

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

May Injure (Phytotoxic) Susceptible, Non-Target Plants.

For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification. Commercial certified applicators must also ensure that all persons involved in these activities are informed of the precautionary statements.

PICLORAM GROUP 4 HERBICIDE

Picture

For Control of Susceptible Broadleaf Weeds, Woody Plants and Vines on Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures, Fallow Cropland, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Acres, Spring Seeded Wheat, Barley and Oats not Underseeded with a Legume (Montana Only), Non-Crop Areas including Forest Planting Sites, Industrial Manufacturing Sites, Rights-Of-Way such as Electrical Power Lines, Communication Lines, Pipelines, Roadsides, Railroads, and Wildlife Openings in Forest and Non-Crop Areas.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Picloram: 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid, potassium salt 24.40%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 75.60%

TOTAL: 100.00%

Acid Equivalent: 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid - 21.1% - 2 pounds per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

**See label booklet for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements,
Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.**

Manufactured For:

Sharda USA LLC 

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-126

EPA Est. No. **GH** 70815-GA-002; **DI** 05095-IA-001;

IA 11773-IA-001

The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Net Contents: 2.5 Gals.

FIRST AID	
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • 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.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 .	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Prolonged or frequent repeated skin contact may cause allergic skin reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride ≥ 14 mils or Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

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

ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.607(d-f)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- 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.

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.

Groundwater Advisory

Picloram is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and has the potential to contaminate groundwater which may be used for irrigation and drinking purposes. Users must avoid application of picloram where soils have a rapid to very rapid permeability throughout the profile (such as loamy sand to sand) and the water table of an underlying aquifer is shallow or to soils containing sinkholes over limestone bedrock, severely fractured surfaces, and substrates which would allow direct introduction into an aquifer. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater.

Surface Water Advisory

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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

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

This product can only be used in accordance with the Directions For Use on this label. 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 regulations.

Not for Sale, Distribution, and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York State.

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** for all crops.

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 barrier laminate, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, polyvinyl chloride \geq 14 mils or Viton \geq 14 mils
- 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.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Picture is used 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, spring seeded wheat, barley and oats not underseeded with a legume (Montana Only), non-crop areas including forest planting sites, industrial manufacturing sites, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, roadsides, railroads, and wildlife openings in forest and non-crop areas.

Precautions:

- 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: Picture** at rates over 1 quart per acre may suppress certain established grasses, such as brome grass and blue gramma. However, subsequent grass growth should be improved by release from weed competition.

Restrictions:

- Use this product only as specified on this label. Observe any special use and application restrictions and limitations, including method of application and permissible areas of use as promulgated by State or local authorities.
- **Colorado** - Not for sale or use in the San Luis Valley.
- Do not use this product for impregnation of dry fertilizer, unless otherwise specified in use directions.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Maximum Use Rates:**
 - o **Non-cropland Areas** - Total use of **Picture**, including retreatments or spot treatments, must not exceed 1 lb. a.e. picloram (2 quarts) per acre per annual growing season on rights-of-way and other non-crop areas.
 - o On forest sites, no more than 1 lb. a.e. picloram (2 quarts) per acre may be applied within a period of 2 annual growing seasons.
 - o **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 lb. a.e. (2 quarts of **Picture**) per acre per annual growing season as a broadcast treatment. Spot treatments may be applied at the equivalent broadcast rate of up to 1 lb. a.e. (2 quarts) per acre.
 - For control of other broadleaf weeds and woody plants, do not apply more than 0.5 lb. a.e. (1 quart of **Picture**) per acre per annual growing season. Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 1 lb. a.e. (2 quarts) per acre per annual growing season, but not more than 50% of an acre may be treated. Repeat treatments may be applied as necessary, but total use must not exceed the maximum amount specified.
 - o **Fallow Cropland (Not Rotated to Broadleaf Crops)** - Do not apply more than 0.25 lb. a.e. picloram (1 pint) per acre as a broadcast treatment per annual growing season.
 - o **Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) for Seeding to Permanent Grasses Only** - Do not broadcast apply more than 0.5 lb. a.e. (1 quart) per acre of **Picture** per annual growing season or apply more than 1 lb. a.e. (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 **Picture** at least 2 years prior to the seeding of small grain crops. After CRP, do not plant broadleaf crops in treated areas 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.

(continued)

- 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 sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes. To avoid injury to crops or other desirable plants, do not treat or allow spray drift or run-off to fall onto banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation or domestic purposes.
- Do not use on flood or sub-irrigated land (such as pastures/meadows areas irrigated by periodic flooding or a shallow water table).
- Do not rotate to food or feed crops on treated land if they are not registered for use with picloram until an adequately sensitive bioassay or chemical test shows that no detectable picloram is present in the soil.
- Do not spray if the loss of forage legumes, including clover, cannot be tolerated. **Picture** may injure or kill legumes. New legume seedlings may not grow for several years following application of this herbicide.
- Do not apply to snow or frozen ground. Application during very cold (near freezing) weather is not advisable.
- Do not apply **Picture** on residential or commercial lawns or near ornamental trees and shrubs. Untreated trees can occasionally be affected by root uptake of herbicide through movement into the topsoil or by excretion of the product from the roots of nearby treated trees. Do not apply **Picture** within the root zone of desirable trees unless such injury can be tolerated.
- Do not move treated soil to areas other than sites for which **Picture** is registered for use. Also, do not use treated soil to grow plants for which use of **Picture** is not registered until an adequately sensitive bioassay or chemical test shows that no detectable residue of picloram is present in the soil.
- Do not make application when circumstances favor movement from treatment site.
- Do not apply this product through a mist blower.
- **Cropland (Spring-Seeded Wheat, Barley and Oats):** Do not apply more than 1.5 fluid ounces of **Picture** per acre during the small grain growing season.
- **Grazing Restrictions:**
 - Meat animals grazing for up to 2 weeks after treatment must be removed from treated areas 3 days prior to slaughter.
 - Do not graze lactating dairy animals on treated areas within 2 weeks after treatment.
 - When applying more than 0.5 lb. a.e. picloram (1 quart of **Picture**) per acre, do not cut grass for feed within 2 weeks after treatment. There are no restrictions for rates below 1 quart per acre.
- **Grazing Poisonous Plants:** Herbicide application may increase palatability of certain poisonous plants. Do not graze treated areas until poisonous plants are dry and no longer palatable to livestock.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Picture contains picloram and is classified in the pyridine carboxylic acid chemical class as a Group 4 herbicide, synthetic auxin. Herbicide resistance is defined as the inherited ability of a plant to survive and reproduce following exposure to a dose of herbicide normally lethal to the wild type. In a plant, resistance may be naturally occurring or induced by such techniques as genetic engineering or selection of variants produced by tissue culture or mutagenesis. Any weed population may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to **Picture** and other Group 4 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 4 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 4 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by **Picture** or other Group 4 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider the below best practices for resistance management:

- Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.
- To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible, incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- Fields with difficult to control weeds must be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.
- To the extent possible, do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program must consider all of the weeds present.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.
- Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. Do not use more than 2 applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.
- Monitor treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Scout field(s) before and after application.
- Report lack of performance to Sharda USA LLC or their representative.

Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Contact your local sales representative, extension agent, or certified crop advisors to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of action for each target weed.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

Do not apply or otherwise permit Picture or sprays containing Picture to contact crops or other desirable broadleaf plants, including but not limited to alfalfa, beans, grapes, melons, peas, potatoes, safflower, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflower, tobacco, tomatoes, and other vegetable crops, flowers, fruit plants, ornamentals or shade trees or 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.

Ground Equipment: With ground equipment, spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible by applying 10 gallons or more of spray per acre, by keeping the operating spray pressures at the manufacturer's recommended minimum pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers), and by spraying when the wind velocity is low (follow State regulations). Avoid calm conditions which may be conducive to 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 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 IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size - Ground Boom

- **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Spray Nozzle** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles** - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles must be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT - Ground Boom

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom must remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

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

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

SENSITIVE AREAS

Apply the pesticide 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).

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Ground or Aerial Broadcast

Use **Picture** as a broadcast treatment by ground or by air to control listed broadleaf weeds and woody plants. Apply **Picture** 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 make ground applications of **Picture** in 15 or more gals. of total spray mixture per acre. For optimal results from aerial applications, use 5 - 20 gals. per acre of spray mixture.

High-Volume Foliar Applications

Spray to thoroughly wet foliage and stems of individual plants. An approved surfactant must be added at the manufacturer's specified rate. Do not apply more than the maximum application rate of **Picture** specified for a given treatment site.

Modified High Volume Applications

For modified high volume leaf-stem treatments of woody brush, mix 1 - 3 qts. of **Picture** in 100 gals. of water. To control a wider range of plant species, mix 1 - 3 qts. of **Picture** with triclopyr and dilute to make 100 gals. of spray. Apply after the foliage is well developed and in a manner which thoroughly wets all leaves, stems, and root collars. 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 - 60 gals. per acre. Do not apply more than the maximum application rate of **Picture** specified for a given treatment site.

Spot Treatment

Use application rates specified within this label or specified by your area weed control specialist. Apply in a total spray volume of 20 - 100 gals. per acre. To prevent mis-application, spot treatments must be applied with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers according to directions provided below. Do not exceed maximum application rates for **Picture** 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 qts. 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 **Picture** 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 **Picture** (fl. oz. or ml) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 0.5 - 2.5 gals. of water, depending on the spray volume required to treat 1,000 sq. ft. To calculate the amount of **Picture** 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 1,000 sq. ft. is approximately 10.5 X 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Amount of Picture per 1,000 sq. ft. to Equal Specified Broadcast Rate					
1/4 pt./acre	1/3 pt./acre	1/2 pt./acre	2/3 pt./acre	1 pt./acre	1 qt./acre
1/10 fl. oz.* (2.7 ml)	1/8 fl. oz. (3.6 ml)	1/5 fl. oz. (5.4 ml)	1/4 fl. oz. (7.3 ml)	3/8 fl. oz. (11 ml)	3/4 fl. oz. (22 ml)

* 1 fl. oz. = 29.6 (30) ml

Special Application Methods

Soil Spot Concentrate: **Picture** may be applied undiluted as a spot concentrate application to control ashe juniper, eastern redcedar and eastern persimmon (refer to the specific use directions for these plant species under the **RANGELAND AND PERMANENT GRASS PASTURE** section of this label). Applications must 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 ft. 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 **Picture** at the rate of 2 qts. per acre in 15 or more gals. of a water spray mixture. Best results may be obtained when applications are made before or during periods of active root growth. Applications must 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 - 2 pts. of **Picture** in total volumes ranging from 1 gal. to 5 gals. 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 gals. per acre solutions, respectively.

MIXING PROCEDURES

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Mix the required amount of **Picture** 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 weeds.

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 occurs too rapidly, translocation of **Picture** 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 **Picture** 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 - 10% of the total mix. Do not use more than 1 gal. 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.
2. Add the required amount of **Picture** in combination with water-soluble products that contain triclopyr, aminopyralid-potassium + clopyralid or 2,4-D, dimethylamine salt.
3. With continued, vigorous agitation, slowly add a premix of oil, emulsifier and oil soluble herbicides that contain active ingredients such as triclopyr or a 2,4-D ester as required. **Note:** Do not add water or mixtures containing water to the premix or oil soluble herbicide 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.
4. 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)

Picture may be applied 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 1.5 qts. of **Picture** with 9 gals. of water for each acre to be sprayed. Where harder-to-control species such as red maple, elm, or oaks are present, mix 5 - 6 gals. of the inverting agent as directed by its use directions plus 1 - 2 qts. of **Picture** with 15 - 18 gals. of water for each acre to be sprayed.

Mixing with Sprayable Liquid Fertilizer Solutions

Picture is compatible with most non-pressurized liquid fertilizer solutions; however, a compatibility test (jar test) must 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 Compex 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 must not be attempted without first conducting a successful jar test. Agitation in the spray tank must be vigorous to be compatible with jar test agitation. For best results, liquid fertilizer rates must not exceed 50% of the total spray volume. Premix **Picture** 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 **Picture** can cause yellowing or leaf burn of grass foliage.

Tank Mixing

Picture 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 must be taken to ensure tank mix compatibility. **Note:** Undiluted **Picture** can be incompatible with certain amine formulations of 2,4-D. This incompatibility can usually be overcome by diluting 1 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.

Compatibility Testing: A jar test must be performed prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of **Picture** and other pesticides or carriers. Use a clear glass jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. The tank mixture is compatible if the materials mix readily when the jar is inverted several times. The mixture must 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 **Picture** 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 **Picture** must be thoroughly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals.

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use. Dispose of rinse water resulting from the use of this product on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
2. Rinse a second time, adding 1 qt. of household ammonia for every 25 gals. of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 - 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 must be removed and cleaned separately.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Broadleaf Weeds - Annual			
Bitterweed	Croton	Mayweed	Russian Thistle
Bouncing Bet	Crupina, Common	Mustard, Wild	Smartweed
Broomweed, Annual	Fleabane	Pennycress	Sneezeweed, Bitter
Buckwheat, Wild	Henbane, Black	Pigweed	Starthistle, Iberian
Buffalobur	Horseweed	Ragweed, Bur	Starthistle, Purple
Bursage	Knapweed, Diffuse	Ragweed, Common	Starthistle, Yellow
Camphorweed	Lambsquarters	Ragweed, Lanceleaf	Sunflower
Chicory	Lettuce, Prickly	Ragweed, Western	Thistle, Distaff
Cocklebur	Marshelder (Sumpweed)		
Broadleaf Weeds - Biennial			
Carrot, Wild	Parsnip, Wild	Thistle, Artichoke	Thistle, Musk
Fleabane	Ragwort, Tansy	Thistle, Bull	Thistle, Plumeless
Henbane, Black	Sage Mediterranean	Thistle, Italian	Thistle, Scotch
Mullein			
Broadleaf Weeds - Perennial			
Bindweed, Field	Goldaster, Narrowleaf	Larkspur, Geyer	Skeletonweed, Rush
Bullnettle	Goldenrod, Common	Larkspur, Plains	Snakeweed, Broom
Burroweed	Goldenweed, Drummond	Larkspur, Tall	Sowthistle, Perennial
Cactus sp.	Groundsel	Licorice, Wild	Spurge, Leafy
Cactus, Cholla	Horsenettle, Carolina	Locoweeds	St. Johnswort
Cinquefoil, Suffur	Horsenettle, Western	Loco, Woolly	Tasajillo
Clover	Horsenettle, White	Loco, Wooten (Garbancillo)	Thistle, Canada
Coneflower, Upright Prairie	Ironweed	Lupines	Thistle, Wavy Leaf
Daisy, Ox-Eye	Knapweed, Meadow	Milkweed	Toadflax, Dalmatian
Dock, Curly	Knapweed, Russian	Nightshade, Silverleaf	Toadflax, Yellow
Garbancillo (Wooten Loco)	Knapweed, Spotted	Pricklypear, Plains	Yankeeweed
Goldaster, Gray	Knapweed, Squarrose	Pricklypear, Lindheimer	

(continued)

WEEDS CONTROLLED (continued)

Woody Plants and Vines			
Acacia, Blackbrush	Fir spp.	Locust	Rose, Macartney
Acacia, Catclaw	Gorse	Maple spp.	Rose, Multiflora
Acacia, Twisted	Granjeno	Mesquite	Sagebrush, Fringed
Aspen	Guajillo	Oak spp.	Salmonberry
Blackberry	Guava	Oak, Live	Sassafras
Broom, Scotch	Gums	Oak, Poison	Sourwood
Buttonbush	Haw	Persimmon	Spruce
Cactus spp.	Hemlock	Pine	Sumac
Camelthorn	Hickory	Poplar spp.	Tallowtree, Chinese
Cedars (Juniper)	Huisache (Suppression Only)	Pine, Pinyon	Trumpet creeper
Chaparral spp.	Junipers/Cedars	Plum, Java	Willows
Dogwood	Lantana	Rabbitbrush, Douglas	Wormwood, Absinthe
Douglas Fir			

NON-CROPLAND AREAS

Use **Picture** 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 qts. of **Picture** per acre may be applied. For general non-crop weed and brush control, refer to 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 **Picture** in a total spray volume of 5 - 25 gals. per acre by air or 10 - 100 gals. 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 **Picture** at a rate of 2 qts. per acre.

- To broaden the spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds controlled, apply 2 qts. per acre of **Picture** in tank mix combination with triclopyr.
- Where grass control is desired, **Picture**, alone or in combination with triclopyr, may be tank mixed with glyphosate or imazapyr.
- Susceptible woody plants, broadleaf weeds and grasses may also be controlled using a tank mix of 2 qts. per acre of **Picture** with glyphosate or imazapyr. 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 **Picture** at a rate of 1 - 2 qts. per acre.

- To broaden the spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds controlled, apply 1 - 2 qts. per acre of **Picture** in tank mix combination with triclopyr.
- Where grass control is also desired, **Picture**, alone or in tank mix combination with triclopyr may be applied with glyphosate, sulfometuron, a combination of glyphosate + sulfometuron, or imazapyr. When applying tank mixes, follow the use directions and precautions on each product label.

RANGELAND AND PERMANENT GRASS PASTURES

Use **Picture** on rangeland and permanent grass pastures to control susceptible broadleaf weeds and woody plants including 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 for more dependable, longer lasting control. 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 1: Rate Instructions for Noxious, Invasive, or Other Weed Species Predominant in the Plains and Northern States.

Annual and Biennial Weeds		
Weed Species	Broadcast Application (Rate/Acre)	Specific Use Directions
Bursage (Bur Ragweed) Crupina, Common Henbane, Black Horseweed Starthistle, Iberian Starthistle, Purple Starthistle, Yellow	1 to 2 pts. Picture	Apply when there is adequate soil moisture and weeds are actively growing.
Thistles Including: Bull, Distaff, Italian, Musk, Plumeless, and Scotch	Fall: 1/2 to 3/4 pt. Picture Spring: 1/2 to 3/4 pt. Picture + 1 lb. ae 2,4-D	General: Apply at the rosette stage before bolting in the spring or in the fall prior to soil freeze up. Distaff Thistle: Apply at rosette stage in spring only. Bolted Musk Thistle: Apply before flowering at the rate of 3/4 - 1 pt. of Picture + 1 lb. ae of 2,4-D per acre.
Mullein, Common	1 to 1.5 pts. Picture + 1 lb. ae 2,4-D	Apply at the rosette stage with surfactant and use at least 30 gals. per acre of water carrier.
Perennial Weeds		
Weed Species	Broadcast Application (Rate/Acre)	Specific Use Directions
Pricklypear, Plains	1/2 to 1 pt. Picture	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.
Sagebrush, Fringed	1/2 to 1 pt. Picture + 1 lb. ae 2,4-D ester	Apply after seed stalk elongation and early flowering and throughout the summer if growing conditions are favorable.
Cinquefoil, Sulfur Larkspur, Geyer Larkspur, Plains Locoweeds Snakeweed, Broom	1 pt. Picture	General: Apply when weeds are actively growing. Sulfur Cinquefoil: Apply during active growth or fall regrowth. Geyer Larkspur: Apply when plant is actively growing between rosette stage and flower bud formation. Locoweeds: Apply from early bud to early bloom stage. Refer to the Restrictions within the PRODUCT INFORMATION section for a note on grazing treated poisonous plants. Broom Snakeweed: Apply during active growth between full-leaf to early-bloom stage.
Burrowed Daisy, Ox-Eye Goldenrod, Common Knapweed, Diffuse Knapweed, Meadow Knapweed, Spotted Knapweed, Squarrose Rabbitbrush, Douglas Sage, Mediterranean Thistle, Artichoke Thistle, Canada Thistle, Wavy Leaf Wormwood, Absinth	1 to 2 pts. Picture	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. Diffuse or Spotted Knapweed: 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. Thistle (Canada and Wavy Leaf): Apply when most basal leaves have emerged, but before bud stage, or apply to regrowth in the fall. Apply rates less than 1.5 pts. per acre only under favorable conditions and in combination with 1 lb. ae per acre of 2,4-D. Retreatment may be required. Absinth Wormwood: Apply in spring or early summer when plants are actively growing. Oxeye Daisy: Use 1.5 - 2 pts. per acre with at least 30 gals. per acre of water.
Licorice, Wild Milkweed	2 pts. Picture	Wild Licorice: Apply at bloom stage. Milkweed: Treat during active growth and tank mix specified rate of Picture with 1 lb. ae per acre 2,4-D and surfactant.

(continued)

Table 1: Rate Instructions for Noxious, Invasive, or Other Weed Species Predominant in the Plains and Northern States. (continued)

Perennial Weeds (continued)		
Weed Species	Broadcast Application (Rate/Acre)	Specific Use Directions
Bindweed, Field Gorse Lupines Knapweed, Russian Ragwort, Tansy Skeletonweed, Rush Spurge, Leafy St. Johnswort Toadflax, Dalmatian	2 to 4 pts. Picture	General: Annual retreatment of these species will be required at rates at low end of rate range. Control at low end of rate range may be improved by tank mixing with 1 lb. ae per acre 2,4-D. Russian Knapweed: Apply during active growth from bud to mid-flowering or to fall regrowth. Leafy Spurge: Apply at true flower stage of growth or apply to fall regrowth. Re-apply when level of control falls below 80%. Dalmatian Toadflax: Apply in the fall or summer when plants are actively growing through full-bloom stage of growth.
Larkspur, Tall Sowthistle, Perennial Toadflax, Yellow	4 pts. Picture	General: A retreatment program may be necessary for satisfactory control of these species. Tall Larkspur: For best results apply from 6" tall to late-bloom stage. For increased control, apply in tank- mix with Ally or Escort herbicide and non-ionic surfactant. Refer to the Restrictions within the PRODUCT INFORMATION section for a note on grazing treated poisonous plants.
Woody Plants		
Weed Species	Broadcast Application (Rate/Acre)	Specific Use Directions
Juniper	4 qts. per 100 gals. of spray	Apply as a high-volume foliar spray/individual plant treatment.
Redcedar, Eastern	Eastern redcedar can be controlled with spot concentrate applications of Picture in either the spring (April-May) or fall (September-October). For best results, use 3 - 4 ml of Picture (undiluted) per 3 ft. of plant height. Application must 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 ft. in height. Do not use more than 2 pts. of Picture per acre in any 1 year.	

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)

Picture 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 **Picture** is applied alone, herbicide symptoms will appear more slowly than when tank mixed with 2,4-D.

Annual and Biennial Weeds		
Weed Species	Broadcast Application (Picture Rate/Acre)	Specific Use Directions
Bitterweed, Western Broomweed, Annual Buffalobur Bursage (Bur Ragweed) Camphorweed Carrot, Wild Cocklebur Croton Horseweed Lettuce, Prickly Ragweed, Common Ragweed, Lanceleaf Smartweed Sneezeweed, Bitter Sunflower Thistle, Bull Thistle, Musk	Early Season: 3/4 to 1 1/2 pts. Mid to Late Season: 1 to 2 pts.	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" - 3" tall. Mid to Late Season: Apply to weeds from 3" 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.
Snakeweed, Broom	Fall, Early Winter: 1 pt.	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.

(continued)

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) (continued)

Perennial Weeds		
Weed Species	Broadcast Application (Picture Rate/Acre)	Specific Use Directions
Bullnettle Coneflower, Upright Prairie Dock, Curly Horsenettle, Carolina Horsenettle, Western Horsenettle, White Ironweed Nightshade, Silverleaf Ragweed, Western Yankeeweed	1 to 2 pts.	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" - 6" tall, before flowering. Curly Dock: Apply up to bolting. Ironweed: Apply up to bud stage. Yankeeweed: Apply when plants are 8" - 10" tall.
Goldaster, Gray Goldaster, Narrowleaf Goldenweed, Common Goldenweed, Drummond (<i>Isocoma</i> spp.)	1 to 2 pts.	Gray and Narrowleaf Goldaster: Apply in oil-water emulsion in spring during bud stage (pre-bloom). 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 - 5 gpa by air or 15 - 20 gpa by ground, to ensure thorough coverage.
Poisonous Plants, including: Groundsel (<i>Senecio</i> spp.) Lambert Crazyweed Loco, Woolly Loco, Wooton (Garbancillo)	1 1/2 to 2 pts.	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. Refer to the Restrictions within the PRODUCT INFORMATION section for a 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.

Cactus	Broadcast Application (Rate/Acre)	High Vol. Foliar (Rate/100 gals.)	Specific Use Directions
Cactus sp. Cactus, Cholla	--	4 qts. Picture	Apply any time of the year with water and surfactant. Good coverage is essential.
Woody Plants:	Note: Consult local specifications for specific rates within listed rate ranges.		
Huisache (Suppression)	2 pts. Picture + 1 pt. 60.45% Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester	2 qts. Picture + 1 qt. 60.45% Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester	Fall application is advised, 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, and Eastern Redcedar Pinyon Pine	--	4 qts. Picture	Apply May through July. Complete coverage is essential. Results with ashe juniper may be variable with high volume foliar application.
Pricklypear, Lindheimer (Unburned Rangeland)	2 pts. Picture	4 qts. Picture	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 2 years or longer. Good coverage is essential.
Pricklypear, Lindheimer (Burned Rangeland)	1 pt. Picture	2 qts. Picture	Conduct intense controlled burns from December through March and apply Picture mid-April through May. Rainfall following burning can also stimulate prolific resprouting of the burned plants. Good coverage is also essential.
Pricklypear, Plains	1 1/2 to 2 pts. Picture	4 qts. Picture	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	1 qt. Picture + 2 lbs. ae 2,4-D	1 to 2 qts. Picture + 2 to 4 lbs. ae 2,4-D	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 - 12 months after mowing when plants have a high percentage of new growth. Repeat treatment as necessary.

(continued)

Cactus	Broadcast Application (Rate/Acre)	High Vol. Foliar (Rate/100 gals.)	Specific Use Directions
Tallowtree, Chinese	1 qt. Picture + 2 lbs. ae 2,4-D or 1 pt. 60.45% Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester	2 qts. or 1 to 2 qts. Picture + 2 to 4 lbs. ae 2,4-D or 1 qt. 60.45% Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester	Apply in the spring or fall, when conditions are favorable for plant growth. Use an agricultural surfactant (0.5% v/v) 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, Catclaw, Twisted), Granjeno, Guajillo, Mesquite, Pricklypear, and Tasajillo	2 pts. Picture + 1.75 pts. Mixture of 6.02% Aminopyralid-potassium and 30.82% clopyralid monoethanolamine salt or 1 to 2 pts. 60.45% Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester	2 qts. Picture + 2 to 3 pts. 60.45% Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester or 3.5 pts. Mixture of 6.02% Aminopyralid-potassium and 30.82% clopyralid monoethanolamine salt*	Apply in an 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. Tank mixing Picture with Mixture of 6.02% Aminopyralid-potassium and 30.82% clopyralid monoethanolamine salt will provide improved control of pricklypear and legume species such as mesquite and acacias while tank mixing with 60.45% Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester will provide improved control of non-legume species such as granjeno, oaks, and hackberry.
Mesquite	1 to 2 pts. Picture + 1.75 pts. Mixture of 6.02% Aminopyralid-potassium and 30.82% clopyralid monoethanolamine salt or 2 pts. + 1 pt. 60.45% Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester	1 to 2 qts. Picture + 3.5 pts. Mixture of 6.02% Aminopyralid-potassium and 30.82% clopyralid monoethanolamine salt * or 1 1/2 to 3 pts. 60.45% Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester	Picture Alone: Apply as a water spray or oil-water emulsion (see MIXING PROCEDURES) 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 pts. per acre rate of Picture .

* Assumes a delivery volume of 50 gpa of mixture, if delivery volume is higher or lower, adjust the amount per 100 gals. to achieve the rate indicated in Broadcast Application (Rate/Acre) column.

Picture in Tank Mix: Tank mixing with Mixture of 6.02% Aminopyralid-potassium and 30.82% clopyralid monoethanolamine salt will provide control of pricklypear and improved control of legume species such as mesquite and acacias, while tank mixing with 60.45% Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester will provide improved control of non-legume species such as granjeno, oaks and hackberry. Regrowth mesquite must be at least 4 ft. tall prior to treatment. See labels for Mixture of 6.02% Aminopyralid-potassium and 30.82% clopyralid monoethanolamine salt and 60.45% Triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester for additional treatment instructions and information on mesquite control. Within rate ranges given for **Picture** and tank mix products, consult local specifications.

Timing and Factors in Control: 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 - 83°F at a depth of 12" - 18", and soil moisture is adequate for plant growth. Application must be made within 45 days after the critical soil temperature at the 12" - 18" depth has been reached or, if **Picture** 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, hail or plant diseases. Do not apply if mesquite exhibits new (light green) growth in response to significant rainfall during the growing season. Soil temperatures at the 12" - 18" 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

Ashe Juniper Eastern Redcedar Eastern Persimmon	<p>General: Apply Picture undiluted as a spot concentrate application prior to 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 ft. in height. Refer to the directions for Soil Spot Concentrate in the Special Application Methods section.</p> <p>Ashe Juniper: Apply 4 - 6 ml per 3 ft. of plant height in the spring (April-May).</p> <p>Eastern Redcedar: Apply 3 - 4 ml per 3 ft. of plant height in either spring (April-May) or fall (September-October).</p> <p>Eastern Persimmon: Apply 2 - 4 ml per inch of stem diameter in spring (March through May).</p>
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SEEDING TO PERMANENT GRASSES, INCLUDING CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) ACRES

Newly Seeded Grasses

Picture must be applied only after perennial grasses are well established as indicated by development of a good secondary root system and vigorous growth (usually 45 - 60 days after planting). Most perennial grasses show improved tolerance to the post-emergence applications at this stage of development. Generally, wheatgrass species are more tolerant to **Picture** soil residues. For best results, apply to actively growing weeds in a spray volume of 2 or more gals. of water per acre by air or 10 or more gals. of water per acre by ground. Refer to the weeds rate chart for information on target weed species and application rates.

Perennial Broadleaf Weeds

Apply **Picture** to actively growing perennial broadleaf weeds at up to 2 pts. per acre after the grass is well established. Risk of grass injury is greatest when using the maximum of 2 pts. per acre rate.

Annual Broadleaf Weeds

Apply **Picture** at 0.5 - 0.75 pt. per acre to actively growing susceptible annual broadleaf weeds, (including Russian thistle). **Picture** can also be tank mixed with 0.5 - 1 lb. ae per acre of 2,4-D where 2,4-D sensitive species are present. Read and follow all directions for use and use precautions on other product labels.

Weed Control Prior to Seeding Cool Season Perennial Grasses

Weed control with **Picture** fits into grass re-vegetation programs where perennial range or reclamation grass species are to be established in non-cropland, rangeland, permanent grass pastures, or CRP areas. **Picture** may be applied in the spring or early summer, depending on the target weed species, and grass seed planted in the fall when conditions are favorable for grass establishment. Alternatively, **Picture** may be applied in the fall and grass seed planted in the winter or spring when conditions are favorable for grass establishment.

Apply **Picture** at 1 qt. per acre or less. Refer to the weeds rate chart for information on target weed species and application rates. When **Picture** is applied at 1 qt. per acre, there may be temporary injury to new plantings of certain **perennial** grass species, depending on sensitivity. However, temporary grass injury will be more than offset by the benefits to grasses due to decreased weed competition. Germination of **annual** grass species may be suppressed after treatment.

To optimize weed control, it is suggested the application area be disturbed as little as possible by the seeding operation. After application, the site must be left undisturbed for a minimum of 14 days prior to seedbed preparation or seeding. Potential for injury to sensitive grass species can be decreased by increasing the interval between application and seeding operations.

Precautions:

- Conditions that stress grasses, such as drought, will increase potential for injury to the grass at all stages of growth.
- To reduce potential damage to subsequent small grain crops or grain sorghum (milo), use the lower rate or discontinue the use of **Picture** 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.
- **Picture** at rates over 2 pts. ae may suppress certain established grasses such as bromegrass and blue gramma. However, subsequent grass growth should be improved by release from weed competition.

Restrictions:

- Do not use **Picture** if legumes are a desired cover during CRP.
- Do not rotate to grain sorghum (milo) if greater than 1 pt. per acre of **Picture** 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 **Picture** as a post-harvest or fallow treatment in continuous grain or during the fallow period. **Picture** may be applied alone or in tank mix combination with 2,4-D or other herbicides registered for this use. Apply in 2 or more gals. of water per acre by air or 5 or more gals. per acre by ground.

Application Rates

Annual Weeds: To control annual weeds such as Russian thistle and wild buckwheat, apply 0.25 - 0.5 pt. per acre of **Picture** in tank mix combination with 0.5 - 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 0.5 - 1 pt. per acre of **Picture** plus 0.5 - 1 lb. ae per acre of 2,4-D when bindweed is actively growing. Optimum time for treatment is when plant runners reach 8" - 12". Use 0.5 pt. per acre to control light to moderate infestations under good growing conditions or to reduce the potential for crop injury. Use 1 pt. 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 0.5 pt. of **Picture** plus 0.5 lb. ae of 2,4-D for 1 - 2 years will provide stand reduction.

Canada Thistle: Apply 1 pt. per acre of **Picture** 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 fallowed. 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 **Picture**. 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 advised following treatment prior to planting any sensitive broadleaf crop.

Pre-Plant Interval

A pre-plant interval following application of **Picture** prior to planting small grains is advised to reduce or eliminate potential crop injury and/or yield reduction. The possibility for 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 pre-plant interval is important in reducing, but may not eliminate, the risk of crop injury. When considering use of **Picture** on fallow land, growers must 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 pre-plant intervals are advised:

- **For Applications Up to 0.5 pt. per Acre:** Allow a minimum of **45 days** of soil temperatures above 40°F between application and planting.
- **For Applications of Greater than 0.5 pt. and Up to 1 pt. 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 pre-plant interval is 90 days.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply more than 1 pt. per acre as a broadcast treatment per annual growing season.
- **Spot Treatment:** See **Spot Treatment** within the **APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS** section for directions for calibration, spray volume determination and mixing. Spot treatments of **Picture** at rates over 1 pt. per acre can be made on fallow, non-irrigated cropland if the treated areas comprise less than 10% of the immediate field in any 1 year. Do not apply **Picture** to cropland at rates exceeding 2 qts. per acre. When **Picture** is applied at rates above 1 pt. per acre, injury to small grains may result for periods up to 2 years after treatment.

WEED CONTROL IN SPRING SEEDED BARLEY, OATS, AND WHEAT (Not Underseeded with a Legume.)

For Use Only in the State of Montana.

Picture is advised for the control of susceptible annual broadleaf weeds including volunteer sunflower, wild buckwheat, lambsquarters, pigweed, Russian thistle, and sowthistle. This product may cause shorter straw on some varieties of cereals but grain yields are usually not affected.

Restrictions:

- Do not apply to cropland that is flood irrigated or areas that are sub-irrigated by a shallow water table.
- Apply only to cropland dedicated to growing cereal grains. Do not apply to cropland that may be rotated to any broadleaf crop.
- Do not treat durum wheat since some varieties of durum wheat may be injured.
- Use only on land that will be planted the following year to grass, barley, oats, wheat, grain sorghum (milo) or fallowed. 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.
- Do not apply **Picture** within 50 days before harvest.
- Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas for 2 weeks after treatment. Do not harvest hay from treated wheat, barley, or oat grain crops.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 fl. oz. of **Picture** per acre during the small grain growing season.

Broadcast Treatment (Ground and Aerial Applications)

Picture can be applied as a single broadcast treatment by ground or aerially to control several broadleaf weeds by itself or as a tank mix with 2,4-D, MCPA, or sulfonyleurea herbicides such as Ally. Apply **Picture** at the rates specified in the following table in 2 - 5 gals. of water per acre by air or in 5 - 20 gals. of water per acre by ground. The addition of surfactants may aid control under dry conditions, but may reduce crop tolerance. Read and follow directions and precautions on other product labels when tank mixing.

Application Timing

Spring Wheat, Barley and Oats: Apply from the 3- to 5-leaf growth stage to early jointing stage of growth as indicated in the table below. Applications at the 3- to 5-leaf stage occasionally cause slight head malformations and straw shortening but normally do not affect yield.

Durum Wheat: Do not apply to durum wheat since some varieties of durum wheat may be injured.

Winter Wheat and Barley: Apply only after resumption of active growth in the spring until the early jointing stage.

Use Rates for Wheat, Barley and Oats*

Weed Species	Weed Growth Stage ¹ (Inches)	Crop Growth Stage	Amounts of Each Product Per Acre ²		
			Picture (Fl. Oz.)	4 lbs. ae/gal. 2,4-D or MCPA	6 lbs. ae/gal. 2,4-D or MCPA
More susceptible species, such as: Lambsquarters, Pennycress, Wild Mustard, and Mayweed	3"	3- to 5-leaf to early tillering	1	1/2 pint	1/3 pint
	3" - 6"	Tillering to early jointing	1 1/2	3/4 pint	1/2 pint
Less susceptible species such as: Volunteer Sunflower, Wild Buckwheat, Russian Thistle, Pigweed, and Canada Thistle (Top Growth Suppression)	1" - 6"	Tillering to early jointing	1 1/2	3/4 - 1 pint	1/2 - 2/3 pint

*For oats, do not tank mix with 2,4-D herbicides.

¹For best results, treat when weeds have 2 - 4 leaves and are actively growing.

²When measuring small amounts of **Picture**, special care must be taken not to exceed specified rates.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed 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 40°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 at an approved waste disposal facility. Open dumping is prohibited. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Less Than or Equal to 5 Gallons. Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container or pressure rinse (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

Greater Than 5 Gallons. Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container or pressure rinse (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers. Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not use 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 person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Sharda USA LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Sharda USA LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Sharda USA LLC and to the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SHARDA USA LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Sharda USA LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SHARDA USA LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

Sharda USA LLC and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of Sharda USA LLC.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

May Injure (Phytotoxic) Susceptible, Non-Target Plants.

For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification. Commercial certified applicators must also ensure that all persons involved in these activities are informed of the precautionary statements.

PICLORAM GROUP 4 HERBICIDE

Picture

For Control of Susceptible Broadleaf Weeds, Woody Plants and Vines on Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures, Fallow Cropland, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Acres, Spring Seeded Wheat, Barley and Oats not Underseeded with a Legume (Montana Only), Non-Crop Areas including Forest Planting Sites, Industrial Manufacturing Sites, Rights-Of-Way such as Electrical Power Lines, Communication Lines, Pipelines, Roadsides, Railroads, and Wildlife Openings in Forest and Non-Crop Areas.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	WT. BY %
Picloram: 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid, potassium salt	24.40%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	75.60%
TOTAL:	100.00%

Acid Equivalent: 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid - 21.1% - 2 pounds per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

See label booklet for complete
Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.

FIRST AID - IF SWALLOWED: • Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. • Do not give any liquid to the person. • 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. **IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **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.

HOTLINE NUMBER - Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222.

Manufactured For: Sharda USA LLC, 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A, Hockessin, Delaware 19707
EPA Reg. No. 83529-126 EPA Est. No. **GH** 70815-GA-002; **D** 05095-IA-001; **IA** 11773-IA-001
The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

Net Contents: 2.5 Gals.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Prolonged or frequent repeated skin contact may cause allergic skin reactions in some individuals. **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. **Groundwater Advisory:** Picloram is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and has the potential to contaminate groundwater which may be used for irrigation and drinking purposes. Users must avoid application of picloram where soils have a rapid to very rapid permeability throughout the profile (such as loamy sand to sand) and the water table of an underlying aquifer is shallow or to soils containing sinkholes over limestone bedrock, severely fractured surfaces, and substrates which would allow direct introduction into an aquifer. Your local agricultural agencies can provide further information on the type of soil in your area and the location of groundwater. **Surface Water Advisory:** 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE. It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in any manner inconsistent with its labeling. This product can only be used in accordance with the Directions For Use on this label. 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 regulations. Not for Sale, Distribution, and/or Use in Nassau and Suffolk Counties of New York State.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL - Do not contaminate water, food, or feed 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 40°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 at an approved waste disposal facility. Open dumping is prohibited. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance in proper disposal methods. **CONTAINER HANDLING: Less Than or Equal to 5 Gallons.** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container or pressure rinse (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities. **CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER!**

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