Remedy® Ultra

SPECIALTY HERBICIDE

For the control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds on rangeland, permanent grass pastures, and conservation reserve program (CRP) acres (including fence rows and non-irrigation ditch banks within these areas).

GROUP 4 HERBICIDE

Active Ingredient:
Triclopyr: 2-[(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]
Acid Equivalent: triclopyr – 43.46% - 4 lb/gal

Other Ingredients ..............................................................................39.55%
Total ................................................................................................100.00%

Precautionary Statements

Hazard Symbols:
•   Pictogram
•   Signal word: Warning

Precautionary Statements

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals
EPA Reg. No. 62719-552

CAUTION

CAUTION

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation • Harmful If Swallowed • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions In Some Individuals

Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.  Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Applicators and other handlers must wear:
•   Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
•   Waterproof gloves
•   Shoes plus socks

Follow the 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.

User Safety Recommendations
Users should:
•   Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
•   Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside.  Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

First Aid

If in eyes:  Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.  Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.  Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If on skin or clothing:  Take off contaminated clothing.  Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.  Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish.  Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark.  Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater.  The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

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.

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 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:
•   Coveralls
•   Waterproof gloves
•   Shoes plus socks
•   Protective eyewear

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.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses:  Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until treated areas until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.  Open dumping is prohibited.

Pesticide Storage:  Store above 28°F or agitate before use.

Pesticide Disposal:  Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:
Container Handling:  Nonrefillable container.  Do not reuse or refill this container.  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.

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 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.  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.
Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. 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.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triplet 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. Empty the rinse into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% 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. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not use or refill this container. 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:

Product Information

Use Remedy® Ultra specialty herbicide for the control of listed susceptible woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds on rangelands, permanent grass pastures, and conservation reserve program (CRP) acres (including fence rows and non-irrigation ditch banks within these areas). Remedy Ultra is an oil soluble, emulsifiable liquid product containing the herbicide triclopyr. Remedy Ultra may be applied to woody or herbaceous plants as a foliar spray or as a basal bark or cut stump application to woody plants. As a foliar spray, Remedy Ultra controls only herbaceous plants as a foliar spray or as a basal bark or cut stump application to woody plants. As a foliar spray, Remedy Ultra controls only herbaceous plants that have emerged from the soil or woody plants that have permanent grass pastures, and conservation reserve program acres, including fence rows and non-irrigation ditch banks within these areas, or any area where grazing or haying is allowed. Remedy Ultra may be used at rates up to 8 lb a.e. per acre per year on non-grazed portions of conservation reserve program acres, including fence rows and non-irrigation ditch banks. Portions of grazed areas that intersect treated rangeland, permanent grass pastures, and conservation reserve program acres may be treated at up to 8 lb a.e. per acre if the area to be treated on the day of application comprises no more than 10% of the total grazable area.

Grazing and Haying Restrictions

Grazing green forage:

• There are no grazing restrictions for livestock or dairy animals on treated areas.

Haying (harvesting of dried forage):

• Do not harvest hay for 14 days after application.

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

Avoiding Injurious Spray Drift

Make applications only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible plants. Do not spray when wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants that are near enough to be injured. It is suggested that a continuous smoke column at or near the spray site or a smoke generator on the spray equipment be used to detect air movement, lapse conditions, or temperature inversions (stable air). If the smoke layers or indicates a potential of hazardous spray drift, do not spray.

Aerial Application: Remedy Ultra may be aerially applied by fixed wing aircraft or helicopter. For aerial application on rights-of-way or other areas near susceptible crops, apply through a Microfoil® or Thru-Valve boom, or use a chemical label-approved control additive. Keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets. Do not use a thickening agent with the Microfoil or Thru-Valve booms, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays. Spray only when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid application during air inversions.

Information on Droplet Size:

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the droplet size discussed in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory. [This information is covered in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory. This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.]
control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

**Controlling Droplet Size:**
- **Volume**: Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure**: Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer’s recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles**: Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation**: Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produced 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 backward 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 should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

**Swath Adjustment**: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the operator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

**Wind**: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

**Temperature and Humidity**: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

**Temperature Inversions**: Applications should not occur during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

**Sensitive Areas**: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

**Ground Equipment**: With ground equipment, spray drift can be reduced by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the lower end of the manufacturer’s recommended pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); and by spraying when wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). In hand-gun applications, select the minimum spray pressure that will provide adequate plant coverage (without clouding a mist). Do not apply with nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

**Weed Resistance Management**: Triazylopyr, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 4 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Any weed population may contain or develop plants resistant to Group 4 herbicides. Resistant weeds may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Such resistant weed plants may not be effectively managed using Group 4 herbicides but may be effectively managed utilizing other herbicides alone or in mixtures from a different herbicide Groups that are labeled for control of these weeds and/or by using cultural or mechanical practices. However, a herbicide mode of action classification by itself may not adequately address specific weeds that are resistant to specific herbicides. Consult your local company representative, state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weeds.

**Best Management Practices**: Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is recommended. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directed spray for use is important to delay the selection for resistant weeds. Scouting after a herbicide application is important because it can facilitate the early identification of weed shifts and/or weed resistance and thus provide direction on future weed management practices. One of the best ways to contain resistant weed populations is to implement measures to avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively. Cleaning equipment between sites and avoiding movement of plant material between sites will greatly aid in reducing the spread of resistant weed seed.

**Mixing Directions**: Remedy® Ultra specialty herbicide may be foliarily applied by diluting with water or by preparing an oil-water emulsion. For woody plant control, an oil-water emulsion performs more dependably under a broader range of conditions than a straight water dilution and is recommended for aerial applications.

**Oil-Water Emulsions**: Prepare oil-water emulsions using diesel fuel, fuel oil, or kerosene plus an emulsifier such as Sponto 712 or Triton X-100. Use a jar test to check spray mix compatibility before preparing oil-water emulsion sprays in the mixing tank.

**Ground Application**: Add oil to the spray mix at a rate of 5 to 10% of the total mix, up to a maximum of 1 gallon of oil per acre, using agricultural spray emulsifiers according to mixing instructions below.

**Aerial Application**: Use oil and water in the spray mixture in a 1:5 ratio (1 part oil to 5 parts water), up to a maximum of 1 gallon of oil per acre according to mixing instructions below.

**Oil Mixture Sprays for Basal Treatment**: Prepare oil-based spray mixtures using either diesel fuel, No. 1 or No. 2 fuel oil, kerosene or a commercially available basal oil. Substitute other oils or diluents only as recommended by the oil or diluent’s manufacturer. When preparing an oil mixture, read and follow the use directions and precautions on the manufacturer’s product label. Add Remedy Ultra to the required amount of oil in the spray tank or mixing tank and mix thoroughly. If the mixture stands over 4 hours, reagitation is required.

**Water Dilutions**: For water dilutions, an agricultural surfactant at the manufacturer’s recommended rate may be added to the spray mixture to provide improved wetting of foliage. To help minimize spray drift, a drift control and deposition aid cleared for application to growing crops is recommended.

**Tank Mixing**: Remedy Ultra may be applied in tank mix combinations with labeled rates of other herbicides provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and (2) tank mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. When tank mixing Remedy Ultra with other materials, a compatibility test (jar test) using relative proportions of the tank mix ingredients should be conducted prior to mixing ingredients in the spray tank. Use a clear glass or ceramic jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in the required order and their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

**Mixing Order for Tank Mixes**: Add one-half of the needed water to the mixing tank and start agitation. Add different materials in the order indicated below, allowing time for complete dispersion and mixing after addition of each product.

1. Water soluble herbicide (if used)
2. Premix of oil, emulsifier, Remedy Ultra and other oil-soluble herbicide (if used); see below
Add the remaining water. During the final filling of the tank, add a drift control and deposition aid cleared for application to growing crops (if used), plus an agricultural surfactant (if a water dilution rather than an oil-water emulsion spray is used). Maintain continuous agitation of the spray mixture during mixing, final filling and throughout application to ensure spray uniformity.

**Premixing:** Prepare a premix of oil, emulsifier (if oil-water emulsion), and Remedy Ultra plus other oil-soluble herbicide (if used), e.g., 2,4-D ester.

**Note:** Do not allow water or mixtures containing water to get into the premix or Remedy Ultra since a thick “invert” (water in oil) emulsion may form that will be difficult to break. Such an emulsion may also be formed if the premix or Remedy Ultra is put into the mixing tank before the addition of water.

**Tank Mixing Precautions:**
- 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.
- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- Do not exceed application rates. If products containing the same active ingredient are tank mixed, do not exceed the maximum allowable active ingredient use rates.
- For direct injection or other spray equipment where the product formulations will be mixed in undiluted form, special care should be taken to ensure tank mix compatibility.
- Always perform a jar test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

**Mixing with Liquid Fertilizer for Broadleaf Weed Control**
Remedy Ultra may be tank mixed with liquid nitrogen fertilizer and foliarly applied for weed control and fertilization of grass pastures. Use Remedy Ultra in accordance with recommendations for grass pastures as given on this label. Apply at rates recommended by supplier or Extension Service Specialist.

**Note:** Remedy Ultra is not recommended for use with liquid fertilizer on woody plants (brush). Foliage burn caused by liquid fertilizer may be reduced by using the minimum pressure necessary to obtain plant coverage.

Application Directions:
- Fill in the spray tank about half full with the liquid fertilizer, then add the herbicide with agitation and complete filling the tank with fertilizer.
- Apply immediately and continue agitation in the spray tank during application. **Do not store liquid fertilizer spray mixtures.** Application during very cold weather (near freezing) is not advisable. The likelihood of mixing or compatibility problems with liquid fertilizer increases under cold conditions.

**Note:** Do not use spray equipment for other applications to land planted, or to be planted, to susceptible crops or desirable plants unless it has been determined that all phytotoxic herbicide residue has been removed by thoroughly cleaning the equipment.

### Plants Controlled by Remedy Ultra

**Woody Plants Species**
- alder
- aspen
- beech
- birch
- blackberry
- blackbrush
- cascara
- ceanothus
- cherry
- cottonwood
- elderberry
- elm (except winged elm)
- granjeno
- guajillo
- guava
- hawthorn
- huisache (suppression)
- locust
- maple (except bigleaf, vine)
- maple (except cut stump, vine)

**Annual, Biennial and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds**

**Note:** Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.

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**1. Sericea lespedeza:** Apply 1 to 2 pints of Remedy Ultra per acre. For best results, apply after maximum foliage development in the late spring to early summer, but prior to bloom.

**2. Sulfur cinquefoil:** Apply 1 to 2 pints of Remedy Ultra per acre. For best results, apply to plants in the rosette stage.

**3. Tropical soda apple:** Apply 2 pints of Remedy Ultra per acre when tropical soda apple plants reach the first flower stage. For best results, apply in a total spray volume of 40 gallons per acre using ground equipment. An agricultural surfactant may be added at the manufacturer’s recommended rate to provide more complete wetting and coverage of the foliage. Spot treatments may be used to control sparse plant stands. For spot treatment use a 1 to 1.5% solution of Remedy Ultra in water (1 to 1 1/2 gallons of Remedy Ultra in 100 gallons total spray mixture) and spray the entire plant to completely wet the foliage. In Florida, control of tropical soda apple may be improved by using the following management practices:
- Mow plants to a height of 3 inches every 50 to 60 days or whenever they reach flowering. Continue the mowing operation through April.
- In late May to June (50 to 60 days after the April mowing), apply Remedy Ultra as a broadcast treatment.
- Use spot treatment to control any remaining plants or thin stands of plants that germinate following a broadcast treatment.

### Application Methods

**Foliage Treatment With Ground Equipment**
Use sufficient spray volume to completely and uniformly cover foliage. For ground application, apply 10 gallons or more of total spray volume per acre. Use higher spray volumes for ground applications to ensure adequate coverage with increased depth and density of foliage, particularly for treatment of woody plants.

**High Volume Foliage Treatment**
For control of susceptible woody plants, use Remedy Ultra alone or in tank mix combination to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. On rangeland and permanent pasture sites, make 1 application per year and apply no more than 2 quarts of Remedy Ultra (2 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre. To control a broader spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds, Remedy Ultra may be tank mixed with other herbicides. When tank mixing, follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.

Depending upon the size and density of the woody plants, allow sufficient spray volume to thoroughly wet all leaves, stems, and root collars. To minimize spray drift, select the minimum spray pressure that provides adequate plant coverage without forming a mist and direct sprays no higher than the top of the target plants. Use a drift control additive cleared for application to growing crops to reduce spray drift. Before using any tank mixture, read the directions and use precautions on both labels. For best results, apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing.

**Mesquite Control Using High Volume Foliage Treatment:** For control of mesquite infestations of low to moderate density, apply Remedy® Ultra specialty herbicide and Reclaim in a tank mixture to individual plants with backpack or hand-held sprayers or a vehicle-mounted sprayer with hand-held spray wand or spray gun. For individual plant treatment, use up to 2 quarts of Remedy Ultra in combination with Reclaim per 100 gallons of total spray solution (1 1/2% v/v of each product). Apply in water as an oil-water emulsion as described in Mixing Directions. If using an oil-water emulsion, add the oil at a rate of 5% of the total spray volume. Apply as a complete spray-to-wet foliar application, including all leaves. Thorough coverage is necessary for good results, but do not spray to the point of runoff. Do not apply when mesquite foliage is wet. For best results, follow information given elsewhere in this label concerning effect of environmental conditions and application timing on control. This application method works best for brush less than 8 feet tall since efficient treatment and thorough coverage of taller brush is difficult to achieve with this method. To minimize drift, select a spray nozzle and pressure that provides good coverage while forming a coarse spray. Additionally, drift may be reduced by using the minimum pressure necessary to obtain plant coverage without forming a mist and by directing sprays no higher than

**Footnotes:**
1. Basal or dormant stem applications only.
2. Basal or cut stump applications only.
the top of target plants. If desired, a spray dye may be added to the spray mixture to mark the treated plants.

**Broadcast Application With Aerial or Ground Equipment**

Environmental conditions and application timing influence brush and weed control results. For best results, apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing. For woody species, apply after the rapid growth period of early spring when leaf tissue is fully expanded and terminal growth has slowed. Brush growth should be at least 4 ft high prior to treatment to insure adequate foliage for herbicide absorption. Adequate soil moisture before and after treatment as well as the presence of healthy foliage at the time of application are important factors contributing to optimal herbicidal activity.

Use sufficient spray volume to completely and uniformly cover foliage. For ground application, apply 10 gallons or more of total spray volume per acre. For aerial application, apply at least 2 gallons of total spray volume per acre. Use higher spray volumes for ground or aerial applications to ensure adequate coverage with increase in depth and density of foliage, particularly for treatment of woody plants.

**Mesquite**

The herbicidal response of mesquite is strongly influenced by foliage condition, growth stage and environmental conditions. For best results, apply when new growth foliage has transitioned from light to dark green, when the soil temperature is above 75°F at a depth of 12 to 18 inches, and soil moisture is adequate for plant growth. Apply within 60 days after the 75°F minimum soil temperature at the 12- to 18-inch depth has been reached. Product performance may be adversely affected if application is made before mesquite foliage has transitioned from light to dark green or if foliage has been injured or removed by late frost, insects, hail or plant diseases. Do not apply mesquite expander/defoliant with non-selective herbicides.

**Post Oak and Blackjack Oak - Mature Stands**

For control of mature stands (greater than 5 ft tall), apply 2 quarts of Remedy Ultra per acre in late spring (May) to early summer (June-July) when oak leaves are fully developed (expanded). Understory species such as winged elm, buckbrush, tree huckleberry and ash occurring in some areas will not be controlled (only suppressed or defoliated) by using Remedy Ultra alone. Therefore, these species may be controlled by a tank mix of 2 quarts of Remedy Ultra with Tordon 22K or Grazon P+D per acre. See labels for Grazon P+D and Tordon 22K for additional information and treatment recommendations. Apply annually in a 4 gallons or more total volume per acre or with ground equipment in 10 gallons or more total volume per acre. For best results, apply as an oil:water emulsion in a total volume of 5 gallons per acre or more by fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter.

**Other Susceptible Woody Plants**

Apply 2 to 4 pints of Remedy Ultra alone or in combination with 2,4-D low volatile ester or amine formulation per acre. If difficult to control species such as ash, choke cherry, elm, maple or oaks are prevalent, and during applications made when plants are mature late in the summer or during drought conditions, use the higher rates of Remedy Ultra, alone or with 2,4-D. Remedy Ultra may also be applied in a tank mixture with Grazon P+D or Tordon 22K. See labels for Grazon P+D and Tordon 22K for additional information and treatment recommendations. Apply annually in 4 gallons or more total volume per acre or with ground equipment in 10 gallons or more total volume per acre. For best results on blackberry, apply during or after bloom. For management of kudzu, apply 1 quart of Remedy Ultra per acre. Repeat application may be necessary to achieve desired level of control.

**Susceptible Broadleaf Weeds**

Use 2 pints of Remedy Ultra per acre in a water spray. Apply as a broadcast spray in a total volume of 10 gallons or more per acre by ground equipment or aerially in a total volume of 2 gallons or more per acre. Apply anytime the weeds are actively growing. Remedy Ultra at 1/2 to 3 pints may be tank mixed with 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester.

**Basal Bark and Dormant Brush Treatments**

Individual plant treatments such as basal bark and cut surface applications may be used on any use site listed on this label at a maximum use rate of 8 lb ae of triclopyr per acre. These types of applications are made directly to ungrazed parts of plants and, therefore, are not restricted by the grazing maximum rate of 2 lb ae of triclopyr per acre.

**Low Volume Basal Bark Treatment**

To control susceptible woody plants such as mesquite, huisache, red maple, red and white oak, birches and aspen with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, mix 20 to 30 gallons of Remedy Ultra in 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressure and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Spray the basal parts of brush and tree trunks to a height of 12 to 15 inches from the ground in a manner which thoroughly wets the lower stem, including the root collar area, but not to the point of runoff. Herbicide concentration should vary with size and susceptibility of species treated. Apply anytime, including the winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line or when stem surfaces are saturated with water.
prior to leaf expansion in the spring until approximately 2 months after leaf expansion is completed.

**Cut Stump Treatment in California**

To control resprouting, apply undiluted Remedy Ultra to wet the cambium and adjacent wood around the entire circumference of cut stumps. Treatments may be applied throughout the year; however, control may be reduced with treatment during periods of moisture stress as in late summer. Cut stumps so that they are approximately level to facilitate uniform coverage of Remedy Ultra. Use an applicator which can be calibrated to deliver the small amounts of material required.

**Cut Stump Treatment**

To control resprouting, mix 20 to 30 gallons of Remedy Ultra in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressures and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Spray the root collar area, sides of the stump, and the outer portion of the cut surface, including the cambium, until thoroughly wet, but not to the point of runoff. Spray mixture concentration should vary with the size and susceptibility of species treated. Apply anytime, including in winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line.

**Dormant Stem Treatment**

Mix 3 to 6 quarts of Remedy Ultra in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Apply with knapsack or power spraying equipment, using low pressure (20 to 40 psi). Treat anytime when brush is dormant and most of the foliage has dropped. Do not apply when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line. Thoroughly wet the upper parts of the stems and use the remainder to wet the lower 12 to 15 inches above the ground to the point of runoff. For root suckering species such as sumac, sassafras and locust, also spray the ground under the plant to cover small root suckers which may not be visible above the soil surface. For oil-water mixture application, mix 6 quarts of Remedy Ultra, 25 gallons of oil and 1.5 gallons of an approved agricultural spray emulsifier such as Sponto 712 or Triton X-100 as indicated in the mixing directions. Treat as above.

**Thinline Basal Bark Treatment**

To control susceptible woody plants such as red maple, blackberry, dogwood, red and white oak with stems less than 6 inches in diameter, apply undiluted Remedy Ultra in a thin stream to all sides of the lower stems. The stream should be directed horizontally to apply a narrow band of Remedy Ultra around each stem or clump. Use a minimum of 2 to 15 ml of Remedy Ultra per acre for small weed control or up to 1 1/2 quarts of Remedy Ultra per acre for deep-rooted perennial and susceptible woody species control. Use enough water to deliver 10 gallons or more per acre by ground or 2 gallons or more per acre by air of total spray volume.

**Growing Point and Leaf Base (Crown) Treatment of Yucca**

Prepare a 2% v/v solution of Remedy Ultra in diesel or fuel oil (13 fl oz of Remedy Ultra in 5 gallons of spray mixture). Thoroughly wet the center of the plant including growing point and leaf bases to the soil surface. Complete coverage of leaves is not necessary.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) for Established Permanent Grass Stands

Use Remedy® Ultra specialty herbicide on CRP acres only after perennial grasses are well established.

**Broadcast Application Ground or Aerial:** Apply 1 to 2 pints of Remedy Ultra per acre for small weed control or up to 1 1/2 quarts of Remedy Ultra per acre for deep-rooted perennial and susceptible woody species control. Use enough water to deliver 10 gallons or more per acre by ground or 2 gallons or more per acre by air of total spray volume.

**Restrictions:**

- On CRP acres, apply no more than 1 1/2 quarts of Remedy Ultra per acre per growing season.
- When applying to CRP lands, follow all applicable state and federal regulations.
- Follow the most severe grazing restriction imposed by the pesticide label or by the USDA Acreage Conservation Reserve Program. After that time period, follow local (CRP) guidelines regarding cropping and haying restrictions. Do not use Remedy Ultra if legumes are a desired cover crop during CRP.

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**Produced for**

Dow AgroSciences LLC

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Indianapolis, IN 46268

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Replaced Label: D02-334-002

LOES Number: 010-02134

EPA accepted 02/25/18

**Revisions:**

2. Updated Active Ingredient section.
4. Removed website statement (If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our website at www.dowagro.com).
5. Updated the Hazard to Human and Domestic Animals section.
6. Updated PPE section.
7. Updated the User Safety Recommendations section.
8. Added the Agricultural Use and Non Agricultural Use Requirement section.
10. Updated the Use Precautions and Use Restrictions sections.
11. Deleted the following restriction: In Arizona: The state of Arizona has not approved Remedy Ultra for use on plants grown for commercial production; specifically on designated grazing areas.
12. Moved the Maximum Application Rates section.
13. Added/updated the Grazing and Haying Restrictions as follow:

**Grazing and Haying Restrictions**

**Grazing green forage:**

There are no grazing restrictions for livestock or dairy animals on treated areas.

**Haying (harvesting of dried forage):**

Do not harvest hay for 14 days after application.

**Slaughter Restrictions:**

During the season of application, withdraw livestock from grazing treated grass at least 3 days prior to slaughter.

14. Removed all tank mix partner rates throughout the label.
15. Updated the Tank Mixing Precautions section.
16. Updated the Hig Volume Foliage Treatment section.
17. Updated the Terms and Conditions and Warranty Disclaimer sections.
18. Updated trademark line throughout the label.