Candor®

Herbicide

Low volatile weed and brush herbicide

For the control of most kinds of unwanted trees and brush, as well as annual and perennial broadleaf weeds on rangeland, permanent grass pastures, conservation reserve program (CRP) acres, fence rows, non-irrigation ditchbanks, roadsides, other non-crop areas and industrial sites.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester*	34.4%
Triclopyr BEE: 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyloxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester**	16.5%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	49.1%
TOTAL:	100.0%

ISOMER SPECIFIC METHOD†, EQUIVALENT TO:

* 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	23.7%, 2 lb/gal
** triclopyr acid	11.9%, 1 lb/gal

† Isomer Specific by AOAC Method No. 978.05 (15th Ed.)

Contains Petroleum Distillates

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION / PRECAUCION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

EPA Reg. No. 228-565

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Net Contents

1 Gal.

(3.78 L)

Manufactured for
Nufarm Americas Inc.
11901 S. Austin Avenue
Alsip, IL 60803

Nufarm

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION / PRECAUCION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic skin reactions in some individuals. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. When mixing, loading or applying this product, or repairing, or cleaning equipment, wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks, shoes, chemical-resistant gloves and eye protection (face shield or safety glasses).

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. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the WPS (40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into 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 SWALLOWED	• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

This product may pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillates.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect fish and nontarget plants. 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.

2,4-D and triclopyr have 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. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

Mixing and Loading: Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

COMBUSTIBLE. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner in consistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

GENERAL INFORMATION

This product specialty herbicide is recommended for control of most species of unwanted woody plants, as well as annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, growing on rangeland, permanent grass pastures, CRP, fence rows, non-irrigation ditchbanks, roadsides, other non-crop areas, and industrial sites.

PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

For use on plants in non-crop and non-timber areas only. Not for use on crops, timber, or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

This product is formulated as a low volatile ester. However, the combination of spray contact with impervious surfaces, such as roads and rocks, and increasing ambient air temperatures, may result in a increase in the volatility potential for this herbicide, increasing a risk for off-target injury to sensitive crops such as grapes and tomatoes.

Application Restrictions: 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.

Entry Restrictions: Do not allow worker entry into areas until sprays have dried, unless applicator and other handler PPE is worn.

In Arizona: The state of Arizona has not approved this product for use on plants grown for commercial production; specifically forests grown for commercial timber production, or on designated grazing areas.

This product may not be applied to forage that is to be cut and sold for commercial purposes.

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

Foliar sprays should be applied during warm weather when brush and weeds are actively growing. Application under drought conditions may provide less than desirable results. Use low spray pressures to minimize spray drift. **Apply this product in a manner to avoid contacting nearby susceptible crops or other desirable plants and to avoid contaminating water intended for irrigation or domestic use. Read and follow all use precautions given on this label.**

Do not use on bentgrass. Do not use on newly seeded grasses until grass has established a good root system and is tillering.

Do not reseed pastures within a minimum of three weeks after treatment.

Do not spray pastures containing desirable broadleaf forbs, especially legumes such as clover, unless injury or loss of such plants can be tolerated. However, the stand and growth of established grasses usually is improved, particularly when rainfall is adequate and grazing is deferred.

Do not apply this product directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into direct contact with cotton, grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, citrus, flowers, fruit or ornamental trees, or other desirable broadleaf plants and do not permit spray mists containing it to drift onto them.

Under conditions which are conducive to evaporation (high temperatures and humidity), vapors from this product may injure susceptible crops growing nearby. Excessive amounts of this herbicide in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth.

This product is formulated as a low volatile ester. However, the combination of spray contact with impervious surfaces, such as roads and rocks, and increasing ambient air temperatures, may result in an increase in the volatility potential for this herbicide, increasing a risk for off-target injury to sensitive crops such as grapes and tomatoes.

GRAZING AND HAYING RESTRICTIONS

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

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

Do not harvest hay for 14 days after application.

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

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

AVOID INJURIOUS SPRAY DRIFT

Applications should be made only when hazards from spray drift are at a minimum. Very 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 near enough to be injured. Spray drift can be reduced by adding a spray thickening agent such as Nalco-Trol, Liberate, Chem-Trol or equivalent to the spray mixture. If a spray thickening agent is used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

With ground broadcast equipment, drift can be reduced by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying no less than 20 gallons 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 the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid calm conditions which may be conducive to air inversions. In hand-gun applications, select the minimum spray pressure that will provide adequate plant coverage (without forming a mist). The use of a mistblower is not recommended.

With aerial applications, use a drift control system such as Microfoil or Thru-Valve booms, or use Nalco-Trol or Sanag 38-F drift control additive or equivalent. Keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets. Do not use a thickening agent with the Microfoil or the Thru-Valve booms, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays.

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:

1. The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the helicopter rotor.

2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory. [This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.]

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY

Information On 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 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, 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 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 up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator 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 drops, etc.)

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 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. **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: 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).

MIXING DIRECTIONS

This product in water forms an emulsion (not a solution), and separation may occur unless the spray mixture is agitated continuously.

Water Spray: Fill the spray tank about half full with clean water. Then add this product and complete filling the tank with agitation running. Mix thoroughly and continue moderate agitation while spraying.

Size of Sprayer	Amount of this product Required for Spray Mixture		
(Gallons)	**1%**	**1.5%**	**4%**
1	1-1/3 fl oz	2 fl oz	5-1/3 fl oz
3	4 fl oz	6 fl oz	1 pt
5	6-2/3 fl oz	10 fl oz	1-2/3 pt
50	2 qt	3 qt	2 gal
100	1 gal	1.5 gal	4 gal

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Use Rates for Pasture and Rangeland:
Maximum of one application per year.
Maximum of 1 gallon of product per acre per year (1 lb ae triclopyr + 2 lb ae 2,4-D).
Minimum of 30 days between applications.

For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds:
The maximum use rate is 0.5 gallons per acre per application (0.5 lb ae triclopyr + 1 lb ae 2,4-D).

For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds:
The use rate is 0.5 to 1 gallons per acre per application (0.5 lb ae triclopyr + 1 lb ae 2,4-D to 1 lb ae triclopyr + 2 lb ae 2,4-D).

For difficult to control weeds and woody plants:
The maximum use rate is 1 gallon per acre per application (1 lb ae triclopyr + 2 lb ae 2,4-D).

For spot treatments:
Use up to 1 gallon (1 lb ae triclopyr + 2 lb ae 2,4-D).

Use Rates For Non Cropland:
Post emergence (annual and perennial weeds)
Limited to 2 applications per year.

Maximum of 1 gallon of product per acre per application (1 lb ae triclopyr + 2 lb ae 2,4-D).
Minimum of 30 days between applications.

Post emergence (woody plants)
Limited to 1 application per year.
Maximum of 2 gallons of product per acre per year (2 lb ae triclopyr + 4 lb ae 2,4-D).

GENERAL WEED CONTROL (SEE TABLE)

Broadcast Treatment (Ground Equipment and Helicopter): Use up to 1.0 gallon of this product per acre in enough water to deliver 10 to 30 gallons of total spray per acre. Apply when weeds are actively growing. Best time for treatment of biennial and winter annual weeds is when the plants are in the rosette stage. Treat when plants are actively growing. Re-treatment of hard-to-control weeds such as field bindweed, chicory, dogfennel, goldenrod, horsenettle, kudzu, milkweed, perennial sowthistle, leafy spurge, and Canada thistle may be necessary. See recommendations regarding the use of drift control additives as listed in the General Use Precautions section under Avoid Injurious Spray Drift.

Spot Treatment: To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use 4 to 6 fl. oz. of this product in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage.

GENERAL WEED CONTROL

High-Volume Foliar Treatment or Spot Treatment			
1% Mixture	**1% Mixture**	**1 to 1.5% Mixture**	**1.5% Mixture**
Foliar Broadcast Applications			
1 qt/acre	**2 qt/acre**	**2 - 4 qt/acre**	**4 qt/acre**
blueweed (B) buttercup, annual (A) horseweed, (marestail) (A) lambsquarters, common (A) mustard, wild (A) ragweed, common (A) spurge, thyme-leaf (A)	bedstraw, annual (A) bluebur (A) burdock (B) clover, white sweet (B) clover, bur (A) cocklebur (A) croton, wooly (A) dogbane, hemp (P) (TG) ironweed, tall (P) lettuce, wild (A,WA) mustard, tansy (WA) radish, wild (A) ragwort, tansy (B) shepherd's purse (WA)	amaranth, spiny (A) buttercup, tall (P) chickweed, mouseear (P) clover, white (P) dandelion (P) dock, curly (P) galinsoga, hairy (A) goatsbeard (A,B) henbit (B,WA) ironweed, western (P) ivy, ground (P) kochia (A) lespedeza (A) oxalis (P) pennycress, field (WA) pepperweed, field (A,B) pigweed, redroot (A) plantain, broadleaf (P) plantain, narrow-leaf (P) purslane, annual (A) sneezeweed, bitter (A) sowthistle, annual (A) sunflower (A) thistle, Russian (A) vetch (P) violet, wild (P) wormwood, biennial (B) yellow rocket (P,B)	bindweed, field (P) (TG) carrot, wild (B) chicory (P) suppression cinquefoil (A,B,P) dogfennel (P) suppression fleabane, annual (A,B) goldenrod (P) (TG) horsenettle (P) kudzu (P) (TG) marshelder (A) milkweed (P) suppression pepperweed, perennial (P) pokeweed (P) sesbania, hemp (A) sowthistle, perennial (P) TG) spurge, leafy (P) (TG) thistle, bull (B) thistle, Canada (P) (TG) thistle, musk (nodding) (B) yarrow (P)

(A) Annual (B) Biennial (WA) Winter Annual (P) Perennial
(TG) Top growth control only. Repeat treatment may be necessary.
Note: Best time for treatment of biennial and winter annuals is when plants are in the rosette stage.

Use in Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer: This product may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizer suitable for foliar application to accomplish weeding and feeding of grass pastures in one operation. Use this product in accordance with recommendations for grass pastures as given on this label. Use liquid fertilizer at rates recommended by supplier or Extension Service Specialist. Test for mixing compatibility using desired procedure and spray mix proportions in clear glass jar before mixing in spray tank. A compatibility aid such as Unite or Compex may be needed in some situations. **Compatibility is best with straight liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Mixing with N-P-K solutions or suspensions may not be satisfactory even with the addition of compatibility aid.** Premixing this product with 1 to 4 parts water may help in difficult situations.

Fill 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 spray mixture.** Application during very cold weather (near freezing) is not advisable.

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 thorough cleaning of the equipment.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) For Established Permanent Grass Stands
Use this product on CRP acres only when the perennial grasses are established. Conditions that stress grasses, such as drought, will increase potential for injury to the grasses.

Restrictions: 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 this product if legumes are a desired cover crop during CRP. Do not use on bentgrass or newly seeded grass.

Broadcast Application (Ground or Aerial): Apply 1 to 2 quarts of this product for small weed control or up to 1.5 gallons of this product for deep-rooted perennial and susceptible woody species control using enough water to deliver 10 or more gallons of total spray volume per acre.

Follow precautions and recommendations outlined under Foliar Low-Volume Broadcast Applications.

For basal and dormant brush treatments, follow application directions listed in Woody Plant Control.

WOODY PLANT CONTROL

Easy-to-Control Species: 1.5 gal/acre broadcast application or 1 to 1.5% mixtures for high volume foliar applications.

alder
ash
beech
birch
blackberry
black locust
boneset
cascara
Ceanothus spp.
cherry (except black)
cottonwood
dogwood
elderberry
hawthorn
honeysuckle
maples (except bigleaf and vine†)
multiflora rose
poison ivy
poison oak
sassafras (top growth)
scotch broom
sumac
sycamore
tamarack
wax myrtle (top growth)
white oak
wild grape
willow

†basal or dormant stem application only

Harder-to-Control Species: High-volume applications, 1.5% mixture, conventional basal or dormant stem applications are recommended. A broadcast rate of 2 gal/acre will increase the degree of control of these species.

buckbrush (Symphoricarpos spp.) (suppression)
common persimmon (suppression)
elm (except winged elm)
hazel
Honeylocust (suppression)
pine (suppression)
Russian olive
salmonberry (suppression)
sweetgum
trumpetcreeper (suppression)
Virginia creeper (suppression)

High Volume Foliar Applications Through Handguns: Using a power or hand pressured spray-gun, apply a foliar wetting spray containing 1 to 1.5 gallons of this product in sufficient water to make 100 gallons of total spray mix. See mixing chart under Mixing Directions for preparing small amounts of this 1 to 1.5% spray mix.

Spray to give thorough coverage of the foliage, wetting all leaves and green stems to the drip point. Depending on the plant size and foliage density, the total amount of required spray is usually 100 to 200 gallons per sprayed acre.

For best results, applications should be made when woody plants are actively growing. This is most likely to occur for a period after full leaf in the spring to early summer when moisture and temperature are favorable. For multiflora rose control, the best time for treatment may be expected during the early to mid-flowering stage.

The required spray volume will increase substantially if the brush exceeds 5 feet in height. Brush over 8 feet tall is difficult to treat efficiently. Large brush or trees may be controlled better by basal or mechanical methods.

Foliar Broadcast Sprays (Ground Equipment and Helicopter): Apply 1.5 to 2 gallons of this product in enough water to deliver 10 to 30 gallons total spray per acre. Use a boom type or other broadcast spray equipment that provides uniform spray coverage over the top of the foliage and make applications when plants are growing well. The favorable period for treatment is most likely to occur after full leaf in the spring and continue into early summer, depending on soil moisture and other conditions. Follow-up treatment with foliar high-volume or basal type treatments may be needed, especially if treating under less favorable conditions.

Aerial Application (Helicopter only): Use Nalco-Trol or equivalent drift control additive as recommended by the manufacturer of the Microfoil boom, Thru-Valve boom, or equivalent drift control system.Thickened sprays prepared by using high viscosity invert systems or other drift reducing systems may be utilized if they control spray drift as well as Nalco-Trol or the above mentioned booms. If a spray thickening agent is used, follow all recommendations and precautions on the product label. Do not use a thickening agent with the Microfoil or Thru-Valve booms or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays.

Dormant Stem Applications: To control susceptible woody species such as multiflora rose and blackberry, mix 1 to 4 gallons of this product in diesel oil, No. 1 or No. 2 fuel oil or kerosene to make 100 gallons of spray and apply to thoroughly wet upper and lower stems including the root collar and any ground sprouts. Treat at any time when the brush is dormant and the bark is dry. Best results have been obtained with late winter to early spring applications. Do not treat when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line. For the most susceptible woody species such as blackberries, substitute other diluents or oils only in accordance to manufacturer's recommendations. Apply mixture to thoroughly wet upper and lower stems as described above.The more tolerant species may require total oil carrier for better control. Brush over 8 feet in height is difficult to treat efficiently. Basal or mechanical methods may be better suited for control of large trees.

Conventional Basal Bark and Stump Applications: For control of susceptible woody plants and to prevent or control regrowth from cut stumps, mix 4 gallons of this product in diesel oil, No. 1 or No. 2 fuel oil or kerosene to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Spray the basal parts of brush or trees to a height of 15 to 20 inches from the ground.Thoroughly wet all the basal bark area including crown buds and ground sprouts. Spray runoff should visibly wet the ground at the base of the stems or trunks. Basal and cut stump applications can be made at any time of the year except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line. Best results have been obtained with winter to early spring applications. Basal treatments are less effective on trees with diameters larger than 6 to 8 inches. For better regrowth control, cut the larger trees and treat the stumps. Treat stumps the same as the trunks and also treat the freshly cut surface. The cambium layer just inside the bark is the most important area of the cut surface to treat.

Thinline Basal Applications: For the control of small multiflora rose, apply a horizontal thin line of undiluted herbicide across all the stems at a height where the stems are less than 1/2 inch in diameter and have thinner bark to penetrate. For bushes with large numbers of stems (over 3 or 4), coverage may be difficult. Basal bark or dormant stem applications may be more effective. Treat when the bark is dry and rain is not forecasted. Best time for multiflora rose control using this application method is during early spring to early summer, when the plants are just about breaking dormancy to actively growing. Apply approximately 20 ml undiluted product per bush. Wherever a stem over 1/2 inch in diameter is treated, it should be completely ringed with herbicide to obtain best results. Additional herbicide is likely to be needed for adequate coverage of these larger stems in a bush or clump.

Old stems with thickened bark require more herbicide than young stems with thin bark.Where regrowth is treated, better root kill may result if resprouts are treated after they are one year old and the bark has lost its green color, but before sprouts reach one inch in diameter.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store above 10°F or agitate before use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

Nonrefillable Containers 5 Gallons or Less: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple 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. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

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