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.

ALLIGARE PICLORAM + D
Specimen Label

For the control of broadleaf annual and perennial weeds, and certain woody species on Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres, rangeland and permanent grass pastures. Alligare Picloram + D may also be used for control of unwanted annual and perennial 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 railroads, electric power lines, communication lines, pipelines, highways; and wildlife openings in forest and non-crop areas.

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

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:
Picloram: 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid,
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (21.2% (2 lbs./gal.))
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, triisopropanolamine salt (39.6%)
TOTAL: 100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 81927-16
EPA Est. No. 37429-GA-002™; 5905-IA-001™
42750-MO-001™; 75640-COL-001™; 81927-AL-001™
Letter(s) in lot number correspond(s) to superscript in EPA Est. No.

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.)

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
Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.
Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.
Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN
Probable mucosal damage may cause anaphylactic reaction.

FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK, FIRE, OR EXPOSURE, CALL CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER. Causes immediate eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Prolonged or frequent repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)
Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category C on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart. All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:
• Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
• Chemical-resistant gloves Category C, such as barrier laminate ≥ 14 mls, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mls, nitrite rubber ≥ 14 mls, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mls, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mls, or viton ≥ 14 mls
• Shoes plus socks
• Protective eyewear (goggles or face shield)
• Chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS
Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)]. When handlers use enclosed 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/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 fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. This pesticide is toxic to some plants at very low concentrations. Non-target plants may be adversely affected if pesticide is allowed to drift from areas of application. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsates.

Picloram is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. 2,4-D has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. Use of these chemicals in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater 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), for several months post-application. These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas over-laying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetative filter strips, and areas over-laying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

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 and 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

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.

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

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 WPS and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:
• Coveralls,
• Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material,
• Shoes plus socks, and
• Protective eyewear
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 treated area until sprays have dried.

**INFORMATION**

**Alligare Picloram +D** is a water soluble liquid product containing picloram and 2,4-D. Use Alligare Picloram +D in permanent grass pastures and rangeland to selectively control many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds and woody species listed on this label. Alligare Picloram +D may also be used for control of unwanted annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and woody plants and vines on forest planting sites and non-crop areas including industrial, manufacturing and storage sites; rights-of-way, such as railroads, electric power lines, communication lines, pipelines, highways; and wildlife openings in forest and non-crop areas.

Herbicidal effects of Alligare Picloram +D occur primarily from uptake by plant foliage and translocation throughout the plant, however, secondary herbicidal activity may occur from soil uptake of picloram. Broadleaf plants can be killed or damaged by very small amounts of Alligare Picloram +D. To prevent damage to crops and other desirable plants, carefully follow all directions and precautions.

**PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS**

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

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

**Application Rate Ranges:** Use higher rates in areas with dense weed populations or for longer residual weed 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.

**Maximum Use Rates:**

- **Pasture and Rangeland:** See rate restrictions under the section Pasture, Rangeland and CRP Application Restrictions.
- **Rights-of-Way and other Non-crop Areas:** Do not exceed 7.4 quarts (4.0 lb ae 2,4-D) per acre of this product per annual growing season.
- **Forest Sites:** No more than 7.4 quarts (1.0 lb ae picloram) per acre may be applied in a period of 2 annual growing seasons.

**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 may be withdrawn from treated forage at least 3 days before slaughter.

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

Do not move treated soil, or use treated soil for growing other plants until soil residues of picloram are no longer detectable as indicated by an adequately sensitive bioassay or chemical test.

Do not apply Alligare Picloram +D in residential areas or near ornamental trees and shrubs. Untreated trees can be affected by root uptake of the herbicide through movement into the top soil or by excretion of the product from the roots of nearby treated trees. Do not apply Alligare Picloram +D within the area occupied by roots of desirable trees, unless such injury can be tolerated.

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 (refer to the Planting Grasses Section of this label).

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

If injury to existing forage legumes cannot be tolerated, do not spray pastures. Alligare Picloram +D may injure or kill legume plants. Forage legumes may be less sensitive to the herbicide after the seed has set and plant growth is mature. Seeding of legumes may not be successful if made within one year of application.

Do not mix with dry fertilizer.

Do not transfer livestock from treated grazing areas to broadleaf crop areas without first allowing 7 days of grazing on untreated grass pasture. Otherwise, urine may contain enough picloram to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.

Do not use 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.

**Spray Drift Management**

**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 is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor.

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

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

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial drift Reduction Advisory.

**Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory**

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

**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.**

- **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 lower flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

- **Number of nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.**

- **Nozzle Orientation – Orient 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 slim nozzle 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 ¾ of the wingspan...
Cleaning Instructions for Spray Equipment
To avoid injury to susceptible plants, equipment used to apply Alligare Picloram-D should be thoroughly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals.
1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use. Flush the entire system at least three times with water, and dispose of rinse water in non-cropland area away from water supplies.
2. During the second rinse, add 1 qt. of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted for several hours preferably overnight.
3. Flush the solution out the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Nozzles and screens should be removed separately.

Mixing Instructions

Ground Application – For Use With Water Alone
Start with about half the required amount of water in the spray tank. With agitation added, add the required amount of Alligare Picloram-D. If a surfactant is needed, it should be added as the remainder of the required water is added to complete the spray mix. When using a drift control additive, carefully follow the manufacturer’s directions. Complete dispersion and uniform mixing is essential to proper performance of drift control additives. This can be aided by thorough circulation through a mixing pump with moderate to high shearing action.

Use with Oil/Water Emulsions

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

Mixing Instructions for Oil/Water Emulsions (Batch Mixing)
1. With continuous, vigorous agitation:
   1. Add the required amount of oil emulsifier such as Sporol 712 or Triton X-100, using the manufacturer’s recommended rate of oil emulsifier per gallon of oil. Add the oil emulsifier premix to the spray tank.
   2. Finally, add the remaining amount of water required to bring the spray batch to the desired total volume.
   3. Maintain agitation in the spray tank during application.

Mixing with Liquid Fertilizer for Broadcast Weed Control in Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures
Alligare Picloram-D may be tank mixed with liquid fertilizers and used in foliar application for weed control and fertilization of rangelands and permanent grass pastures. Avoid using liquid fertilizers in applications to brush as efficacy may be reduced. Use liquid fertilizers at rates recommended by supplier or local Extension Service Specialists.

Compatibility with Liquid Fertilizer: Prior to large scale batch mixing, conduct a “jar test” for spray mixture compatibility by mixing each component in the required order and proportion in a clear glass jar. Close the jar and agitate the mixture until evenly dispersed. Use of a compatibility agent is indicated if components of the mixture do not disperse readily or do not remain dispersed after mixing. Use of a compatibility aid such as Unite or Complex is recommended to help obtain and maintain a uniform spray solution during mixing and application.

Compatibility is best with straight liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Mixing with N-P-K fertilizer solutions or suspensions is more difficult and should not be attempted without first conducting a successful jar test. Agitation in the spray tank must be vigorous to compare with jar test agitation.

Suggested Mixing and Application Procedure
With continuous vigorous agitation:
1. Add the half amount of liquid fertilizer to the spray tank.
2. Add a compatibility aid such as Unite or Complex at 1 quart per 100 gallons of total spray mix.
3. First add the amount of Alligare Picloram-D needed for the total spray mixture. Mixing with N-P-K fertilizer solutions may be improved by premixing Alligare Picloram-D with water (1 part Alligare Picloram-D to 25-30 parts water) before adding to the spray tank.
4. Add the remaining liquid fertilizer to produce the total spray volume.
5. Apply as soon as mixing is complete, maintaining continuous, vigorous agitation throughout mixing and application without interruption.

Application during very cold (near freezing) weather is not advisable. The likelihood of mixing or compatibility problems with liquid fertilizer increases under cold conditions.

Do not store the spray mixture.

Note: Do not use spray equipment for application of other products to land planted, or to be planted, to susceptible crops or desirable sensitive plants, unless it has been determined that all phytotoxic herbicide residue has been removed thorough cleaning of the equipment. Refer to “Instructions for Sprayer Equipment” and the PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS sections of this label.

Application Directions

Rangeland, Permanent Grass Pastures and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Acres

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 acres 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 recom-
mended primarily where Alligare Picloram+D is applied simultaneously with liquid fertilizer. Good coverage is essential. For aerial application, swath width should not exceed 1 1/2 times the wingspan of the aircraft. Aerial applications may be made using aerial electrostatic charging systems.

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

Section I. Control of Broadleaf Weeds and Woody Plants in Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures in the Southeast, Southwest, and Mid-Atlantic States

1-2 Pints/Acre or 3-4 Pints/Acre: Make applications at the rate indicated by stage of growth to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed Species</th>
<th>Specific Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aster, health</td>
<td>Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aster, spiny (Mexican devilweed)</td>
<td>Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bee tree, Rocky Mountain</td>
<td>Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bindweed, hedge</td>
<td>Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blackberry</td>
<td>Tank-mix 2 pints per acre of Alligare Picloram+D with 1 pint per acre of Remedy® (triclopyr) herbicide plus surfactant. Apply in late May to early June during or after bloom (not before) when 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buckwheat, climbing false flax</td>
<td>Apply prior to seed development when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buckwheat, wild</td>
<td>Apply prior to seed development when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buclode, western</td>
<td>Apply in spring when plants begin to flower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burdickwever, Illinois</td>
<td>Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burdock, common</td>
<td>Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buttercup</td>
<td>Apply in early spring prior to bud stage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chickweed, mouseear</td>
<td>Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chicory</td>
<td>Apply from rosette stage to early bud stage when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coneflower, upright prairie</td>
<td>Apply when plants are to 6 inches tall, but before flowering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>common goldenweed, crested goldenweed (Acompora spp.)</td>
<td>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 gpa for ground and 4-5 gpa for aerial equipment). Use of a non-ionic surfactant or oil-water emulsion is recommended (refer to the Mixing Instructions section of this label).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curly dock</td>
<td>Early Season: Apply 2 pints per acre prior to bolting stage of growth. Mid-to-Late Season: Apply at a rate of 3-4 pts/acre from bolting to bud stage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>devil's-claw</td>
<td>Apply prior to flowering when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>digeriflora (cypressweed)</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eriogonum, annual</td>
<td>Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fleabane, rough</td>
<td>Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gray goldaster narrowleaf goldaster</td>
<td>Apply in the spring during the bud stage (pre-bloom) using an oil-water emulsion spray. Thorough coverage is essential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goldenrod, Missouri</td>
<td>Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heliobac, poison</td>
<td>Apply from rosette stage in spring or fall to bud stage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horsetail, Carolina</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horehound</td>
<td>Apply during active growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jimsonweed</td>
<td>Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2-4 Pints/Acre: Make applications at the indicated growth stage to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed or Brush Species</th>
<th>Specific Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>morning glory, ivyleaf</td>
<td>Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mugwort</td>
<td>Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nightshade, silverleaf</td>
<td>Use lower rates in range where weeds are 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pinyrness, field</td>
<td>Apply when plants are to 6 inches tall, but before flowering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plantain, buckhorn</td>
<td>Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pricklypoppy, annual</td>
<td>Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puncturevine</td>
<td>Apply prior to flowering when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ragweed, common, giant, lanceleaf and western</td>
<td>Use lower rates in range where weeds are 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sagebrush, sand</td>
<td>Apply when new terminal growth reaches 6-12&quot; and before average daytime temperature reaches 95°F. Use low rate only in early season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snow-on-the-mountain</td>
<td>Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sowthistle, pricky</td>
<td>Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stickweed</td>
<td>Apply 2-3 pts/acre prebloom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thistles, biennial: including bull, musk, muskless or scotch</td>
<td>Apply 2 pts/acre at rosette stage. Apply 3 to 4 pts/acre in mid to late season from bolting to bud stage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vervain, bluevain, hoary</td>
<td>Apply when plants are 6 inches tall to early flowering. Increase rate within the rate range as season progresses and weeds mature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>witch, hairy</td>
<td>Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wingstem</td>
<td>Apply 2-3 pts/acre prebloom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yankweed</td>
<td>Apply when plants are 8 to 10 inches tall.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3-4 Pints/Acre: Make applications at the indicated growth stage to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed or Brush Species</th>
<th>Specific Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>marshallerd (smpweed)</td>
<td>Apply in early season when weeds are less than 4 inches tall. Use higher rates on older plants. Thorough and uniform coverage is essential. Use higher spray volumes (20-25 gpa for ground and 4-5 gpa for aerial equipment).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mesquite and oak sprouts (suppression of regrowth):</td>
<td>Delay applications of Alligare Picloram+D for weed control until the foliage of regrowth brush in the treatment area is fully expanded and turned from light to dark green.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>milkweed</td>
<td>Apply 4 pts/acre to actively growing milkweeds less than 4 inches tall. Add a surfactant at the manufacturer's recommended rate to improve wetting of foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mullein, common</td>
<td>Apply 4 pts/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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poisonous plants such as:</td>
<td>Make applications in fall or winter when moisture conditions are favorable. Because locoweed is difficult to wet, use of a surfactant (0.25-0.5% vol/vol) or oil-water emulsion is recommended (refer to the Mixing Instructions section of this label). Herbicide treatment may increase palatability of poisonous plants. Do not graze treated areas until the toxic plants are no longer palatable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thistle, varvleaf</td>
<td>Apply from rosette to late bolt stage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tropical soda apple</td>
<td>Apply when plants are beginning to flower.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2-4 Pints/Acre: Make applications at the indicated growth stage to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed or Brush Species</th>
<th>Specific Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>morning glory, ivyleaf</td>
<td>Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mugwort</td>
<td>Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nightshade, silverleaf</td>
<td>Use lower rates in range where weeds are 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pinyrness, field</td>
<td>Apply when plants are to 6 inches tall, but before flowering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plantain, buckhorn</td>
<td>Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pricklypoppy, annual</td>
<td>Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puncturevine</td>
<td>Apply prior to flowering when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ragweed, common, giant, lanceleaf and western</td>
<td>Use lower rates in range where weeds are 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sagebrush, sand</td>
<td>Apply when new terminal growth reaches 6-12&quot; and before average daytime temperature reaches 95°F. Use low rate only in early season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snow-on-the-mountain</td>
<td>Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sowthistle, pricky</td>
<td>Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stickweed</td>
<td>Apply 2-3 pts/acre prebloom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thistles, biennial: including bull, musk, muskless or scotch</td>
<td>Apply 2 pts/acre at rosette stage. Apply 3 to 4 pts/acre in mid to late season from bolting to bud stage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vervain, bluevain, hoary</td>
<td>Apply when plants are 6 inches tall to early flowering. Increase rate within the rate range as season progresses and weeds mature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>witch, hairy</td>
<td>Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wingstem</td>
<td>Apply 2-3 pts/acre prebloom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yankweed</td>
<td>Apply when plants are 8 to 10 inches tall.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For best results in terms of forage response, desirable forage grasses should be present in Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Additionally, good grazing management practices are recommended, particularly in the year following treatment, to allow forage grass density to increase.

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

For best results in terms of forage response, desirable forage grasses should be present in the area to be treated in sufficient density to provide competition to lessen weed re-establishment following treatment.

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

Make applications at the indicated growth stage to control the following broadleaf plant species. Increase rate within range as growing season progresses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed or Brush Species</th>
<th>Specific Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>absinth wormwood</td>
<td>Apply when actively growing in spring or early summer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annual broomweed</td>
<td>Apply 2 pts./acre at rosette stage. Apply 3 to 4 pts./acre to bolted thistle, but apply before early bud stage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biennial thistles, such as bull, musk, plumleus or scotch</td>
<td>Apply 2 pts./acre early season prior to bolting. Apply 3 to 4 pts./acre in mid to late season from bolting to early flower.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broom snakeweed</td>
<td>Make application after full leaf development to early bloom stage when plants are actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curly dock</td>
<td>Apply 2 pts./acre at bloom stage during active growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curlycup gumweed</td>
<td>Apply prior to bud stage during active growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fringed sagebrush</td>
<td>Apply a minimum of 3 pts./acre after seed stalk elongation and early flowering (mid-late June) and throughout the summer under good growing conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goldenrod</td>
<td>Apply prior to bud stage during active growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hemp (marijuana)</td>
<td>Make application from rosette stage in spring or fall up to 38&quot; tall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hemlock, poison</td>
<td>Make application from rosette stage in spring or fall up to bud stage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ironweed, western</td>
<td>Apply 2 to 3 pts./acre prior to bud stage during active growth. A surfactant is recommended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>locoweed, such as silky crotalaria (white point loco) and lambert crotalaria</td>
<td>Apply from early bud to early bloom stage. Application of Alligare Picloram-D may increase palatability of these poisonous plants. Do not graze treated areas until after the toxic plants have dried up. Higher rate range should be considered to provide greater reduction of poisonous plants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phlox, hoods</td>
<td>Make application during active growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plains pricklypear</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7.4 Pints/Acre

Make applications at the indicated growth stage to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed or Brush Species</th>
<th>Specific Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinese tallow tree</td>
<td>Make applications in the spring or fall when conditions are favorable for plant growth. Thorough and uniform spray coverage is essential. Use higher spray volumes (20-25 gpa for ground and 5 or more gpa for aerial equipment). Use of a non-ionic surfactant or oil-water emulsion is recommended (refer to the Mixing Instructions section of this label). Do not make 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macarney rose multiflora rose</td>
<td>Make applications in the spring or fall when conditions are favorable for plant growth. Thorough and uniform spray coverage is essential. Use higher spray volumes (20-25 gpa for ground and 5 or more gpa for aerial equipment). Use of a non-ionic surfactant or oil-water emulsion is recommended (refer to the Mixing Instructions section of this label). Do not make 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>locust (honey and black) wild plum</td>
<td>Make applications in the spring when leaves are fully expanded and mature. Use of a surfactant (0.25-0.5% vol/vol) is recommended.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4 Pints/Acre

Make applications at the indicated growth stage to control the following broadleaf weed species:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed or Brush Species</th>
<th>Specific Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dense club moss</td>
<td>Apply in early summer with a surfactant at 0.25% v/v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geyer larkspur</td>
<td>Apply from rosette to flower bud formation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hairy golden aster</td>
<td>Apply at bloom stage during active growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>houndstongue</td>
<td>Apply to rosettes in late fall or early summer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>larkspur, plains</td>
<td>Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>licorice, wild</td>
<td>Apply at bloom stage, but before bud formation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loco, wooly</td>
<td>Make application from bolting to early bloom. Application of Alligare Picloram-D may temporarily increase palatability of this poisonous plant. Do not graze treated areas until toxic plants have dried up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>milkweed, common</td>
<td>Apply at bud stage when actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muleen, common</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okeee daisy</td>
<td>Apply 3-4 pts./acre when all plants have emerged to late flowering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pussyfoes</td>
<td>Make application prior to bud stage when actively growing. Use a surfactant at the manufacturer’s recommended rate to improve wetting of foliage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7.4 Pints/Acre

Make applications at the indicated growth stage to control the following broadleaf weed species:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed or Brush Species</th>
<th>Specific Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Macarney rose multiflora rose</td>
<td>Make application in spring or fall when conditions are favorable for plant growth. Thorough and uniform spray coverage is essential. Use higher spray volumes (20-25 gpa for ground and 5 or more gpa for aerial equipment). Use of a non-ionic surfactant or oil-water emulsion is recommended (refer to the Mixing Instructions section of this label). Do not make 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>locust (honey and black) wild plum</td>
<td>Apply in early summer with a surfactant at 0.25% v/v.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### High-Volume Foliar Applications

Spray to thoroughly wet foliage and stems. The use of an approved agricultural surfactant is recommended. Do not use more than 7.4 pints of Alligare Picloram-D (0.5 lb. of picloram) per acre. Keep sprays no higher than brush tops.
PICLORAM +D

Specimen Label

7/4 Pints/100 Gallons of Spray: Make applications at the indicated growth stage to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds:

**Weed or Brush Species**

- Blackberry, elm, grape, locust, maple, oak, sweet gum, sumac
- Ceanothus
- Poisonous plants such as: common goldenweed, Drummond's goldenweed, Senecio spp.
- 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 seedbed 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 pasture grasses, small grains (barley, oats, rye or wheat), or, after a rotational interval of 8 months, grain sorghum.

**Application Directions**

- Use Alligare Picloram +D at rates of 2 to 7.4 quarts (0.25-1.0 lb ae picloram; 1.0-4.0 lb ae as 2,4-D) per acre and at rates of 4 to 7.4 quarts per acre to control woody plants and vines. Alligare Picloram +D may be tank mixed with Triclopyr 4E (or Alligare Triclopyr 4) or Triclopyr 3A (or Alligare Triclopyr 3) or 4 lbs./gal. 2,4-D (or Alligare 2,4-D) (as described below) to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds, woody plants and vines.
- Alligare Picloram +D controls the following annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, woody plants and vines.
- Treatment After Planting Grasses, Including Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Acres
- Weed Control Prior to Seeding Planting Grasses Alligare Picloram +D may be applied to control weeds prior to planting cool season grasses. Apply Alligare Picloram +D at 4 pints per acre or less depending on the target species. Alligare Picloram +D may be tank-mixed with Alligare Glyphosate 4 Plus (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 seeding preparation or seeding. To optimize weed control and reduce the potential for injury of seeded grasses, increase the interval between application of Alligare Picloram +D and planting grass seed.
- Do not plant smooth bromegrass for 60 days after treatment.

**Weed or Brush Species**

- Broadleaf weeds (described below) to control the following annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, woody plants and vines:

**Specific Use Directions**

- Make applications of Alligare Picloram +D to perennial grasses only after perennial grasses are sensitive to Alligare Picloram +D. Do not apply Alligare Picloram +D until overseeded grasses are well established and until lifting stage of growth or later.

**Precautions**

- Applications of Alligare Picloram +D to established warm season grasses such as Bermuda grass 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 Alligare Picloram +D should be made prior to greenup or after vigorous vegetative growth has resumed.

**Recommendations**

- Do not use Alligare Picloram +D if legumes are a desired cover during CRP.
- 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 Alligare Picloram +D 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.
- After CRP: 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 seedbed 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 pasture grasses, small grains (barley, oats, rye or wheat), or, after a rotational interval of 8 months, grain sorghum. To control broadleaf weeds, use Alligare Picloram +D at rates of 2 to 7.4 quarts (0.25-1.0 lb ae picloram; 1.0-4.0 lb ae as 2,4-D) per acre and at rates of 4 to 7.4 quarts per acre to control woody plants and vines. Alligare Picloram +D may be tank mixed with Triclopyr 4E (or Alligare Triclopyr 4) or Triclopyr 3A (or Alligare Triclopyr 3) or 4 lbs./gal. 2,4-D (or Alligare 2,4-D) (as described below) to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds, woody plants and vines.

**Specific Use Directions**

- Do not plant smooth bromegrass for 60 days after treatment.
- Apply Alligare Picloram +D at rates of 1.5 pints per acre or less can be applied to perennial grasses at all stages of growth.
- Do not use Alligare Picloram +D if legumes are a desired cover during CRP.
- 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 Alligare Picloram +D 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.
- After CRP: 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 seedbed 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 pasture grasses, small grains (barley, oats, rye or wheat), or, after a rotational interval of 8 months, grain sorghum.

**Application Directions**

- To control broadleaf weeds, use Alligare Picloram +D at rates of 2 to 7.4 quarts (0.25-1.0 lb ae picloram; 1.0-4.0 lb ae as 2,4-D) per acre and at rates of 4 to 7.4 quarts per acre to control woody plants and vines. Alligare Picloram +D may be tank mixed with Triclopyr 4E (or Alligare Triclopyr 4) or Triclopyr 3A (or Alligare Triclopyr 3) or 4 lbs./gal. 2,4-D (or Alligare 2,4-D) (as described below) to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds, woody plants and vines.

**Specific Use Directions**

- Do not plant smooth bromegrass for 60 days after treatment.
- Apply Alligare Picloram +D at rates of 1.5 pints per acre or less can be applied to perennial grasses at all stages of growth.
- Do not use Alligare Picloram +D if legumes are a desired cover during CRP.
- 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 Alligare Picloram +D 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.
- After CRP: 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 seedbed 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 pasture grasses, small grains (barley, oats, rye or wheat), or, after a rotational interval of 8 months, grain sorghum.
Broadleaf Annual and Perennial Weed and Woody Vine Control: Apply Alligare Picloram +D at the rate of 4 to 7.4 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.

Apply 2-to-3 quarts of Alligare Picloram +D per acre in water spray for season 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 up to 3.7 quarts of Alligare Picloram +D per acre in arid areas and for control of more resistant perennial weeds. Use up to 3.7 quarts per acre to control species such as Canada thistle, field bindweed and milkweed. The higher rates should be used under drought stress conditions, for the more resistant species such as brome grass, foxtail, black locust, sassafras, tallow, poplar and cherry, use 7.4 quarts of Alligare Picloram +D 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 7.4 quarts of Alligare Picloram +D per acre can be tank-mixed with 1½- to 2 gallons per acre of Triclopyr 3A (or Alligare Triclopyr 3), Triclopyr 4E (or Alligare Triclopyr 4) or 4½-6 gallons per acre of Triclopyr 4E (Alligare Triclopyr 4) per acre.

Woody Plant Control: Use Alligare Picloram +D at the rate of 4 to 7.4 quarts per acre in a water spray mixture.

Use 4 to 6 quarts of Alligare Picloram +D per acre in a water spray mixture for susceptible seedling stages of species such as aspen, cherry and sumac.

Note: Apply Picloram +D at the rate of 4 to 7.4 quarts per acre in 25 or more gallons of water, a mixture to control sprouting of woody plants and broadleaf weeds. The mixture is not a substitute for proper herbicide selection and placement. The mix of Picloram +D and an herbicide with a different spectrum of activity can improve the spectrum of species controlled, 4 to 7.4 quarts of Alligare Picloram +D per acre can be tank-mixed with 1½- to 2 gallons per acre of Accol™, Glyphosate 4 Plus or Accord™.

Alligare Picloram +D contains 0.5 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per quart. When tank-mixing with products containing 2,4-D, do not exceed a total of 4.0 pounds a.e. per acre. For full tank-mix directions, refer to the product label.

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.

BROADCAST CUT STUBBLE TREATMENT
Apply Alligare Picloram +D at the rate of 7.4 quarts per acre in 25 or more gallons of water, a mixture to control sprouting of woody plants and broadleaf weeds. The mixture is not a substitute for proper herbicide selection and placement. The mix of Picloram +D and an herbicide with a different spectrum of activity can improve the spectrum of species controlled, 4 to 7.4 quarts of Alligare Picloram +D per acre can be tank-mixed with 1½- to 2 gallons per acre of Accol™, Glyphosate 4 Plus or Accord™.

POSTEMERGENCE (ANNUAL & PERENNIAL WEA DS): Do not make more than 2 applications per year.

POSTEMERGENCE (ANNUAL & PERENNIAL WEA DS): Do not apply more than 3.7 quarts (2.0 lbs as 2,4-D) per acre per application.

POSTEMERGENCE (ANNUAL & PERENNIAL WEA DS): Minimum spray interval between applications is 30 days.

POSTEMERGENCE (WOODY PLANTS): Do not make more than 1 application per year.

POSTEMERGENCE (WOODY PLANTS): Do not apply more than 7.4 quarts (4.0 lbs as 2,4-D) per acre per application.

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.

Alligare Picloram +D contains 0.5 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per quart. When tank-mixing with products that contain 2,4-D, do not exceed a total of 4.0 pounds a.e. per acre.

BROADCAST TREATMENTS FOR FOREST SITE PREPARATION
(Not for Conifer Release)
For broadcast applications, apply the recommended rate of Alligare Picloram +D 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 volume sufficient to provide thorough coverage of treated foliage. Note: This use is not intended for conifer release (see General Use Precautions).

CONIFER STRIP THINNING IN THE NORTHEASTER N 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 Alligare Picloram +D such that the application rate in the treated bands or strips is 7.4 quarts of herbicide per acre in a total sprayed area of 12 to 20 gallons per application 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 MicroTop® or Thru-Valve® boom. Multiple treated bands may be obtained within a single spray application by establishing alternating rows of flowing and blocked spray nozzles.

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

FORESTRY RESTRICTIONS (Woody Plants):
• Do not make more than one broadcast application per year.
• Do not apply more than 7.4 quarts (4.0 lbs as 2,4-D) per acre per broadcast application within a period of 2 annual growing seasons.

CUT SURFACE TREATMENTS
In forest and other non-crop areas to kill unwanted trees such as elm, maple, oak and pine, apply Alligare Picloram +D diluted with water as described below.

Tree Injector Method: Make applications by injecting ¼ milliliter of undiluted Alligare Picloram +D 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.

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: Paint or spray to wet the surfaces of freshly cut stumps or stubs with Alligare Picloram +D undiluted or diluted 1:1 in water. All of the cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

Dilution Ratio: Maximum of 16 quarts Alligare Picloram +D in 100 gallons of water.

The above methods may be used successfully in any season except during periods of heavy snow fall. Species of certain species, such as box elder, during drought periods. Untreated trees in a few feet of the treated trees or stumps may be injured or killed.

CUT SURFACE & INJECTION RESTRICTIONS:
• Do not make more than one basal or cut surface application per year.
• Do not use more than 22 pints per 100 gallons of spray solution.
• Do not apply more than 4 mls of formulation per injection site.

Note: Do not make more than one injection application per year.

Use of this product in certain portions of California, Oregon and Washington is subject to the January 22, 2004 Order for Injuitive 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/esspp.
to in the directions for use, subject to the exceptions noted below, which are beyond the Company’s control. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the Company makes no other representation or warranty, express or implied, concerning the product, including no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. No such warranty shall be implied by law, and no agent or representative is authorized to make any such warranty on the Company’s behalf.

Terms of Sale: The Company’s directions for use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, and the manner of use or application (including failure to adhere to label directions), all of which are beyond the Company’s control. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks are assumed by the user.

Limitation of Liability: To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy against the Company for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product is a claim for damages, and in no event shall damages or any other recovery of any kind exceed the price of the product which caused the alleged loss, damage, injury or other claim. To the extent consistent with applicable law, under no circumstances shall the Company be liable for any special, indirect, incidental or consequential damages of any kind, including loss of profits or income, and any such claims are hereby waived. Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages.

The Company and the seller offer this product, and the purchaser and user accept this product, subject to the foregoing warranty, terms of sale and limitation of liability, which may be varied or modified only by an agreement in writing signed on behalf of the Company by an authorized representative.

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EPA 20100125