Specimen Label

Dow AgroSciences

Garlon® XRT

SPECIALTY HERBICIDE

®Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company ("Dow") or an affiliated company of Dow

For the control of woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in

- **rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including grasses grown for hay) and Conservation Reserve Programs (CRP);**
- **non-crop areas, for example airports, barrow ditches, communication transmission lines, electrical power and utility rights-of-way, fence rows, gravel pits, industrial sites, military sites, mining and drilling areas, oil and gas pads, non-irrigation ditch banks, parking lots, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, storage areas, dry water storm retention areas, substations, unimproved rough turf grasses,**
- **forests and conifer and tree plantations**
- **natural areas (open space) for example, campgrounds, parks, prairie management, trailheads and trails, recreation areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitat and management areas;**
- **including grazed areas in and around these sites.**

GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

Active Ingredient:
triclopyr: 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyloxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester.....83.9%
Other Ingredients.....16.1%
Total.....100.0%

Acid equivalent: triclopyr – 60.3% - 6.3 lb/gal

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-553

WARNING

Causes Substantial But Temporary Eye Injury • Harmful If Swallowed • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions In Some Individuals

Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid contact with skin. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as nitrile or butyl
- Protective eyewear

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.

Engineering Controls

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:
- 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.

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 a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish. 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 washwater or rinsate.

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

Directions for Use

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

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

The requirements in this box apply to forestry uses.

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, restricted-entry interval, and notification to workers (as applicable). The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

For early entry into 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, wear:
- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to all use sites on this label except for forestry uses.

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

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

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.
Pesticide Storage: Store above 28°F or agitate before use.
Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank 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 5 gallons or larger:
Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. 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 5 gallons or larger:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **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.

Product Information

Use Garlon® XRT specialty herbicide for the control of woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including grasses grown for hay) and Conservation Reserve Programs (CRP); non-crop areas, for example airports, barrow ditches, communication transmission lines, electrical power and utility rights-of-way, fence rows, gravel pits, industrial sites, military sites, mining and drilling areas, oil and gas pads, non-irrigation ditch banks , parking lots, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, , storage areas, dry water storm retention areas, substations, unimproved rough turf grasses, forests and conifer and tree plantations, natural areas (open space) for example, campgrounds, parks, prairie management, trailheads and trails, recreation areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitat and management areas; including grazed areas in and around these sites.

Use Precautions

When applying this product in tank mix combination, follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on each manufacturer's label. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks, seasonally dry wetlands (such as flood plains, deltas, marshes, swamps, or bogs) and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites where surface water is not present except in isolated pockets due to uneven or unlevel conditions.

Sprays applied directly to Christmas trees may result in conifer injury. When treating unwanted vegetation in Christmas tree plantations, care should be taken to direct sprays away from parts of conifers where no injury can be tolerated.

Use Restrictions

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

Do not apply Garlon XRT directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into direct contact with cotton, grapes, peanuts, soybeans, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, citrus, or other desirable broadleaf plants. Do not permit spray mists containing Garlon XRT to drift onto such plants.

Do not apply to open water (such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, creeks, salt water bays, or estuaries).

Do not apply on ditches currently being used to transport irrigation water. Do not apply where runoff or irrigation water may flow onto agricultural land as injury to crops may result.

Do not apply this product using mist blowers unless a drift control additive, high viscosity inverting system, or equivalent is used to control spray drift.

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

- Apply no more than 2.5 pints (1.25 quarts) of Garlon XRT (2 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per growing season on range and pasture sites, including rights-of-way, fence rows or any area where grazing or harvesting forage for hay is allowed.
- On forestry sites, Garlon XRT may be used at rates up to 7.5 pints (6 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per year.
- Garlon XRT may be used at rates up to 5 quarts (8 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per year on non-crop areas (see full listing above).
- Portions of grazed areas that intersect treated non-cropland, rights-of-way and forestry sites may be treated at up to 8 lb ae per acre if the area to be treated on the day of application comprises no more than 10% of the total grazable area.

Haying Restrictions

Haying (harvesting of dried forage)
- Do not harvest hay for 14 days after application.

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

Weed Resistance Management:

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

Best Management Practices:

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is recommended. A diversified weed management program may include the

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

Avoiding Injurious Spray Drift

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

Spray Drift Management
Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

Aerial Application (Helicopter Only):
The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications:

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

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

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory
Information on Droplet Size: The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

For aerial application on rights-of-way or other areas near susceptible crops, apply through a Microfoil† or Thru-Valve boom, or use an agriculturally labeled drift control additive. Other drift reducing systems or thickened sprays prepared by using high viscosity inverting systems may be used if they are made as drift-free as mixtures containing agriculturally labeled thickening agents or applications made with the Microfoil or Thru Valve booms. Do not use a thickening agent with the Microfoil orThru Valve booms, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays. Spray only when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid application during air inversions. If a spray thickening agent is used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

†Reference within this label to a particular piece of equipment produced by or available form other parties is provided without consideration for use by the reader at its discretion and subject to the reader's independent circumstances, evaluation, and expertise. Such reference by Dow AgroSciences is not intended as an endorsement of such equipment, shall not constitute a warranty (express or implied) of such equipment, and is not intended to imply that other equipment is not available and equally suitable. Any discussion of methods of use of such equipment does not imply that the reader should use the equipment other than is advised in directions available from the equipment's manufacturer. The reader is responsible for exercising its own judgment and expertise, or consulting with sources other than Dow AgroSciences, in selecting and determining how to use its equipment.

Controlling Droplet Size:
- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produced larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **Note**: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

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

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

Ground Equipment: To aid in reducing spray drift, Garlon XRT should be used in thickened (high viscosity) spray mixtures using an agriculturally labeled drift control additive, high viscosity invert system, or equivalent as directed by the manufacturer. When using a spray thickening or inverting additive, follow all use directions and precautions on the product label. With ground equipment, spray drift can be reduced by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the lower end of the manufacturer's recommended pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); and by spraying when wind velocity is low. Do not apply with nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray. Select nozzles and pressures which provide adequate plant coverage, but minimize the production of fine spray particles.

High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment: To minimize spray drift, keep sprays no higher than brush tops and keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets. An agriculturally labeled thickening agent may be used to reduce drift. Directing ground application sprays toward the center of the application site will aid in reducing the possibility of off-target movement of the sprays.

Plants Controlled by Garlon XRT

Woody Plant Species

alder
arrowwood
ash
aspen
bear clover (bearmat)
beech
birch
blackberry
blackgum
boxelder[1]
Brazilian pepper
buckthorn
cascara
ceanothus
cherry
chinquapin
choke cherry
cottonwood
crataegus (hawthorn)
dogwood
Douglas fir
elderberry
elm
gallberry
gorse
hazel
hickory
hornbeam
kudzu[2]
locust
Madrone
Maples
mulberry
Oaks
persimmon
Pine
poison ivy
poison oak
Poplar
salmonberry
salt-bush (*Braccharis* spp.)
salt-cedar[1]
sassafras
scotch broom
Sumac
sweetbay magnolia
Sweetgum
Sycamore
Tanoak
thimbleberry
tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus*)[1]
tulip poplar
wax myrtle
wild rose
Willow
winged elm

[1]For best control, use either a basal bark or cut stump treatment.
[2]For complete control, re-treatment may be necessary.

Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds

black medic
bull thistle
burdock
Canada thistle
chicory
clover
creeping beggarweed
curly dock
dandelion
field bindweed
goldenrod
ground ivy
lambsquarters
lespedeza
matchweed
Mustard
Oxalis
plantain
purple loosestrife
ragweed
smartweed
sweet clover
Vetch
wild carrot (Queen Anne's lace)
wild lettuce
wild violet
Yarrow

Application Methods

Use Garlon XRT at rates of 0.75 to 5 quarts per acre to control broadleaf weeds and woody plants. It is suggested that rates higher in this rate range be used to control woody plants. In all cases, use the amount specified in enough water to give uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. The order of addition to the spray tank is water, spray thickening agent (if used), surfactant (if used), additional herbicide (if used), and Garlon XRT. If a standard agricultural surfactant is used, use at a rate of 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Use continuous adequate agitation. It is highly recommended that a "jar" test be performed when concentrated dilutions (>7% v/v). More vigorous agitation may be needed to maintain a homogeneous spray mix over an extended period of time.

Before using any recommended tank mixtures, read the directions and all precautions on both labels.

For best results with foliar applications, apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing. When hard to control species such as ash, blackgum, choke cherry, elm, maples (other than vine or big leaf), oaks, pines, or winged elm are prevalent, during applications made during late summer when the plants are mature, or during drought conditions, use the higher rates of Garlon XRT alone or in combination with Graslan L herbicide or Tordon herbicides. (Graslan L and Tordon herbicides are restricted use pesticides. See product labels.) Graslan L and Tordon herbicides are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

When using Garlon XRT in combination with 2,4-D low volatile ester herbicide, generally the higher rates of Garlon XRT should be used for satisfactory brush control.

Use the higher dosage rates when brush approaches an average of 15 feet in height or when the brush covers more than 60% of the area to be treated. If lower rates are used on hard to control species, resprouting may occur the year following treatment.

On sites where easy to control brush species dominate, rates less than those listed may be effective. Consult state or local extension personnel for such information.

Foliage Treatment With Ground Equipment
High Volume Foliage Treatment
For control of woody plants, use Garlon XRT at the rate of 1.25 to 4 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture, or Garlon XRT at 2 to 4 quarts may be tank mixed with labeled rates of 2,4-D low volatile ester herbicide, Tordon herbicides or other herbicides, and diluted to make 100 gallons of spray. Apply at a volume of 100 to 400 gallons of total spray per acre depending upon size and density of woody plants. Coverage should be thorough to wet all leaves, stems, and root collars. Tordon herbicides and Graslan L are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida. When tank mixing, follow applicable use directions and precautions on each manufacturer's label.

Table 1: The following table is provided as a guide to the user to achieve the approximate maximum rate of Garlon XRT.

	Rate of Garlon XRT		
Total Spray Volume (gallons/acre)	**Range and Pasture Sites (qt/100 gallons of spray)**	**Forestry Sites (qt/100 gallons of spray)[1]**	**Non-Cropland Sites (qt/100 gallons of spray)[2]**
400	Do not use	1	1.25
300	Do not use	1.25	1.7
200	0.63	1.75	2.5
100	1.25	3.75	5
50	2.5	7.5	10
40	3.13	9	12
30	4.16	13	16
20	6.25	19	25
10	12.5	38	56

[1]Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 7.5 pt of Garlon XRT (6 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per year.
[2]Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 5 qt of Garlon XRT (8 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per year, or 1.25 qt of Garlon XRT (2 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre per year for grazed areas, except on portions of grazed/hayed areas that meet the following requirement. Portions of grazed/hayed areas that intersect treated non-cropland, rights-of-way and forestry sites may be treated at up to 8 lb ae per acre if the area to be treated on the day of application comprises no more than 10% of the total grazable area.

Low Volume Foliage Treatment
To control susceptible woody plants, mix up to 12.5 quarts of Garlon XRT in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. The spray concentration of Garlon XRT and total spray volume per acre should be adjusted according to the size and density of target woody plants and kind of spray equipment used. With low volume sprays, use sufficient spray volume to obtain uniform coverage of target plants including the surfaces of all foliage, stems, and root collars (see Use Precautions and Restrictions). For best results, a surfactant should be added to all spray mixtures. Match equipment and delivery rate of spray nozzles to height and density of woody plants. When treating tall, dense brush, a truck mounted spray gun with spray tips that deliver up to 2 gallons per minute at 40 to 60 psi may be required. Backpack or other types of specialized spray equipment with spray tips that deliver less than 1 gallon of spray per minute may be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush.

Tank Mixing: As a low volume foliage spray, up to 7.5 quarts of Garlon XRT may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Tordon herbicides or other herbicides in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. Tordon herbicides and Graslan L are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Broadcast Applications With Ground Equipment
Apply Garlon XRT using equipment that will assure thorough and uniform coverage of the spray volumes applied. See Table 1 for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Woody Plant Control
Foliage Treatment: Use 2.5 to 5 quarts of Garlon XRT in enough water to make 5 gallons or more of total spray per acre, or 1 to 2 quarts of Garlon XRT may be combined with labeled rates of 2,4-D low volatile ester, Tordon herbicides , or other herbicides in sufficient water to make 5 gallons or more of total spray per acre. Tordon herbicides and Graslan L and Tordon are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Broadleaf Weed Control
Use Garlon XRT at rates of 0.75 to 2.5 quarts in a total volume of 5 gallons or more per acre as a water spray mixture. Apply anytime weeds are actively growing. Garlon XRT at 0.75 to 2 quarts may be tank mixed with

labeled rates of 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester, Tordon herbicides or other herbicides to improve the spectrum of activity. For thickened (high viscosity) spray mixtures, Garlon XRT can be mixed with an inverting agent. When using an inverting agent, read and follow the use directions and precautions on the product label.

Aerial Application (Helicopter Only)
Aerial sprays should be applied using suitable drift control (see Use Precautions and Restrictions).

Foliage Treatment (Utility and Pipeline Rights-of-Way)
Use 2.5 to 5 quarts of Garlon XRT alone, or 2 to 2.5 quarts of Garlon XRT in a tank mix combination with labeled rates of 2,4-D low volatile ester, Tordon herbicides or other herbicides and apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions.

Portions of grazed areas that intersect treated non-cropland, rights-of-way and forestry sites may be treated at up to 8 lb ae per acre if the area to be treated on the day of application comprises no more than 10% of the total grazable area.

Basal Bark, Cut Stump, and Dormant Brush Treatments

These applications may be made on any site listed on the label.

Mixing Directions
To control susceptible woody plants, use Garlon XRT in oil or oil-water mixtures prepared and applied as described below. Prepare oil-based mixtures using a commercially available basal oil. Substitute other oils or diluents only as recommended by the oil or diluent's manufacturer. When preparing an oil mixture, read and follow the use directions and precautions on the manufacturer's product label. See Table 1 for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Note:
Individual plant treatments such as basal bark and cut stump applications may be used on any use site listed on this label at a maximum use rate of 5 quarts of Garlon XRT (8 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre. These types of applications are made directly to ungrazed parts of plants and, therefore, are not restricted by the grazing maximum rate of 2.5 pints of Garlon XRT (2 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre. Large plants or species requiring higher rates of Garlon XRT may not be completely controlled.

Oil Mixture Sprays
Add Garlon XRT to the required amount of oil in the spray tank or mixing tank and mix thoroughly. If the mixture stands over 4 hours, reagitation is required.

Oil Mixtures of Garlon XRT and Tordon: Tordon and Garlon XRT may be used in tank mix combination for basal bark treatment of woody plants. These herbicides are incompatible and will not form a stable mixture when mixed together directly in oil. Make a stable tank mixture for basal bark application by first combining with each product with a compatibility agent prior to final mixing in the desired ratio. (See product bulletin for mixing instructions.) Tordon is not registered for use in the states of California and Florida.

Oil-Water Mixture Sprays
Prepare a premix of oil, surfactant and Garlon XRT in a separate container. Do not allow any water or mixtures containing water to get into the premix or Garlon XRT since a thick "invert" (water in oil) emulsion may form that will be difficult to break. Such an emulsion may also be formed if the premix or Garlon XRT is put into the mixing tank before the addition of water. Fill the spray tank about one-half full with water, then slowly add the premix with continuous agitation and complete filling the tank with water. Continue moderate agitation.

Basal Bark Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, mix 1 to 5 gallons of Garlon XRT in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with knapsack sprayer or power spraying equipment using low pressure (20 to 40 psi). Spray the basal parts of brush and tree trunks to a height of 12 to 15 inches from the ground, thoroughly wetting the indicated area. Old or rough bark requires more spray than smooth young bark. Apply anytime, including the winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line. **Mixing with oil requires vigorous agitation to form an oil solution.** Once a solution is formed it will stay stable.

Low Volume Basal Bark Treatment
To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, mix 12.7 to 19 gallons of Garlon XRT in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressure and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Spray the basal parts of brush and tree trunks in a manner that thoroughly wets the lower stems, including the root collar area, but not to the point of runoff. Herbicide concentration should vary with size and susceptibility of species treated. Apply anytime, including the winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line or when stem surfaces are saturated with water. See Table 1 for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate. **Note:** The addition of a soil active herbicide to a basal bark mixture with Garlon XRT may result in damage to surrounding non-target vegetation. Care should be taken to assess the areas in which these soil active herbicides are used in combination with Garlon XRT in basal bark application. **Mixing with oil requires vigorous agitation to form an oil solution.** Once a solution is formed it will stay stable.

Garlon XRT Plus Tordon in Oil Tank Mix: Garlon XRT and Tordon may be used in tank mix combination as a low volume basal bark treatment to improve control of certain woody species such as ash, elm, maple, poplar, aspen, hackberry, oak, oceanspray, birch, hickory, pine, tanoak, cherry, locust, sassafras, and multiflora rose. (See product bulletin for mixing instructions.)

Streamline Basal Bark Treatment (Southern States)
To control or suppress susceptible woody plants for conifer release, mix 12.5 to 19 gallons of Garlon XRT in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using equipment that provides a directed straight stream spray. Apply sufficient spray to one side of stems less than 3 inches in basal diameter to form a treated zone that is 6 inches in height. When the optimum amount of spray mixture is applied, the treated zone should widen to encircle the stem within approximately 30 minutes. Treat both sides of stems which are 3 to 4 inches in basal diameter. Direct the spray at bark that is approximately 12 to 24 inches above ground. Pines (loblolly, slash, shortleaf, and Virginia) up to 2 inches in diameter breast height (dbh) can be controlled by directing the spray at a point approximately 4 feet above ground. Vary spray mixture concentration with size and susceptibility of the species being treated. Best results are achieved when applications are made to young vigorously growing stems that have not developed the thicker bark characteristic of slower growing, understory trees in older stands. This technique should not be used for scrub and live oak species, including blackjack, turkey, post, live, bluejack and laurel oaks, or bigleaf maple. Apply from approximately 6 weeks prior to hardwood leaf expansion in the spring until approximately 2 months after leaf expansion is completed. Do not apply when snow or water prevent spraying at the desired height above ground level. **Mixing with oil requires vigorous agitation to form an oil solution.** Once a solution is formed it will stay stable.

Low Volume Stem Bark Band Treatment (North Central and Lake States)
The treatment band may be positioned at any height up to the first major branch. For best results, apply the band as low as possible. Spray mixture concentration should vary with size and susceptibility of species to be treated. **Mixing with oil requires vigorous agitation to form an oil solution.** Once a solution is formed it will stay stable.

Thinline Basal Bark Treatment
To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in diameter, apply Garlon XRT, either undiluted or mixed at 35 to 50% v/v with oil, in a thin stream to all sides of the lower stems. The stream should be directed horizontally to apply a narrow band of Garlon XRT around each stem or clump. Use a minimum of 2 to 15 milliliters of Garlon XRT or oil mixture with Garlon XRT to treat single stems and from 25 to 100 milliliters to treat clumps of stems. Use an applicator metered or calibrated to deliver the small amounts required. **Mixing with oil requires vigorous agitation to form an oil solution.** Once a solution is formed it will stay stable.

Dormant Stem Treatment
Dormant stem treatments control susceptible woody plants and vines with stems less than 2 inches in diameter. Plants with stems greater than 2 inches in diameter may not be controlled and resprouting may occur. This treatment method is best suited for sites with dense, small diameter brush. Dormant stem treatments of Garlon XRT can also be used as a chemical side-trim for controlling lateral branches of larger trees that encroach onto roadside, utility, or other rights-of-way.

Mix 2.5 to 5 quarts of Garlon XRT in 2 to 3 gallons of crop oil concentrate or other recommended oil and add this mixture in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Use continuous adequate agitation. Apply with Radiarc, OC or equivalent nozzles, or handgun using 70 to 100 gallons of spray per acre to ensure uniform coverage of stems. Garlon XRT may be mixed with 2,4-D to improve the control of black cherry and broaden the spectrum of herbicidal activity. In western states, apply anytime after woody plants are dormant. In other areas, apply anytime within 10 weeks of budbreak, generally February through April. Do not apply to wet or saturated bark as poor control may result.

CUT STUMP

Cut stump applications with Garlon XRT mixed with oil carrier can be made anytime after cutting up to re-sprouting. After re-sprouting basal bark or foliar applications are more suitable.

Basal Cut Stump Treatment
To control resprouting, mix 13 to 20 gallons of Garlon XRT in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressures and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Spray the root collar area, sides of the stump, and the outer portion of the cut surface including the cambium until thoroughly wet, but not to the point of runoff. Spray mixture concentration should vary with size and susceptibility of species treated. Apply anytime, including in winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line. **Mixing with oil requires vigorous agitation to form an oil solution.** Once a solution is formed it will stay stable.

Cut Stump Treatment
To control resprouting of difficult to control species like sal cedar and other *Tamarix* species, bigleaf maple, tanoak, Oregon myrtle, and other susceptible species, apply undiluted Garlon XRT to wet the cambium and adjacent wood around the entire circumference of the cut stump. Treatments may be applied throughout the year; however, control may be reduced with treatment during periods of moisture stress as in late summer or early spring sap flow. Use an applicator that can be calibrated to deliver the small amounts of material required.

Note: All basal bark and dormant brush treatment methods may be used to treat susceptible woody species on range and permanent pasture land provided that no more than 1.25 quarts of Garlon XRT are applied per acre. Large plants or species requiring higher rates of Garlon XRT may not be completely controlled.

Forest Management Applications

For broadcast applications, apply 0.75 to 4 quarts of Garlon XRT per acre in a total spray volume of 5 to 25 gallons per acre by air or 5 to 100 gallons per acre by ground. Use spray volumes sufficient to provide thorough coverage of treated foliage. Nozzles or additives that produce larger droplets of spray may require higher spray volumes to provide adequate coverage.

Plant Back Interval for Conifers: Conifers planted sooner than 1 month after treatment with Garlon XRT at less than 2.5 quarts per acre or sooner than 2 months after treatment at 2.5 to 4 quarts per acre may be injured. When tank mixtures of herbicides are used for forest site preparation, labels for all products in the mixture should be consulted and the longest recommended waiting period observed.

Forest Site Preparation (Not for Conifer Release)
Southern States Including Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia: To control susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds, apply Garlon XRT at a rate of 2.5 to 4 quarts per acre. To broaden the spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds controlled, apply 1.25 to 2.5 quarts per acre of Garlon XRT in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Tordon herbicides or other herbicides Where grass control is also desired, Garlon XRT may be applied with labeled rates of other herbicides registered for grass control in forests. Use of tank mix products must be in accordance with the most restrictive of label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed labeled application rates. Garlon XRT cannot be tank mixed with any product containing a label prohibiting such mixing.

Western, Northeastern, North Central, and Lake States (States not Listed Above as Southern States): To control susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds, apply Garlon XRT at a rate of 2 to 4 quarts per acre. To broaden the spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds controlled, apply 1 to 2 quarts of Garlon XRT per acre in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Tordon herbicides2,4-D low volatile ester or other herbicides. Where grass control is also desired, Garlon XRT may be applied with labeled rates of other herbicides registered for grass control in forests. When applying tank mixes, follow applicable use directions and precautions on each product label.

Southern Coastal Flatwoods: To control susceptible broadleaf weeds and woody species such as gallberry and wax-myrtle, and for partial control of saw-palmetto, apply 1.25 to 2.5 quarts of Garlon XRT per acre. To broaden the spectrum of species controlled to include fetterbush, staggerbush, titi, and grasses, apply 1.25 to 2 quarts of Garlon XRT per acre in tank mix combination with labeled rates of imazapyr containing herbicides. Where control of gallberry, wax myrtle, broadleaf weeds, and grasses is desired, apply 1.25 to 2 quarts of Garlon XRT per acre in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Accord XRT II or Rodeo.

These treatments may be broadcast during site preparation of flat planted or bedded sites or, on bedded sites, applied in bands over the top of beds. For best results, apply in late summer or fall. Efficacy may not be satisfactory when applications are made in early season prior to August. **Note:** Do not apply after planting pines.

Directed Spray Applications for Conifer Release
To release conifers from competing hardwoods and brush such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, sweetgum, red and white oaks, ash, hickory, alder, birch, aspen, pin cherry, *Ceanothus* spp., blackberry, chinquapin, and poison oak, mix 2.5 to 13 quarts of Garlon XRT in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. This spray mixture should be directed onto foliage of competitive hardwoods using knapsack or backpack sprayers with flat fan nozzles or equivalent anytime after the hardwoods and brush have reached full leaf size, but before autumn coloration. The majority of treated hardwoods and brush should be less than 6 feet in height to ensure adequate spray coverage. Care should be taken to direct spray away from contact with conifer foliage, particularly foliage of desirable pines. See Table 1 for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Note: Spray may cause temporary damage and growth suppression where contact with conifers occurs; however, injured conifers should recover and grow normally. Over the top spray applications can kill pines.

Broadcast Applications for Mid-Rotation Understory Brush Control in Southern Coastal Flatwoods Pine Stands (Ground Equipment Only)
For control of susceptible species such as gallberry, wax myrtle and broadleaf weeds, apply 1.25 to 2.5 quarts of Garlon XRT per acre. To broaden the spectrum of woody plants controlled to include fetterbush, staggerbush, and titi, apply 1.25 to 2 quarts of Garlon XRT per acre in tank mix combination with labeled rates of imazapyr containing herbicides. Saw palmetto will be partially controlled by use of Garlon XRT at 2.5 quarts per acre or by mixtures of Garlon XRT at 1.25 to 2 quarts per acre in tank mix combination with either an imazapyr contining herbicides or an herbicide containing metsulfuron. These mixtures should be broadcast applied over target understory brush species, **but to prevent injury to pines, make applications underneath the foliage of pines.** Apply sprays in 30 gallons or more per acre of total volume. For best results, apply in late summer or fall. Efficacy may not be satisfactory when applications are made in early season prior to August.

Broadcast Applications for Conifer Release in the Pacific Northwest and California
Dormant Conifers Before Bud Swell (Excluding Pines): To control or suppress deciduous hardwoods such as vine maple, bigleaf maple, alder, scotch broom, or willow **before leaf-out**, or evergreen hardwoods such as madrone, chinquapin, and *Ceanothus* spp., use Garlon XRT at 0.75 to 1.25 quarts per acre. Use an oil as a diluent, or use water plus an oil or a suitable surfactant or oil substitute at manufacturer's recommended rates. **Mixing with oil as the only diluent requires vigorous agitation to form an oil solution.** Once a solution is formed it will stay stable.

Conifer Plantations (Excluding Pines) After Hardwoods Begin Growth and Before Conifer Bud Break ("Early Foliar" Hardwood Stage):
Use Garlon XRT alone at 0.75 to 1 quart or with 2,4-D low volatile ester herbicide in water carrier to provide no more than 3 lb ae per acre from both products. After conifer bud break, these sprays may cause more serious injury to the crop trees. Use of a surfactant may cause unacceptable injury to conifers, especially after bud break.

Conifer Plantations (Excluding Pines) After Conifers Harden Off in Late Summer and While Hardwoods are Still Growing Actively: Use Garlon XRT alone at rates of 0.75 to 1 quarts per acre or with 2,4-D low volatile ester to provide no more than 3 lb ae per acre from both products. Treat as soon after conifer bud hardening as possible so that hardwoods and brush are actively growing. Use of oil, oil substitute, or surfactant may cause unacceptable injury to the conifers.

Broadcast Applications for Conifer Release in the Eastern United States
To release spruce, fir, red pine, and white pine from competing hardwoods such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, alder, birch (white, yellow, and grey), aspen, ash, pin cherry, and *Rubus* spp. and perennial and annual broadleaf weeds, use Garlon XRT alone at rates of 1 to 2 quarts per acre or with 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester to provide no more than 4 lb ae per acre from both products. Apply in late summer or early fall after conifers have formed their overwintering buds and hardwoods are in full leaf and prior to autumn coloration.

Broadcast Applications for Conifer Release in the Lake States Region
To release spruce, fir, and red pine from competing hardwoods such as aspen, birch, maple, cherry, willow, oak, hazel, and *Rubus* spp. and perennial and annual broadleaf weeds, use Garlon XRT at rates of 1 to 2 quarts per acre. Apply in late summer or early fall after conifers have formed their overwintering buds and hardwoods are in full leaf and prior to autumn coloration.

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