

Specimen Label



Dow AgroSciences



SPECIALTY HERBICIDE

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

For the control of woody plant species and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds on

- range and permanent grass pastures, grasses grown for hay, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) sites;
- forest sites, conifer and tree plantations, and Christmas tree plantations;
- non-crop areas for example, airports, barrow ditches, communication transmission lines or structures, manufacturing and storage sites, electrical power and utility rights-of-way, fencerows, gravel pits, industrial sites, military lands, mining and drilling areas, non-irrigation ditch banks, oil and gas pads, parking lots, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, railroads, roadsides, non-irrigation ditch banks, storage areas, storm water retention areas, substations, unimproved rough turf grasses, vacant lots and other non-crop residential areas, and around farm buildings;
- natural areas (open space) for example, campgrounds, parks, prairie management, trails and trailheads, recreation areas, wildlife openings and wildlife habitat and management areas;
- including grazed areas on these sites

GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
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Active Ingredient:

Triclopyr choline: 2-[(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]acetic acid, choline salt.....	54.72%
Other Ingredients.....	45.28%
Total.....	100.0%

Acid equivalent: triclopyr – 39.02% - 4 lb/gal

Precautionary Statements

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-687

EPA Est. _____

WARNING

May be fatal if swallowed • Causes substantial but temporary eye injury • Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

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

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Protective eyewear
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

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

Engineering Controls

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

First Aid

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

If swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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 contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. Under certain conditions, treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen depletion or loss due to decomposition of dead plants, which may contribute to fish suffocation. This loss can cause fish suffocation. Therefore, to minimize this hazard, do not treat more than one-third to one-half of the water area in a single operation and wait at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas. Consult with the State agency for fish and game before applying to public water to determine if a permit is needed.

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

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation

Agricultural Use Requirements

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 24 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:

- Protective eyewear
- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves

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 to non-cropland areas, do not allow entry into areas until sprays have dried, unless applicator and other handler PPE is worn.

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store above 23°F or agitate before use.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

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

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

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

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds.

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Product Information for Forests and Non-Crop Areas

Use Vastlan™ for the control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds in range and pasture, grasses grown for hay, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) sites; forest sites, conifer and tree plantations, and Christmas tree plantations; non-crop areas for example, airports, barrow ditches, communication transmission lines or structures, manufacturing and storage sites, electrical power and utility rights-of-way, fencerows, gravel pits, industrial sites, military lands, mining and drilling areas, non-irrigation ditch banks, oil and gas pads, parking lots, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, railroads, roadsides, non-irrigation ditch banks, storage areas, storm water retention areas, substations, unimproved rough turf grasses, vacant lots and other non-crop residential areas, and around farm buildings; and natural areas (open space) for example, campgrounds, parks, prairie management, trails and trailheads, recreation areas, wildlife openings and wildlife habitat and management areas.

Obtain Required Permits: Consult with appropriate state or local water authorities before applying this product to public waters. State or local public agencies may require permits.

Use Precautions

When making applications to control unwanted plants on banks or shorelines of moving water sites, minimize overspray to open water.

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.

Use Restrictions

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

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

Do not apply to salt water bays or estuaries.

Do not apply using fixed wing aircraft.

Do not apply where runoff water may flow onto agricultural land as injury to crops may result.

Do not apply with a mistblower.

Irrigation waters:

Do not apply on ditches or canals currently being used to transport irrigation water or that will be used for irrigation within 4 months following treatment. It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks and the outer banks of irrigation ditches.

Water treated with Vastlan may not be used for irrigation purposes for 120 days after application or until residue levels of Vastlan are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1 ppb or less.

Seasonal Irrigation Waters: Vastlan may be applied during the off-season to surface waters that are used for irrigation on a seasonable basis provided that there is a minimum of 120 days between applying Vastlan and the first use of treated water for irrigation purposes, or until residue levels of Vastlan are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1 ppb or less.

Irrigation Canals/Ditches: **Do not** apply Vastlan to irrigation canals/ditches unless the 120-day restriction on irrigation water usage can be observed or residue levels of Vastlan are determined by laboratory analysis, or other appropriate means of analysis, to be 1 ppb or less.

Precautions for Potable Water Intakes for Emerged Aquatic Weed Control

See chart below for specific setback distances near functioning potable water intakes.

Note: Existing potable water intakes which are no longer in use, such as those replaced by potable water wells or connections to a municipal water

system, are not considered to be functioning potable water intakes. These setback restrictions do not apply to terrestrial applications made adjacent to potable water intakes.

Area Treated (acres)	Vastlan Application Rate			
	1.5 qt/acre	3 qt/acre	4.5 qt/acre	6 qt/acre
4	0	200	400	500
>4 - 8	0	200	700	900
>8 - 16	0	200	700	1000
>16	0	200	900	1300

To apply Vastlan around and within the distances noted above from a functioning potable water intake, the intake must be turned off until the triclopyr level in the intake water is determined to be 0.4 parts per million (ppm) or less by laboratory analysis or immunoassay.

Recreational Use of Water in Treatment Area: There are no restrictions on use of water in the treatment area for recreational purposes, including swimming and fishing.

Livestock Use of Water from Treatment Area: There are no restrictions on livestock consumption of water from the treatment area.

Maximum Use Rates

- Apply no more than 2 lb ae of triclopyr (2 quarts of Vastlan) per acre per growing season on range and pasture sites, including rights-of-way, fence rows or any area where grazing or harvesting of hay is allowed.
- On forestry sites, Vastlan may be used at rates up to 6 lb ae of triclopyr (6 quarts of Vastlan) per acre per year.
- For all terrestrial use sites other than range, pasture, forestry sites, and grazed/hayed areas, the maximum application rate is 9 lb ae of triclopyr (9 quarts of Vastlan) per acre per year.
- See Maximum Labeled Rate versus Spray Volume per Acre table below for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Maximum Labeled Rate versus Spray Volume per Acre

Total Spray Volume (gal/acre)	Maximum Rate of Vastlan		
	Range and Pasture Sites ¹ (gal/100 gal of spray)	Forestry Sites ² (gal/100 gal of spray)	Non-Cropland Sites ³ (gal/100 gal of spray)
400	Do not use	0.375	0.57
300	Do not use	0.5	0.75
200	Do not use	0.75	1.125
100	0.5	1.5	2.25
50	1	3	4.5
40	1.25	3.75	5.63
30	1.67	5	7.5
20	2.5	7.5	11.25
10	5	15	22.5

¹Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 2 lb ae of triclopyr (2 quarts of Vastlan)/acre/year.

²Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 6 lb ae of triclopyr (6 quarts of Vastlan)/acre/year.

³Do not exceed the maximum use rate of 9 lb ae of triclopyr (9 quarts of Vastlan)/acre/year on non-cropland use sites other than rangeland, pasture, forestry, and grazed/hayed areas.

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

Grazing and Haying Restrictions

Grazing green forage:

- There are no grazing restrictions for livestock or dairy animals on treated areas.

Haying (harvesting of dried forage)

- Do not harvest hay for 14 days after application.

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

Avoiding Injurious Spray Drift

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

Aerial Application: For aerial application on rights-of-way or other areas near susceptible crops, apply through a Microfoil[†] or Thru-Valve boom[†], or use an agriculturally labeled drift control additive. Other drift reducing systems or thickened sprays prepared by using high viscosity inverting systems may be used if they are made as drift-free as mixtures containing agriculturally labeled thickening agents or applications made with the Microfoil or Thru-Valve boom. Keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets. Spray boom should be no longer than 3/4 of the rotor length. Do not use a thickening agent with the Microfoil or Thru-Valve booms, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays. Spray only when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid application during air inversions. If a spray thickening agent is used, follow all use directions and precautions on the product label.

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

Spray Drift Management

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

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications:

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

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory. [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 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 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 can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

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

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

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

Ground Equipment: To aid in reducing spray drift, Vastlan should be used in thickened (high viscosity) spray mixtures using an agriculturally labeled drift control additive, high viscosity invert system, or equivalent as directed by the manufacturer. With ground equipment, spray drift can be reduced by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the lower end of the manufacturer's recommended pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); and by spraying when wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). In hand-gun applications, select the minimum spray pressure that will provide adequate plant coverage (without forming a mist). Do not apply with nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

High Volume Leaf-Stem Treatment: To minimize spray drift, do not use pressure exceeding 50 psi at the spray nozzle and keep sprays no higher than brush tops. An agriculturally labeled thickening agent may be used to reduce drift.

Use Information

Use Vastlan at rates of 0.5 to 9 quarts of Vastlan per acre to control broadleaf weeds and woody plants. In all cases, use the amount specified in enough water to give uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. Refer to Maximum Use Rates paragraph - follow defined rates restrictions based on use sites and whether or not grazing or haying is involved.

Surfactants

For best results, use a surfactant with foliar applications and apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing. When hard to control species such as ash, blackgum, choke cherry, elm, maples, oaks, pines, or winged elm are prevalent and during applications made in late summer when the plants are mature or during drought conditions, use the higher rates of Vastlan alone or in combination with Milestone, Opensight, Tordon® or other herbicides to broaden the spectrum of activity.

Tank Mixing

Before using any recommended tank mixtures, read the directions and all use precautions and restrictions on all labels in the tank mix. Prior to large scale batch mixing, conduct a "jar test" for spray mixture compatibility by mixing each component in the required order and proportion in a

clear glass jar. When using Vastlan in combination with 2,4-D amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile ester herbicides, generally the higher rates should be used for satisfactory brush control.

Broadcast Applications With Ground Equipment

Apply using equipment that will ensure uniform coverage of the spray volumes applied. To improve spray coverage, add a non-ionic surfactant. See Maximum Labeled Rate versus Spray Volume per Acre table below for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Aerial Application (Helicopter Only)

Apply using rotary aircraft only. Aerial sprays should be applied using suitable drift control. (See Use Precautions and Restrictions.) Add a non-ionic surfactant. See Maximum Labeled Rate versus Spray Volume per Acre table below for relationship between mixing rate, spray volume and maximum application rate.

Wetland Sites

Vastlan may be used within sites listed on the label to control target vegetation in and around standing water sites, such as marshes, wetlands, and the banks of ponds and lakes and transition areas between upland and lowland sites.

For control of woody plants and broadleaf weeds, follow use directions and application methods on this label for forestry and non-cropland sites.

Note: Consult local public water control authorities before applying this product in and around public water. Permits may be required to treat such areas.

Woody Plant Control With Ground Equipment for Noncropland sites

High Volume Foliage Treatment

For control of woody plants, use Vastlan at the rate of 0.5 to 9 quarts per 100 gallons of spray solution, or Vastlan at 0.5 to 3 quarts may be tank mixed with 2,4-D amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile ester, or products such as Milestone, Opensight or Tordon K and diluted to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Apply at a volume of 100 to 400 gallons of total spray per acre depending upon size and density of woody plants. Applications should be sufficient to provide thorough plant coverage. (See General Use Precautions and Restrictions.) Do not exceed maximum allowable use rates per acre.

Low Volume Foliage Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants, apply up to 3.75 gallons of Vastlan in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. The maximum volume of the finish spray applied to an acre is limited by the maximum use rate per site type (See Maximum Use Rate section - Range and Pasture, Grazing, Haying sites 2 lb ae, Forestry sites 6 lb ae, and all other sites 9 lb ae triclopyr). For best results, a surfactant should be added to all spray mixtures. The spray concentration of Vastlan and total spray volume per acre should be adjusted according to the size and density of target woody plants and kind of spray equipment used. With low volume sprays, use sufficient spray volume to obtain uniform coverage of target plants including the surfaces of all foliage, stems, and root collars (see Use Precautions and Restrictions). Match equipment and delivery rate of spray nozzles to height and density of woody plants. When treating tall, dense brush, a truck mounted spray gun with spray tips that deliver up to 2 gallons per minute at 40 to 60 psi may be required. Backpack or other types of specialized spray equipment with spray tips that deliver less than 1 gallon of spray per minute may be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush.

Tank Mixing: As a low volume foliar spray, up to 9 quarts of Vastlan may be applied in tank mix combination with Tordon K* or Tordon 101 Mixture* in 10 to 100 gallons of finished spray. The maximum volume of the finish spray applied to an acre is limited by the maximum use rate per site type (See Maximum Use Rate section - Range and Pasture, Grazing, Haying sites 2 lb ae, Forestry sites 6 lb ae, and all other sites 9 lb ae triclopyr).

Foliage Treatment (Non-Grazed/Hayed Areas)

Use 2.25 gallons of Vastlan alone or 6 to 9 quarts of Vastlan in a tank mix combination with other herbicides such as 2,4-D amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or low volatile esters or Milestone, Opensight or Tordon K, and apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. Use the higher rates and volumes when plants are dense or under drought conditions.

Interspersed areas in non-grazed/hayed rights-of-ways that may be subject to grazing or haying may be spot treated with this rate if the treated area comprises no more than 10% of the total grazed/hayed area.

Foliage Treatment (Range and Pasture and Grazed/Hayed Areas)

Use 1 to 2 quarts of Vastlan per acre in a water spray. Apply as a broadcast spray in a total volume of 10 gallons or more per acre. Apply anytime the weeds are actively growing. Tank mixtures can be made

with other herbicides registered for use on grazed/hayed sites such as Milestone, Opensight, PastureGard, Surmount, or Tordon 22K.

Weed Resistance Management:

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

Best Management Practices:

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

Woody Plants and Weeds Controlled

alder	Douglas fir	salt-bush
arrowwood	dogwood	(<i>Baccharis</i> spp.)
ash	elderberry	salt cedar ²
aspen	elm	salmonberry
Australian pine	gallberry	sassafras
bear clover (bearmat)	gorse	scotch broom
beech	hazel	sumac
birch	hornbeam	sweetbay magnolia
blackberry	kudzu ¹	sweetgum
blackgum	locust	sycamore
Brazilian pepper	madrone	tanoak
broom, Scotch, French,	maples	thimbleberry
Spanish, Portugese	mulberry	tulip poplar
casara	oaks	waxmyrtle
ceanothus	persimmon	western hemlock
cherry	pine	wild rose
chinquapin	poison ivy	willow
choke cherry	poison oak	winged elm
cottonwood	poplar	
crataegus (hawthorn)	Russian olive 1/	

¹For complete control, re-treatment may be necessary.

²Use cut surface treatments for best results.

Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds

bindweed	lambsquarter	Spanish needles/
burdock	lespedeza	common beggarthicks
Canada thistle	Mexican petunia	tansy ragwort
chicory	plantain	thistle
clover	purple loosestrife 2/	tropical soda apple
curly dock	oxalis	vetch
dandelion	ragweed	wedelia
field bindweed	smartweed	wild lettuce
ground ivy		

1/ Russian olive

Apply Vastlan at 3 quarts per acre plus Milestone® a non-ionic surfactant at 0.25 to 0.5% v/v or 1 quart/acre of crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil. Treatments can be made to small (usually less than 6 feet in height) trees or to regrowth of trees after cutting, mowing, or shredding operations. For foliar applications, apply until foliage is wet, but not to runoff. When treating regrowth of mowed trees, allow time for the plants to re-grow and develop adequate leaf area for a foliar application. This may mean the application will need to be done the year after cutting or, at least, in September or October after mowing the previous winter or early spring.

These treatments may need to be re-applied in subsequent years to achieve the desired level of long term control if trees resprout after the initial treatment

2/ Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)

Purple loosestrife can be controlled with foliar applications of Vastlan. For broadcast applications, use a minimum of 4.5 to 6 quarts of Vastlan per acre. Apply Vastlan when purple loosestrife is at the bud to mid-flowering stage of growth. Follow-up applications for control of regrowth should be made the following year in order to achieve increased control of this weed species. For all applications, a non-ionic surfactant should be added to the spray mixture. Follow all directions and use precautions on the label of the surfactant. Thorough wetting of the foliage and stems is necessary to achieve satisfactory control. A minimum spray volume of 50 gallons per acre is needed for ground broadcast applications.

If using a backpack sprayer, a spray mixture containing 1% to 1.5% Vastlan or 5 to 7.6 fl oz of Vastlan per 4 gallons of water should be used. All purple loosestrife plants should be thoroughly wetted.

Cut Surface Treatments

Individual plant treatments such as cut surface applications may be used on any use site listed on this label at a maximum use rate of 9 quarts of Vastlan (9 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre. These types of applications are made directly to ungrazed parts of plants and, therefore, are not restricted by the grazing maximum rate of 2 quarts of Vastlan (2 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre on a grazed site.

To control unwanted hardwood trees such as elm, maple, oak and conifers in labeled sites, apply Vastlan, either undiluted or diluted in a 1 to 1 ratio with water, as directed below.

Tree Injector Method

Apply by injecting 1/2 milliliter of undiluted Vastlan or 1 milliliter of the diluted solution through the bark at intervals of 3 to 4 inches between centers of the injector wound. The injections should completely surround the tree at any convenient height. **Note: No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is injected directly into plants.**

Hack and Squirt Method

Make cuts around the tree trunk at a convenient height with a hatchet or similar equipment so that the cuts overlap slightly and make a continuous circle around the trunk. Spray 1/2 milliliter of undiluted Vastlan or 1 milliliter of the diluted solution into the pocket created between the bark and the inner stem/trunk by each cut.

Frill or Girdle Method

Make a single girdle through the bark completely around the tree at a convenient height. The frill should allow for the herbicide to remain next to the inner stem and absorb into the plant. Wet the cut surface with undiluted or diluted solution.

Both of the above methods may be used successfully at any season except during periods of heavy sap flow of certain species - for example, maples.

Stump Treatment

Spray or paint the cut surfaces of freshly cut stumps and stubs with undiluted Vastlan. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

Chemical Mowing

Vastlan may be applied to the cut surfaces of weed or brush stubble under the deck of a rotary mower such as the Brown Brush Monitor or other equipment that is designed to uniformly apply the herbicide. This method of application may be used for control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and for suppression and stem density reduction of woody species. Apply when growing conditions are favorable and there is active plant growth.

Application

Broadleaf Weed Control: Apply at labeled rates for Vastlan under the section "Broadcast Applications with Ground Equipment - Broadleaf Weed Control". Apply the specified rate in a minimum spray volume of 3 gallons per acre. Follow label directions for herbicides that may be applied in tank mix combination with Vastlan to improve weed control or broaden the spectrum of weeds controlled.

Woody Plant Control: For suppression and stem density reduction of woody species, use 2.25 to 4.5 quarts of Vastlan in a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre. Follow label directions under the woody plant control for herbicides that may be applied in tank mix combination with Vastlan to improve control or broaden the spectrum of woody plants controlled.

Tank mixing: For possible increased effectiveness of this treatment, Vastlan may be tank mixed with other herbicides such as Milestone, Tordon K, or Arsenal. Follow all product use directions and do not exceed maximum labeled use rates.

Forest Management Applications

For best control from broadcast applications of Vastlan, add a surfactant and use a spray volume which will provide thorough plant coverage. Recommended spray volumes are usually 10 to 25 gallons per acre by air or 10 to 100 gallons per acre by ground. For spray volumes less than 50 gallons per acre the addition of a non-ionic surfactant will improve spray coverage. Nozzles or additives that produce larger droplets of spray may require higher spray volumes to maintain brush control.

Forest Site Preparation

Use up to 6 quarts of Vastlan and apply in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre or 3 to 6 quarts of Vastlan may be used in a tank mix with other herbicides such as Tordon 101 Mixture* or 2,4-D amine or low volatile ester in a total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. Use a non-ionic surfactant for all foliar applications.

Note: Conifers planted sooner than one month after treatment with Vastlan at less than 4 lb ae of triclopyr (4 quarts of Vastlan) per acre or sooner than two months after treatment at 4 to 6 lb ae of triclopyr (4 to 6 quarts of Vastlan) per acre may be injured. When tank mixtures of herbicides are used for forest site preparation, labels for all products in the mixture must be consulted and the longest waiting period before conifer planting must be used.

Directed Spray Applications in Tree Plantations such as for Conifer Release

To release conifers or desirable trees from competing vegetation, mix 3 to 6 quarts of Vastlan in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. To improve spray coverage, add a non-ionic surfactant. The spray mixture should be directed onto foliage of competitive vegetation using knapsack or backpack sprayers with flat fan nozzles or equivalent any time after vegetation has reached full leaf size, but before autumn coloration. When treating woody plants, it is best if the majority of treated plants are less than 6 feet in height to ensure adequate spray coverage. Use care to direct spray away from contact with foliage of conifers and desirable vegetation as injury or death could occur.

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

Broadcast Applications for Conifer Release in the Northeastern United States

To release spruce, fir, red pine and white pine from competing hardwoods, such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, alder, birch (white, yellow or gray), aspen, ash, pin cherry and *Rubus* spp. and perennial and annual broadleaf weeds, use Vastlan at rates of 1.5 to 3 quarts per acre alone or with 2,4-D amine, like DMA 4 IVM, or a low volatile ester to provide no more than 4 lb ae per acre from both products. Apply in late summer or early fall after conifers have formed their over wintering buds and hardwoods are in full leaf and prior to autumn coloration.

Broadcast Applications for Douglas-fir Release in the Pacific Northwest and California

To release Douglas-fir from susceptible competing vegetation such as broadleaf weeds, alder, blackberry or Scotch broom, apply Vastlan at 1 to 1.5 quarts per acre alone or in combination with other herbicides to broaden the spectrum of activity. Apply in early spring after hardwoods begin growth and before Douglas-fir bud break ("early foliar" hardwood stage) or after Douglas-fir seasonal growth has "hardened off" (set winter buds) in late summer, but while hardwoods are still actively growing. When treating after Douglas-fir bud set, apply prior to onset of autumn coloration in hardwood foliage. **Note:** Treatments applied during active Douglas-fir shoot growth (after spring bud break and prior to bud set) may cause injury to Douglas-fir trees.

Christmas Tree Plantations

Use Vastlan for the control of woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds in established Christmas tree plantations. For best results, apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing. Vastlan does not control weeds which have not emerged at the time of application. If lower rates are used on hard to control woody species, resprouting may occur the year following treatment. Brush over 8 feet tall is difficult to treat efficiently using hand equipment such as backpack or knapsack sprayers. When treating large brush or trees or hard to control species such as ash, blackgum, choke cherry, elm, hazel, madrone, maples, oaks or sweetgum, and for applications made during drought conditions or in late summer when the leaves are mature, use the higher rates of Vastlan or use cut surface applications (see Cut Surface section above). For foliar applications, use a surfactant and apply in enough water to give uniform and complete coverage of the plants to be controlled. Applications made under drought conditions may provide less than desirable results.

Use Precautions:

- Newly seeded turf (alleyways, etc.) should be mowed two or three times before treatment with Vastlan.
- Use Vastlan where legumes, such as clover, are present only if injury and possible control of legumes can be tolerated.

Use Restrictions:

- Do not use on newly seeded grass until well established as indicated by vigorous growth and development of secondary root system and tillering
- Do not reseed Christmas tree areas treated with Vastlan for a minimum of three weeks after application.
- Apply Vastlan only to established Christmas trees that were planted at least one full year prior to application.

Application

Apply in late summer or early autumn after terminal growth of Christmas trees has hardened off but before leaf drop of the target weeds. Apply at a rate of 1 to 1.75 quarts of Vastlan per acre as a foliar spray directed toward the base of Christmas trees. Use sufficient spray volume to provide uniform coverage of target plants (20 to 100 gallons per acre). **Do not apply with 2,4-D.** Application rates of Vastlan directed for Christmas trees will only suppress some well established woody plants that are greater than 2 to 3 years old (see table below). Broadcast sprays may also be applied in bands between the rows of planted trees. Use spray equipment that will ensure uniform coverage of the desired spray volume.

Vastlan can cause needle and branch injury to Christmas trees.

To minimize injury to Christmas trees, direct sprays so as to avoid or minimize contact with foliage. Blue spruce, white spruce, balsam fir and Fraser fir are less susceptible to injury than white pine and Douglas-fir.

Application Rates and Species Controlled:

Vastlan		
0.75 pint/acre	1.25 to 1.5 quarts/acre	1.75 quarts/acre
clover	bindweed, field (TG)	arrowwood (SDL)
dandelion	blackberry ¹	aspen
dock, curly	chicory (S)	beech (SDL)
lambquarters	fireweed	birch (SDL)
lespedeza	ivy, ground	chinquapin
plantain, broadleaf	lettuce, wild	cottonwood (SDL)
plantain, buckhorn	oxalis	elderberry
ragweed, common	poison ivy	grape, wild
vetch	smartweed (TG)	mulberry (SDL)
	thistle, Canada (TG)	poplar (SDL)
	violet, wild	sassafras (SDL)
	Virginia creeper ¹	sumac (SDL)
		sycamore (SDL)

(TG) Top growth control, retreatment may be necessary

(S) Suppression

(SDL) Seedlings less than 2 to 3 years old

¹Use 1.5 quarts per acre rate

Directed Applications

To control hardwoods such as red maple, sugar maple, striped maple, sweetgum, red and white oaks, ash, alder, birch, aspen, and pin cherry, mix 0.25 to 1 pint of Vastlan in enough water to make 3 gallons of spray mixture. For directed applications, do not exceed 6 quarts of Vastlan per acre per year. To improve coverage, add a non-ionic agricultural surfactant to the spray. This spray mixture should be directed onto foliage of competitive hardwoods using knapsack or backpack sprayers with flat fan nozzles or equivalent any time after hardwoods have reached full leaf size, but before autumn coloration (when plants are actively growing). The majority of treated hardwoods should be less than 8 feet in height to ensure adequate spray coverage. **Note:** To prevent Christmas tree injury, care should be taken to direct spray away from contact with Christmas tree foliage.

*Tordon 101 Mixture and Tordon K are not registered for use in the states of California and Florida. Tordon products are restricted use pesticides. See product labels for more information.

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