

Specimen Label

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

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



Dow AgroSciences

MezaVue™

SPECIALTY HERBICIDE

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

For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, including invasive and noxious weeds, certain annual grasses, and certain woody plants and vines, on:

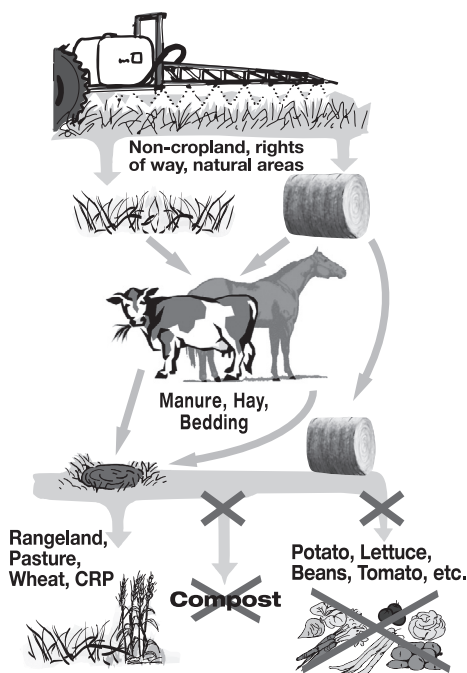
- rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including grasses grown for hay*), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP),
- non-crop areas,
- including grazed areas in and around these sites.

*Hay from grass treated with MezaVue within the preceding 18 months can only be used on the farm or ranch where the product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS

- Carefully read the section **"Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use."**
- It is mandatory to follow the **"Use Precautions and Restrictions"** section of this label.
- Manure and urine from animals consuming grass or hay treated with this product may contain enough active ingredients from MezaVue to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Hay can only be used on farm or ranch where product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the "Use Precautions and Restrictions." **Call 1-800-263-1196 Customer Information Group.**

Forage and Manure Management



Not For Sale, Distribution, or Use in New York State.
Not For Sale, Distribution, or Use in the San Luis Valley of Colorado.

Group	4	HERBICIDE
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Active Ingredient:

Aminopyralid:

potassium salt of 2-pyridine
carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-..... 5.15%

Picloram:

potassium salt of 2-pyridine
carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloro-..... 10.06%

Fluroxypyr:

fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: acetic acid,
2-[(4-amino-3,5-dichloro-6-fluoro-
2-pyridinyl)oxy]-, 1-methylheptyl ester..... 12.53%

Other Ingredients 72.26%
Total 100.0%

Acid Equivalent: Aminopyralid potassium salt: 0.49 lb/gal
(0.42 lb ae/gal), Picloram potassium salt: 0.97 lb/gal (0.83 lb ae/gal),
Fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester: 1.20 lb/gal (0.83 lb ae/gal)

Precautionary Statements

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-717

CAUTION

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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.

First Aid

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

Do not apply directly to water, 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 by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not allow run-off or spray to contaminate wells, irrigation ditches, or any body of water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not make application when circumstances favor movement from treatment site. Fluroxypyr is toxic to fish, and aminopyralid, picloram, and fluroxypyr are toxic to some plants at very low concentrations. Non-target aquatic organisms and plants may be adversely affected if this product is allowed to drift from areas of application.

Picloram is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. MezaVue has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. Use of these chemicals in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

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

Directions for Use

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

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.

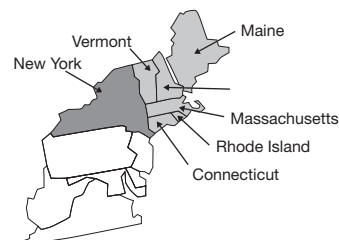
This product is not intended for reformulation or repacking into other end-use products.

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.

Not For Sale, Distribution, or Use in New York State.

Not For Sale, Distribution, or Use in the San Luis Valley of Colorado.

Not for use on pastures in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. All other labeled uses are permitted in these states including grazed areas in and around these sites.



Light grey = states where use in pastures is not permitted
Dark grey = NY where the product is not registered

Entry Restrictions: For applications on non-cropland areas, do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- 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 does not pertain to non-agricultural use on sites, such as, rangeland, permanent grass pastures, or non-cropland. See the Agricultural Use Requirements section below for information where the WPS applies.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: For applications on rangeland and permanent grass pastures (not harvested for hay) and non-cropland areas, do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: If this product is exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the active ingredient may crystallize and settle out of solution. Under these conditions the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and agitated well to dissolve any crystallized active ingredient prior to use.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may 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.

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

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 containers larger than 5 gallons:

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 larger than 5 gallons:

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 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.

Resistance Management Guidelines

- Development of plant populations resistant to this herbicide mode of action is usually not a problem on rangeland, permanent grass pastures, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), or non-cropland sites since these sites receive infrequent pesticide applications.
- Similar looking biotypes of a given weed species occurring in a treated area may vary in their susceptibility to a herbicide. Application of a herbicide below its labeled rate may allow more tolerant weeds to survive and a shift to more tolerant biotypes within the treated area.
- Where identified, spreading of resistant weeds to other fields may be prevented by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment before moving to other areas and by planting weed-free seed.
- Contact your extension specialist, certified crop consultant, or Dow AgroSciences representative for the latest resistance management information.

Rangeland, Permanent Grass Pastures, CRP Acres, Non-Cropland Areas, and Grazed Areas In and Around These Sites

MezaVue specialty herbicide may be applied by aerial or ground equipment to control susceptible broadleaf weeds and certain woody plants, including invasive and noxious weeds on rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including grasses grown for hay), CRP acres, non-cropland areas, and grazed areas in and around these sites without injury to most grasses.

***Hay from grass treated with MezaVue within the preceding 18 months can only be used on the farm or ranch where the product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.**

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. Do not apply directly to water and take precautions to minimize spray drift onto water.

Use Precautions and Restrictions

Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the "Use Precautions and Restrictions." Call 1-800-263-1196 for more information.

Pasture and Rangeland Restrictions

- **Do not use grasses treated with MezaVue in the preceding 18 months for hay intended for export outside the United States.**
- **Hay from areas treated with MezaVue in the preceding 18 months CAN NOT be distributed or made available for sale off the farm or ranch where harvested unless allowed by supplemental labeling.**
- **Hay from areas treated with MezaVue in the preceding 18 months CAN NOT be used for silage, haylage, baylage and green chop unless allowed by supplemental labeling.**
- **Do not move hay made from grass treated with MezaVue within the preceding 18 months off farm unless allowed by supplemental labeling.**
- **Do not use hay or straw from areas treated with MezaVue within the preceding 18 months or manure from animals feeding on hay treated with MezaVue in compost.**
- **Do not use grasses treated with MezaVue in the preceding 18 months for seed production.**

Maximum Application Rate: On all labeled use sites do not broadcast apply more than 32 fl oz per acre of MezaVue per year. The total amount of MezaVue applied broadcast, as a re-treatment, and/or spot treatment cannot exceed 32 fl oz per acre per year. Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 1.04 lb acid equivalent (64 fl oz of MezaVue) per acre per annual growing season; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. Do not apply more than a total of 0.52 lb acid equivalent (32 fl oz) per acre of MezaVue per annual growing season as a result of broadcast, spot, or repeat applications.

- **Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants:** Do not aerially apply MezaVue within 50 feet of a border downwind (in the direction of wind movement), or allow spray drift to come in contact with, any broadleaf crop or other desirable broadleaf plants, including, but not limited to, alfalfa, cotton, dry beans, flowers, grapes, lettuce, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes or other broadleaf or vegetable crop, fruit trees, ornamental plants, or soil where sensitive crops are growing or will be planted. Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift because very small quantities of spray may seriously injure susceptible crops. Read and consider the "Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift and Spray Drift Advisory" at the end of this label to help minimize the potential for spray drift.
- **MezaVue 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.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes.** Do not treat inside banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation or domestic purposes.
- Do not apply this product to lawns, turf, ornamental plantings, urban walkways, driveways, tennis courts, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas, or similar areas.
- Trees adjacent to or in a treated area can occasionally be affected by root uptake of MezaVue. Do not apply MezaVue within the root zone of desirable trees unless such injury can be tolerated. Use special caution near roses, and leguminous trees such as locusts, redbud, mimosa, and caragana.
- Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of MezaVue. Injury to crops may result if treated soil and/or runoff water containing MezaVue is washed, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to MezaVue may injure or kill susceptible crops and other plants, such as grapes, soybeans, tobacco, sensitive ornamentals. Do not treat frozen soil where runoff could damage sensitive plants.

Forage and Tree Tolerance

- **Established grasses are tolerant to this product.**
- Do not use on bentgrass or limpo grass (*Hemarthria*) unless injury or loss of such plants can be tolerated.

- Do not use on alfalfa or other desirable forbs, especially legumes such as clover, unless injury or loss of such plants can be tolerated. Seeding of some legumes may not be successful if done within one year of application.
- Many woody species are susceptible to this product. Trees can be affected by root uptake of the herbicide from surface soil or by excretion of the herbicide from the roots of nearby treated trees. Do not apply MezaVue within the area occupied by roots of desirable trees, unless such injury can be tolerated.
- **When Reseeding Grasses:**
 - When MezaVue is applied *before reseeding*, do not reseed treated areas for a minimum of three weeks after application.
 - When MezaVue is applied *following reseeding*, to avoid grass injury, do not apply until grass seedlings are well established as indicated by tillering (usually after 4 true leaves have emerged), development of a secondary root system and vigorous growth.
- Sprigged bermudagrass. Do not apply MezaVue until runners (stolons) have reached at least 6 inches in length. Apply only during favorable growing conditions
- **Seeding Legumes:** Do not plant forage legumes until a soil bioassay has been conducted to determine if aminopyralid and/or picloram concentration remaining in the soil will adversely affect the legume establishment.

Grazing and Haying Restrictions

- **Grazing or harvesting green forage:**
 - 1) **Lactating dairy animals:** Do not allow lactating dairy animals to graze treated areas and do not harvest forage for consumption by lactating dairy animals within 14 days after application.
 - 2) **Other Livestock:** There are no grazing restrictions for non-lactating dairy animals or other livestock **including horses, sheep, goats, and other animals in the treatment area.**
 - 3) Do not transfer grazing animals from areas treated with MezaVue 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 MezaVue to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
 - 4) **Grazing Poisonous Plants:** Herbicide application may increase palatability of certain poisonous plants. Do not graze treated areas until poisonous plants are dry and no longer palatable to livestock.
- **Haying (harvesting of dried forage):** Do not harvest hay within 7 days after application. Cutting hay too soon after spraying weeds will reduce weed control. Wait 7 days after herbicide application to cut grass hay to allow herbicide to work.
- **Slaughter Restrictions:** Withdraw livestock from grazing treated grass or consumption of treated hay at least 3 days before slaughter. This restriction is applicable to grazing or hay harvested from treated areas during the same growing season following application.
- **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 MezaVue-treated areas within the previous 3 days may only be used on pasture grasses, grass grown for seed, and wheat.
 - 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 MezaVue-treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the MezaVue 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 MezaVue-treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the MezaVue 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 MezaVue 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 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 MezaVue 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, forage grasses, native grasses or grasses grown for hay.

Sprayer Clean-Out Instructions

It is recommended to use separate spray equipment on highly sensitive crops such as tobacco, soybeans, peanuts, and tomatoes.

Do not use spray equipment used to apply MezaVue for other applications to land planted to, or to be planted to, broadleaf plants unless it has been determined that all residues of this herbicide have been removed by thorough cleaning of equipment.

Equipment used to apply MezaVue should be thoroughly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals as follows:

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use. Dispose of rinse water in non-cropland area away from water supplies.
 2. Rinse a second time, adding 1 quart of household ammonia or tank cleaning agent for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 to 20 minutes). Let the solution stand 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. Spray nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately.
- Do not apply this product with mist blower systems that deliver very fine spray droplets. Use of mist blower equipment can reduce control achieved with the herbicide and increase spray drift potential.

Application Methods

Apply the specified rate of MezaVue as a coarse low-pressure spray. Do not apply this product with mist blower systems that deliver very fine spray droplets. Spray volume should be sufficient to uniformly cover foliage. Increase the spray volume to ensure thorough and uniform coverage when target vegetation is tall and/or dense. To enhance foliage wetting and coverage, an approved non-ionic agricultural surfactant may be added to the spray mixture as specified by the surfactant label.

Ground Broadcast Application: Higher spray volumes (greater than 10 gallons per acre) generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage.

Aerial Broadcast Application: Do not apply less than 4 gallons per acre total spray volume. Five gallons per acre or greater will generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage.

High-Volume Foliar Application: High volume foliar treatments may be applied at rates equivalent to a maximum of 32 fl oz per acre per annual growing season. Use sufficient spray volume to thoroughly and uniformly wet foliage and stems.

Spot Application: Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 1.04 lb acid equivalent (64 fl oz of MezaVue) per acre per annual growing season; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. Do not apply more than a total of 1.04 lb acid equivalent (64 fl oz) per acre of MezaVue per annual growing season as a result of broadcast, spot, or repeat applications.) Spray volume should be sufficient to thoroughly and uniformly wet weed foliage, but not to the point of runoff. Repeat treatments may be made, but the total amount of MezaVue applied must not exceed 64 fl oz per acre per year. To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated sprayer.

Amount of MezaVue™ per 1000 sq ft to Equal Broadcast Rate		
Broadcast Rate (fl oz/acre)	Amount of MezaVue per 1000 sq ft	
	(fl oz)	(Milliliters)
18	0.4	12
24	0.5	15
32	0.7	21

Note: 1 fluid ounce (fl oz) = 29.6 milliliters (mL) = 2 tablespoons = 6 teaspoons

To calculate the amount of MezaVue for areas larger than 1000 sq ft: Multiply the table value (fl oz or milliliters) by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet. For example, if the area to be treated is 3500 sq ft, multiply the table value by 3.5 (3500 sq ft divided by 1000 sq ft = 3.5).

Mixing Instructions

Mixing with Water: To prepare the spray, add about half the required amount of water in the spray tank. Then, with agitation, add the specified amount of MezaVue and other registered tank mix herbicides. Finally, with continued agitation, add the rest of the water and additives such as surfactants or drift control and deposition aids.

Addition of Surfactants or Adjuvants on All Labeled Use Sites: The addition of a high quality non-ionic surfactant (of at least 80% active ingredient) at 0.25 to 0.5 % volume per volume (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray) is recommended. For the control of cactus and associated woody plants, suggested surfactants for ground or aerial broadcast applications, and individual plant treatments include crop oil concentrate, or methylated seed oil, including modified vegetable oil surfactant blends, at the manufacturer's specified rates.

Tank Mixing with Other Herbicides: MezaVue at rates of up to 32 fl oz per acre may be mixed with labeled rates of other herbicides registered for application on all labeled use sites. MezaVue may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other herbicides provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated and (2) mixing is not prohibited by the label of the registered tank mixed products, and (3) that the tank mix combination is physically compatible (see tank mix compatibility testing below). When tank mixing, use only in accordance with the restrictions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- Do not exceed specified application rates. If products containing the same active ingredient are mixed, do not exceed the maximum allowable active ingredient use rates.
- For direct injection or other spray equipment where the product formulations will be mixed in undiluted form, special care should be taken to ensure tank mix compatibility.
- Always perform a jar test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: Perform a jar test prior to mixing in a spray tank to ensure compatibility of MezaVue and other pesticides or

carriers. Use a clear glass jar with lid and mix ingredients in the same order and proportions as will be used in the spray tank. The mixture is compatible if the materials mix readily when the jar is inverted several times. The mixture should remain stable after standing for 1/2 hour or, if separation occurs, should readily remix if agitated. An incompatible mixture is indicated by separation into distinct layers that do not readily remix when agitated and/or the presence of flakes, precipitates, gels, or heavy oily film in the jar. Use of an appropriate compatibility aid may resolve mix incompatibility. If the mixture is incompatible do not use that tank mix partner in tank mixtures.

Use Rates and Timing

MezaVue may be applied post emergence as a broadcast spray or as a spot application to control weeds including, but not limited to, those listed on this label. When a rate range is given use the higher rate to control weeds at advanced growth stages, or under less than favorable growing conditions, or for longer residual control. Best results are obtained when spray volume is sufficient to provide uniform coverage of treated weeds. For optimum uptake and translocation of MezaVue, avoid mowing, haying, shredding, burning, or soil disturbance in treated areas for at least 14 days following application.

MezaVue also provides preemergence control of emerging seedlings of susceptible weeds, and re-growth of certain perennial weeds following application. Preventing establishment of weeds will depend upon application rate, season of application, and environmental conditions after application.

MezaVue can provide long-term control of susceptible weeds. The length of control is dependent upon the application rate, condition and growth stage of target weeds, environmental conditions at and following application, and the density and vigor of competing desirable vegetation. Long-term weed control is most effective where grass vegetation is allowed to recover from overgrazing, drought, etc., and compete with weeds.

MezaVue can be an important component of integrated vegetation management programs designed to renovate or restore desired plant communities. To maximize and extend the benefits of weed control provided by MezaVue, it is important that other vegetation management practices, including proper grazing management, biological control agents, replanting, fertilization, prescribed fire, etc., be used in appropriate sequences and combinations to further alleviate the adverse effects of weeds on desirable plant species and to promote development of desired plant communities. Agricultural and natural resources specialists with federal and state government agencies can provide guidance on best management practices and development of integrated vegetation management programs.

Weeds Controlled

The following weeds will be controlled with the rates of MezaVue indicated below (table 3). For best results, most weeds should be treated when they are actively growing and under conditions favorable for growth. Use a higher rate in the rate range when growing conditions are less than favorable or when weed foliage is tall and dense, or when residual control is desired. MezaVue also provides preemergence control of germinating seeds or seedlings of susceptible weeds following application.

Table 3: Weeds Controlled

Note: Numbers in parentheses (-) refer to specific use directions for a particular weeds species.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl oz/acre)	Life Cycle	Plant Family
amaranth, spiny	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	18 to 32	annual	Amaranthaceae
bedstraw	<i>Galium spp.</i>	18 to 32	perennial	Rubiaceae
beggarticks	<i>Bidens spp.</i>	12 to 32	annual	Asteraceae
bindweed, field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	18 to 32	perennial	Convolvulaceae
blackeyed-susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	12 to 32	annual	Asteraceae
broomweed, annual	<i>Amphichyris dracunculoides</i>	18 to 32	annual	Asteraceae
buckwheat, wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	18 to 32	perennial	Polygonaceae
buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	18 to 32	annual	Solanaceae
bullnettle	<i>Cnidioscolus stimulosus</i>	24 to 32	perennial	Urticaceae
burdock, common	<i>Arctium minus</i>	18 to 32	biennial	Asteraceae
bursage	<i>Ambrosia deltoidea</i>	18 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
buttercup, hairy	<i>Ranunculus sardous</i>	18 to 32	annual	Ranunculaceae
buttercup, tall	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	18 to 32	perennial	Ranunculaceae
camelthorn	<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>	24 to 32	perennial	Fabaceae
camphorweed	<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i>	24 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
carrot, wild	<i>Daucus carota</i>	24 to 32	biennial	Apiaceae

Table 3: Weeds Controlled (Cont.)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl oz/acre)	Life Cycle	Plant Family
cat's ear, common	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	24 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
chamomile, scentless	<i>Matricaria inodora</i>	18 to 32	annual	Asteraceae
chicory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	18 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>	18 to 32	annual	Caryophyllaceae
cinquefoil, sulfur (1)	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	18 to 32	perennial	Rosaceae
cockle, white	<i>Silene latifolia</i>	12 to 32	perennial	Caryophyllaceae
cocklebur	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	18 to 24	annual	Asteraceae
coneflower	<i>Rudbeckia spp.</i>	12 to 24	perennial	Asteraceae
clover	<i>Trifolium spp.</i>	24 to 32	perennial	Fabaceae
crazyweed	<i>Oxytropis spp.</i>	24 to 32	perennial	Fabaceae
crotons	<i>Croton spp.</i>	12 to 24	annual	Euphorbiaceae
crownvetch	<i>Securigera varia</i>	24 to 32	perennial	Fabaceae
cudweed, purple	<i>Gamochaeta purpurea</i>	18 to 32	annual	Asteraceae
dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	12 to 24	perennial	Asteraceae
daisy, oxeye (1)	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	18 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
dock, curly*	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	18 to 32	perennial	Polygonaceae
dogfennel	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>	32	perennial	Asteraceae
dogbane, hemp	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	24 to 32	perennial	Apocynaceae
evening primrose, cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>	18 to 32	annual	Onagraceae
fiddleneck, common	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>	32	annual	Boraginaceae
fireweed	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	24 to 32	perennial	Onagraceae
fleabane, hairy	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	18 to 32	annual/ biennial	Asteraceae
goldenrods	<i>Solidago spp.</i>	24 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
goldenweed, common	<i>Happlopappus ciliatus</i>	24 to 32	annual	Asteraceae
groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	24 to 32	annual	Asteraceae
hawkweed, orange (2)	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	18 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
hawkweed, yellow (2)	<i>Hieracium caespitosum</i>	18 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
henbane, black	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>	24 to 32	annual/ biennial	Solanaceae
henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	24 to 32	annual/ biennial	Lamiaceae
hogweed, giant	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	32	perennial	Apiaceae
horsenettle, Carolina	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	18 to 32	perennial	Solanaceae
horseweed (maretail)	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	18 to 32	annual	Asteraceae
ironweed, tall	<i>Vernonia gigantea</i>	24 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
ironweed, western	<i>Vernonia baldwinii</i>	32	perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, diffuse (3)	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	24 to 32	biennial/ perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, Russian (4)	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	24 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, spotted (3)	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i>	24 to 32	biennial/ perennial	Asteraceae
knapweeds	<i>Centaurea spp.</i>	24 to 32	biennial/ perennial	Asteraceae
kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	24 to 32	annual	Chenopodiaceae
kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana</i>	32	perennial	Fabaceae
lady's thumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	18 to 24	annual	Polygonaceae
lambquarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	24 to 32	annual	Chenopodiaceae
lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	24 to 32	perennial	Verbanaceae
lespedeza, annual	<i>Lespedeza striata</i>	24 to 32	annual	Fabaceae
lespedeza, sericea	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i>	24 to 32	perennial	Fabaceae
lettuce, prickly	<i>Latua serriola</i>	18 to 32	annual	Asteraceae
licorice, wild	<i>Glycyrrhiza lepidota</i>	32	perennial	Fabaceae
locoweed	<i>Astragalus spp.</i>	24 to 32	perennial	Fabaceae
mallow, common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>	12 to 24	annual	Malvaceae
marshelder	<i>Iva annua</i>	24 to 32	annual	Asteraceae
mayweed, scentless	<i>Tripleurospermum perforata</i>	18 to 32	annual	Asteraceae
mayweed, stinking	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	32	annual	Asteraceae
medic, black	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	18 to 32	perennial	Fabaceae
morningglory species	<i>Ipomea spp.</i>	32	perennial	Ipomeaceae
mullein (5)	<i>Verbascum spp.</i>	32	biennial	Scrophulariaceae
nightshade, silverleaf	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	18 to 32	perennial	Solanaceae
ox tongue, bristly	<i>Picris echioides</i>	24 to 32	biennial	Asteraceae

Table 3: Weeds Controlled (Cont.)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl oz/acre)	Life Cycle	Plant Family
pea, Swainson	<i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>	24 to 32	perennial	Fabaceae
pigweeds	<i>Amaranthus spp.</i>	12 to 24	annual	Amaranthaceae
povertyweed	<i>Iva axillaris</i>	24 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	12 to 24	annual	Zygophyllaceae
purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	12 to 24	annual	Portulacaceae
ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	12 to 24	annual	Asteraceae
ragweed, western	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	12 to 24	perennial	Asteraceae
ragwort, tansy	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	24 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
rush skeletonweed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	24 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
sicklepod	<i>Cassia obtusifolia</i>	32	perennial	Fabaceae
smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>	18 to 24	annual	Polygonaceae
sneezeweed, bitter	<i>Helenium amarum</i>	18 to 32	annual	Asteraceae
soda apple, tropical (6)	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	24 to 32	perennial	Solanaceae
sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceae</i>	18 to 24	annual	Asteraceae
sowthistle, perennial	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	18 to 24	perennial	Asteraceae
Spanishneedles	<i>Bidens bipinnata</i>	18 to 32	annual	Asteraceae
St. Johnswort, common	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	24 to 32	perennial	Clusiaceae
stiltgrass, Japanese	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	24 to 32	annual	Poaceae
star-thistle, Malta (7)	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	12 to 24	annual	Asteraceae
starthistle, purple (7)	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	12 to 24	biennial	Asteraceae
star thistle, yellow (7)	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	12 to 24	annual	Asteraceae
sunflower, common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	12 to 24	annual	Asteraceae
teasel	<i>Dipsacus spp.</i>	18 to 32	biennial	Dipsacaceae
thistle, artichoke	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	24 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
thistle, blessed milk	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	18 to 32	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, bull (8)	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	18 to 24	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, Canada (9)	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	24 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
thistle, woolly distaff	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	12 to 32	annual	Asteraceae
thistle, Italian	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	32	annual	Asteraceae
thistle, musk (8)	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	12 to 24	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, plumeless (8)	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	12 to 24	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, Scotch	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	18 to 32	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola spp.</i>	32	annual	Chenopodiaceae
tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	32	perennial	Simaroubaceae
vetch	<i>Vicia spp.</i>	18 to 32	perennial	Fabaceae
velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	12 to 24	annual	Malvaceae
vervain	<i>Verbena spp.</i>	24 to 32	perennial	Verbanaceae
willoweed, panicle	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	24 to 32	annual	Onagraceae
wormwood, absinth(10)	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	24 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
yankeeweed	<i>Eupatorium compositifolium</i>	24 to 32	perennial	Asteraceae
yarrow, common	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	32	perennial	Asteraceae

- (1) **Sulfur cinquefoil or oxeye daisy:** Apply MezaVue at 18 to 32 fl oz per acre to plants in the prebud stage of development.
- (2) **Orange or yellow hawkweeds:** Apply MezaVue at 18 to 32 fl oz per acre to plants in the bolting stage of development.
- (3) **Diffuse and spotted knapweeds:** Apply MezaVue at 18 to 32 fl oz per acre when plants are actively growing with the optimum time of application occurring from rosette to the bolting stages of development or in the fall. Plants will be controlled by mid-summer and fall applications even though plants may not show any changes in form or stature the year of application.
- (4) **Russian knapweed:** Apply MezaVue at 18 to 32 fl oz per acre to plants in the spring and summer to plants from early bud to flowering stage and to dormant plants in the fall.
- (5) **Mullein:** Apply to the rosette stage
- (6) **Tropical soda apple:** Apply MezaVue at 24 to 32 fl oz per acre at any growth stage, but application by flowering will reduce seed production potential.
- (7) **Malta, purple, and yellow starthistle:** Apply MezaVue at 12 to 24 fl oz per acre to plants at the rosette through bolting growth stages.
- (8) **Bull, musk, and plumeless thistles:** Apply MezaVue at 12 to 24 fl oz per acre in the spring and early summer to rosette or bolting plants or in the fall to seedlings and rosettes. Apply at 18 to 24 fl oz when plants are at the late bolt through early flowering growth stages. 2,4-D should be tank-mixed with MezaVue starting at the late bud stages
- (9) **Canada thistle:** Apply MezaVue at 12 to 32 fl oz per acre in the spring after all plants have fully emerged (some may be budding) until the oldest plants are in full flower stage. Use the higher rate when applying to the flower stage. Applications are also effective in the fall before a killing frost. Use higher rates for older/dense stands or for longer residual control.
- (10) **Absinth wormwood:** Apply 24 to 32 fl oz per acre before wormwood is 12 inches tall. When applying by air on CRP, coverage is important and a minimum of 3 GPA is specified. Remove old duff and litter by fire or mowing for best results

Woody Plant Control

MezaVue may be applied alone or in tank-mix combinations with labeled rates of other herbicides provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated and (2) mixing is not prohibited by the label of the registered tank mixed products. Use as directed in the Directions of Use section of the tank-mix partner. Follow Mixing Instructions under the General Mixing and Application Instructions section.

Table 4: Woody Plants Controlled

Common Name	Scientific Name	Rate Range (fl oz/acre)	Plant Family
Acacia, twisted	<i>Acacia tortuosa</i>	24 to 32	Fabaceae
Blackberry	<i>Rubus spp.</i>	24 to 32	Rosaceae
Cholla	<i>Cylindropuntia spinosa</i>	24 to 32	Cactaceae
Locust, black	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	24 to 32	Fabaceae
Locust, honey	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	24 to 32	Fabaceae
Osage orange (Bois d'Arc)	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>	24 to 32	Moraceae
Pricklypear, lindheimer	<i>Opuntia engelmania</i>	24 to 32	Cactaceae
Pricklypear, plains	<i>Opuntia polyacantha</i>	24 to 32	Cactaceae
Tasajillo	<i>Cylindropuntia leptocaulis</i>	24 to 32	Cactaceae
Wistera	<i>Wisteria bracybotris</i>	32	Fabaceae

Table 5. Application instructions for specific plant species

Common Name	Rate Range (fl oz/acre)	Application timing
Cholla	24 to 32	Apply in the spring or early summer with ground application equipment
Osage orange (Bois d'Arc)	24 to 32	Apply in the late spring through early summer to mature foliage
Pricklypear, plains, lindheimer, and others	24 to 32	Avoid application in extremely cold weather. Apply at any time of the year, with late summer through fall applications being most effective. Mechanical injury that punctures the surface of pricklypear pads or stems immediately before application may improve control.
Tasajillo	24 to 32	Avoid application in extremely cold weather. Apply at any time of the year, with late summer through fall applications being most effective. Mechanical injury that punctures the surface of tasajillo stems immediately before application may improve control.

Individual Plant Treatment Methods

Individual Plant Treatment Method and Target Woody Plant(s)	Application Rate
High-Volume Foliar Treatment of Individual Plants Using Ground Equipment (Not recommended for brush greater than 8 feet tall): All listed woody plants except as noted in Control of Specific Perennial Plants below	1 to 2 gallons of MezaVue/100 gallons of spray (1-2 % v/v) plus 1 gallon of crop oil concentrate, or methylated seed oil, including modified vegetable oil surfactant blends, at manufacturer's recommended rates

Specific Use Instructions:

Information for Woody Plant Control: Optimum timing period is late spring, after leaves are fully expanded and terminal growth has slowed, through early fall. Application to immature foliage during periods of rapid terminal growth will result in rapid defoliation, but translocation of the herbicide and woody plant control may be reduced. Adequate soil moisture before and after treatment as well as healthy foliage (not reduced by insect or storm damage) at the time of application is important for optimal effectiveness. Avoid application during cold weather. Application is recommended when daily maximum air temperature has exceeded 50°F for three consecutive days.

For control of brush regrowth, apply only after regrowth is at least 4 ft tall to insure adequate foliage for herbicide absorption. Follow instructions for Information for Woody Plant Control above.

Application: Apply with a backpack or power sprayer using sufficient spray pressure to provide uniform plant coverage without forming a mist and direct spray no higher than tops of target woody plants. Use sufficient spray volume to uniformly wet all leaves, stems, and root collars (pad surfaces and stems in the case of pricklypear or other cactus), but avoid runoff. To minimize spray drift, a drift control additive approved for growing crops is recommended. A dye marker may be added to the spray mixture as a means of marking treated plants.

Use of a nonionic surfactant, crop oil concentrate, or methylated seed oil, including modified vegetable oil surfactant blends is recommended.

Control of Specific Herbaceous Perennials, Woody Plants, or Cactus:

Chinese tallowtree: Best results may be expected on trees under 8 feet tall. Use 1 to 2% v/v (volume/volume) spray-solution of MezaVue. Spray between July and September, before leaves have begun to turn yellow. Wet all leaves thoroughly, especially the terminal buds of each branch. Avoid treatment when leaves are wet or during periods of rapid new growth.

Locust (black or honey): Use a 1% to 2% v/v solution of MezaVue in water. Apply in late spring to early summer when leaves are mature.

Pricklypear: Use a 1 to 2 % v/v solution of MezaVue in water. A coarse droplet size applied with an adjustable cone nozzle is recommended. Application may be made any time of year, but late summer through fall application may be most effective. Treatment effects are slow to appear and total plant kill may require 2 to 3 years. Mechanical injury such as bruising or puncturing of the pricklypear pad surfaces may speed up and improve control.

Macartney rose: Use a 1 to 2 % v/v solution of MezaVue in water. Delay treatment for 9-12 months after mowing. Apply in spring or fall to Macartney rose plants greater than 3 feet tall.

Multiflora rose: Use a 1% to 2% v/v solution of MezaVue in water. Apply from budding through flowering. Delay treatment for 9-12 months after mowing.

Maximum Use Rate: For individual plant treatment with high-volume foliar sprays, do not apply more than 2 pints of MezaVue per acre per year. This is equivalent to 37 gallons of total spray mixture per acre at the 1 gallon MezaVue/100 gallons rate or 18.5 gallons of total spray mixture per acre at the 2 gallons MezaVue/100 gallons rate.

Mixing Chart for High-Volume Foliar Spray (Label rate range is 1 to 2 gallons per 100 gallons or 1-2% v/v)			
Total Volume of Spray Mixture (gallons)	Amount of Herbicide Required at Specified Rate		Amount of COC or MSO
	1 gal/100 gal (1% v/v)	2 gal/100 gal (2% v/v)	(1 % v/v)
400	4 gal	8 gal	4 gallon
100	4 qt	8 qt	1 gallon
50	4 pt	8 pt	0.5 gallon
25	2 pt	4 pt	1 qt
14	18 fl oz	36 fl oz	18 oz
10	12.8 fl oz	25.6 fl oz	13 oz
5	6.4 fl oz	12.8 fl oz	6.4 oz
3	4 fl oz	8 fl oz	3.8 oz

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS:

For broad spectrum brush control using a foliar application, MezaVue may be added to tank mixes with Accord, Arsenal, Remedy Ultra, Garlon XRT, or Vastlan, Rodeo, or other products labeled for use in industrial vegetation management programs.

Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift

Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift because very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may injure susceptible crops. This product should be applied only when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, non-target crops, and other plants) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). A drift control aid may be added to the spray solution to further reduce the potential for drift. If a drift control aid is used, follow the use directions and precautions on the manufacturer's label. Do not use a thickening agent with Microfoil, Thru-Valve booms, or other spray delivery systems that cannot accommodate thickened spray solutions.

Ground Equipment: With ground equipment spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 10 gallons or more of spray per acre; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the manufacturer's specified minimum pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); and by spraying when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid calm conditions which may be conducive to thermal inversions. Direct sprays no higher than the tops of target vegetation and keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets to minimize drift.

Aerial Application: Avoid spray drift at the application site. The interaction of many equipment-related and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. Users are responsible for considering all of these factors when making decisions.

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 75% of wingspan or 85% of rotor diameter.
2. Nozzles should be pointed backward parallel with the air stream or not pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

State regulations must be followed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory**. This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.

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).

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 specified 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 will provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orient nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream to produce larger droplets than other orientations. 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: The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% of wingspan or 85% of rotor diameter.

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 such as valleys and ravines 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.

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