Acetic acid, butoxyethyl ester ................................................... 60.45%

Triclopyr:  2-[(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyl)oxy]  

Active Ingredient:  Other Ingredients ..............................................................................39.55%

Acid Equivalent: triclopyr – 43.46% - 4 lb/gal

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

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

First Aid

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

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

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.

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

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

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

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

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store above 28°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. 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. 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.
Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

Refillable 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. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the contents into application equipment. Rinse. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Pour remaining rinse into application equipment. Rinse. Repeat procedures two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Hold container in an upright position several times. Rinse the container. Rinse for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger: Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. 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. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the contents into application equipment. Rinse. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Pour remaining rinse into application equipment. Rinse. Repeat procedures two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Hold container in an upright position several times. Rinse the container. Rinse for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Product Information

Use Remedy® Ultra specialty herbicide for the control of listed susceptible woody plants and annual and perennial broadleaf weeds on rangelands, permanent grass pastures, and conservation reserve program (CRP) acres (including fence rows and non-irrigation ditch banks within these areas). Remedy Ultra is an oil soluble, emulsifiable liquid containing the herbicide triclopyr. Remedy Ultra is formulated as a low volatile ester. However, the combination of spray contact with impervious surfaces, such as roads and rocks, and increasing ambient air temperatures, may result in an increase in the volatility potential for this herbicide, increasing a risk for off-target injury to sensitive crops such as grapes and tomatoes.

Maximum Application Rates
• Apply no more than 1/2 gallon (2 lb ae) per acre per growing season on rangeland, permanent grass pastures, and conservation reserve program acres, including fence rows and non-irrigation ditch banks within these areas, or any area where grazing or haying is allowed.
• Repeat rates may be used at rates up to 8 quarts (8 lb ae) per year on non-grazed portions of conservation reserve program acres, including fence rows and non-irrigation ditch banks. Portions of grazed areas that intersect treated rangeland, permanent grass pastures, and conservation reserve program acres may be treated at up to 8 lb ae per acre if the area to be treated on the day of application comprises no more than 10% of the total grazable area.

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 grazed 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 apply 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: Remedy Ultra may be applied by fixed wing aircraft or helicopter. 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. Keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets. 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.

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

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

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft 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: 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.

Weed Resistance Management:

- Triazine, 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 direction 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.

Mixing Directions:

- Remedy® Ultra specialty herbicide may be foliarily applied by diluting with water or by preparing an oil-water emulsion. For wooden plant control, an oil-water emulsion performs more dependably under a broader range of conditions than a straight water dilution and is recommended for aerial applications.

Oil-Water Emulsions:

- Prepare oil-water emulsions using diesel fuel, fuel oil, or kerosene plus an emulsifier such as Sponto 712 or Triton X-100. Use a jar test to check spray mix compatibility before preparing oil-water emulsion sprays in the mixing tank.

Ground Application:

- Add oil to the spray mix at a rate of 5 to 10% of the total mix, up to a maximum of 1 gallon of oil per acre, using agricultural spray emulsifiers according to mixing instructions below.

Aerial Application:

- Use oil and water in the spray mixture in a 1:5 ratio (1 part oil to 5 parts water), up to a maximum of 1 gallon of oil per acre according to mixing instructions below.

Oil Mixture Sprays for Basal Treatment:

- Prepare oil-based spray mixtures using either diesel fuel, No. 1 or No. 2 fuel oil, kerosene or a commercially available basal oil. Substitute other oils or diluents only as recommended by the oil or diluent’s manufacturer. When preparing an oil mixture, read and follow the use directions and precautions on the manufacturer’s product label. Add Remedy Ultra to the required amount of oil in the spray tank or mixing tank and mix thoroughly. If the mixture stands over 4 hours, reactivation is required.

Water Dilutions:

- For water dilutions, an agricultural surfactant at the manufacturer’s recommended rate may be added to the spray mixture to provide improved wetting of foliage. To help minimize spray drift, a drift control and deposition aid cleared for application to growing crops is recommended.

Tank Mixing:

- Remedy Ultra may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other herbicides provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and (2) tank mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product. When tank mixing Remedy Ultra with other materials, a compatibility test (jar test) using relative proportions of the tank mix ingredients should be conducted prior to mixing ingredients in the spray tank. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in the required order and their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not suitable for use. The tank mix combination should not be used.

Mixing Order for Tank Mixes:

- Add one-half of the needed water to the mixing tank and start agitation. Add different materials in the order indicated below, allowing time for complete dispersion and mixing after addition of each product.
  1. Water soluble herbicide (if used)
  2. Premix of oil, emulsifier, Remedy Ultra and other oil-soluble herbicide (if used; see below)
Add the remaining water. During the final filling of the tank, add a drift control and deposition aid cleared for application to growing crops (if used), plus an agricultural surfactant (if a water dilution rather than an oil-water emulsion spray is used). Maintain continuous agitation of the spray mixture during mixing, final filling and throughout application to ensure spray uniformity.

**Premixing:** Prepare a premix of oil, emulsifier (if oil-water emulsion), and Remedy Ultra plus other oil-soluble herbicide (if used), e.g., 2,4-D ester.  

**Note:** Do not allow water or mixtures containing water to get into the premix or Remedy Ultra since a thick “invert” (water in oil) emulsion may form that will be difficult to break. Such an emulsion may also be formed if the premix or Remedy Ultra is put into the mixing tank before the addition of water.

**Tank Mixing Precautions:**
- It is the pesticide user’s responsibility to ensure that all products in the listed mixtures are registered for the intended use. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.
- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- Do not exceed application rates. If products containing the same active ingredient are tank mixed, do not exceed the maximum allowable active ingredient use rates.
- For direct injection or other spray equipment where the product formulations will be mixed in undiluted form, special care should be taken to ensure tank mix compatibility.
- Always perform a jar test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

**Mixing with Liquid Fertilizer for Broadleaf Weed Control**
Remedy Ultra may be tank mixed with liquid nitrogen fertilizer and foliar applied for weed control and fertilization of grass pastures. Use Remedy Ultra in accordance with recommendations for grass pastures as given on this label. Apply at rates recommended by supplier or Extension Service Specialist.  

**Note:** Remedy Ultra is not recommended for use with liquid fertilizer on woody plants (brush). Foliage burn caused by liquid fertilizer may reduce herbicide effectiveness on woody plants. Test for mixing compatibility using desired procedure and spray mix proportions in clear glass jar before mixing in spray tank. A compatibility aid such as Unite or Compex may be needed in some situations. Compatibility is best with straight liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Mixing with N-P-K solutions or suspensions may not be satisfactory even with the addition of compatibility aid. Premixing Remedy Ultra with 1 to 4 parts ingredient are tank mixed, do not exceed the maximum allowable active ingredient use rates.

**Mixing Directions:** Use sufficient spray volume to completely and uniformly cover foliage. For ground application, apply 10 gallons or more of total spray volume per acre. Use higher spray volumes for ground applications to ensure adequate coverage with increased depth and density of foliage, particularly for treatment of woody plants.

**High Volume Foliage Treatment**
For control of susceptible woody plants, use Remedy Ultra alone or in tank mix combination to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. On rangeland and permanent pasture sites, make 1 application per year and apply no more than 2 quarts of Remedy Ultra (2 lb ae of triclopyr) per acre. To control a broader spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds, Remedy Ultra may be tank mixed with other herbicides. When tank mixing, follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.

Depending upon the size and density of the woody plants, apply sufficient spray volume to thoroughly wet all leaves, stems, and root collars. To minimize spray drift, select the minimum spray pressure that provides adequate plant coverage without forming a mist and direct sprays no higher than the top of the target plants. Use a drift control additive cleared for application to growing crops to reduce spray drift. Before using any tank mixture, read the directions and use precautions on both labels. For best results, apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing.

**Mesquite Control Using High Volume Foliage Treatment:** For control of mesquite infestations of low to moderate density, apply Remedy Ultra specialty herbicide and Reclaim in a tank mixture to individual plants with backpack or hand-held sprayers or a vehicle-mounted sprayer with hand-held spray wand or spray gun. For individual plant treatment, use 1 to 2 quarts of Remedy Ultra with Reclaim per 100 gallons of total spray solution (1/2% v/v of each product). Apply in water or an oil-water emulsion as described in Mixing Directions. If using an oil-water emulsion, add the oil at a rate of 5% of the total spray volume. Apply as a complete spray-to-wet foliar application, including all leaves. Thorough coverage is necessary for good results, but do not spray to the point of runoff. Do not apply when mesquite foliage is wet. For best results, follow information given elsewhere in this label concerning effect of environmental conditions and application timing on control. This application method works best for brush less than 8 feet tall since efficient treatment and thorough coverage of taller brush is difficult to achieve with this method. To minimize drift, select a spray nozzle and pressure that provides good coverage while forming a coarse spray. Additionally, drift may be reduced by using the minimum pressure necessary to obtain plant coverage without forming a mist and by directing sprays no higher than

**Plants Controlled by Remedy Ultra**

**Woody Plants Species**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alder</th>
<th>blackberry</th>
<th>blackbrush</th>
<th>beech</th>
<th>birch</th>
<th>cottonwood</th>
<th>elderberry</th>
<th>elm (except winged elm)</th>
<th>granjeno</th>
<th>guajillo</th>
<th>guava</th>
<th>hawthorn</th>
<th>huisache (suppression)</th>
<th>locust</th>
<th>maple (except bigleaf, vine)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alder</td>
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<td>blackbrush</td>
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<td>locust</td>
<td>maple (except bigleaf, vine)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Basal or dormant stem applications only.
2. Basal or cut stump applications only.

**Annual, Biennial and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds**

**Note:** Numbers in parentheses refer to footnotes below table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>black medic</th>
<th>burdock</th>
<th>chicory</th>
<th>cinquefoil</th>
<th>clover</th>
<th>curly dock</th>
<th>dandelion (top growth)</th>
<th>dogfennel</th>
<th>lambquarters</th>
<th>lespedeza</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mustard</td>
<td>plantain</td>
<td>sericea lespedeza (1)</td>
<td>sulfur cinquefoil (2)</td>
<td>tropical soda apple (3)</td>
<td>vetch</td>
<td>wild carrot (top growth)</td>
<td>wild violet</td>
<td>yarrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Sericea lespedeza: Apply 1 to 2 pints of Remedy Ultra per acre. For best results, apply after maximum foliage development in the late spring to early summer, but prior to bloom.

2. Sulfur cinquefoil: Apply 1 to 2 pints of Remedy Ultra per acre. For best results, apply to plants in the rosette stage.

3. Tropical soda apple: Apply 2 pints of Remedy Ultra per acre when tropical soda apple plants reach the first flower stage. For best results, apply in a total spray volume of 40 gallons per acre using ground equipment. An agricultural surfactant may be added at the manufacturer’s recommended rate to provide more complete wetting and coverage of the foliage. Spot treatments may be used to control sparse plant stands. For spot treatment use a 1 to 1.5% solution of Remedy Ultra in water (1 to 1 1/2 gallons of Remedy Ultra in 100 gallons total spray mixture) and spray the entire plant to completely wet the foliage. In Florida, control of tropical soda apple may be improved by using Ultra with the following management practices:

**Note:**
- Mow plants to a height of 3 inches every 50 to 60 days or whenever they reach flowering. Continue the mowing operation through April.
- In late May to June (50 to 60 days after the April mowing), apply Remedy Ultra as a broadcast treatment.
- Use spot treatment to control any remaining plants or thin stands of plants that germinate following a broadcast treatment.
the top of target plants. If desired, a spray dye may be added to the spray mixture to mark the treated plants.

Broadcast Application With Aerial or Ground Equipment

Environmental conditions and application timing influence brush and weed control results. For best results, apply when woody plants and weeds are actively growing. For woody species, apply after the rapid growth period of early spring when leaf tissue is fully expanded and terminal growth has slowed. Brush growth should be at least 4 ft high prior to treatment to insure adequate foliage for herbicide absorption. Adequate soil moisture before and after treatment as well as the presence of healthy foliage at the time of application are important factors contributing to optimal herbicidal activity.

Use sufficient spray volume to completely and uniformly cover foliage. For ground application, apply 10 gallons or more of total spray volume per acre. For aerial application, apply at least 2 gallons of total spray volume per acre. Use higher spray volumes for ground or aerial applications to ensure adequate foliage coverage with increment in depth and density of foliage, particularly for treatment of woody plants.

Mesquite: The herbicidal response of mesquite is strongly influenced by foliage condition, growth stage and environmental conditions. For best results, apply when new growth foliage has turned from light to dark green, when the soil temperature is above 75°F at a depth of 12 to 18 inches, and soil moisture is adequate for plant growth. Apply within 60 days after the 75°F minimum soil temperature at the 12- to 18-inch depth has been reached. 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 disease. Do not apply mesquite eradication products during the month of July. Use 2 quarts of Remedy Ultra alone or with ground equipment in 10 gallons or more total volume per acre. For best results, apply as an oil:water emulsion in a total volume of 5 gallons per acre or more by fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter.

Other Susceptible Woody Plants

Apply 1 to 2 pints of Remedy Ultra alone or in combination with 2,4-D low volatile ester or amine formulation per acre. If difficult to control species such as ash, choke cherry, elm, maple or oaks are prevalent, and during applications made when plants are mature late in the summer or during drought conditions, use the higher rates of Remedy Ultra, alone or with 2,4-D. Remedy Ultra may also be applied in a tank mixture with Grazon P+D or Tordon 22K. See labels for Grazon P+D and Tordon 22K for additional information and treatment recommendations. Apply in 4 gallons or more total volume per acre or with ground equipment in 10 gallons or more total volume per acre. For best results on blackberry, apply during or after bloom. For management of kurkuz, apply 1 quart of Remedy Ultra per acre. Repeat application may be necessary to achieve desired level of control.

Basal Bark and Dormant Brush Treatments

Individual plant treatments such as basal bark and cut surface applications may be used on any use site listed on this label at a maximum use rate of 8 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 lb ae of triclopyr per acre.

Low Volume Basal Bark Treatment

To control susceptible woody plants such as mesquite, huisache, red maple, red and white oak, birches and aspen with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, mix 20 to 30 gallons of Remedy Ultra in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressure and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Spray the basal parts of brush and tree trunks to a height of 12 to 15 inches from the ground in a manner which thoroughly wets the lower stem, including the root collar area, but not to the point of runoff. Herbicide concentration should vary with size and susceptibility of species treated. Apply anytime, including the winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line or when stem surfaces are saturated with water.

Streamline Basal Bark Treatment

To control or suppress susceptible woody plants such as mesquite, huisache, red maple, white and red oak, elowbrush, greenbriar, hackberry, pricklyash, yaupon and wild grape, mix 25 to 30 gallons of Remedy Ultra with 10 penetrant such as Cidekick in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Streamline basal bark treatments are most effective on stems less than 4 inches in basal diameter. Apply with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using equipment which provides a directed stream straight spray. Apply the spray in a 2- to 3-inch wide band to one side of stems less than 3 inches in basal diameter. When the optimum amount of spray mixture is applied, the treated zone should widen to encircle the stem within approximately 30 minutes. Treatment sizes of stems which are 3 to 4 inches in basal diameter. Direct the spray at bark that is approximately 12 to 24 inches above ground. Vari spray mixture concentration with size and susceptibility of the species being treated. Better control is achieved when spray is applied to thin juvenile bark and allow thicker thinnedened bark. Apply anytime except when snow or water prevents spraying to the desired height above ground level. Note: Best results with some hardwood species occur when applications are made from approximately 6 weeks.
When applying to CRP lands, follow all applicable state and federal regulations. On CRP acres, apply no more than 1 1/2 quarts of Remedy Ultra per acre for deep-rooted perennial and susceptible woody plants. Use enough water to deliver 10 gallons or more per acre for treatment. Broadcast Application Ground or Aerial: Apply 1 to 2 pints of Remedy Ultra in 5 gallons of spray mixture. Thoroughly wet the center of the crop stand, including the crown, until thoroughly wet, but not to the point of runoff. For root suckering species such as sumac, sassafras and locust, also spray the ground under the plant to cover small root suckers which may not be visible above the soil surface. For oil-water mixture application, mix 6 quarts of Remedy Ultra, 25 gallons of oil and 1.5 gallons of an approved agricultural spray emulsifier such as Sponto 712 or Triton X-100 as indicated in the mixing directions. Treat as above.

Dormant Stem Treatment
Mix 3 to 6 quarts of Remedy Ultra in enough oil to make 100 gallons of spray solution. Apply with knapsack or power spraying equipment, using low pressure (20 to 40 psi). Treat anytime when brush is dormant and most of the foliage has dropped. Do not apply when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line. Thoroughly wet the upper part of the stems and use the remainder to wet the lower 12 to 15 inches above the ground to the point of runoff. For root suckering species such as sumac, sassafras and locust, apply Remedy Ultra in 5 gallons of spray mixture. Thoroughly wet the center of the plant including growing point and leaf bases to the soil surface. For oil-water mixture application, mix 6 quarts of Remedy Ultra, 25 gallons of oil and 1.5 gallons of an approved agricultural spray emulsifier such as Sponto 712 or Triton X-100 as indicated in the mixing directions. Treat as above.

Thinline Basal Bark Treatment
To control susceptible woody plants such as red maple, blackberry, dogwood, red and white oak with stems less than 6 inches in diameter, apply undiluted Remedy Ultra in a thin stream to all sides of the lower stems. The stream should be directed horizontally to apply a narrow band of Remedy Ultra around each stem or clump. Use a minimum of 2 to 15 ml of Remedy Ultra to treat single stems and 25 to 100 ml of Remedy Ultra to treat clumps of stems. Use an applicator metered or calibrated to deliver the small amounts required.

Growing Point and Leaf Base (Crown) Treatment of Yucca
Prepare a 2% v/v solution of Remedy Ultra in diesel or fuel oil (13 ft oz of Remedy Ultra in 5 gallons of spray mixture). Thoroughly wet the center of the plant including growing point and leaf bases to the soil surface. Complete coverage of leaves is not necessary.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) for Established Permanent Grass Stands
Use Remedy Ultra specialty herbicide on CRP acres only after perennial grasses are well established.

Broadcast Application Ground or Aerial: Apply 1 to 2 pints of Remedy Ultra per acre for small weed control or up to 1 1/2 quarts of Remedy Ultra per acre for deep-rooted perennial and susceptible woody species control. Use enough water to deliver 10 gallons or more per acre by ground or 2 gallons or more per acre by air of total spray volume. Restrictions:

- On CRP acres, apply no more than 1 1/2 quarts of Remedy Ultra per acre per growing season.
- When applying to CRP lands, follow all applicable state and federal regulations. Follow the most severe grazing restriction imposed by the pesticide label or by the USDA Acreage Conservation Reserve Program. After that time period, follow local (CRP) guidelines regarding cropping and haying restrictions. Do not use Remedy Ultra if legumes are a desired cover crop during CRP.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Produced for

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Revisions:

2. Updated Active Ingredient section.
3. Updated Storage and Disposal per PR Notice 2007-4
4. Removed website statement (If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.dowagro.com).
5. Updated the Hazard to Human and Domestic Animals section.
6. Updated PPE section.
7. Updated the User Safety Recommendations section.
8. Added the Agricultural Use and Non Agricultural Use Requirement section.
10. Updated the Use Precautions and Use Restrictions sections.
11. Deleted the following restriction: In Arizona: The state of Arizona has not approved Remedy Ultra for use on plants grown for commercial production; specifically on designated grazing areas.
12. Moved the Maximum Application Rates section.
13. Added/updated the Grazing and Haying Restrictions as follow:

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 prior to slaughter.
14. Removed all tank mix partner rates throughout the label.
15. Updated the Tank Mixing Precautions section.
16. Updated the High Volume Foliage Treatment section.
17. Updated the Terms and Conditions and Warranty Disclaimer sections.
18. Updated trademark line throughout the label.

Specimen Label Revised 08-03-16