced label: D02-148-007
LOES number: 010-01471
EPA accepted 11/27/18

**Revisions**

1. Updated the trademark line to read, “® Trademarks of Dow AgroSciences, DuPont or Pioneer and their affiliated companies or respective owners”
2. Add “Caution” to the Precautionary Statements and combine the statements into one paragraph.
3. Under Rainfastness – revised sentence to read, “Heavy rainfall soon... repeat application up to the labeled rate may be required.
4. Revised 2nd paragraph of Directed Sprays to read, “Injury to larch may occur especially where spray patterns overlap or higher labeled rates of this...”
5. Removed rates and application method from table of Tank Mix Partners for Forestry Sites.
6. Broadcast Applications Outside Areas of Southeastern United States revised to read, “…overlap or the higher labeled rate is applied.”
7. Chemical Mowing revised sentence to read, “Repeat applications of the tank mix in the same season are not recommended because severe injury may occur.”
8. Add missing table for Hand Held Sprayers to sub-label B
9. Add following statements to Wiper Applications: “Rope or Sponge Wick applications: Use solutions of 33 to 75 percent of this product in water.”
   “Panel Applications: Use solutions of 33 to 100 percent of this product in water.”
10. Correct typo under “Hollow Stem Injection” “Do not apply more than a total of 7.5 quarts of this product...”