such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep manufacturer’s instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- 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.

First Aid

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

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

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to some plants at very low concentrations. Non-target plants may be adversely affected if pesticide is allowed to drift from areas of application. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. 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.

Picoloram is known to leach through soil into ground water under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground water contamination.

This chemical can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, picloram may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water). 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.

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 12 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 applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

**Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses:** For applications on rangeland, permanent grass pastures, and non-cropland, do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried, unless applicator and other handler PPE is worn.

**Storage and Disposal**

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

**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 75°F and agitated well to dissolve any crystallized material prior to use.

**Pesticide Disposal:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or on an approved waste disposal facility. Open dumping is prohibited.

**Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:**

**Container Handling:** 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 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 rinseate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinseate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinseate 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. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transporting. If the container cannot be refilled, follow cleaning instructions for nonrefillable containers. 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 rinseate into application equipment or rinseate 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. 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 end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinseate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinseate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinseate 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.

**Use Information**

Use Tordon® 22K herbicide to control noxious, invasive, or other broadleaf weeds and listed woody plants and vines on rangeland and permanent grass pastures, fallow cropland, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres, non-cropland areas including forest plantations that may be used for irrigation or domestic purposes, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, and wildlife openings in forest and non-crop areas.

**Use Precautions**

- Use this product only as specified on this label or EPA-accepted Dow AgroSciences supplemental labeling. Observe any special use and application restrictions and limitations, including method of application and permissable areas of use as promulgated by state or local authorities.
- To prevent damage to crops and other desirable plants, read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and container before using.
- **Grass Tolerance:** Tordon 22K at rates over 1 quart per acre may suppress certain established grasses, such as bromegrass and blue grama. However, subsequent grass growth should be improved by release from weed competition.

**Use Restrictions**

- **Not for Sale, Distribution, and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York State.**
- **Not for sale or use in the San Luis Valley of Colorado.**
- **Use In Hawaii:** In Hawaii, approved uses of Tordon 22K are limited to those described in Supplemental Labeling which may be obtained from your Dow AgroSciences representative or chemical dealer. Refer to the Supplemental Labeling.
- **Do not use this product for impregnation of dry fertilizer, unless otherwise specified in use directions on Dow AgroSciences supplemental labeling.**
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of chemigation system.
- **Maximum Use Rates:**
  - **Non-cropland Areas:** Total use of Tordon 22K, including retreatments or spot treatments, must not exceed 1.0 lb a.i. picloram (2 quarts) per acre per annual growing season on rights-of-way and other non-cropland areas.
  - On forest sites, no more than 1.0 lb a.i. picloram (2 quarts) per acre may be applied within a period of 2 annual growing seasons.
  - **Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures:** For control of noxious or invasive weeds as defined by federal, state, or local authorities, do not apply more than 1.0 lb active ingredient (2 quarts of Tordon 22K) per acre per annual growing season as a broadcast treatment. Spot treatments may be applied at the equivalent broadcast rate of up to 1.0 lb active ingredient (2 quarts) per acre.
  - For control of other broadleaf weeds and woody plants, do not apply more than 0.5 lb active ingredient (1 quart of Tordon 22K) per acre per annual growing season. Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 1.0 lb active ingredient (2 quarts) per acre.
  - **Rangeland (Not Rotated to Broadleaf Crops):** Do not apply more than 0.25 lb a.i. (1 pint) per acre as a broadcast treatment per annual growing season.
  - **Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) for Seeding to Permanent Grasses Only:** Do not broadcast apply more than 0.5 lb active ingredient (1 quart) per acre of Tordon 22K per annual growing season or apply more than 1.0 lb active ingredient (2 quarts) per acre per annual growing season as a spot application. To reduce potential damage to subsequent small grain crops, use the lower rate or discontinue the use of Tordon 22K at least 2 years prior to the seeding of small grain crops. After CRP, do not plant broadleaf crops in treated acres until an adequately sensitive bioassay (such as planting strips of the intended broadleaf crop in the treated area) shows that no detectable picloram is present in the soil.
  - **Do not apply to areas that may be rotated to any broadleaf crop.**
  - **Do not use manure from animals grazing treated areas or feeding on treated hay on land used for growing broadleaf crops, ornamentals, orchards or other susceptible, desirable plants. Manure may contain enough picloram to cause injury to susceptible plants.**
  - **Do not use grass or hay from treated areas for composting or mulching of susceptible broadleaf plants or crops.**
  - **Do not transfer livestock from treated grazing areas (or feeding of treated hay) onto sensitive broadleaf crop areas without first allowing 7 days of grazing on an untreated grass pasture (or feeding of untreated hay).** Otherwise, urine and manure may contain enough picloram to cause injury to susceptible plants.
  - **Do not use on flood or sub-irrigated land (such as pastures/meadows, areas irrigated by periodic flooding or a shallow water table).**
Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and off-target drift movement from aerial applications.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturer’s recommended minimum pressures for the specific nozzle type used) and precautions on the product label. Do not use a thickening agent carrier. If a drift control aid is used, follow all use recommendations for herbicide application that do not produce a fine droplet spray. To avoid spray drift, Exposure to very small quantities of spray or drift, which may not be visible, may cause serious injury to susceptible plants which may not be visible, may cause serious injury to susceptible plants or non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the soil containing roots of nearby valuable plants.

Avoid spray drift. Exposure to very small quantities of spray or drift, which may not be visible, may cause serious injury to susceptible plants during active growth or dormant periods. To minimize spray drift, use low nozzle pressure; apply as a coarse spray; and use nozzles designed for herbicide application that do not produce a fine droplet spray. To aid in further reducing spray drift, a drift control or deposition aid may be used with this product, especially when water alone is used as the carrier. If a drift control aid is used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label. Do not use a thickening agent with Microfoil or Thru-Valve booms, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays.

Avoid spray drift. Exposure to very small quantities of spray or drift, which may not be visible, may cause serious injury to susceptible plants during active growth or dormant periods. To minimize spray drift, use low nozzle pressure; apply as a coarse spray; and use nozzles designed for herbicide application that do not produce a fine droplet spray. To aid in further reducing spray drift, a drift control or deposition aid may be used with this product, especially when water alone is used as the carrier. If a drift control aid is used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label. Do not use a thickening agent with Microfoil or Thru-Valve booms, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays.

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 spray pressures at the manufacturer’s recommended minimum pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); by spraying when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid calm conditions which may be conducive to air 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. A drift control or deposition aid may be used to further reduce the potential for drift.

Aerial Application: 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:

1. The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or 90% of rotor width.
2. Nozzles must always point straight back with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory. [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 recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles**: Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation**: Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from direction of air flow will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type**: Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

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

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

**Swath Adjustment**: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upward. 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 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 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 temperature inversion restricts vertical air mixing and keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets to minimize drift. A drift control or deposition aid may be used to further reduce the potential for drift.

**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).
Woody Plants and Broadleaf Weeds Controlled

**Woody Plants and Vines:**

- acacia, blackbrush
- acacia, catclaw
- acacia, twisted
- aspen
- blackberry
- broom, Scotch
- burnet, bloody
- cactus spp.
- camelthorn
- cedar (Juniper)
- charaparal spp.
- dogwood
- Douglas fir
- fir spp.
- gorse
- granjeno
- guajillo
- guava
- gums
- hemlock
- hickory
- huisache (suppression)
- junipers/cedars
- lantana
- locust
- maple spp.
- mesquite
- oak spp.
- oak, live
- oak, poison
- persimmon
- pine
- poplar spp.
- piney
- plum, java
- rose, Macartney
- rose, multiform
- sauge-shrubs, fringed
- salmonberry
- sassafras
- sourwood
- spruce
- sumac
- tallowtree, Chinese
- trumpet creeper
- willows
- wormwood, absinthe
- yarrow

**Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds:**

- bindweed, field (p)
- bitterweed (a)
- bouncybet (a)
- broomweed, annual (a)
- buckwheat, wild (a)
- buffalobur (a)
- bullnuttile (p)
- burrage (a)
- burroweed (p)
- cactus spp. (p)
- cactus, cholla (p)
- camphorweed (a)
- carrot, wild (b)
- chicory (a)
- cinquefoil, sulfur (p)
- clover (b)
- cocklebur (a)
- coneflower, purple (p)
- croton (a)
- crupina, common (a)
- daisy, ox-eye (p)
- fleabane (a,b)
- dock, curly (p)
- garbancillo (Wooten loco) (p)
- goldaster, gray (p)
- goldaster, narrowleaf (p)
- goldnord, common (p)
- goldenweed, Drummond (p)
- groundsel (a,b)
- horsemint, Carolina (p)
- huisache (suppression)
- junipers/cedars
- lantana
- locust
- maple spp.
- mesquite
- oak spp.
- oak, live
- oak, poison
- persimmon
- pine
- poplar spp.
- piney
- plum, java
- rose, Macartney
- rose, multiform
- sauge-shrubs, fringed
- salmonberry
- sassafras
- sourwood
- spruce
- sumac
- tallowtree, Chinese
- trumpet creeper
- willows
- wormwood, absinthe
- yarrow

**Weed Resistance Management**

Picloram, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 4 synthetic auxin herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. The occurrence of herbicide resistance is not as common in this mode of action group, as other, more specific mode of action groups. However, any weed population could develop plants that are resistant to herbicides with frequent, continued use. Such resistant weed plants may be effectively managed utilizing other herbicides alone or in mixtures from a different herbicide mode of action group (that are labeled for control of these weeds on these sites) and/or by using cultural or mechanical practices. Consult your local company representative, state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weeds.

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

**Non-Cropland Areas**

Use Tordon 22K to control susceptible broadleaf weeds and woody plants on non-cropland areas such as roadsides or other rights-of-way, fence rows, and around farm buildings. Up to 2 quarts of Tordon 22K per acre may be applied. For general non-crop weed and brush control, see the Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures section for specific target weed or woody plant species treatment instructions. See specific use directions for Forest Site Preparation below.

**Broadcast Treatments for Forest Site Preparation (Not for Conifer Release)**

For broadcast applications apply the specified rate of Tordon 22K in a total spray volume of 5 to 25 gallons per acre by air or 10 to 100 gallons per acre by ground. Use spray volumes sufficient to provide thorough coverage of treated foliage. Use application systems designed to prevent spray drift to off-target sites. Nozzles or additives that produce larger droplets may require higher spray volumes to provide adequate coverage.

**Southern States (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia):** To control susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds, apply Tordon 22K at a rate of 2 quarts per acre.

- To broaden the spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds controlled, apply 2 quarts per acre of Tordon 22K in tank mix combination with 2 to 4 quarts of Garlon 4 herbicide.
- Where grass control is desired, Tordon 22K, alone or in combination with Garlon 4 herbicide, may be tank mixed with 1 to 4 quarts per acre of Accord or Roundup herbicides, or 8 to 16 fluid ounces per acre of Arsenal Applicator’s Concentrate. When applying tank mixes, follow use directions and precautions on each product label.

**In Western, Northeastern, and North Central and Lake States (States Not Listed Above As Southern States):** To control susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds, apply Tordon 22K at a rate of 1 to 2 quarts per acre.

- To broaden the spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds controlled, apply 1 to 2 quarts per acre of Tordon 22K in tank mix combination with 1.5 to 3 quarts per acre of Garlon 4 herbicide.
- Where grass control is also desired, Tordon 22K, alone or in tank mix combination with Garlon 4 may be applied with 1 to 3 quarts per acre of Accord or Roundup herbicides, 2 to 4 ounces per acre of Oxytrol, a combination of Accord (or Roundup plus Oust at the rates listed, or 8 to 16 fluid ounces of Arsenal Applicator’s Concentrate. When applying tank mixes, follow the use directions and precautions on each product label.

**Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures**

Use Tordon 22K on rangeland and permanent grass pastures to control susceptible broadleaf weeds and woody plants by ground spraying, but not limited to those shown in the following tables. Many annual weeds at the seedling stage can be controlled at the rate of 1 pt per acre. Where a rate range is specified, choose the higher rate for dense weed infestations, and a lower rate for sparse, less vigorous infestations. Lower rates will perform best when applied under favorable conditions and at the optimum growth stage, but may provide a lower level of control and require retreatment. For best results treat when weeds are small and actively growing in the spring before full bloom, however, certain weeds may also be treated in late summer to fall. Treatments during full bloom or seed stage of some weeds may not provide acceptable control.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed Species</th>
<th>Broadcast Application (Rate/acre)</th>
<th>Specific Use Directions</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Annual and Biennial Weeds:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>bursage (bur ragweed)</td>
<td>1 to 2 pt Tordon 22K</td>
<td>Apply when there is adequate soil moisture and weeds are actively growing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>crupina, common</td>
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<td>henbane, black</td>
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<tr>
<td>horseweed</td>
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<tr>
<td>starthistle, Iberian</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>starthistle, purple</td>
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<tr>
<td>starthistle, yellow</td>
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<tr>
<td>thistles, including,</td>
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<td>bull</td>
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<td>distaff</td>
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<td>musk</td>
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<td>plumless</td>
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<td>scotch</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fall:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1/2 to 3/4 pt Tordon 22K</td>
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<td><strong>Spring:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1/2 to 3/4 pt Tordon 22K + 1 lb ae 2,4-D</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Thistles, including:</strong></td>
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<td>bull</td>
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<td>scotch</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>General:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Apply when there is adequate soil moisture and weeds are actively growing.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Distaff Thistle:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Apply at rosette stage in spring only.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bolted Musk Thistle:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Apply before flowering at the rate of 3/4 to 1 pt of Tordon 22K + 1 lb ae of 2,4-D/acre.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Fall:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1/2 to 3/4 pt Tordon 22K</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Spring:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1/2 to 3/4 pt Tordon 22K + 1 lb ae 2,4-D</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>General:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Apply at the rosette stage before bolting in the spring or in the fall prior to soil freeze up.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Distaff Thistle:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Apply at rosette stage in spring only.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bolted Musk Thistle:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply before flowering at the rate of 3/4 to 1 pt of Tordon 22K + 1 lb ae of 2,4-D/acre.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Perennial Weeds:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pricklepear, plains</td>
<td>1/2 to 1 pt Tordon 22K</td>
<td>Apply at peak of flowering. Use of an oil-water emulsion spray mixture may improve control. Lower rate will provide partial control (stand reduction) and high rate more complete control. Treatment response is slow and may continue for 2 years or longer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sagebrush, fringed</td>
<td>1/2 to 1 pt Tordon 22K + 1 lb ae 2,4-D ester</td>
<td>Apply after seed stalk elongation and early flowering and throughout the summer if growing conditions are favorable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cinquefoil, sulfur</td>
<td>1 pt Tordon 22K</td>
<td>General: Apply when weeds are actively growing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>larkspur, geyer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>larkspur, plains</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>locoweeds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snakeweed, broom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply when weeds are actively growing.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sulfur cinquefoil:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply during active growth or fall regrowth.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geyer larkspur:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply when plant is actively growing between rosette stage and flower bud formation.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Locoweeds:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply from early bud to early bloom stage.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Broom snakeweed:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply during active growth between full leaf to early bloom stage.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Broom snakeweed:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply during active growth before full leaf to early bloom stage.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Burroweed:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daisy, ox-eye</td>
<td>1 to 2 pt Tordon 22K</td>
<td>General: Apply during active growth prior to bud stage. Lower rates in rate range may require annual spot treatments. Control with lower rates may be improved by tank mixing with 1 lb ae per acre of 2,4-D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goldenrod, common</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knapweed, diffuse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knapweed, meadow knapweed, spotted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knapweed, squarrose</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rabbitbrush, Douglas sage, Mediterranean thistle, artichoke thistle, Canada thistle, wavy leaf wormwood, absinth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply during active growth prior to bud stage. Lower rates in rate range may require annual spot treatments. Control with lower rates may be improved by tank mixing with 1 lb ae per acre of 2,4-D.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diffuse or spotted knapweed:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optimum time for application is from rosette to mid-bolting stage or when applied to fall regrowth. Under favorable growing conditions, application in summer can be effective if higher application volumes are used.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thistle (Canada and Wavy Leaf):</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply when most basal leaves have emerged, but before bud stage, or apply to regrowth in the fall. Apply rates less than 1.5 pt/acre only under favorable conditions and in combination with 1 lb ae/acre of 2,4-D. Retreatment may be required.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Absinth wormwood:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply in spring or early summer when plants are actively growing.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oxeye Daisy:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use 1.5 to 2 pt/acre with at least 30 gallons per acre of water.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Larkspur:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sowthistle, perennial</td>
<td>4 pt Tordon 22K</td>
<td>General: A retreatment program may be necessary for satisfactory control of these species.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1: Rate Instructions for Noxious, Invasive, or Other Weed Species Predominant in the Plains and Northern States (Cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Woody Plants</th>
<th>Broadcast Application (Rate/acre)</th>
<th>Specific Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>juniper</td>
<td>4 qt Tordon 22K per 100 gallons of spray †</td>
<td>† Apply as a high volume foliar spray / individual plant treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redbud</td>
<td>Eastern redbud can be controlled with spot concentrate applications of Tordon 22K in either the spring (April-May) or fall (September-October). For best results, use 3 ml to 4 ml of Tordon 22K (undiluted) per 3 feet of plant height. Application should precede periods of expected rainfall. Apply directly to soil within the dripline and on the upslope side of the tree. For best results, apply to trees under 15 feet in height. Do not use more than 2 pt of Tordon 22K per acre in any one year.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Rate Instructions for Broadleaf Weeds and Woody Species in the Southern U.S. (Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia)

Tordon 22K can be applied alone or in combination with 2,4-D amine or ester or other products labeled for rangeland and pastures to enhance control of certain species. When Tordon 22K is applied alone, herbicide symptoms will appear more slowly than when tank mixed with 2,4-D.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed Species</th>
<th>Broadcast Application (Rate/acre)</th>
<th>Specific Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual and Biennial Weeds:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitterweed, western</td>
<td>Early Season 3/4 - 1 1/2 pt Tordon 22K</td>
<td>General: Apply when there is adequate soil moisture and weeds are actively growing. Early Season: Apply only for very early in the season when weeds are no more than 2 to 3 inches tall. Mid to Late Season: Apply to weeds from 3 inches tall to early flowering. Thistles: Apply the lower rate in the rate range when thistles are in the rosette stage before bolting. When bolting, increase rate and add 2,4-D. Lanceleaf Ragweed: Use the higher rate within the specified rate range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadleaf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snakeweed, broom</td>
<td>Fall, Early Winter 1 pt Tordon 22K</td>
<td>Fall and Early Winter: If rainfall is less than average prior to flowering, apply after flowering is complete. If rainfall is average to above average prior to or during flowering, apply during full flower and/or active pollination, before resumption of new top growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullnettle</td>
<td>1 to 2 pt Tordon 22K</td>
<td>General: Apply when there is adequate soil moisture and weeds are actively growing. Nettles and Silverleaf Nightshade: Apply when plants begin to flower in spring. Upright Prairie Coneflower: Apply when plants are 2 to 6 in. tall, before flowering. Curly Dock: Apply up to bolting. Ironweed: Apply up to bud stage. Yankeeweed: Apply when plants are 8 to 10 in. tall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldaster, gray, narrowleaf</td>
<td>1 to 2 pt Tordon 22K</td>
<td>Gray and Narrowleaf Goldaster: Apply in oil-water emulsion in spring during bud stage (prebloom). Thorough coverage is essential. Goldenweed: Apply in spring (April-June) when there is substantial canopy development as a result of good growing conditions. Add an agricultural surfactant at 0.25%-0.5% or apply in oil-water emulsion. Increase spray volume, 4 to 5 gpa by air or 15 to 20 gpa by ground, to ensure thorough coverage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisonous Plants such as groundsel</td>
<td>1 1/2 to 2 pt Tordon 22K</td>
<td>General: Apply in fall or winter when there is adequate soil moisture and weeds are actively growing. Herbicide application may increase palatability of poisonous plants. Do not graze treated areas until poisonous plants are dry and no longer palatable to livestock. See Use Restrictions for note on grazing treated poisonous plants. Locoweeds: To improve wetting of locoweeds, use an agricultural surfactant at 0.25%-0.5% or apply in oil-water emulsion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1 continued:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weed Species</th>
<th>Broadcast Application (Rate/acre)</th>
<th>Specific Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perennial Weeds:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snakeweed, broom</td>
<td>Fall, Early Winter 1 pt Tordon 22K</td>
<td>Fall and Early Winter: If rainfall is less than average prior to flowering, apply after flowering is complete. If rainfall is average to above average prior to or during flowering, apply during full flower and/or active pollination, before resumption of new top growth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1 to 2 pt Tordon 22K</td>
<td>Gray and Narrowleaf Goldaster: Apply in oil-water emulsion in spring during bud stage (prebloom). Thorough coverage is essential. Goldenweed: Apply in spring (April-June) when there is substantial canopy development as a result of good growing conditions. Add an agricultural surfactant at 0.25%-0.5% or apply in oil-water emulsion. Increase spray volume, 4 to 5 gpa by air or 15 to 20 gpa by ground, to ensure thorough coverage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisonous Plants such as groundsel</td>
<td>1 1/2 to 2 pt Tordon 22K</td>
<td>General: Apply in fall or winter when there is adequate soil moisture and weeds are actively growing. Herbicide application may increase palatability of poisonous plants. Do not graze treated areas until poisonous plants are dry and no longer palatable to livestock. See Use Restrictions for note on grazing treated poisonous plants. Locoweeds: To improve wetting of locoweeds, use an agricultural surfactant at 0.25%-0.5% or apply in oil-water emulsion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2: Rate Instructions for Broadleaf Weeds and Woody Species in the Southern U.S. (Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia) (Cont.)

Tordon 22K can be applied alone or in combination with 2,4-D amine or ester or other products labeled for rangeland and pastures to enhance control of certain species. When Tordon 22K is applied alone, herbicide symptoms will appear more slowly than when tank mixed with 2,4-D.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Woody Plants:</th>
<th>Note: Consult local recommendations for specific rates within listed rate ranges.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cactus sp., cactus, cholla</td>
<td>4 qt Tordon 22K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Cactus

- **Huisache (suppression)**
  - **Broadcast Application (Rate/acre):** 2 pt Tordon 22K + 1 pt Remedy® Ultra
  - **High Vol. Foliar (Rate/100 gal):** 2 qt Tordon 22K + 1 qt Remedy Ultra
  - **Specific Use Directions:** Fall application is recommended, however, fall applications will not provide satisfactory control of other woody species in the South Texas mixed brush complex. Performance can be erratic.

- **Juniper, including, alligator redberry, Utah one-seeded eastern redcedar, pinyon pine**
  - **Broadcast Application (Rate/acre):** 2 pt Tordon 22K
  - **High Vol. Foliar (Rate/100 gal):** 4 qt Tordon 22K
  - **Specific Use Directions:** Application may be made anytime, but optimum time is late August to early November. Onset of herbicidal activity is very slow and may continue for two years or longer. Good coverage is essential.

- **Pricklypear, Lindheimer (unburned rangeland)**
  - **Broadcast Application (Rate/acre):** 2 pt Tordon 22K
  - **High Vol. Foliar (Rate/100 gal):** 4 qt Tordon 22K
  - **Specific Use Directions:** Optimum time for treatment is during flowering. Control may be improved by use of an oil-water emulsion spray mixture. Lower rate will provide partial control (stand reduction) and high rate more complete control. Treatment response is slow and may continue for 2 years or longer.

- **Pricklypear, Lindheimer (burned rangeland)**
  - **Broadcast Application (Rate/acre):** 1 pt Tordon 22K
  - **High Vol. Foliar (Rate/100 gal):** 2 qt Tordon 22K
  - **Specific Use Directions:** Conduct intense controlled burns from December through March and apply Tordon 22K mid-April through May. Rainfall following burning can also stimulate prolific resprouting of the burned plants. Good coverage is also essential.

- **Pricklypear, Plains**
  - **Broadcast Application (Rate/acre):** 1 1/2 to 2 pt Tordon 22K
  - **High Vol. Foliar (Rate/100 gal):** 4 qt Tordon 22K
  - **Specific Use Directions:** Optimum time for treatment is during flowering. Control may be improved by use of an oil-water emulsion spray mixture. Lower rate will provide partial control (stand reduction) and high rate more complete control. Treatment response is slow and may continue for 2 years or longer.

- **Rose, Macartney Rose, multiflora**
  - **Broadcast Application (Rate/acre):** 1 qt Tordon 22K + 2 lb ae 2,4-D
  - **High Vol. Foliar (Rate/100 gal):** 1 to 2 qt Tordon 22K + 2 to 4 lb ae 2,4-D
  - **Specific Use Directions:** Apply in the spring or fall when conditions are favorable for plant growth. Use an agricultural surfactant (0.5% v/v) or apply as an oil-water emulsion. Ensure thorough and uniform coverage by applying at higher spray volume, 5 or more gpa by air or 20 or more gpa by ground. Avoid treatment less than 9 to 12 months after mowing when plants have a high percentage of new growth. Repeat treatment as necessary.

- **Tallowtree, Chinese**
  - **Broadcast Application (Rate/acre):** 1 qt Tordon 22K + 2 lb ae 2,4-D or 1 pt Remedy Ultra
  - **High Vol. Foliar (Rate/100 gal):** 2 qt Tordon 22K + 2 to 4 lb ae 2,4-D or 1 pt Remedy Ultra
  - **Specific Use Directions:** Apply in the spring or fall, when conditions are favorable for plant growth. Use an agricultural surfactant (0.5% vol/vol) or use an oil-water emulsion and higher spray volumes, 5 gpa or more by air and 20 gpa or more by ground.

- **South Texas mixed brush, including, acacia, blackbrush, acacia, catclaw, granjeno guajillo, mesquite, prickly pear, tasajillo**
  - **Broadcast Application (Rate/acre):** 2 pt Tordon 22K + 1.75 pt Sendero or 1 to 2 pt Remedy Ultra
  - **High Vol. Foliar (Rate/100 gal):** 2 qt Tordon 22K + 2 to 3 pt Remedy Ultra or 3.5 pt Sendero
  - **Specific Use Directions:** Apply in oil-water emulsion. Use 4 or more gpa by air or 20 or more gpa by ground. For application timing for mesquite, see comments in section on mesquite control.

- **Mesquite**
  - **Broadcast Application (Rate/acre):** 1 to 2 pt Tordon 22K + 1.75 pt Sendero or 2 pt Tordon 22K + 1 pt Remedy Ultra
  - **High Vol. Foliar (Rate/100 gal):** 1 to 2 qt Tordon 22K + 3.5 pt Sendero or 1 1/2 to 3 pt Remedy Ultra
  - **Specific Use Directions:** Tordon 22K Alone: Apply as a water spray or oil-water emulsion (see Mixing Instructions) in 4 or more gpa by air or 10 or more gpa by ground. Increase spray volumes with increasing brush density and height to ensure adequate coverage. Where control of pricklypear cactus is desired, use the 2 pt/acre rate of Tordon 22K. Assumes a delivery volume of 50 gpa of mixture, if delivery volume is higher or lower, adjust the amount per 100 gallons to achieve the rate indicated in Broadcast Application (Rate/acre) column.

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Specimen Label Revised 01-30-20

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Tordon 22K can be applied alone or in combination with 2,4-D amine or ester or other products labeled for rangeland and pastures to enhance control of certain species. When Tordon 22K is applied alone, herbicide symptoms will appear more slowly than when tank mixed with 2,4-D.

### Specific Use Directions

**Conditions that stress grasses, such as drought, will increase potential for weed control with Tordon 22K to be left undisturbed for a minimum of 14 days prior to seedbed preparation or seeding. After application, the site should be left undisturbed for as little as possible by the seeding operation. Coarse-textured (sandy) soils warm up sooner than fine-textured soils (clay) soils and dry soils warm up more quickly than wet soils.

**To judge whether weed control is adequate, use an adequately sensitive bioassay showing that no detectable picloram is present in the soil.**

**Do not reapply in the same growing season. Retreatment will not be effective until woody plants develop sufficient new foliage for interception, uptake, and translocation of the herbicide to plant roots.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cactus</th>
<th>Broadcast Application (Rate/acre)</th>
<th>High Vol. Foliar (Rate/100 gal)</th>
<th>Specific Use Directions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Tordon 22K in Tank Mix:** | | | Tank mixing with Sendero will provide control of pricklypear and improved control of legume species such as mesquite and acacias while tank mixing with Remedy Ultra will provide improved control of non-legume species such as gramineae, oaks, and hackberry. Regrowth mesquite should be at least 4 ft tall prior to treatment. See labels for Sendero and Remedy Ultra for additional treatment instructions and information on mesquite control. Within rate ranges given for Tordon 22K and tank mix products, consult local recommendations. **Timing and Factors to Consider:** The herbicidal response of mesquite is strongly influenced by environmental conditions as well as foliage condition and stage of growth. For best results, apply when new growth foliage has turned from light to dark green, when the soil temperature has reached 75°F to 83°F at a depth of 12 to 18 inches, and soil moisture is adequate for plant growth. Application should be made within 45 days after the critical soil temperature at the 12 to 18 inch depth has been reached or, if Tordon 22K is applied in combination with Sendero, within 60 days. Product performance may be adversely affected if application is made before mesquite foliage has turned from light to dark green or if foliage has been injured or removed by late frost, insects, or wind damage. Do not apply if mesquite exhibits new (light green) growth in response to significant rainfall during the growing season. Soil temperatures at the 12 to 18 inch depth may vary with soil texture and drainage.

**Coarse-textured (sandy) soils warm up sooner than fine-textured soils (clay) soils and dry soils warm up more quickly than wet soils.

**Re-application:** Do not reapply in the same growing season. Retreatment will not be effective until woody plants develop sufficient new foliage for interception, uptake, and translocation of the herbicide to plant roots.

#### Spot Concentrate Application for Juniper Control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cactus</th>
<th>General</th>
<th>Ash Juniper</th>
<th>Eastern Redcedar</th>
<th>Eastern Persimmon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ascal juniper</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>eastern redcedar</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>eastern persimmon</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tordon 22K at rates over 2 pints per acre may suppress certain established grasses such as bromegrass and blue grama. However, subsequent grass growth should be improved by release from weed competition.**

**Restrictions:**

- Do not use Tordon 22K if legumes are a desired cover during CRP.
- Do not rotate to grain sorghum (milo) if greater than 1 pint per acre of Tordon 22K has been applied. Do not plant grain sorghum within 8 months after application. Do not use this product for sweet sorghum production or on land that will be rotated to sweet sorghum.

**Fallow Cropland (Not Rotated to Broadleaf Crops)**

Apply Tordon 22K as a post harvest or fallow treatment in continuous grain or during the fallow period. Tordon 22K may be applied alone or in tank mix combination with 2,4-D or other herbicides registered for this use.

**Application Rates**

- **Annual Weeds:** To control annual weeds such as Russian thistle and wild buckwheat, apply 1/4 to 1/2 pint per acre of Tordon 22K in tank mix combination with 1/2 to 1 lb ae of 2,4-D or other herbicides registered for use on fallow land. Apply when weeds are actively growing.
- **Field Bindweed:** Apply 1/2 to 1 pint per acre of Tordon 22K plus 1/2 to 1 lb ae per acre of 2,4-D when bindweed is actively growing. Optimum time for treatment is when plant runners reach 8 to 12 inches. Use 1/2 pint per acre to control light to moderate infestations under good growing conditions or to reduce the potential for crop injury. Use 1 pint per acre for heavy infestations and to start a treatment program for long-term control. Some regrowth will occur the following season and a re-treatment program of 1/2 pint of Tordon 22K plus 1/2 lb be of 2,4-D for one to two years will provide stand reduction.
- **Canada thistle:** Apply 1 pint per acre of Tordon 22K plus 1 lb ae per acre of 2,4-D when the majority of thistle plants are emerged but prior to bud stage.

**Crop Rotation**

Use only on land to be planted the following year to grass, barley, oats, wheat, grain sorghum (milo) or fallow. Do not plant grain sorghum within 8 months after application. Do not use this product for sweet sorghum production or on land that will be rotated to sweet sorghum. Many broadleaf crops are extremely sensitive to soil residues of Tordon 22K. Do not plant sensitive broadleaf crops for 36 months after treatment or until soil residues have declined to a safe level as indicated by an adequately sensitive bioassay using the intended broadleaf crop.

**Newly Seeded Grasses:**

Tordon 22K at least 2 years prior to the seeding of small grain crops. After CRP, do not plant broadleaf crops in treated acres until an adequately sensitive bioassay shows that no detectable picloram is present in the soil.

**Restrictions:**

- Do not reapply in the same growing season. Retreatment will not be effective until woody plants develop sufficient new foliage for interception, uptake, and translocation of the herbicide to plant roots.

**Seeding to Permanent Grasses, Including Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Acres**

- Do not plant sensitive broadleaf crops for 36 months after treatment or until soil residues have declined to a safe level as indicated by an adequately sensitive bioassay using the intended broadleaf crop.
A bioassay is recommended following treatment prior to planting any sensitive broadleaf crop.

Preplant Interval
A preplant following application of Tordon 22K prior to planting small grains is recommended to reduce or eliminate potential crop injury and/or yield reduction. When possible, crop injury or yield reduction to occur depends on application rate, soil organic matter, rainfall, temperature and incidence of cereal diseases. Adequate soil moisture and soil temperature during the preplant interval is important in reducing, but may not eliminate, the risk of crop injury. When considering use of Tordon 22K on fallow land, growers should consider the benefit of weed control against the risk of crop damage and treat only if the risk of injury to small grains can be tolerated. The following preplant intervals are recommended:

For applications up to 1/2 pint per acre, allow a minimum of 45 days of soil temperatures above 40°F between application and planting.

For applications of greater than 1/2 pint and up to 1 pint per acre, allow a minimum of 60 days of soil temperatures above 40°F between application and planting, except in the states of Idaho, North Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming, where the minimum preplant interval is 90 days.

Restrictions:
- Do not apply more than 1 pint per acre as a broadcast treatment per year generally for chewing season.
- Spot Treatment: See “Spot Treatment” in “Mixing and Application Methods” section for directions for calibration, spray volume determination and mixing. Spot treatments of Tordon 22K at rates over 1 pint per acre can be made on fallow, non-irrigated cropland if the treated areas comprise less than 10% of the immediate field in any one year. Do not apply Tordon 22K to cropland at rates exceeding 2 quarts per acre. When Tordon 22K is applied at rates above 1 pint per acre, injury to small grains may result for periods up to two years after treatment.

Mixing and Application Directions

Mixing Instructions
Mix the required amount of Tordon 22K in water and apply as a coarse, low-pressure spray using ground equipment or aircraft. Use enough spray volume to provide uniform coverage of the weed.

Use with Surfactants: Under certain conditions, such as drought or dusty plant surfaces, the addition of a surfactant may improve efficacy. However, if foliar burn is observed, rapidly, translocation of Tordon 22K will be impaired and control of perennial weeds, such as field bindweed, may be reduced.

Mixing with Water
To prepare the spray, add about half the desired amount of water in the spray tank. Then with agitation, add the specified amount of Tordon 22K 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.

Mixing Oil-Water Emulsions (Ground and Aerial Applications)
For aerial application, add oil to the total spray mix at the ratio of 1 part oil to 5 parts water (1:5 ratio). For ground application, add oil to the spray mix at a rate of 5 to 10% of the total mix. Do not use more than 1 gallon of oil per acre for aerial or ground application. Use agricultural spray emulsifiers such as Sponto 712 or Triton X-100 according to mixing instructions given below.

Batch Mixing Instructions
With continuous, vigorous agitation:
1. Add half the amount of water to be used to the spray tank. Then with agitation, add the required amount of water-soluble herbicides such as Tordon 22K, Garlon 3A, Sendero herbicide or 2,4-D Amine.
2. With continued, vigorous agitation slowly add a premix of oil, emulsifier and oil soluble herbicides such as Garlon 4, Remedy® Ultra herbicide or a 2,4-D ester as required. Note: Do not add water or mixtures containing water to the premix or oil soluble herbicides since a thick "invert" (water in oil) emulsion may be formed that will be difficult to break. An invert emulsion will also form if the premix is added to the mixing tank before the addition of water.
3. Finish filling the spray tank and maintain sufficient agitation to ensure uniformity of the spray mixture during application.

Invert Emulsions (Non-food Crop Use Only)
Tordon 22K may be combined with an approved inverting agent to provide a thick invert water-in-oil spray emulsion designed to minimize spray drift. Consult use directions on the label for inverting agent. Invert emulsions may be used only for non-food uses.

Where root-suckering species such as sumac, sassafras, locust, and black gum predominate, mix the inverting agent as directed by its use directions plus 1 1/2 quarts Tordon 22K with 9 gallons of water for each acre to be sprayed.

Where harder-to-control species such as red maple, elm, or oaks are present, mix 5 to 6 gallons of the inverting agent as directed by its use directions plus 1 to 2 quarts of Tordon 22K with 15 to 18 gallons of water for each acre to be sprayed.

Mixing With Sprayable Liquid fertilizer Solutions
Tordon 22K may be compatible with most non-pressurized liquid fertilizer solutions; however, a compatibility test (jar test) should be made prior to mixing. Jar tests are particularly important when a new batch of fertilizer or pesticide is used, when water sources change, or when tank mixture ingredients or concentrations are changed. Compatibility may be determined by mixing the spray components in the desired order and proportions in a clear glass jar before large scale mixing of spray components in the spray tank. Note: The lower the temperature of the liquid fertilizer, the greater the likelihood mixing problems. Use of a compatibility aid such as Unite or Complex may help obtain and maintain a uniform spray solution during mixing and application. Compatibility is best with straight liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Mixing with N-P-K fertilizer solutions or suspensions is more difficult and should not be attempted without first conducting a successful jar test. Agitation in the spray tank must be vigorous to be comparable with jar test agitation. For best results, liquid fertilizer rates should not exceed 50% of the total spray volume. Premix Tordon 22K with water and add to the liquid fertilizer/water mixture while agitating contents of the spray tank. Apply the spray the same day it is prepared while maintaining continuous agitation. Rinse spray tank thoroughly after use.

Note: Foliar applied liquid fertilizers used as carrier for Tordon 22K can cause yellowing or leaf burn of grass foliage.

Tank Mixing
Tordon 22K may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of 2,4-D or other products provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and (2) tank mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product.

Tank Mixing Precautions:
- 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 tank mixed, do not exceed the maximum allowable active ingredient use rates.
- 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 equipment has been adequately cleaned. (See “Sprayer Clean-Out” below.)
- 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.

Note: Undiluted Tordon 22K can be compatible with certain amine formulations of 2,4-D. This incompatibility can usually be overcome by diluting one or both products with 50% water prior to mixing.
- Always perform a (jar) test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: A jar test is recommended prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of Tordon 22K and other pesticides or carriers. Use a clear glass jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in the relative proportions. The tank mixture is compatible if the materials mix readily when the jar is inverted several times. The mixture should remain stable after standing for 30 minutes or, if separation occurs, should readily mix if agitated. An incompatible mixture is indicated by separation into distinct layers which do not readily remix when agitated and/or the presence of flakes, precipitates, gels, or heavy oily film on the jar.

Do not use spray equipment used to apply Tordon 22K for other applications to land planted to, or to be planted to susceptible crops or desirable sensitive plants, unless it has been determined that all phytotoxic residue of this herbicide has been removed by thorough cleaning of equipment.

Local conditions may affect the use of herbicides. State agricultural experiment stations or extension service weed specialists in many states issue instructions to fit local conditions. Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations.

Sprayer Clean-Out
To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply Tordon 22K herbicide should be thoroughly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals.
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 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 the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately.

Application Methods

Ground or Aerial Broadcast
Use Tordon 22K as a broadcast treatment by ground or by air to control listed broadleaf weeds and woody plants. Apply Tordon 22K as a coarse low-pressure spray at the specified rates in a spray volume of 2 or more gallons per acre by air or 10 or more gallons per acre by ground. For optimal results, use ground applications of Tordon 22K at 15 or more gallons of total spray mixture per acre. For optimal results from aerial applications, use 5 to 20 gallons per acre of spray mixture.

High-Volume Foliar Applications
Spray to thoroughly wet foliage and stems of individual plants. An approved surfactant should be added at the manufacturer’s recommended rate. Do not apply more than the maximum application rate of Tordon 22K specified for a given treatment site.

Modified High Volume Applications
For modified high volume leaf-stem treatments of woody brush mix 1 to 3 quarts of Tordon 22K in 100 gallons of water. To control a wider range of plant species, mix 1 to 3 quarts of Tordon 22K with 1-3 quarts of Garlon® 4 herbicide or 1 to 4 quarts of Garlon 3A herbicide and dilute to make 100 gallons of spray. After the foliage is well developed and in a manner which thoroughly wets all leaves, stems, and root collars.

Special Application Methods

Soil Spot Concentrate: Tordon 22K may be applied undiluted as a spot concentrate application to control ashe juniper, eastern redcedar and eastern persimmon. (See specific use directions for these plant species under the Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pasteur section of this label.) Applications should precede periods of expected rainfall. Apply directly to the soil within the dripline and on the upslope side of the tree. For best results, apply to trees under 12 feet in height.

Broadcast Cut Stubble Treatment
To prevent re-sprouting of susceptible woody species after mowing or hand cutting on non-crop areas and rights-of-way, use Tordon 22K herbicide at the rate of 2 quarts per acre in 15 or more gallons of a water spray mixture. Best results may be obtained when applications are made before or during periods of active root growth. Applications should not be made when the soil is frozen or covered by snow or standing water. Make applications soon after cutting, before sprouting of woody species has occurred. For best results, use the Brown Brush Monitor for this type of application.

Special Ground Sprayer Equipment: To control annual and perennial weed species using special low-volume, minimum drift equipment, such as the hooded Forage Chemical Mower, apply 1 to 2 pt of Tordon 22K in total volumes ranging from 1 gal to 5 gal per acre in water alone or as an oil-water emulsion at a 1:5 and 1:4 oil-to-water ratio for a 1 gal and 5 gal per acre solutions, respectively.

Terms and Conditions of Use
If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. To the extent permitted by law, otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitation of Remedies.

Warranty Disclaimer
Dow AgroSciences warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent permitted by law, Dow AgroSciences makes no other express or implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or any other express or implied warranty.

The amount of spray mixture applied per acre will vary with plant size and density. For optimal results, apply in a total spray volume of 40 to 60 gallons per acre. Do not apply more than the maximum application rate of Tordon 22K specified for a given treatment site.

Spot Treatment
Use application rates specified in the “Approved Uses” section of this label or specified by your area weed control specialist. Apply in a total spray volume of 20 to 100 gallons per acre. To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers according to directions provided below. Do not exceed maximum application rates for Tordon 22K for a given treatment site. On rangeland and permanent grass pastures, spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 2 quarts per acre per annual growing season, but not more than 50% of an acre may be treated (unless the target weed is a noxious weed which allows higher broadcast use rates). Repeat treatments may be applied as necessary, but total use must not exceed the maximum amount specified.

Hand-Held Sprayers: Hand-held or backpack sprayers may be used for spot applications of Tordon 22K if care is taken to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. Application rates in the table are based on an area of 1,000 sq ft. Mix the amount of Tordon 22K (fl oz or ml) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 0.5 to 2.5 gallons of water, depending on the spray volume required to treat 1000 sq ft. To calculate the amount of Tordon 22K required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl oz or ml) by the area to be treated in “thousands” of square feet, e.g., if the area to be treated is 3,500 sq ft, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. 3,500 ÷ 1,000 = 3.5). An area of 1000 sq ft is approximately 10.5 X 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Inherent Risks of Use
It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Crop injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Dow AgroSciences or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies
To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Dow AgroSciences’ election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of amount of product used.

To the extent permitted by law, Dow AgroSciences shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Dow AgroSciences is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Dow AgroSciences be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Dow AgroSciences or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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Updated logo and trademark.

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