

Specimen Label

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

May Injure (Phytotoxic) Susceptible, Non-Target Plants. For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification. Commercial certified applicators must also ensure that all persons involved in these activities are informed of the precautionary statements.



Tordon[®] 101 Mixture

Specialty Herbicide

®Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

For the control of herbaceous broadleaf weeds, woody plants and vines on forest planting sites and non-crop areas including industrial, manufacturing, and storage sites; rights-of-way, such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, highways, railroads; and wildlife openings in forest and non-crop areas

Not for sale, distribution or use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York State

Active Ingredient(s):

picloram: 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid, trisopropanolamine salt	10.2%
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, trisopropanolamine salt	39.6%

Other Ingredients.....	50.2%
Total	100.0%

Acid equivalents:

picloram: 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid - 5.7% - 0.54 lb/gal
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid - 21.2% - 2 lb/gal

EPA Reg. No. 62719-5

Keep Out of Reach of Children

DANGER

PELIGRO

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.)

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

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

Precautionary Statements

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.

If swallowed: Call a Poison Control Center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a Poison Control Center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by 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.

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER

Corrosive • Causes Irreversible Eye Damage • Harmful If Swallowed Or Inhaled • Harmful If Absorbed through Skin.

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, and nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category C on an EPA chemical resistance category selections chart.

All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves, when applying with any handheld nozzle or equipment, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate.
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical resistant apron when applying postharvest dips or sprays to citrus, mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate

See engineering controls for additional requirements

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

Engineering Controls Statements

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

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protections Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)].

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands, 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.
- 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.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to some plants at very low concentrations. This pesticide may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Non-target plants may be adversely affected if pesticide is allowed to drift from areas of application. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Picloram is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

This chemical can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, picloram may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water). These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas over-laying extremely shallow ground water, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-laying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

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

Physical or Chemical Hazards

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

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.

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 48 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 such as Barrier Laminate, Butyl Rubber, Neoprene Rubber, Natural Rubber, Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), or Viton
- 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: Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Keep container tightly closed when not in use. If exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and mixed thoroughly before using.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. 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.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Disposal: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available.

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.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

Container Disposal: 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. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

Container Disposal: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available.

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.

General Information

Tordon® 101 Mixture specialty herbicide is recommended for the control of herbaceous broadleaf annual and perennial weeds, woody plants and vines on forest planting sites and non-crop areas including industrial manufacturing and storage sites, rights-of-way, such as electrical power

lines, communication lines, pipelines, highways, railroads, and wildlife openings in forest and non-crop areas.

Unless otherwise noted in Application Directions Section, use Tordon 101 Mixture weed and brush herbicide at rates of 2 to 8 pints per acre to control broadleaf weeds and at rates of 1 to 2 gallons per acre to control woody plants and vines. Tordon 101 Mixture may be tank-mixed with Garlon® 4 Ultra or Garlon 3A herbicides, or 4 lb/gal 2,4-D low-volatile esters registered for sites listed on this label to control mixed woody plant and vine species. When tank-mixing, observe all precautions, directions, and limitations on both products' labeling. In all cases use the amounts specified in enough water to give thorough and uniform coverage of the plants to be controlled.

Note: Tordon 101 Mixture does not mix readily with oil. Use of a non-ionic agricultural surfactant, such as Ortho X-77, Triton AG-98, or Tronic, is recommended for all applications. When using surfactants, follow the use directions and precautions listed on the surfactant manufacturer's label. Use the higher recommended concentrations of surfactant in the spray mixture when applying lower spray volumes per acre.

Herbicidal effects of Tordon 101 Mixture occur primarily from uptake by plant foliage and translocation throughout the plant, however, herbicidal activity may occur from soil uptake of picloram. Very small amounts can kill or damage broadleaf plants. To prevent damage to crops and other desirable plants, carefully follow all directions and precautions.

Precautions and Restrictions

Not for sale, distribution or use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York State

Use this product only as specified on this label. Observe any special use and application restrictions and limitations, including method of application and permissible areas of use as required by state or local regulations. When used in tank mix combination with other products, follow all applicable use directions, precautions, restrictions, and limitations on the labels of each product used.

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon, and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for injunctive relief in *Washington Toxics Coalition et al. v. EPA, C01-0132C, (W.D. W.A.)*. For further information, please refer to <http://www.epa.gov/espp/wtc/>

Application Rate Ranges: Use higher rates in areas with dense weed populations or for longer residual control. For best results, the lower rate should be used only when environmental conditions are favorable for plant growth and when the plants are at the recommended growth stage. Compared to results obtained with the higher rate, a lower rate may be slower in activity, provide a lower level of control, and may require retreatment.

Maximum Use Rates: Total use of Tordon 101 Mixture for control of herbaceous weeds must not exceed 4 quarts per acre per annual growing season on rights-of-way and other non-crop areas. For control of woody plants on these sites, up to 8 qt per acre per year may be used. On rangeland, pasture land, conservation reserve program (CRP) acreage, do not apply more than 2 qt per acre per year of Tordon 101 Mixture. On these use sites, do not make more than two applications per year, and wait a minimum of 30 days between applications. No more than one application every two years of up to 8 quarts per acre may be applied to woody plants on forest sites.

For all 2,4-D containing products applied, on rangeland, pastureland, CRP acres, and other areas that may be grazed, do not apply more than a total of 1 lb ae/A to susceptible plants or 2 lb ae/A to moderately susceptible and more difficult to control plants. Do not make more than two applications per year, and wait at least 30 days between applications. On other noncrop use sites, do not apply more than 2 lb ae per acre per year to herbaceous plants, or 4 lb ae per acre per year to woody plants.

For all picloram products applied, do not apply more than 0.5 lb ae per acre per year to rangeland, pastureland, and other sites that may be grazed; up to 1 lb ae per acre per year may be applied to noxious weeds on sites that may be grazed and other noncrop use sites. For forestry sites, do not apply more than 1 lb ae per acre of picloram, and do not make more than one application of picloram every two years.

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

Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations.

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

Do not rotate food or feed crops on treated land if they are not registered for use with picloram until an adequately sensitive bioassay or chemical test shows that no detectable picloram is present in the soil.

Grazing Restrictions:

- There are no grazing restrictions for non-lactating dairy animals or other livestock **including horses, sheep, goats, and other animals in the treatment area.**
- Do not allow lactating dairy animals to graze treated areas within 7 days after application.
- Do not harvest grass cut for hay from treated areas for 30 days after application.
- Meat animals must be withdrawn from treated forage at least 3 days before slaughter

On areas treated with this product, do not rotate to crops intended for food or feed use, other than grasses, rye, forage sorghum, sudangrass, wheat, barley or oats not underseeded with a legume.

Do not move treated soil to other areas or use it to grow plants if they are not registered for use with picloram until an adequate sensitive bioassay or chemical test shows that no detectable picloram is present in the soil.

Do not spray if the loss of legumes cannot be tolerated. Tordon 101 Mixture may injure or kill legumes. New legume seedlings may not grow within 2 years following application of this herbicide.

Established grasses are tolerant to this product, but newly seeded grasses may be injured until well established as indicated by tillering, development of a secondary root system and vigorous growth (see Planting Grasses Section).

Do not transfer livestock from treated grazing areas onto sensitive broadleaf crop areas without first allowing 7 days of grazing grass that has not been treated with picloram. Otherwise, urine may contain enough picloram to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.

Do not use manure from animals grazing treated areas on land used for growing broadleaf crops, ornamentals, orchards, or other susceptible, desirable plants. Manure may contain enough picloram to cause injury to susceptible plants.

Do not mix with dry fertilizer.

Do not use plant material from treated areas for composting or mulching of susceptible broadleaf plants.

Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes. To avoid injury to crops or other desirable plants, do not treat or allow spray drift or run-off to fall onto banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not apply to snow or frozen ground.

Do not use on sub-irrigated land.

Do not apply or otherwise permit Tordon 101 Mixture or sprays containing Tordon 101 Mixture to contact crops or other desirable broadleaf plants including, but not limited to alfalfa, beans, cotton, grapes, melons, peas, potatoes, safflower, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflower, tobacco, tomatoes, and other vegetable crops, flowers, fruit plants, ornamentals, or shade trees.

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

Tordon 101 Mixture should not be applied on residential or commercial lawns or near ornamental trees and shrubs. Untreated trees can occasionally be affected by root uptake of herbicide through movement into the top soil or by excretion of the product from the roots of nearby treated trees. Do not apply Tordon 101 Mixture within the root zone of desirable trees unless injury can be tolerated.

Avoid injury to newly planted conifers. Conifer planting intervals vary. Pines planted sooner than 6 months after treatment with Tordon 101 Mixture may be injured in the south or west of the Cascade Mountains. Other conifers, west of the Cascade Mountains, may be injured if planted sooner than 8 to 9 months after treatment. For all conifers, the waiting period treatment and planting should be 11 to 12 months in the area between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains and 8 to 9 months in the lake States and the Northeastern U.S.

Spray Drift Management

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Droplet Size

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a Coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a Coarse or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a Medium or more fine spray, apply only as a Medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a Medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

Temperature Inversions

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Susceptible Plants

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, fruit trees, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that may not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment

All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

Aerial Application

The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.

Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications.

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Ground Boom Application

Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

Specific Use Directions

Forestry and Non-Crop Areas

Restrictions – Non-Cropland (fencerows, hedgerows, roadsides, ditches, rights-of-way, utility power lines, railroads, airports, and industrials sites)

Postemergence (annual and perennial weeds):

- Limited to 2 applications per year
- Maximum of 1 gallon (2.0 lbs ae of 2,4-D) per acre per application
- Minimum of 30 days between applications.

Postemergence (woody plants)

- Limited to 1 application per year
- Maximum of 2 gallons (4.0 lbs ae of 2,4-D) per acre per year.

Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

Restrictions - Forestry:

- For broadcast applications, apply no more than 8 quarts per acre.
- For cut surface – stumps, and frill, apply no more than 2 gallons per 100 gallons of spray solution and 1 cut surface application per year.
- For injection applications, apply no more than 2 mL of 2 gallons formulation per injection site.
- Use is allowed only once every two years.

High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment

Use Tordon 101 Mixture at the rate of 1 gallon in water to make 100 gallons of spray to control broadleaf weeds, vines, and other woody plants. To control a wider range of plant species, mix 1 to 2 quarts of Tordon 101 Mixture with 1 to 3 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra herbicide or 1 to 4 quarts of Garlon 3A Herbicide or 4 lb/gal 2,4-D low-volatile ester and dilute to make 100 gallons of spray. Apply after the foliage is well developed and in a manner to give thorough spray coverage. For woody plants, apply the spray mixture in a manner which thoroughly wets all leaves, stems, and root collars. For hard-to-kill species, such as ash and oak, also wet the soil around the root collar. The amount of spray mixture applied per acre will vary with plant size and density; however, total use of Tordon 101 Mixture must not exceed 8 quarts per acre.

Note: Do not allow the spray, even as minute amounts of spray drift, to contact desirable broadleaf plants, and do not wet the soil over roots of such plants.

Broadcast Ground or Aerial Foliage Treatment

To obtain adequate plant coverage, it is recommended that ground applications of Tordon 101 Mixture must be made in 15 or more gallons of total spray mixture per acre. For aerial applications, use 5 to 20 gallons per acre of spray mixture. Use higher spray volumes where plants are tall, where the vegetation to be treated is dense, or where difficult to control species are present.

Broadleaf Annual and Perennial Weed and Woody Vine Control

Use Tordon 101 Mixture weed and brush herbicide at rates of 2 quarts to 4 quarts per acre in a water spray mixture. Apply to problem weeds and vines any time after growth begins in the spring and late in summer or fall.

For seasonal control of vigorously growing stands of field bindweed, Canada thistle, or mixtures of these with susceptible annual weeds such as ragweed, dandelion, plantain, clovers, and dock use 2 to 3 quarts of Tordon 101 Mixture per acre in water spray.

In arid areas and for control of more resistant perennial weeds use 4 quarts of Tordon 101 Mixture per acre. Use 4 quarts per acre to control species such as Canada thistle, field bindweed, and milkweed. The spectrum of activity can be improved by tank-mixing 2 to 4 quarts of Tordon 101 Mixture with 1/3 to 1 gallon of Garlon 3A or 1 to 3 quarts of Garlon 4 per acre.

Woody Plant Control

Use Tordon 101 Mixture at the rate of 4 to 8 quarts per acre in a water spray mixture.

For susceptible seedling stages of species such as aspen, cherry, and sumac use 4 to 6 quarts of Tordon 101 Mixture per acre in a water spray mixture.

For more mature and/or less susceptible species such as Poison oak, blackberries, Douglas fir, willow, buttonbush, black locust, sassafras, sumac, tulip poplar, and cherry use 8 quarts of Tordon 101 Mixture per acre in a water spray mixture.

For more resistant brush, such as maple, pine, sourwood, blackgum, cedar, and oak, and to improve the spectrum of species controlled, 4 to 8 quarts of Tordon 101 Mixture per acre can be tank mixed with 2 to 8 quarts per acre of Garlon 3A, Garlon 4 Ultra, or 4 lb/gal 2,4-D low-volatile ester.

Note: For best results under conditions of drought stress, use the higher rates listed. Even these rates under such conditions may not be as effective as the lower rates under good growing conditions.

Broadcast Treatments for Forest Site Preparation (not for conifer release)

For broadcast applications apply the listed rate of Tordon 101 Mixture in a total spray volume of 5 to 25 gallons per acre by air or 10 to 100 gallons per acre by ground. Use spray volumes sufficient to provide thorough coverage of treated foliage. Use application systems designed to prevent spray drift to off-target sites. Nozzles or additives that produce larger droplets may require higher spray volumes to provide adequate coverage. **Note:** This use is not intended for conifer release (see precautions).

Southern States Including Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia

To control susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds, apply Tordon 101 Mixture at a rate of 6 to 8 quarts per acre. To broaden the spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds controlled, apply 6 to 8 quarts per acre of Tordon 101 Mixture in tank mix combination with 2 to 4 quarts per acre of Garlon 4 Ultra herbicide. Where grass control is also desired, Tordon 101 Mixture, alone or in combination with Garlon 4 Ultra, may be tank mixed with 1 to 4 quarts per acre of Accord XRT or Roundup herbicide, or 8 to 16 fluid ounces per acre of Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate herbicide. Susceptible woody plants, broadleaf weeds, and grasses may also be controlled using a tank mix of 6 to 8 quarts per acre of Tordon 101 Mixture and 3 to 5 quarts of Accord XRT or Roundup herbicide, or 16 to 24 fluid ounces of Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate. **When applying tank mixes, follow use directions and precautions on each product label.**

In Western, Northeastern, North Central, and Lake States (States not listed above as Southern States)

To control susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds, apply Tordon 101 Mixture at a rate of 4 to 8 quarts per acre. To broaden the spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds controlled, apply 4 to 8 quarts per acre of Tordon 101 Mixture in tank mix combination with 1 1/2 to 3 quarts of Garlon 4 Ultra. Where grass control is also desired, Tordon 101 Mixture alone or in tank mix combination with Garlon 4 Ultra, may be applied with 1 to 3 quarts per acre of Accord or Roundup, 2 to 4 fluid ounces of Oust, a combination of Accord XRT (or Roundup) plus Oust at the rates listed, or 8 to 16 fluid ounces of Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate. **When applying tank mixes, follow the use directions and precautions on each product label.**

Conifer Strip Thinning in the Northeastern United States

To thin stands of naturally regenerated spruce and fir by applying herbicide in treated bands or strips which alternate with untreated bands or strips, apply Tordon 101 Mixture such that the application rate in the treated bands or strips is 2 gallons of herbicide per acre in a total spray mixture volume of 12 to 20 gallons. For best results, apply during the period of active conifer growth. To obtain the precise placement of spray mixture in the treated bands that is required for this technique, aerial applications should be made using a helicopter equipped with a Microfoil or Thru-Valve boom. Multiple treated bands may be obtained within a single spray swath by establishing alternating series of flowing and blocked spray nozzles.

Note: Injury or death of desired residual conifers may result if spray mixture is permitted to contact their foliage as a result of inaccurate flight guidance during aerial application or as a result of spray drift from treated into untreated strips.

Cut Surface Treatments

In forest and other non-crop areas to kill unwanted trees such as elm, maple, oak, and pine apply Tordon 101 Mixture, either undiluted or diluted in a 1:1 ratio with water, as directed below.

With Tree Injector Method

Application should be made by injecting 1/2 milliliter of undiluted Tordon 101 Mixture or 1 milliliter of the diluted solution through the bark at intervals of 3 inches between edges of the injector wound. The injections should completely surround the tree at any convenient height.

Note: No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is directly injected into agricultural plants.

With Frill or Girdle Method

Make a single girdle through the bark completely around the tree at a convenient height. Wet the cut surface with the diluted solution.

Stump Treatment

Spray or paint to wet the cut surfaces of freshly cut stumps or stubs with Tordon 101 Mixture undiluted or diluted 1:1 in water. All of the cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

The above methods may be used successfully at any season except during periods of heavy sap flow of certain species, such as maples, or during drouthy periods. Untreated trees within a few feet of the treated trees or stumps may be injured or killed.

Broadcast Cut Stubble Treatment

To prevent resprouting of susceptible woody species, after mowing or hand-cutting on non-crop areas and rights-of-way, use Tordon 101 Mixture at the rate of 8 quarts per acre in 25 or more gallons of a water spray mixture. Best results may be obtained when applications are made before or during periods of active root growth. Applications should not be made when the soil surface is frozen or covered by snow or standing water. It is recommended that applications be made soon after cutting, before sprouting of woody species has occurred.

Plants Controlled by Tordon 101 Mixture

Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by Tordon 101 Mixture

bindweed, field	goldenrod	rush skeleton weed
bouncingbet	horsenettle	sowthistle
carrot, wild	knawweed	spurge, leafy
chicory	milkweed	starthistle, yellow
clover	plantain	thistles
dandelion	prickly lettuce	toadflax
dock	ragweed	vetch
fleabane	ragwort, tansy	

Woody Plants and Vines Controlled by Tordon 101 Mixture

ailanthus	fir, balsam	persimmon
alder	gorse	pine
aspen	gum	poison oak
birch	hemlock	sassafras
blackberry	hickory	sourwood
bracken fern	honeysuckle	spruce
buttonbush	kudzu	sumac
cherry	locust	tulip poplar
Douglas fir	maple	wild rose
elm	oak	willow

* Additional weeds and specific use rates and recommendations are detailed in Application Directions section below.

Application Directions

Broadcast Foliar Application (Ground or Aerial)

Unless otherwise specified, apply in water alone or in an oil-water emulsion in a total spray volume of 10 to 40 gallons per acre using ground equipment or 1 or more gallons per acre by aerial application. If aerially applied, results will be more consistent for spray volumes of 2 or more gallons per acre. Use of the lower total spray volume with ground equipment is recommended primarily where Tordon 101 Mixture is applied simultaneously with liquid fertilizer. Good coverage is essential. For aerial application, swath width should not exceed 1 1/4 times the wingspan of the aircraft.

To provide more complete wetting and coverage of the foliage, a non-ionic surfactant may be used at recommended rates. The use of a drift control additive is recommended for drift reduction and improved deposition.

Section I: Control of Broadleaf Weeds and Woody Plants in the Southwest, Southeast, and Mid-Atlantic States

1-2 Pints/Acre or 3-4 Pints/Acre: Apply at the rate indicated by stage of growth to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds:	
Weed Species	Specific Use Directions
annual broomweed, bitter sneezeweed, bitterweed, buffalo bur, bull thistle, bursage (bur ragweed), camphor weed, cocklebur, common ragweed, croton, horseweed, lambsquarters, pigweed, prickly lettuce, smartweed, sunflower, tasajillo, wild carrot	<p>Early Season: Apply at a rate of 1-2 pt/acre in early to mid spring when weeds are less than 3 inches tall. Rates in the lower end of the rate range are effective only when weeds are less than 2 inches tall and conditions are favorable for plant growth.</p> <p>Mid to Late Season: Apply at a rate of 3-4 pt/acre in late spring to early summer when weeds are 3 inches tall to early flowering.</p>

2-4 Pints/Acre: Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds:	
Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
aster, heath	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
aster, spiny (Mexican devilweed)	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
bee plant, Rocky Mountain	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
bindweed, hedge	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
blackberry	Tank-mix 2 pints per acre of Tordon 101 Mixture with 1 pint per acre of Garlon 4* Ultra herbicide plus surfactant. Apply in late May to early June during or after bloom (not before) when the foliage is dark green. Do not treat blackberries in the same year after mowing, shredding, or burning. Even one year after removal of top growth, blackberry stands will be more difficult to control than undisturbed stands and will require retreatment.
buckwheat, climbing false	Apply prior to seed development when actively growing.
buckwheat, wild	Apply prior to seed development when actively growing.
bullnettle, western	Apply in spring when plants begin to flower.
bundletree, Illinois	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
burdock, common	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
buttercup	Apply in early spring prior to bud stage.
chickweed, mouseear	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
chicory	Apply from rosette stage to early bud stage when actively growing.
coneflower, upright prairie	Apply when plants are to 6 inches tall, but before flowering.
common goldenweed, Drummond's goldenweed (<i>Isocoma</i> spp.)	Apply in the spring (April-June) when favorable growing conditions result in substantial canopy development. Thorough and uniform coverage is essential. Use higher spray volumes (20-25 gallons per acre for ground and 4-5 gallons per acre for aerial equipment). Use of a non-ionic surfactant or oil-water emulsion is recommended (see Mixing Instructions).
curly dock	<p>Early Season: Apply 2 pints per acre prior to bolting stage of growth.</p> <p>Mid-to-Late Season: Apply at a rate of 3-4 pt/acre from bolting to bud stage.</p>
devil's-claw	Apply prior to flowering when actively growing.
dogfennel (cypressweed)	Apply when plants are from 6 to 24 inches tall, but before flowering. Increase rate within the rate range as season progresses and plants become larger.
eriogonum, annual	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
fleabane, rough	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
gray goldaster narrowleaf goldaster	Apply in the spring during the bud stage (pre-bloom) using an oil-water emulsion spray. Thorough coverage is essential.
goldenrod, Missouri	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
goldenweed, common, goldenweed, Drummond's (<i>Isocoma</i> spp.)	Apply in the spring (April-June) when favorable growing conditions result in substantial canopy development. Thorough and uniform coverage is essential. Use higher spray volumes (20-25 gallons per acre for ground and 4-5 gallons per acre for aerial equipment). Use of a non-ionic surfactant or oil-water emulsion is recommended (see Mixing Instructions).
hemlock, poison	Apply from rosette stage in spring or fall up to 36" tall.
hemlock, water (common)	Apply from rosette stage in spring or fall up to bud stage.
horsenettle, Carolina	Apply 2 pints per acre when plants are 4-6 inches tall. At 2 pints per acre retreatment may be necessary for acceptable control. Apply 3 to 4 pints per acre when flowering or for longer residual control of later emerging plants and greater stand reduction the following year.
horehound	Apply during active growth.
jimsonweed	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
morningglory, ivyleaf	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
mugwort	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
nightshade, silverleaf	Apply 2 pints per acre when plants are 4-6 inches tall. Apply 3 to 4 pints per acre when flowering or for longer residual control of later emerging plants and greater stand reduction the following year. Retreatment is necessary for total control.
pennycress, field	Apply when plants are to 6 inches tall, but before flowering.
plantain, buckhorn	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
pricklypoppy, annual	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.

2-4 Pints/Acre: Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds:	
Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
puncturevine	Apply prior to flowering when actively growing.
ragweed, common, giant, lanceleaf and western	Use lower rates in rate range when weeds no more than 2 inches tall and conditions are favorable for plant growth. Use higher rates when weeds are from 3 inches tall to early flowering.
sagebrush, sand	Apply when new terminal growth reaches 6 - 12" and before average daytime temperature reaches 95 degrees F. Use low rate only in early season.
snow-on-the-mountain	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
sowthistle, spiny (prickly)	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
stickweed	Apply 2 - 3 pt/acre prebloom.
thistles, biennial: including bull, musk, plumeloss or scotch	Apply 2 pt/acre at rosette stage. Apply 3 to 4 pt/acre in mid to late season from bolting to bud stage.
vervain, blue vervain, hoary	Apply when plants are 6 inches tall to early flowering. Increase rate within the rate range as season progresses and weeds mature.
vetch, hairy	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
wingstem	Apply 2 - 3 pt/acre prebloom.
yankeeweed	Apply when plants are 8 to 10 inches tall.

3-4 Pints/Acre: Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds:	
Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
marshelder (sumpweed)	Apply in early season when weeds are less than 4 inches tall. Older plants require higher rates. Thorough and uniform coverage is essential. Use higher spray volumes (20-25 gallons per acre for ground and 5 or more gallons per acre for aerial equipment)
mesquite and oak sprouts (suppression of regrowth):	Delay applications of Tordon 101 Mixture for weed control until the foliage of regrowth brush in the treatment area is fully expanded and turned from light to dark green.
milkweed	Apply 4 pt/acre to actively growing milkweeds less than 4 inches tall. Add a surfactant at the manufacturer's recommended rate to improve wetting of foliage.
mullein, common	Apply 4 pints per acre during the rosette stage in spring or fall prior to bolting. Add a surfactant at the manufacturer's recommended rate to improve wetting of foliage.
poisonous plants such as: groundsel (<i>Senecio</i> spp.), garbancillo, (Wooton loco) and Woolly loco	Apply in fall or winter when moisture conditions are favorable. Because locoweeds are difficult to wet, use of a surfactant (0.25-0.5% volume/volume) or oil-water emulsion is recommended (see Mixing Instructions). Herbicide treatment may increase palatability of poisonous plants. Treated areas should not be grazed until the toxic plants are no longer palatable.
thistle, wavyleaf	Apply from rosette to late bolt stage.
tropical soda apple	Apply when plants are beginning to flower.

1 Gallon/Acre: Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds:	
Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
cactus, pricklypear or cholla	Make ground broadcast application in the spring or early summer to control a broad spectrum of broadleaf weeds in addition to pricklypear.
Chinese tallowtree	Apply in spring or fall when conditions are favorable for plant growth. Thorough and uniform spray coverage is required. Use higher spray volumes (20-25 gallons per acre for ground and 5 or more gallons per acre for aerial equipment). Use of a non-ionic surfactant or oil-water emulsion is recommended (see Mixing Instructions).
Macartney rose multiflora rose	Apply in spring or fall when conditions are favorable for plant growth. Thorough and uniform spray coverage is essential. Use higher spray volumes (20-25 gallons per acre for ground and 5 or more gallons per acre for aerial equipment). Use of a non-ionic surfactant or oil-water emulsion is recommended (see Mixing Instructions). Avoid application within 9-12 months after mowing or when plants have a high percentage of new growth. Poor control will result if plants are less than 3 ft tall.
locust (honey and black) wild plum	Apply in spring when leaves are fully expanded and mature. Use of a surfactant (0.25-0.5% volume/volume) is recommended.

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

Application Rates: Use higher rates in areas with dense weed populations or for longer residual control. For best results, the lower rate should be used only when environmental conditions are favorable for plant growth and when the plants are in the recommended growth stage. Compared to results obtained with the higher rate, a lower rate may be slower to show activity, provide a lower level of control, and may require retreatment.

2 to 4 Pints/Acre: Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following broadleaf plant species. Increase rate within rate range as growing season progresses:	
Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
absinth wormwood annual broomweed	Apply when actively growing in spring or early summer.

2 to 4 Pints/Acre: Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following broadleaf plant species. Increase rate within rate range as growing season progresses:	
Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
biennial thistles, such as bull, musk, plumeless or scotch	Apply 2 pt/acre at rosette stage. Apply 3 to 4 pt/acre to bolted thistle, but apply before early bud stage.
broom snakeweed	Apply after full leaf development to early bloom stage when plants are actively growing.
curly dock	Apply 2 pt/acre early season prior to bolting. Apply 3 to 4 pt/acre in mid to late season from bolting to early flower.
curlycup gumweed	Apply when new growth and seedlings have fully emerged before bloom stage.
fringed sagebrush	Apply a minimum of 3 pt/acre after seed stalk elongation and early flowering (mid - late June) and throughout the summer under good growing conditions.
goldenrod	Apply prior to bud stage during active growth.
hemp (marijuana) hemlock, poison	Apply from rosette stage in spring or fall up to 36" tall.
hemlock, water (common)	Apply from rosette stage in spring or fall up to bud stage.
ironweed, western	Apply 2 to 3 pt/acre prior to bud stage during active growth. A surfactant is recommended.
locoweeds, such as silky crazyweed (white point loco) and lambert crazyweed	Apply from early bud to early bloom stage. Herbicide application may increase palatability of these poisonous plants. Therefore, treated areas should not be grazed until after the toxic plants have dried up. Higher rate range should be considered to provide greater reduction of poisonous plants.
phlox, hoods	Apply during active growth.
plains pricklypear	Apply when the majority of plants are in the flower stage. The lower rate will provide a partial stand reduction. More complete control may be obtained with the higher rate. Treatment response is very slow and may continue for 2 years or longer.
ragweed, common, giant, lanceleaf and western	Use the lower rate in early season when weeds are no more than 2 inches tall. Use the higher rate when weeds range from 3 inches tall to early flowering, when conditions are favorable for plant growth.
thistles, biennial: including bull, musk, plumeless or scotch	Apply 2 pt/acre at rosette stage. Apply 3 to 4 pt/acre in mid to late season from bolting to bud stage.
vervain, blue and hoary	Apply when plants are 6 inches tall to early flowering. Increase rate within the rate range as season progresses and plants mature.
wormwood, Louisiana and absinth	Apply during active growth prior to woody stem development.
yarrow	Apply 2 pt/acre prior to bud stage. A surfactant is recommended.

4 Pints/Acre: Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following broadleaf weed species:	
Weed or Brush Species	Application Timing
dense clubmoss	Apply in early summer with a surfactant at 0.25% volume/volume.
geyer larkspur	Apply from rosette to flower bud formation.
hairy goldenaster	Apply at bloom stage during active growth.
houndstongue	Apply to rosettes in late fall or early summer
larkspur, plains	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
licorice, wild	Apply at bloom stage, but before bur formation.
loco, woolly	Apply from bolting to early bloom. Herbicide application may temporarily increase palatability of this poisonous plant. Therefore, treated areas should not be grazed until toxic plants have dried up.
milkweed, common	Apply at bud stage when actively growing.
mullein, common	Apply during rosette stage in spring or fall prior to bolting. Add a surfactant at the manufacturer's recommended rate to improve wetting of foliage.
oxeye daisy	Apply 3-4 pt/acre when all plants have emerged to late flowering.
pussytoes	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing. Use a surfactant at the manufacturer's recommended rate to improve wetting of foliage.

1 Gallon/Acre: Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds:	
Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
Macartney rose multiflora rose	Apply in spring or fall when conditions are favorable for plant growth. Thorough and uniform spray coverage is essential. Use higher spray volumes (20-25 gallons per acre for ground and 5 or more gallons per acre for aerial equipment). Use of a non-ionic surfactant or oil-water emulsion is recommended (see Mixing Instructions). Avoid application within 9-12 months after mowing or when plants have a high percentage of new growth. Poor control will result if plants are less than 3 ft tall.
locust (honey and black) wild plum	Apply in spring when leaves are fully expanded and mature. Use of a surfactant (0.25-0.5% volume/volume) is recommended.

High-Volume Foliar Applications

Spray to thoroughly wet foliage and stems. The use of an approved agricultural surfactant is recommended. To minimize spray drift, use lowest possible pressure and coarse spray to achieve good coverage. Keep sprays no higher than brush tops. Use of an approved drift control agent is recommended to reduce the potential for spray drift.

1 Gallon/100 Gallons of Spray: Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds:	
Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
blackberry, elm, granjeno, locust, maple, oaks, sweetgum, sumac	Tank mix recommended rate of Tordon 101 Mixture with 1-2 quarts/100 gallons of Garlon 4 Ultra and apply in late spring to early summer when leaves are fully expanded and mature. Use of a surfactant (0.25-0.5% volume/volume) is recommended. Spray to thoroughly wet foliage. For best results on blackberry, treat during or after bloom.
annual broomweed, bitterweed, bitter sneezeweed, bullnettle, bursage (bur ragweed), bull thistle, buffalo bur, camphorweed, cocklebur, common ragweed, croton, gray goldaster, lanceleaf ragweed, marshelder (sumpweed), musk thistle, narrowleaf goldaster, prickly lettuce, smartweed, sunflower, wild carrot, silverleaf nightshade, tasajillo, upright prairie cone flower, western horsenettle, western ragweed, yankeeweed	Apply when target weeds are 2-3 inches tall until early flowering.
flameleaf sumac honeylocust,	Apply in spring when leaves are fully expanded and mature. Use of a surfactant (0.25-0.5% volume/volume) is recommended. Spray to thoroughly wet foliage.
Tropical soda apple	Apply when plant begin to flower.

1 Gallon/100 Gallons of Spray: Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds:	
Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
Marcartney rose multiflora rose	Apply in spring or fall when conditions are favorable for plant growth. High volume application is recommended for control of large undisturbed clumps or small regrowth.

1 Gallon/100 Gallons of Spray: Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds:	
Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
Chinese tallow tree	Apply in spring or fall when conditions are favorable for plant growth.
cactus, pricklypear or cholla	Applications may be made throughout the year. Spray to wet all pads to runoff. Use of a surfactant (0.25-0.5% volume/volume) is recommended. Water soluble dye may be added to the spray mixture to mark treated plants.
common goldenweed, Drummond's goldenweed	Apply in the spring (April-June) when favorable growing conditions result in substantial canopy development.
poisonous plants such as: groundsel (<i>Senecio</i> spp.), garbancillo (Wooton loco), and Woolly loco	Apply in fall or winter when moisture conditions are favorable. Herbicide treatment may increase palatability of poisonous plants. Treated areas should not be grazed until the toxic plants have dried up and lost their palatability.

Treatment After Planting Grasses

Weed Control Prior to Seeding Planting Grasses

Tordon 101 Mixture may be applied to control weeds prior to planting cool season grasses.

Apply Tordon 101 Mixture at 4 pints per acre or less depending on the target species. Tordon 101 Mixture may be tank-mixed with glyphosate to control grasses prior to seeding.

- To optimize weed control, minimal disturbance of the treatment area with the seeding operation is suggested. The site should be left undisturbed for a minimum of **21 days prior to seedbed preparation or seeding**. To optimize weed control and reduce the potential for injury of seeded grasses, increase the interval between application of Tordon 101 Mixture and planting grass seed.
- Do not plant smooth bromegrass for 60 days after treatment.

Perennial Grasses

Applications of Tordon 101 Mixture to perennial grasses should be made only after perennial grasses are well established as indicated by vigorous growth and a well-developed secondary root system.

Sprigged Bermudagrass: Tordon 101 Mixture at 1.5 pints per acre or less can be used on sprigged bermudagrass once the runners (stolons) have reached 6 inches in length and growing conditions are favorable.

Overseeding: Tordon 101 Mixture at rates of 1.5 pints per acre or less can be applied to areas that have been over seeded with small grains (such as barley, forage sorghum, oats, rye, ryegrass, sudangrass or wheat). Young seedling small grains or grasses are sensitive to Tordon 101 Mixture. Tordon 101 Mixture should not be applied until overseeded grasses are well established and at tillering stage of growth or later.

Precautions:

- Applications of Tordon 101 Mixture to established warm season grasses such as bermudagrass during initial greenup in early spring could delay or suppress emergence of new growth. If temporary suppression of new growth cannot be tolerated, application of Tordon 101 Mixture should be made prior to greenup or after vigorous vegetative growth has resumed.
- Do not use Tordon 101 Mixture if legumes are a desired cover.
- Conditions unfavorable to plant growth, such as drought, will increase potential for injury to grasses at all stages of growth.

- **Crop Rotation:** Do not rotate to grain sorghum (milo) if greater than 4 pints per acre of Tordon 101 Mixture has been applied. For rates below 4 pints per acre, do not plant grain sorghum for 8 months after application. This product is not intended for use on land planted to sweet sorghum. To avoid potential crop injury, planting of small grains should be delayed a minimum of 60 days of soil temperatures above 40°F following application, except in Idaho, North Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming, where the minimum interval should be 90 days.
- Do not plant broadleaf crops in treated acres until an adequately sensitive bioassay (described below) shows that no detectable picloram is present in the soil.

Field Bioassay Instructions: In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application. The test area should sample field conditions such as soil texture, soil pH, drainage, and any other variable that could affect the seed bed of the new crop. The field bioassay can be initiated at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the rotational crop. Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the test rotational crop; plant only a labeled crop such as grasses, small grains (barley, oats, rye or wheat), or, after a rotational interval of 8 months, grain sorghum.

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Revisions:

1. Revisions per 2,4-D RED: First Aid; Environmental Hazards; precautionary statements; PPE' added Maximum Use Rate section to General Precautions; spray drift; changed REI to 48 hours
2. Forestry: per picloram RED, added restriction for use in forestry once every 2 years.
3. Non-Crop: Added restrictions for postemergence annual and perennial weeds, and postemergence woody plants. Revised rates to 2.0 lbs ae of 2,4-D/acre for annual and perennial weeds.
4. CRP, Rangeland and Permanent Pastures: Added restrictions for susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds, moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds, difficult to control weeds and woody plants. Added restrictions for spot treatment and maximum yearly rate. Revised rates which were above maximum use rates.
5. Added restriction statement for states of California, Oregon and Washington.
6. Revised Storage and Disposal