

Supplemental Labeling



9330 Zionsville Road

Indianapolis, IN 46268-1054 USA

Chaparral™

EPA Reg. No. 62719-597

For Distribution and Use Only in the Following States:

AL, AR, AZ, CO, FL, GA, ID, KS, KY, LA, MO, MS, MT, ND, NE, NV, NM, OK, SD, TN, TX, UT, WY

For Use on Grass Harvested for Hay

Intended for Distribution or Sale Off the Farm or Ranch

For Use on Grass Harvested for Silage, Haylage, Baylage, and Green Chop

Intended for Use On the Farm or Ranch

This supplemental label expires on April 7, 2023 and must not be used or distributed after this date.

ATTENTION

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Read the label affixed to the container for Chaparral herbicide before applying. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and applicable use directions.
- Use of Chaparral according to this supplemental labeling is subject to all use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Chaparral.

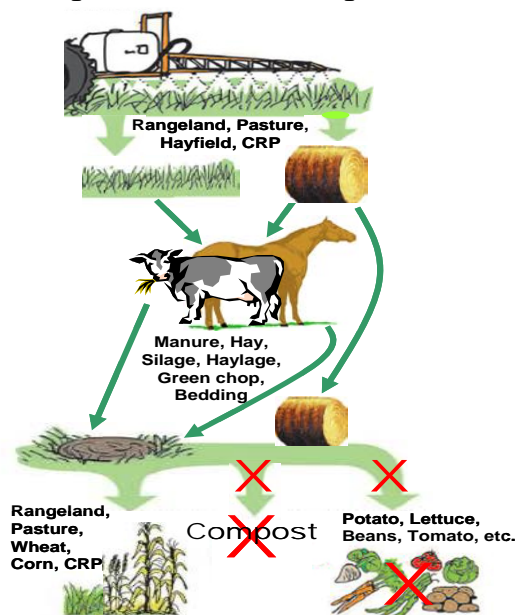
Use Precautions and Restrictions

Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the Use Precautions and Use Restrictions. Call 800-258-3033 for more information.

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS

- It is mandatory to follow the **Use Precautions** and **Use Restrictions** section of this product label.
- Manure and urine from animals consuming treated grass or forage may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- The Applicator must provide the land manager with a copy of the Dow AgroSciences Stewardship instructions regarding uses of forage from areas treated with aminopyralid.

Forage and Manure Management



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- **Do not use grasses treated with Chaparral in the preceding 18 months for hay intended for export outside the United States.**
- **Do not use hay or straw from areas treated with Chaparral within the preceding 18 months, or manure from animals feeding on hay treated with Chaparral, in compost.**
- **Do not use grasses treated within the preceding 18 months for seed production.**
- Do not use on Timothy hay or other cool-season grasses grown for hay.
- Do not overseed ryegrass for 4 months after treatment.
- **Chaparral is highly active against many broadleaf plant species.** Do not use this product on areas where loss of broadleaf plants, including legumes, cannot be tolerated.
- **Seeding Legumes:** Do not plant forage legumes until a soil bioassay has been conducted to determine if aminopyralid or metsulfuron concentration remaining in the soil will adversely affect the legume establishment.
- **Grazing and Haying Restrictions:** There are no restrictions on grazing or grass hay harvest intervals following application of Chaparral at labeled rates. However, cutting hay too soon after spraying weeds will reduce weed control. Wait 14 days after herbicide application to cut grass hay to allow herbicide to work. Do not transfer grazing animals from areas treated with Chaparral to areas where sensitive broadleaf crops occur without first allowing 3 days of grazing on an untreated pasture. Otherwise, urine and manure may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- **Grazing Poisonous Plants:** Application of this product may increase palatability of certain poisonous plants. Do not graze areas treated with Chaparral until poisonous plants are dry and no longer palatable to livestock.
- **Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use:**
 - Do not use treated plant residues, including hay or straw from areas treated within the preceding 18 months, in compost, mulch or mushroom spawn.
 - Do not use manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas within the previous 3 days, in compost, mulch, or mushroom spawn.
 - Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or eaten hay from treated areas within the previous 3 days on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops.
 - Manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas within the previous 3 days may only be used on pasture grasses, grass grown for seed, wheat, and corn.
 - Do not plant a broadleaf crop (including soybeans, sunflower, tobacco, vegetables, field beans, peanuts, and potatoes) in fields treated with manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from aminopyralid-treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
 - Do not plant a broadleaf crop in fields treated in the previous year with manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
 - To promote herbicide decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated in the surface soil or burned. Breakdown of aminopyralid in plant residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.
- **Crop Rotation:** Do not rotate to any crop from rangeland, permanent pasture, or CRP acres within one year following treatment. Cereals and corn can be planted one year after treatment. Most broadleaf crops are more sensitive and can require **at least** 2 years depending on the crop and environmental

conditions. Do not plant a broadleaf crop until an adequately sensitive field bioassay shows that the level of aminopyralid or metsulfuron present in the soil will not adversely affect that broadleaf crop.

- **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 in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, rainfall pattern, or drainage. The field bioassay can be initiated one year after the last application of aminopyralid in that field. Observe the test crop for symptoms of 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 intended rotational crop; plant only to wheat, perennial forage grasses, native grasses, or grasses grown for hay.

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R371-033

EPA accepted: 03/24/2020

Replaces: R371-019