Truslate®

Selective Herbicide

For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley, and oats not underseeded with a legume, field corn, sweet corn, grasses grown for seed, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acreage, and non-cropland

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	
Clopyralid MEA salt: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, monoethanolamine salt *	11.3%
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: ((4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-2-pyridinyl)oxy) acetic acid, 1-methylheptyl ester **	12.3%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	76.4%
TOTAL:	100.0%

Contains petroleum distillates

Equivalent to:

* Clopyralid Acid	8.6%, 0.75 lb/gal
** Fluroxypyr Acid	8.6%, 0.75 lb/gal

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION / PRECAUCION

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

SEE INSIDE BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300.
For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840.

EPA REG. NO. 71368-86

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

Nufarm Grow a better tomorrow.

Net Contents

2.5 Gal.

(9.46 L)

Nonrefillable Container

13132000

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION / PRECAUCION

Contains petroleum distillate. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wear protective eyewear. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

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 F or G on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate or Viton
- Shoes plus socks

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

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. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- 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 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	• Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • 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 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

May pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillate.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Drift or runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms and non-target plants. 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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

Clopyralid is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and under certain conditions contaminate groundwater which may be used for irrigation or drinking purposes. Users are advised not to apply clopyralid where soils have a rapid to very rapid permeability throughout the profile (such as loamy sand to sand) and the water table of an underlying aquifer is shallow, or to soils containing sinkholes over limestone bedrock, severely fractured surfaces, and substrates which would allow direct introduction into an aquifer. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

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 requirement specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry intervals. 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 12 hours.

PPE required 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, is coveralls, chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate or Viton and shoes plus socks.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Keep unprotected persons out of treated areas until sprays have dried.

USE PRECAUTIONS

- When applying this product, do not contaminate water used for domestic purposes or irrigation ditches.
- Do NOT apply to newly seeded areas until grass is well established and has vigorous growth, tillers and secondary roots.
- Do NOT allow spray drift to come in contact with or apply this product directly to susceptible broadleaf plants or broadleaf crops, including but not limited to the following: alfalfa, beans, canola, cotton, flowers, grapes, lentils, lettuce, mustard, peas, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, vegetables, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants or soil where sensitive crops will be planted the same season (refer to the Crop Rotation Intervals section for more information).
- Do NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system (i.e., chemigation).
- Because many desirable broadleaf forage plants (forbs) are susceptible to this product, do NOT apply this product to CRP or non-cropland containing desirable forbs (legumes in particular) unless injury can be tolerated.
- Sensitive broadleaf plants may be injured if livestock are transferred within less than 7 days of grazing untreated pasture or eating untreated hay because of potential clopyralid in their urine and manure. Transfer livestock from treated grazing areas (or feeding of treated hay) to sensitive broadleaf crop areas only after 7 days of grazing on an untreated pasture (or feeding of treated hay).

Residues in Plants and Manure

Fields that may be planted with susceptible plants the following season must not be composted or mulched with plant residues from, or manure of animals grazed on, treated areas (e.g., hay or straw from treated areas, or manure or bedding straw from animals that have grazed or consumed forage from treated areas).

Herbicidal decomposition can be enhanced by burning or evenly incorporating plant residues. Clopyralid decomposition in crop residues or manure occurs more rapidly in warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced with supplemental irrigation.

Avoid Movement of Treated Soil

While serious injury is unlikely, wind-blown dust containing clopyralid may produce visible symptoms such as epinasty (downward curving or twisting of leaf petioles or stems) when deposited on susceptible plants. Avoiding treatment of powdery dry or light sandy soils until soil has been settled by rainfall or irrigation or by irrigating shortly after application will help to minimize the potential movement of clopyralid on wind-blown dust.

PRECAUTIONS FOR AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT

Spray drift, even very small quantities of the spray that may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops whether dormant or actively growing. When applying this product, use low-pressure equipment capable of producing sprays of uniform droplet size with a minimum of fine spray droplets. Under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets that do not settle rapidly onto target vegetation may be carried a considerable distance from the treatment area. A drift control or spray thickening agent may be used with this product to improve spray deposition and minimize the potential for spray drift. If used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

Ground Applications

To minimize spray drift, apply this product in a total spray volume of 8 or more gallons per acre using spray equipment designed to produce large-droplet, low pressure sprays. Refer to the spray equipment manufacturer's recommendations for detailed information on nozzle types, arrangement, spacing and operating height and pressure. Spot treatments should be applied only with a calibrated boom to prevent over application. Operate equipment at spray pressures no greater than is necessary to produce a uniform spray pattern. Operate the spray boom no higher than is necessary to produce a uniformly overlapping pattern between spray nozzles. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide nozzles or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

Aerial Application

To minimize spray drift, apply this product in a total spray volume of 3 or more gallons per acre. 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 potential for temperature inversion. Spray drift from aerial application can be minimized by applying a coarse spray at spray boom pressure no greater than 30 psi; by using straight-stream nozzles directed straight back; and by using a spray boom no longer than 3/4 the length of the rotor or wing span of the aircraft.

Spray pattern and droplet size distribution can be evaluated by applying sprays containing a water-soluble dye marker or appropriate drift control agents over a paper tape (adding machine tape). Mechanical flagging devices may also be used.

Do not apply under conditions of a low level air temperature inversion. A temperature inversions is characterized by little or no wind and lower air temperature near the ground than at higher levels. The behavior of smoke generated by an aircraft mounted device or continuous smoke column released at or near site of application will indicate the direction and velocity of air movement. A temperature inversion is indicated by layering of smoke at some level above the ground and little or no lateral movement.

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications 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 75% the length of the wingspan or 90% of rotor width.

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.

Importance of 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 Inversion section of this label).

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 - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. 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 backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the 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 larger droplets than other nozzle types.

Boom Length - For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 75% of the wingspan or 90% of rotor width may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

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

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect 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 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. A temperature inversion is characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and commonly develops at night when there is limited cloud cover and calm conditions. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Presence of a temperature inversion is indicated by ground fog; however, if ground fog is not present, a temperature inversion can also be indicated by movement of smoke from a ground or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that forms a layer and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) is an indication of inversion conditions, while smoke that moves upward and dissipates rapidly is an indication of 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).

INFORMATION

Apply this product for postemergence control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in wheat, barley and oats not underseeded with a legume, field corn, sweet corn, grasses grown for seed, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acreage, and non-cropland.

Crop Rotation Intervals

Because residues of this product in treated plant tissues (including the treated crop or weeds) can impact crops planted after treatment, be sure to refer to the following crop rotation tables before rotating to susceptible crops.

Note: The intervals listed below are based on average annual precipitation *regardless of irrigation practices*. Rotational crops should be grown safely if the recommended crop rotation intervals listed below are observed. It is important to realize, however, that accurate prediction of rotated crop safety is not possible because this product dissipates in the soil by microbial activity and the rate of microbial activity is dependent on several interrelating factors including soil moisture, temperature and organic matter. Prior to planting sensitive crops in areas of low organic matter (e.g., less than 2.0%) and less than 15 inches average annual precipitation, the potential for crop injury may be reduced by removing or burning treated plant residues, supplemental fall irrigation and deep moldboard plowing.

ALL STATES EXCEPT CALIFORNIA, IDAHO, NEVADA, OREGON, UTAH AND WASHINGTON	
Rotation Crops[1]	**Rotation Interval (months)**
Broadleaf Crops grown for seed (excluding *Brassica* spp.), Lentils, Chick Peas, Potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed)	18
Alfalfa, Asparagus, Dry Beans, Field Peas[2], Grain Sorghum, Mint, Onions, Safflower, Soybeans, Strawberries, Sunflower	10.5
Canola (Rapeseed), Cole Crops (*Brassica* species), Flax, Garden Beet, Popcorn, Spinach, Sugarbeet, Turnip	4
Barley, Grasses, Field Corn, Oats, Sweet Corn, Wheat	No Interval Required

1) *Following application of this product, do not rotate to unlisted crops with less than a 10.5 month rotation interval.* Prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed above, a field bioassay should be performed (refer to the bioassay instructions below).

2) After application of this product, precipitation must exceed 7 inches during the following 10.5 months as well as exceed 5.5 inches between June 1 to August 31 following application. If these precipitation criteria are not met, an 18 month rotation interval is recommended for field peas.

CALIFORNIA, IDAHO, NEVADA, OREGON, UTAH AND WASHINGTON ONLY	
Rotation Crops[1]	**Rotation Interval (months)**
Broadleaf Crops grown for seed (excluding *Brassica* spp.), Carrots, Celery, Chick Peas, Cotton, Field Peas, Lentils, Lettuce, Melons, Potatoes (including potatoes grown for seed), Safflower, Tomatoes	18
Alfalfa, Asparagus, Dry Beans, Grain Sorghum, Mint, Onions, Safflower, Soybeans, Strawberries, Sunflower	12
Canola (Rapeseed), Cole Crops (*Brassica* spp.), Flax, Garden Beet, Popcorn, Spinach, Sugarbeet, Turnip	4
Barley, Grasses, Field Corn, Oats, Sweet Corn, Wheat	No Interval Required

1) *Following application of this product, do not rotate to unlisted crops with less than a 12 month rotation interval.* Prior to planting any broadleaf crops that are not listed above, a field bioassay should be performed (refer to the bioassay instructions below).

Instructions for Field Bioassays

In fields previously treated with this product, crop sensitivity can be confirmed by conducting a field bioassay using the following instructions:

1) Any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the intended rotational crop, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop so as to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, and / or drainage.

2) Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), necrosis (dead leaves or shoots) or stunting (reduced growth).

The test crop can be grown only if herbicidal symptoms are not observed.

If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the test rotational crop. Only a labeled crop for which the rotational interval has clearly been met should be planted.

Sprayer Clean-Out

To avoid injury to desirable plants, before applying other chemicals with the equipment used to apply this product, all equipment must be thoroughly cleaned.

1. After applying this product, flush and rinse application equipment with water thoroughly at least 3 times. Rinse water may be disposed of by application to treatment areas or in non-cropland areas away from water supplies.
2. For the second rinse, add 1 quart of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are exposed to the ammonia water solution (15 to 20 minutes). Let the solution stand in the equipment for several hours (preferably overnight).
3. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Remove and clean separately all nozzles and screens.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Note: When adding ingredients to the mixture, allow time for each ingredient to be thoroughly mixed before adding the next. Be sure to agitate spray mixture before use if allowed to stand after mixing.

1. Fill spray tank with water equal to 1/2 to 3/4 of the required spray volume and start agitation.
2. Add the recommended amount of this product.
3. Add any surfactants, adjuvants or drift control agents according to the respective manufacturer's instructions.
4. Agitate during final filling of the spray tank with water and maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure uniformity of the spray mixture.

Tank Mixing

This product may be tank mixed with labeled rates of other products provided the tank mix partner products are labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated and tank mixing with products containing fluroxypyr or clopyralid is not prohibited by the label(s) of the tank mix partner products.

Tank Mixing Precautions

- Be sure to follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- *Do not exceed recommended application rates.* Do not tank mix with other pesticide products that contain the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be applied.
- For products packaged in water soluble packaging, do not tank mix with products containing boron or mix in equipment previously used to apply a product mixture containing boron unless the tank and spray has been adequately cleaned. (Refer to the Sprayer Clean-Out section above).
- Prior to final use, perform a (jar) test to verify the compatibility of tank mix partner products (see instructions below).

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing (Jar Test)

The following jar test is recommended prior to tank mixing to ensure the compatibility of this product with other tank mix partner products:

1) Mix the desired tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions in a clear glass quart jar with lid.
2) Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour.
3) If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combinations should not be used.

Tank Mixing Instructions

1) Fill spray tank with water to 1/2 to 3/4 of the required spray volume.
2) Start agitation and maintain agitation continuously during mixing, final filling and while applying.
3) Add different formulation types in the following order being sure to allow sufficient time for each product to completely mix and dispersion after addition (Note: This product is an emulsifiable concentrate (EC) formulation):
   a) Dry flowables
   b) Wettable powders
   c) Aqueous suspensions
   d) Flowables or liquids
4) Maintain agitation and fill spray tank to 3/4 of total spray volume and then add this product and other emulsifiable concentrates and any solutions.
5) Finish filling the spray tank.
6) While spraying, the tank mix ingredients may settle out of suspension if agitation is stopped before the spray tank is empty. The settled materials must be resuspended before any spraying is resumed and a sparger agitator works particularly well in this situation. Settled material may be more difficult to resuspend than when originally mixed.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

Alfalfa, volunteer (from seed)	Chickweed	Grapes species	Lettuce, prickly	Pineappleweed†
Alfalfa, volunteer (perennial plants)†	Clover, black medic	Groundsel, common	Locoweed, Lambert	Potato, volunteer†
Artichoke, Jerusalem[1]	Clover, hop	Hawksbeard, narrowleaf	Locoweed, white	Puncturevine
Beans, volunteer	Clover, red	Hawkweed, orange	Mallow, common†	Purslane, common
Bedstraw (cleavers)[2]	Clover, sweet	Hawkweed, yellow	Mallow, Venice	Ragweed, common[1]
Bindweed, field†	Clover, white	Hemp dogbane	Marshelder[1]	Ragweed, giant[1]
Buckwheat, wild[3]	Cocklebur, common[1]	Horseweed (marestail), field	Morning glory	Salsify, meadow (goatsbeard)
Buffalobur†	Coffeeweed	Horsetail, field†	Mustard spp.†	Sicklepod
Burdock, common	Cornflower (bachelor button)	Jimsonweed[1]	Nightshade, black[5]	Smartweed, green†,[5]
Canola, volunteer†	Daisy, oxeye	Knapweed, Russian†	Nightshade, cutleaf[5]	Sorrel, red
Chamomile, false (scentless)	Dandelion	Knotweed†	Nightshade, Eastern black[5]	Sowthistle, annual
Mayweed (dogfennel)	Dock, curly	Kochia[4]	Nightshade, hairy[5]	Sowthistle, perennial†,[6]
	Flax, volunteer	Ladysthumb†,[5]	Peas, volunteer	Starthistle, yellow
	Galinsoga	Lentils, volunteer	Pennycress, field†	Sunflower[1]

(continued)

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed *(continued)*				
Teasel, common Thistle, bull	Thistle, Canada[6] Thistle, musk	Thistle, Russian† Velvetleaf	Vetch	Wormwood, biennial

† **Indicates Suppression Only –** Suppression is a reduction in weed competition (reduction is population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree of weed control and duration of effect may vary with weed size, density, application rate, coverage, and growing conditions before, during and after treatment.

1) Apply up to 5 leaf stage of growth for best results.

2) Apply in the 1 to 4 whorl stage of growth for best results.

3) Apply in the 1 to 4 leaf stage of growth (before vining) for best results.

4) Includes herbicide resistant or tolerant biotypes. Apply when weeds are 1 to 4 inches tall for best results.

5) Apply at the 2 to 4 leaf stage of growth for best control or suppression.

6) Apply from rosette to bud (pre-flower) stage of growth for best control or suppression.

Perennial Weeds

This product controls initial top growth and inhibits regrowth during the season it is applied. It may also reduce shoot regrowth in the season following application when used at the higher rates listed in this label; however, due to variability of shoot regrowth from perennial root systems, plant response may be inconsistent.

Management of Kochia Biotypes

Research indicates many biotypes of kochia may occur within a single field and while kochia biotypes can vary in their susceptibility to this product, in general all biotypes will be suppressed or controlled at the labeled rate of 1 pint per acre. A shift to more tolerant biotypes within a field may occur if this product is applied at rates lower than recommended.

Best Practices for Resistance Management

Extensive populations of dicamba-tolerant kochia have been identified in certain small grain and corn production regions (such as Chouteau, Fergus, Liberty, Toole, and Treasure counties in the state of Montana). For optimal control of dicamba-tolerant kochia in these counties, apply this product at the recommended rate of 1.33 pints per acre. To minimize selection pressure and preserve the utility of this product for control of dicamba-tolerant kochia biotypes, this product should be rotated with products that do not contain dicamba.

Application Timing

Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be controlled so be sure to apply to actively growing weeds. Weed control may be reduced and the risk of crop injury (at all stages of growth) may increase if extreme growing conditions (such as drought or near-freezing temperatures) occur prior to, at, or following application. Control may be decreased if target plant foliage is wet at the time application. Applications of this product are rainfast within 6 hours after application.

Effect of Temperature on Herbicidal Activity

The herbicidal activity of this product is influenced by weather conditions optimum herbicidal activity between 55ºF to 75ºF and reduced efficacy occurring when temperatures are below 45ºF or above 85ºF. Weed control and crop tolerance may be reduced if frost occurs before or shortly after application (3 days).

Spray Coverage

Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. For best results (and to minimize spray drift), apply in a spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre and do not broadcast apply in less than 3 gallons of total spray volume per acre. Spray volume should be increased as weed density and vegetative canopy increase in order to obtain equivalent weed control.

Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application. To reduce spray drift, be sure to follow the precautions under the heading Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants.

Adjuvants

To achieve satisfactory weed control, this product does not usually require the use of an adjuvant. An adjuvant may, however, optimize herbicidal activity when applications are made at lower use rates, lower carrier volumes, under conditions of cool temperature, low relative humidity or drought, or to small, heavily pubescent kochia.

Use with Sprayable Liquid Fertilizer Solutions

This product is compatible with most non-pressurized liquid fertilizer solutions but a compatibility test (jar test) should be made prior to mixing, especially when a new batch of fertilizer or pesticides is used, when the water source changes, or when tank mixture ingredients or concentrations are changed. Refer to the Tank Mix Compatibility Testing section above for specific instructions.

When mixing with a sprayable liquid fertilizer, using a compatibility aid such as Unite or Compex may help obtain and maintain a uniform spray solution during mixing and application. For best results, liquid fertilizer should not exceed 50% of the total spray volume. Premix this product with water and add to the liquid fertilizer/water mixture while agitating contents of the spray tank. To compare with jar test agitation, the agitation in the spray tank must be vigorous. Apply the spray the same day it is prepared being sure to maintain continuous agitation.

NOTE: Leaf-burn or yellowing of crop foliage may occur when foliar-applied liquid fertilizers are used as a carrier.

Spot Treatments

Only apply using a calibrated boom sprayer or with a hand sprayer using the directions below:

When using hand-held sprayers for spot applications, be sure to uniformly apply a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table below are based on an area of 1,000 square feet.

Mix the amount of this product (fluid ounces or ml) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in one or more gallons of spray. To calculate the amount of this product required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fluid ounces or ml) by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet. An area of 1,000 square feet is approximately 10.5 x 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

For example: If the area to be treated is 3,500 square feet, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. 3,500 ÷ 1,000 = 3.5).

Broadcast Rate Conversion Table for Spot Treatments	
Broadcast Rate (Pints per Acre)	**Amount of Truslate Selective Herbicide per Gallon (Fluid Ounces / ml)**
1.0	0.375 / 11
1.33	0.50 / 15

Application Rates

In general, the application rates at the lower end of the recommended rate range will be efficacious when applied to susceptible weed species with young, succulent growth. Use the higher rates within the rate range when applying to less sensitive species, perennials, and under conditions where control is more difficult (e.g., when plants are stressed due to drought or extreme temperatures, in dense weed stands and/or the weeds are larger). Higher rates will also be needed to control or suppress weeds in areas where competition from crops is not present (e.g., fallow land).

CROP USES

WHEAT (INCLUDING DURUM), BARLEY, OATS

Application Restrictions

- Do NOT apply if the cereal crop is underseeded with a legume.
- Do NOT harvest treated forage or allow livestock to graze treated areas within 7 days of application.
- Do NOT apply more than 1.33 pints (21.3 fluid ounces) of this product per acre per growing season.
- Do NOT apply within 40 days prior to harvesting grain and straw or within 14 days prior to cutting hay.

Application Timing

To control listed broadleaf weeds, apply as a postemergence broadcast treatment to actively growing wheat, barley or oats from the 3 leaf stage up to and including flag leaf emergence (Zadoks scale 39). Because only weeds that have emerged at the time application will be controlled, be sure to apply when weeds are actively growing but before weeds are 4 inches tall or vining. Consult the Broadleaf Weeds Controlled or Suppressed section for additional information on weed sizes.

For perennial weeds (such as Canada thistle), apply when the majority of the basal leaves have emerged from the soil up to bud stage to obtain season-long control.

To suppress volunteer potatoes, apply before potato plants are 4 inches tall.

Broadcast Application Rates

For a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed, refer to the Weeds Controlled or Suppressed section.

For seedlings of susceptible species < 4 inches tall: Apply 1.0 pint per acre

For seedlings of susceptible species 4 to 8 inches tall or vining and dicamba tolerant kochia: Apply 1.33 pints per acre

For volunteer potatoes, mayweed chamomile (dog fennel) and pineappleweed: Apply 1.33 pints per acre

NOTE: Kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes) will be controlled using the 1 pint per acre rate. However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperature, a rate of 1.33 pints per acre will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. For more consistent control of small kochia, apply when the plants are at least 1 inch tall. A rate of 1.33 pints per acre should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (refer to the "Management of Kochia Biotypes" in the "Broadleaf Weeds Controlled" section above).

Spot Applications

Spot applications may be made using rates and spray volumes equivalent to a broadcast application (refer to the "Spot Application" instructions in the "Application Instructions" section above).

Tank Mixtures for Wheat (including Durum), Barley, Oats

This product may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products registered for postemergence application in wheat, barley, and oats. Be sure that you do not exceed recommended application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels when tank mixing. Refer to the Tank Mixing Precautions section under Mixing Instructions for additional information.

GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED

Application Restrictions

- Do NOT apply to bentgrass unless injury can be tolerated.
- Do NOT harvest treated grass for silage or hay within 7 days of application.
- Do NOT apply more than 2.66 pints of this product per acre per growing season.
- Do NOT compost or mulch areas that may have plants susceptible to this product grown the following season using hay or straw from treated areas or manure or bedding straw from animals that have grazed or consumed forage from treated areas.
- Do NOT spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or hay from treated areas on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops.
- Animals to be slaughtered for meat must be removed from treated forage areas at least two days before slaughter.

Application Timing

Apply to established grasses in the spring from the tiller stage prior to early boot stage.

Apply to new grass seed plantings from the 2 true leaf stage to just before early boot stage of growth. The potential for injury may be increased if applications are made during or after the boot stage.

Apply when weeds are actively growing, but before weeds are 4 inches tall or vining. For control of late emerging Canada thistle or kochia, a preharvest treatment may be made after grass seed is fully developed. Postharvest treatments in the fall may be made to actively growing Canada thistle after the majority of basal leaves have emerged. Less consistent control may occur if Canada thistle at the bud stage or later or kochia greater than 8 inches tall is treated.

Broadcast Application Rates

For a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed, refer to the Weeds Controlled or Suppressed section.

For seedlings of susceptible species < than 4 inches tall: Apply 1.0 pint per acre

For seedlings of susceptible species 4 to 8 inches tall or vining and dicamba tolerant kochia: Apply 1.33 pints per acre

For volunteer potatoes, mayweed chamomile (dog fennel) and pineappleweed: Apply 1.33 pints per acre

NOTE: Kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes) will be controlled using the 1 pint per acre rate. However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperature, a rate of 1.33 pints per acre will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. For more consistent control of small kochia, apply when the plants are at least 1 inch tall. A rate of 1.33 pints per acre should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (refer to the "Management of Kochia Biotypes" in the "Broadleaf Weeds Controlled" section above).

Retreatments may be made, but the total amount applied in a single growing season cannot exceed 2.66 pints per acre.

Tank Mixtures for Grasses Grown for Seed:

To control additional broadleaf weeds, this product may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of 2,4-D, MCPA, dicamba or bromoxynil. NOTE: While mixing with dicamba or bromoxynil may broaden the spectrum of annual weeds that are controlled, long-term control of perennials such as Canada thistle may be diminished. *Tank mixing with 2,4-D, MCPA or dicamba may increase the risk of crop injury, do not apply these tank mixtures unless crop injury is acceptable.*

Be sure that you do not exceed recommended application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels when tank mixing. Refer to the Tank Mixing Precautions section under Mixing Instructions for additional information.

FIELD CORN

Application Restrictions

- Do NOT broadcast apply to field corn with 5 fully exposed leaf collars (V5 growth stage).
- Do NOT apply within 90 days prior to harvest of grain or stover.
- Do NOT harvest forage or allow livestock to graze treated areas within 47 days of application.
- Do NOT make more than two applications or apply more than 2.66 pints of this product per acre per growing season.

Application Timing

Apply to field corn as a broadcast or band treatment before or when 5 fully exposed leaf collars have developed (the V5 growth stage). This product may be applied to field corn beyond the V5 growth stage only as a directed spray using drop nozzles (see crop safety precaution below).

Apply when broadleaf weeds are less than 8 inches tall and actively growing. If wild buckwheat is present, apply before the vining stage of growth. To obtain season-long control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the weed's basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage.

Broadcast Application Rates

For a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed, refer to the Weeds Controlled or Suppressed section.

For seedlings of susceptible species < 8 inches tall or vining and dicamba tolerant kochia: Apply 1.33 pints per acre

For volunteer potatoes: Apply 1.33 pints per acre

NOTE: Kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes) will be controlled using the 1 pint per acre rate. However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperature, a rate of 1.33 pints per acre will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. For more consistent control of small kochia, apply when the plants are at least 1 inch tall. A rate of 1.33 pints per acre should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (refer to the "Management of Kochia Biotypes" in the "Broadleaf Weeds Controlled" section above).

Options for Suppression or Control of Volunteer Potatoes

For pre-plant suppression applications, apply 1.33 pints of this product per acre when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall. For best results, leave the soil undisturbed and plant the field corn two weeks after application.

For post emergence suppression applications, apply 1.33 pints of this product per acre when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall.

For pre-plant and postemergence control applications, a pre-plant application of 1.33 pints of this product per acre may be followed by a postemergence application of 1.33 pints per acre. NOTE: Do NOT make more than two applications in a single growing season.

Crop Tolerance Precaution

When this product is applied as a broadcast treatment, some corn hybrids or lines may experience crop injury (e.g., stem curvature, stunting and brace root injury). In particular, hybrids or lines that are susceptible to phenoxy injury may also be susceptible to injury from this product. Also, tank mixed or sequentially applied dicamba or 2,4-D may also increase the likelihood of injury. For further information, consult current seed corn company herbicide management guidelines.

Tank Mixtures for Field Corn

Unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the desired tank mix partner product, this product may be applied in tank mixes containing other herbicides registered for pre-emergence or postemergence application in field corn. Be sure that you do not exceed recommended application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels when tank mixing. Refer to the Tank Mixing Precautions section under Mixing Instructions for additional information. For additional information regarding combinations with dicamba or 2,4-D, refer to the Crop Tolerance Precaution section above.

SWEET CORN

Application Restrictions

- Do NOT broadcast apply to field corn with 4 fully exposed leaf collars (V4 growth stage).
- Unless possible crop injury is acceptable, do NOT apply this product with crop oil concentrates, petroleum-based oils or methylated seed oils.
- Do NOT apply within 31 days prior to harvesting ears.
- Do NOT harvest forage or allow livestock to graze treated areas within 31 days of application.
- Do NOT make more than two applications or apply more than 2.66 pints of this product per acre per growing season.

Application Timing

Apply to field corn as a broadcast or band treatment before or when 4 fully exposed leaf collars have developed (the V4 growth stage). This product may be applied to field corn beyond the V4 growth stage only as a directed spray using drop nozzles (see crop safety precaution below).

Apply when broadleaf weeds are less than 8 inches tall and actively growing. If wild buckwheat is present, apply before the vining stage of growth. To obtain season-long control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the weed's basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage.

Broadcast Application Rates

For a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed, refer to the Weeds Controlled or Suppressed section.

For seedlings of susceptible species < 8 inches tall or vining and dicamba tolerant kochia: Apply 1.33 pints per acre

For volunteer potatoes: Apply 1.33 pints per acre

NOTE: Kochia seedlings less than 4 inches tall (including ALS resistant biotypes) will be controlled using the 1 pint per acre rate. However, when conditions for control are less favorable, such as under drought or cool temperature, a rate of 1.33 pints per acre will provide more consistent control of kochia seedlings 1 to 4 inches tall. For more consistent control of small kochia, apply when the plants are at least 1 inch tall. A rate of 1.33 pints per acre should be used for optimal control of dicamba tolerant kochia populations (refer to the "Management of Kochia Biotypes" in the "Broadleaf Weeds Controlled" section above).

Options for Suppression or Control of Volunteer Potatoes

For pre-plant suppression applications, apply 1.33 pints of this product per acre when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall. For best results, leave the soil undisturbed and plant the field corn two weeks after application.

For post emergence suppression applications, apply 1.33 pints of this product per acre when the majority of volunteer potato plants are 4 to 8 inches tall.

For pre-plant and postemergence control applications, a pre-plant application of 1.33 pints of this product per acre may be followed by a postemergence application of 1.33 pints per acre. NOTE: Do NOT make more than two applications in a single growing season.

Crop Tolerance Precaution

When this product is applied as a broadcast treatment, some corn hybrids or lines may experience crop injury (e.g., stem curvature, stunting and brace root injury). In particular, hybrids or lines that are susceptible to phenoxy injury may also be susceptible to injury from this product. For further information, consult current seed corn company herbicide management guidelines.

Tank Mixtures for Sweet Corn

Unless tank mixing is specifically prohibited by the label of the desired tank mix partner product, this product may be applied in tank mixes containing other herbicides registered for pre-emergence or postemergence application in sweet corn. Be sure that you do not exceed recommended application rates and use only in accordance with the most restrictive precautions and limitations on the respective product labels when tank mixing. Refer to the Tank Mixing Precautions section under Mixing Instructions for additional information.

Using Spray Adjuvants in Tank Mixes

When applying this product alone, spray adjuvants are not recommended because using an adjuvant may increase effectiveness on weeds but can also reduce selectivity to the crop, particularly under conditions of plant stress such as drought or cold temperatures. Be sure to follow all manufacturer guidelines if a tank mix partner requires the addition of an adjuvant.

NON-CROP USES

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Acreage – Permanent Grasses Only Non-Cropland: Including Fencerows, Farm Building Sites and Equipment Pathways

Application Restrictions

- Do NOT apply to CRP acreage or non-cropland that is underseeded with desirable sensitive broadleaf plants, legumes, or clovers.
- Do NOT plant broadleaf crops in treated areas until an adequately sensitive bioassay shows that no detectable clopyralid is present in the soil. For more information, refer to the Field Bioassay section under Information at the beginning of this label.
- Do NOT apply to newly seeded grasses until well established.
- Do NOT apply more than 5.33 pints of this product per acre per use season.

Application Timing

Apply in established perennial grasses as a broadcast postemergence treatment when broadleaf weeds are less than 8 inches tall and actively growing. If wild buckwheat is present, apply before the vining stage of growth. To obtain season-long control of perennial weeds such as Canada thistle, apply after the majority of the weed's basal leaves have emerged up to bud stage.

Broadcast Application Rates

For a complete listing of weeds controlled or suppressed, refer to the Weeds Controlled or Suppressed section.

For seedlings of susceptible species < 8 inches tall or vining: Apply 1.33 to 2.66 pints per acre.

NOTE: Kochia seedling control will be more consistent if the kochia is at least 1 inch tall.

Tank Mixtures

When the target weeds are susceptible to 2,4-D, this product can be tank mixed with 1/2 to 1 pound per acre of 2,4-D. Refer to the "Tank Mixing Precautions" section under "Mixing Instructions" for more information.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store above 20°F or warm and agitate before use.

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

Nonrefillable Containers 5 Gallons or Less: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable Containers larger than 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank 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 container larger than 5 gallons: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

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