Dow AgroSciences

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LABEL COVER SHEET

OutPost™ K

62719-17

EPA Accepted: 06/22/16 and Notification dated 10/18/18

Label Code: 97061641 1901

Product Name is a new product registration.
Alternate Brand Name of Tordon K

Note: The pdf pre-printed page numbers at the top, sides and immediate bottom of the label pages might not appear consistent due to eliminating empty printoff pages set aside for "notes", extra pdf overpage run-offs, etc. When applicable, please use the page numbers at the very bottom

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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.

OUTPOST™ K

HERBICIDE

For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, woody plants, and vines on

- **forest sites, conifer plantations**
- **non-cropland areas including, but not limited to, airports, barrow ditches, communication transmission lines, electric power and utility rights-of-way, fencerows, gravel pits, industrial sites, military sites, mining and drilling areas, oil and gas pads, parking lots, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, railroads, roadsides, storage areas, substations, unimproved rough turf grasses,**
- **natural areas (open space), for example campgrounds, parks, prairie management, trails and trailheads, recreation areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitat and management areas**
- **including grazed or hayed areas in and around these sites**

Not for sale, distribution or use in California, Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York State, or San Luis Valley of Colorado.

GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

Active Ingredient:
picloram: 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid, potassium salt 24.4%
Other Ingredients 75.6%
Total Ingredients 100.0%

Acid Equivalent:
picloram: 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid - 21.1% - 2 lb/gal

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs, or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-17

EPA Est. 464-MI-1
97061641 1901

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Indianapolis, IN 46268

NET CONTENTS 2.5 GAL

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. 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 out of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

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

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and 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.
- Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

First Aid

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

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

Environmental Hazards

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

Picloram is a chemical which can travel (seep or leach) through soil and under certain conditions has the potential to contaminate groundwater which may be used for irrigation and drinking purposes. Users are advised not to apply 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.

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 a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

This product is not intended for manufacturing or formulating.

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

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

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

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made out of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried, unless applicator and other handler PPE is worn.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, fertilizer or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.
Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. In case of leak or spill, contain material with absorbent materials and dispose as waste.
Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to applicable Federal, state or local procedures.
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Product Information

OutPost™ K herbicide controls unwanted susceptible annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, woody plants, and vines on forest sites and conifer plantations, and non-cropland areas including, airports, barrow ditches, communication transmission lines, electric power and utility rights-of-way, fencerows, gravel pits, including industrial sites, military sites, mining and drilling areas, oil and gas pads, parking lots, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, rights-of-way such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, railroads, roadsides, storage areas, substations, unimproved rough turf grasses, and natural areas (open space) for example campgrounds, parks, prairie management, trails and trailheads, recreation areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitat and management areas, including grazed areas in and around these sites.

Use Precautions

- **To prevent damage to crops and other desirable plants,** read and follow all directions and precautions on this label and container before using.
- **Use caution when treating areas adjacent** to susceptible and desirable species to avoid root uptake and possible injury when using OutPost K or other soil active herbicides.
- **Applications of OutPost K within the root zone of desirable trees should not be made unless injury can be tolerated. Caution** should be exercised when treating high density of stems adjacent to desirable trees with roots in the treatment zone. Trees adjacent to or in a treated area can occasionally be affected by root uptake of OutPost K. Severe injury or plant death can occur if used near conifers, roses, leguminous trees such as locusts, redbud, mimosa, and caragana, or other sensitive species.
- **Conifer Planting Intervals.** Conifer plantings after treatment with OutPost K vary by region. Pines planted sooner than six months after treatment with OutPost K may be injured in the South or west of the Cascade Mountains. Other conifers, west of the Cascade Mountains, may be injured if planted sooner than 8 to 9 months after treatment. For all conifers, the waiting period between treatment and planting is 11 to 12 months in the area between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains and 8 to 9 months in the lake States and Northeastern U.S. Southern pines are more tolerant and can be planted as early as three months after a fall application of OutPost K at maximum labeled rates.
- Herbicide application may increase palatability of certain poisonous plants.

Use Restrictions

- **Not for sale, distribution or use in California, Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York State, or San Luis Valley of Colorado.**
  - **Do not apply to areas that may be rotated to any broadleaf crop and 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 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 treated plant material including grass, hay, straw, wood chips, bark dust, or saw dust** for composting or mulching of susceptible broadleaf plants or crops.
  - **Do not transfer livestock** from treated grazing areas (or if feeding on 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, manure and urine 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 or areas irrigated by periodic flooding or a shallow water table.
- **Do not spray if the loss of forage legumes, including clover cannot be tolerated.** OutPost K may injure or kill legumes. New legume seedlings may not grow for several years following application of this herbicide.
- **Do not treat snow or frozen soil where runoff could damage sensitive plants.**
- Do not apply this product to lawns, turf, ornamental plantings, urban walkways, driveways, tennis courts, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas, or similar areas.
- **Do not apply OutPost K 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 move treated soil** to areas other than sites for which OutPost K is registered for use. Also, do not use treated soil to grow plants for which use of OutPost K 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 through drift of spray particles or runoff.** Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, surfaces paved with materials such as asphalt or concrete, or soils through which rainfall will not readily penetrate may result in runoff and movement of OutPost K. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, or moved onto land used to produce crops sensitive to picloram. Exposure to OutPost may injure or kill susceptible crops and other broadleaf plants, such as grapes, soybeans, tobacco, and sensitive ornamentals plants and trees.
- **Do not use spray equipment used to apply OutPost K 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.
- **Do not apply** this product through a mist blower.
- **Do not use this product for impregnation onto dry fertilizer or other dry medium, unless otherwise specified in use directions on Dow AgroSciences supplemental labeling.**
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

Grazing Restrictions

- No grazing restrictions apply at OutPost K rates of 1 quart or less per acre for wildlife and domestic animals including non-lactating dairy animals, beef cattle, sheep, goats, horses, and other livestock. Grazed areas may be treated at rates of 2 quarts or less per acre, if the area to be treated on the day of application comprises no more than 50% of the total grazable area.
- Meat animals grazing freshly treated areas, for up to two weeks after treatment, must be removed from treated areas three days prior to slaughter.
- Do not graze lactating dairy animals on treated areas within two weeks after treatment.
- Do not transfer grazing animals from areas treated with OutPost K to areas where sensitive broadleaf crops occur without first allowing 7 days of grazing on an untreated pasture or hay. Otherwise, manure and urine may contain enough picloram to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- No grazing restrictions apply for Cut Surface or Basal Bark applications.

Restrictions for haying on roadsides and use of Hay or Manure

- No haying restrictions apply at Tordon K rates of 1 quart or less per acre. Do not cut grass for feed within two weeks of treatment when applying more than 1 quart per acre.
- Do not use treated plant residues, including hay or straw for compost, mulch, or mushroom spawn.
- Manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from OutPost K treated areas, within the previous 7 days, may only be used on CRP, rangeland, permanent grass pastures, barley, oats, wheat, or fallowed.
- Do not use manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas within the previous 7 days, in compost, mulch, or mushroom spawn.
- Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or eaten hay from treated areas within the previous 7 days on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops.
- Do not plant a broadleaf crop (including soybeans, sunflower, tobacco, vegetables, field beans, peanuts, and potatoes) in fields treated with manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from OutPost K treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the picloram concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
- To promote herbicide decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated in the surface soil or burned. Breakdown of picloram in plant residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.

Crop Rotation – if rotating out of non-cropland uses

Use only on land to be planted the following planting season to grass, barley, oats, wheat, or fallowed.

Crop Rotation (if rotating out of non-cropland uses)	Rotation Interval	Limitations
Grasses	Anytime	
Wheat, Barley and Oats	90 days[1]	Only for Rates at or below 1 pt/A
Grain Sorghum (milo)	8 mos[2]	Do not rotate to grain sorghum (milo) if greater than 1 pint per acre of OutPost K has been applied.
All other crops	36 mos[3]	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.

[1] For rates above 1 pt/A, do not plant wheat, barley or oats for 12 months after treatment. To reduce potential damage to subsequent small grain crops or grain sorghum (milo), use rates at or below 1 pt/A or discontinue the use of OutPost K at least 2 years prior to the seeding of small grain crops.

[2] Do not use this product for sweet sorghum production or on land that will be rotated to sweet sorghum.

[3] Many broadleaf crops are extremely sensitive to soil residues of OutPost K. A bioassay is recommended prior to planting any sensitive broadleaf crop.

Field Bioassay Instructions: In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, rainfall pattern or drainage. The field bioassay can be initiated at any time between treatment and the planting of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for symptoms of herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the intended rotational crop; plant only to wheat, barley, oats, forage grasses, native grasses or grasses grown for hay.

Grass Tolerance

OutPost K at rates over 1 quart per acre may suppress certain established grasses, such as bromegrass and blue grama grass. However, subsequent grass growth should be improved by release from weed competition. Conditions that stress grasses, such as drought, will increase potential for injury to the grass at all stages of growth.

- **Newly Seeded Grasses:** OutPost K should be applied only after perennial grasses are well established as indicated by development of a good secondary root system and vigorous growth (usually 45 to 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 OutPost K soil residues.
- **Weed Control Prior to Seeding Cool Season Perennial Grasses:** Weed control with OutPost K fits into grass revegetation programs. OutPost K 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, OutPost K may be applied in the fall and grass seed planted in fall dormant seedings or in the winter or spring when conditions are favorable for grass establishment. To optimize weed control it is suggested the application area be disturbed as little as possible by the seeding operation. After application, the site should 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 or seed germination and by using lower use rates of OutPost K.
- **Use this product only as specified on this label or EPA-accepted Dow AgroSciences supplemental labeling.** Observe any special use and application restrictions and limitations, including method of application and permissible areas of use as promulgated by state authorities.

Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift

- Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors can influence the likelihood of spray drift.
- Determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the end user are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.
- Apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASABE standard S-572.1) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.
- Applications should be made when the wind speed is 2-10 mph at the application site.

Additional requirements for aerial applications:

- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter
- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a height greater than 10 feet is required for aircraft safety.
- Do not make applications into temperature inversions

Additional requirements for ground boom application:

- Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy unless necessitated by the application equipment.

Applications should be made only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible plants. Do not spray when wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or

ornamental plants 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 for hazardous spray drift, do not spray.

For aerial application on rights-of-way or other areas near susceptible crops, use a drift control additive or apply through a Micro-Foil or Thru-Valve boom. Thickened sprays prepared by using high viscosity invert systems or other drift control additives or systems may be utilized if drift control is comparable to that obtained with the Thru-Valve boom. If a spray thickening agent is used, follow all use-directions and precautions on the product label. Do not use a thickening agent with the Micro-foil boom, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays.

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 using spray pressures no greater than are required to obtain adequate plant coverage; by using large droplet-producing nozzle tips; and by spraying when wind velocity is low. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray.

Ground Application: Spray drift can be reduced by using spray pressures no greater than are required to obtain adequate plant coverage and spraying no higher than brush tops. Avoid excessive pressures that result in formation of fine spray mists. Nalco-Trol thickening agent or equivalent may be used to reduce spray drift.

Aerial Application: Avoid spray drift at the application site. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. Users 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 boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter.
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 2-10 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).

Mixing Instructions

Add the total required amount of water to the spray tank. Next, add the required amount of OutPost K and if a tank mixture of herbicides is to be used, add the required amount of other herbicide. Use of a non-ionic agricultural surfactant is recommended for all applications. When using surfactants, follow the use directions and precautions listed on the surfactant manufacturer's label. Use the higher recommended concentrations of surfactant in the spray mixture when applying lower spray volumes per acre. Continuous agitation should be maintained while mixing the spray.

Tank Mixing
OutPost K 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 any of the products.

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.)
- Special care should be taken to ensure tank mix compatibility when mixing concentrated products in direct injection or other spray equipment. Dilutions in water may improve mix stability **Note:** Undiluted OutPost K can be incompatible with certain amine formulations of 2,4-D. This incompatibility can usually be overcome by diluting one or both products with 50% water prior to mixing.
- Always perform a jar test (see below) to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing:
A jar test is recommended prior to tank mixing to ensure compatibility of OutPost K 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 should remain stable after standing for 1/2 hour 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.

Sprayer Clean-Out
To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply OutPost K herbicide should be thoroughly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals.

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use. Dispose of rinse water in non-cropland area or other registered use site on this label away from water supplies.
2. Rinse a second time, adding 1 quart of household ammonia for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 to 20 minutes). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Flush the solution out the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately.

Use Rates and Timing

Maximum Use Rates:
- **Non-cropland Areas:** Total use of OutPost K, including retreatments or spot treatments, must not exceed 1.0 lb ae picloram (2 quarts) of OutPost K per acre per annual growing season on natural areas, rights-of-way and other non-cropland areas, including grazed and hayed areas on these sites.
- **Forest sites:** No more than 1.0 lb ae picloram (2 quarts) of OutPost K per acre may be applied within a period of 2 annual growing seasons.

Use OutPost K to control susceptible broadleaf weeds and woody plants including, but not limited to, those shown in the following tables. Where a rate range is specified, choose the higher rate for dense weed infestations, and for more dependable, longer lasting control and for longer term preemergent control of seedlings. 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. OutPost K can be applied alone or in combination with other herbicides labeled for the use site to enhance control of certain species. Applications up to the maximum use rate for the labeled site may be made for more complete control of established plants and longer term control of seedlings.

Application Timing (Applies if specifics are not included in Table 3)

Annual Weeds: Use lower rates when weeds are small and actively growing. Increase rate as season progresses and plants become more mature and for longer term preemergent control of seedlings.

Biennial Weeds: Apply in the spring and early summer to rosette or bolting plants or in the fall to seedlings and rosettes before the ground freezes. Use higher rates after bolting through early flower and for longer term preemergent control of seedlings.

Perennial Weeds: Apply after complete emergence (vegetative stage) prior to bloom and during fall regrowth prior to killing frosts. Use higher rate when weeds are larger or if not during optimum application timings.

Application Methods

Ground or Aerial Foliar Broadcast Using a Fixed Delivery Volume per Acre

Use application methods that provide uniform coverage of the target for best results. OutPost K may be used as a broadcast treatment by ground or by air to control broadleaf weeds, vines, and woody plants. Applications of 5 to 20 gallons per acre will generally provide better coverage and better control. The amount of spray mixture applied per acre will vary with plant size and density. Apply OutPost K 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 woody plant control, use a minimum of 3 gallons per acre total spray volume by air for best result.

Spot Treatment for Herbaceous Weed Control with Variable Delivery Volume per Acre

Apply in a total spray volume of 5 to 100 gallons per acre. For best results, use application methods and spray volumes that provide uniform coverage of the target weeds. Treat weed infestation zones and not just visible plants for preemergent and postemergent weed control. To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated boom or with hand sprayers according to directions provided below (see Table 1).

TABLE 1: Rate of OutPost K applied by volume per acre for herbaceous weed control

OutPost K in Foliar Mix (water carrier)		Pints of OutPost K per acre at a given Delivery Volume						
		Delivery Volume in Gallons per Acre						
Volume/volume	**Gallons/100 gal**	**5**	**10**	**20**	**30**	**50**	**75**	**100**
0.50%	**0.5**	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.2	2.0	3.0	4.0
0.66%	**0.7**	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.6	2.6	4.0	X
1.00%	**1.0**	0.4	0.8	1.6	2.4	4.0	X	X
1.66%	**1.7**	0.7	1.3	2.7	4.0	X	X	X
2.50%	**2.5**	1.0	2.0	4.0	X	X	X	X
5.00%	**5.0**	2.0	4.0	X	X	X	X	X
10.00%	**10.0**	4.0	X	X	X	X	X	X
Total use of OutPost K, must not exceed 1.0 lb ae picloram (4 pints of OutPost K) per acre per annual growing season.								

Hand-Held Sprayers for Herbaceous Weed Control: Hand-held or backpack sprayers may be used for spot applications of OutPost K 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 OutPost K (fl oz or ml) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 0.5 to 2.5 gallons of water, depending on the spray volume required to treat 1000 sq ft. To calculate the amount of OutPost K required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl oz or ml) by the area to be treated in "thousands" of square feet, e.g., if the area to be treated is 3,500 sq ft, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calc. 3,500 ÷ 1,000 = 3.5). An area of 1000 sq ft is approximately 10.5 X 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Amount of OutPost K 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

Foliar Applications for Woody Plant Control

Foliar Mix Rates for Woody Plant Control:

Fixed Delivery Volume per Acre: Use 1/2 to 2 quarts of OutPost K per acre in an appropriate spray volume for the target weed or brush being treated. To control a wider range of species, mix 1/2 to 2 quarts of OutPost K with Garlon 3A or Garlon 4 Ultra herbicides.

Variable Delivery Volume per Acre: Using the chart below (Table 2), select the appropriate concentration of herbicide in the mix to delivery between 1/2 and 2 quarts of OutPost K per acre. To control a wider range of species, mix OutPost K with Garlon 3A or Garlon 4 Ultra herbicides.

TABLE 2: Rate of OutPost K applied by volume per acre for woody plant control

OutPost K in Foliar Mix (water carrier)		Pints of OutPost K per acre at a given Delivery Volume							
		Delivery Volume in Gallons per Acre							
Volume/volume	**Gallons/100 gal**	**10**	**20**	**30**	**50**	**75**	**100**	**150**	**200**
0.25%	**0.25**			0.6	1.0	1.5	2.0	3.0	4.0
0.33%	**0.33**		0.5	0.8	1.3	2.0	2.6	4.0	X
0.50%	**0.50**	0.4	0.8	1.2	2.0	3.0	4.0	X	X
0.66%	**0.66**	0.5	1.1	1.6	2.6	4.0	X	X	X
1.00%	**1.00**	0.8	1.6	2.4	4.0	X	X	X	X
1.66%	**1.66**	1.3	2.7	4.0	X	X	X	X	X
2.50%	**2.50**	2.0	4.0	X	X	X	X	X	X
5.00%	**5.00**	4.0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Total use of OutPost K, must not exceed 1.0 lb ae picloram (4 pints of OutPost K) per acre per annual growing season.									

High Volume Foliar Applications
Normally applied with large hydraulic sprayers where a handgun is attached to a ½ inch diameter hose. Pumps for high volume foliar can deliver around 20 gallons of mix per minute which typically delivers about 100 – 200 gallons per acre or more. Apply after the foliage is well developed and thoroughly wet all leaves, stems, and root collars.

Modified High Volume Applications
Normally applied with All Terrain Vehicle (ATV) equipment using electric or small gas powered sprayers. Used to target woody plants where total spray volumes range between 25 and 75 gallons per acre. Apply after the foliage is well developed and in a manner which thoroughly wets all leaves, and stems.

Low Volume Foliar Applications
Normally applied with a backpack sprayer, an individual plant low-volume foliar treatment is appropriate for stem densities of 1,500 or less per acre, and stem heights shorter than 7 feet. Apply after the foliage is well developed and in a manner which wets the crown but not to the point of runoff.

Individual Plant Treatments

Individual plant treatments such as Low Volume Basal Bark, Solid Stream Basal Bark, Soil Spot Concentrate, and Cut Surface treatments are effective applications that target the control of specific woody plants. These treatments may be used on any use site listed on this label up to the maximum use rate equivalent of 2 quarts OutPost K per acre.

Low Volume Basal Bark Treatment: To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, apply herbicide mix with a backpack 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 that thoroughly wets the lower stems but not to the point of runoff. The use of a Spraying Systems Y2 nozzle or similar nozzle is recommended, which will narrow the spray pattern to target individual stems. Herbicide concentration should vary with tree diameter, bark thickness, volume used per acre, 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.

OutPost K may be used as a low volume basal treatment alone, for sensitive woody species, or in combination with other herbicides registered for this type of application, for broader control of other sensitive woody species. Applications must not exceed the maximum use rate per acre.

Mix OutPost K at 1 to 10 % v/v alone, or with other herbicides in a commercially available basal diluent (or other oils or basal diluents as recommended by the manufacturer); the basal oil should be compatible with a water soluble herbicide such as OutPost K. Make a stable tank mixture by first combining each product with a compatibility agent prior to final mixing in the desired ratio. Mix OutPost K and other herbicides (if using a tank mix) thoroughly with basal oil; if the mixture stands for more than 30 minutes, re-agitation may be required. Do not store the final mixture as oil and water based mixtures will separate over time.

Solid Stream Basal Bark Treatment: Mix OutPost K at 10-20% v/v with silicone (¼% v/v) or silicone seed oil blend (1% v/v) surfactants in water. The spray mixture is applied as a solid stream to the base of the tree or stump with sprouts just about the soil. Cover the entire contour of the trunk, including branching roots, to allow the mixture to spread down the trunk to the soil for root absorption. This method is recommended for juniper species, Pinion pine, and other sensitive species. Use the lower concentration for trees less than 6 feet. Mixtures with other herbicides may improve the spectrum of activity and control.

Soil Spot Concentrate Treatment: OutPost K may be applied undiluted as a spot concentrate application to control sensitive woody plants including ashe juniper, eastern red cedar, and eastern persimmon. (See Table 5 in Use Rates and Timing section.) Applications should be made before 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 less than 12 feet in height. Mixtures with other herbicides may improve the spectrum of activity and control.

Cut Surface Treatments

To control unwanted trees such as locust, elm, maple, oak, juniper, and conifers apply OutPost K, either undiluted or diluted to as low as 10% in water. Treatments should be made within 15 minutes of cutting or making wounds. The wounds expose the cambium area next to the bark which is the most vital area to wet. The methods described below may be used successfully at any season except during periods of heavy sap flow of certain species, such as maples, during periods of extreme drought, or when trees are frozen. Untreated trees can occasionally be affected by root uptake of herbicide through movement in the soil or by excretion of the product from the roots of nearby treated trees. Tank mixes of 10% OutPost K plus other herbicides in water, may be used to improve results and the spectrum of activity.

Tree Injector Treatment: Application should be made by injecting 1/2 milliliter of undiluted OutPost K or 1 milliliter of a diluted solution through the bark at intervals of 3 inches between edges of the injector wound. The injections should completely surround the tree at any convenient height.

Hack and Squirt Treatment: Make downward angled cuts around the tree trunk at a convenient height with a hatchet or similar equipment. The cuts should overlap slightly to make a continuous circle around the trunk exposing the cambium layer just inside the bark. Spray 1 milliliter of a diluted solution of OutPost K into each cut.

Frill or Girdle Treatment: Make a single girdle through the bark completely around the tree at a convenient height. The frill should allow for the herbicide to remain in contact with the cambium layer just inside the bark. Wet the cut surface with a diluted solution of OutPost K.

Cut Stump Treatment: Spray or paint to wet the cut surfaces of freshly cut stumps or stubs with a diluted solution of OutPost K. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet. Make certain to remove sawdust from the cut surface before treating and treat any rips, tears, or wounds to the bark.

Dormant Stem Woody Plant Treatment

High volume and low volume dormant stem treatments will control susceptible woody plants and vines with stems 2 inches in diameter or less. Both application techniques deliver approximately the same amount of herbicide per acre but differ in delivery volumes. Plants with larger stem diameters may not be controlled and resprouting may occur. This treatment method is best suited for sites with dense, small diameter brush. OutPost K can be tank mixed with other herbicides as directed by those labels and an oil diluent such as a basal oil, crop oil concentrate, or methylated seed oil for this type of application. Use continuous adequate agitation to keep a uniform oil and water mixture. The addition of a compatibility agent may improve mix stability. Apply with using low pressure (20 to 40 psi). Apply anytime after woody plants are dormant and most of the foliage has dropped.

Cut Stubble Treatment

To prevent re-sprouting of susceptible woody species and broadleaf weeds after mowing, apply OutPost K herbicide in a broadcast application at the rate of 1 to 2 quarts per acre in 15 or more gallons of a water mixture. Apply soon after cutting, before sprouting of woody species has occurred. Best results may be obtained when applications are made before or during periods of active root growth. Tank mixes with other herbicides may improve results and broaden the spectrum of weed control. Do not make applications when the soil is frozen or covered by snow or standing water. The Brown Brush Monitor™ can be recommended for this type of application.

Wick or Carpet Roller Applications

OutPost K herbicide can be applied using wick or carpet roller equipment. This technique can be used where drift presents a hazard to susceptible crops, surface waters and other sensitive areas. Mix 1 part of OutPost K with 2 parts of water to prepare a 33% solution. Tank mix with other herbicides and adjuvants to improve results or expand the spectrum of weeds controlled. Do not exceed the spot treatment maximum use rate of 2 quarts of OutPost K per acre. Use the application equipment, including treated rope or carpet rollers, only on OutPost K labeled sites or clean thoroughly before disposing.

Wick Application:

Apply when weeds are actively growing and are above most desirable plants. Best results are obtained with applications made prior to early bloom stage. Wick applicator should be drained and cleaned after each use. Ropes should be changed when flow is reduced from wear, extended use, poor cleaning, or intermittent use.

Carpet Roller Application:

Apply to previously untreated plants less than 6 feet tall, and short enough to pass beneath the tractor without breaking off at the ground. Applications made during periods of extended drought conditions will not provide acceptable control. Do not mow, burn or otherwise disturb the treated plants during the remainder of the growing season. Operate carpeted rollers as close to the ground as possible without breaking the stems, but above the tallest grasses. Grasses growing adjacent to treated plants may exhibit temporary injury. Maximize herbicide deposition on foliage and stems and minimize drippage losses by rotating the carpeted roller at 30 to 40 rpm with the lower edge moving in the same direction as the direction of travel. Maintain the carpet sufficiently wetted to apply up to 1 gal/acre of herbicide-water mixture to stands of average density (100 to 200 plants/acre), and up to 2 gal/acre in dense stands (300 to 400 plants/acre). Re-wet rollers at regular intervals.

Table 3: Broadleaf Weed Control

Weed Species				
Common Name	Scientific Name	Life Cycle	Plant Family	OutPost K Rate/acre
amaranth, spiny	*Amaranthus spinosus*	annual	Amaranthaceae	1 pt
aster	*Aster spp.*	perennial	Asteraceae	1 pt
beggarticks	*Bidens spp*	annual	Asteraceae	1 pt
bindweed, field	*Convolvulus arvensis*	perennial	Convolvulaceae	1-2 pt + 2,4-D
bitterweed, Western	*Hymenoxys odorata*	annual	Asteraceae	1-2 pt
bouncingbet	*Saponaria officinalis*	annual	Caryophyllaceae	2 pt
broomweed, annual	*Amphiachyris dracunculoides*	annual	Asteraceae	1 - 2 pt
buffalobur	*Solanum rostratum*	annual	Solanaceae	1 - 2 pt
bullnettle, Texas	*Cnidoscolus texanus*	perennial	Euphorbiaceae	1- 2 pt Apply when plants begin to flower
burdock, Common	*Arctium minus*	biennial	Asteraceae	1 - 2 pt Apply either to fall rosettes or early bolt
bursage	*Ambrosia*	annual	Asteraceae	1 - 2 pt
burroweed	*Haplopappus tenuisectus*	perennial	Asteraceae	1 - 1 1/2 pt
camphorweed	*Heterotheca subaxillaris*	summer annual	Asteraceae	2 pt
chicory	*Cichorium intybus*	perennial	Asteraceae	1 - 2 pt
cinquefoil	*Potentilla spp*	perennial	Rosaceae	1 pt Apply during active growth or fall regrowth
clover, white	*Trifolium repens*	perennial	Fabaceae	1 - 1 1/2 pt
cocklebur	*Xanthium strumarium*	annual	Asteraceae	1 - 1 1/2 pt
crazyweed, silky	*Oxytropis Lambertii*	perennial	Fabaceae	1 - 1 1/2 pt
croton, woolly	*Croton capitatus*	annual	Euphorbiaceae	1 - 2 pt
crownvetch	*Securigera varia*	perennial	Fabaceae	1 - 2 pt Apply to vegetative stage prior to bloom
crupina, common	*Crupina vulgaris*	perennial	Asteraceae	1 1/2 - 2 pt
daisy, oxeye	*Leucanthemum vulgare*	perennial	Asteraceae	1 1/2 - 2 pt
dock	*Rumex spp*	perennial	Polygonaceae	1 - 2 pt Apply up to bolting
fleabane, annual	*Erigeron annus*	annual	Asteraceae	1 pt + 2,4-D
goldenaster, gray	*Heterotheca canescens*	perennial	Asteraceae	1 - 2 pt Apply during bud stage. Thorough coverage is essential
goldenaster, narrowleaf	*Chrysopsis linearifolia*	perennial	Asteraceae	
goldenrod, Rayless	*Isocoma wrightii*	perennial	Asteraceae	2 pt post bloom

Table 3: Broadleaf Weed Control (Cont.)

Weed Species				
Common Name	Scientific Name	Life Cycle	Plant Family	OutPost K Rate/acre
goldenrod spp	*Solidago canadensis*	perennial	Asteraceae	1 - 2 pt + 2,4-D with lower rate
goldenweed, Drummond	*Haplopappus drummondii*	perennial	Asteraceae	1 1/2 - 2 pt Apply in the spring after good canopy growth. Surfactant is important and higher spray volumes (4-5 gpa by air and 15-20 gpa ground)
groundsel	*Senecio spp*	perennial	Asteraceae	1 1/2 - 2 pt (Poisonous plant - see grazing precaution)
henbane, black	*Hyoscyamus niger*	annual/biennial	Solanaceae	1 - 2 pt
horsenettle, Carolina	*Solanum carolinense*	perennial	Solanaceae	1 - 2 pt Apply during or after full bloom
horsenettle, Western	*Solanum dimidiatum*	perennial	Solanaceae	
horsenettle, white	*Solanum elaeagnifolium*	perennial	Solanaceae	
horseweed (marestail)	*Conyza canadensis*	annual	Asteraceae	1/2-1 pt
ironweed, tall	*Vernonia gigantea*	perennial	Asteraceae	1-2 pt Apply up to bud stage
ironweed, western	*Vernonia baldwinii*	perennial	Asteraceae	
knapweed, brown	*Centaurea jacea*	perennial	Asteraceae	1 - 2 pt
knapweed, diffuse	*Centaurea diffusa*	biennial	Asteraceae	1 - 2 pt Optimum timing is from rosette to mid-bolting stage or fall regrowth
knapweed, meadow	*Centaurea pratensis*	perennial	Asteraceae	1 - 2 pt
knapweed, Russian	*Acroptilon repens*	perennial	Asteraceae	2 pt Apply during active growth from bud to mid-flowering, or in the fall to regrowth or dormant plants
knapweed, spotted	*Centaurea stoebe*	biennial	Asteraceae	1 - 2 pt Optimum timing is from rosette to mid-bolting stage or fall regrowth
knapweed, squarrose	*Centaurea virgata*	perennial	Asteraceae	1 1/2 - 2 pt
lambsquarters, common	*Chenopodium album*	annual	Chenopodiaceae	1 pt + 2,4-D
larkspur, plains	*Delphinium nuttallianum*	perennial	Ranunculaceae	1 1/2 - 2 pt (Poisonous plant - see grazing precaution)
larkspur, geyer	*Delphinium geyeri*	perennial	Ranunculaceae	
larkspur, tall	*Delphinium barbeyi*	perennial	Ranunculaceae	2 pt + metsulfuron methyl. Best results from 6 inches to late bloom stage. (Poisonous plant - see grazing precaution)
lettuce, prickly	*Lactuca serriola*	annual	Asteraceae	1 pt + 2,4-D
licorice, wild	*Glycyrrhiza lipidota*	perennial		2 pt applied at bloom stage

Table 3: Broadleaf Weed Control (Cont.)

Weed Species				
Common Name	Scientific Name	Life Cycle	Plant Family	OutPost K Rate/acre
locoweed	*Astragalus spp.*	perennial	Fabaceae	1 1/2 - 2 pt Apply during and after full bloom with good moisture (Poisonous plant - see grazing precaution)
loco, woolly	*Astragalus mollissimus*	perennial	Fabaceae	
loco, Wooten	*Astragalus wootonii*	perennial	Fabaceae	
medic, black	*Medicago lupulina*	perennial	Fabaceae	1 - 2 pt
mullein	*Verbascum spp.*	biennial	Scrophulariaceae	1 - 1 1/2 pt + 2,4-D Apply at the rosette stage with surfactant and higher water volumes
nightshade, silverleaf	*Solanum elaeagnifolium*	perennial	Solanaceae	1 - 2 pt Apply when plants begin to flower
pigweeds	*Amaranthus spp*	annual	Amaranthaceae	1 pt + 2,4-D
ragweed, common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	annual	Asteraceae	1/2 - 1 pt (Add 2,4-D to lower rate)
ragweed, lanceleaf	*Ambrosia bidentata*	annual	Asteraceae	1 1/2 - 2 pt
ragweed, western	*Ambrosia psilostachya*	perennial	Asteraceae	1/2 - 1 pt (Add 2,4-D to lower rate)
ragwort, tansy	*Senecio jacobaea*	perennial	Asteraceae	1 1/2 - 2 pt
sage, Mediterranean	*Salvia aethiopis*	biennial	Lamiaceae	2 pt Apply from rosette to early bolt
skeletonweed, rush	*Chondrilla juncea*	perennial	Asteraceae	1 1/2 - 2 pt Apply at rosette to early bolt or in the fall before rainy season
smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*	annual	Polygonaceae	1 - 2 pt
snakeweed, broom	*Gutierrezia sarothrae*	perennial	Asteraceae	1 - 2 pt Fall and Early Winter: Dry years: apply after flowering. Normal moisture: apply during full flower
sneezeweed, bitter	*Helenium amarum*	annual	Asteraceae	1 - 2 pt
sowthistle, perennial	*Sonchus arvensis*	perennial	Asteraceae	2 to 4 pt
sowthistle, prickly	*Sonchus asper*	annual	Asteraceae	1 pt + 2,4-D
spurge, leafy	*Euphorbia esula*	perennial	Euphorbiaceae	2 to 4 pt Apply at true flower stage or to fall regrowth. Re-apply when level of control falls below 80%
St. Johnswort, common	*Hypericum perforatum*	perennial	Clusiaceae	1 1/2 - 2 pt Apply before full bloom
starthistle, purple	*Centaurea calcitrapa*	biennial	Asteraceae	1 1/2 - 2 pt
star-thistle, Malta	*Centaurea melitensis*	annual	Asteraceae	1 1/2 - 2 pt
starthistle, yellow	*Centaurea solstitialis*	annual	Asteraceae	1 1/2 - 2 pt Optimum control on seedlings or rosettes in spring or fall
sunflower, common	*Helianthus annua*	annual	Asteraceae	1 pt

Table 3: Broadleaf Weed Control (Cont.)

Weed Species				
Common Name	Scientific Name	Life Cycle	Plant Family	OutPost K Rate/acre
sweetclover, yellow	*Melilotus officinalis*	biennial	Fabaceae	1 - 2 pt
sweetclover, white	*Melilotus alba*	biennial	Fabaceae	
teasel	*Dipsacus spp.*	biennial	Dipsacaceae	1 - 2 pt Apply either to fall rosettes or early bolt
thistle, Russian	*Salsola iberica*	annual	Chenopodiaceae	1 pt + 2,4-D
thistle, artichoke	*Cynara cardunculus*	perennial	Asteracea	1 - 2 pt
thistle, bull	*Cirsium vulgare*	biennial	Asteraceae	1 pt to fall rosettes. 1 pt + 2,4-D to spring plants with higher rates at bud stage
thistle, Canada	*Cirsium arvense*	perennial	Asteraceae	1 1/2 - 2 pt Apply when most basal leaves have emerged, but before bud stage, or fall regrowth
thistle, Italian	*Carduus pycnocephalus*	annual	Asteraceae	1 pt Apply to rosettes in spring only
thistle, musk	*Carduus nutans*	biennial	Asteraceae	3/4 - 1 pt Apply to fall rosettes. 1 pt + 2,4-D Apply to spring plants with higher rates at bud stage
thistle, plumeless	*Carduus acanthoides*	biennial	Asteraceae	1 pt Apply to fall rosettes. 1 pt + 2,4-D Apply spring plants with higher rates at bud stage
thistle, scotch	*Onopordum acanthium*	biennial	Asteraceae	1 - 2 pt Apply to fall rosettes or at early bolt
thistle, woolly distaff	*Carthamus lanatus*	annual	Asteraceae	1 pt Apply to rosettes in spring only
toadflax, dalmation	*Linaria genistifolia*	perennial	Scrophulariaceae	2 - 4 pt Apply at bud to flower stage or fall regrowth
toadflax, yellow	*Linaria vulgaris*	perennial	Scrophulariaceae	4 pt Apply at bud to flower stage or fall regrowth. Retreatments will be necessary
vervain	*Verbena spp.*	perennial	Asteraceae	1 pt + 2,4-D
vetch, common	*Vicia sativa*	annual	Fabaceae	1 - 2 pt
wormwood, absinth	*Artemisia absinthium*	perennial	Asteraceae	1 - 2 pt Apply up to 12 inches tall
Yankeeweed	*Eupatorium compositifolium*	perennial	Asteraceae	1 - 2 pt Apply when plants are 8 to 10 inches tall

Table 3: Broadleaf Weed Control (Cont.)

Weed Species				
Common Name	Scientific Name	Life Cycle	Plant Family	OutPost K Rate/acre
yarrow, common	*Achillea millefolium*	perennial	Asteraceae	1 - 2 pt
Application Timing				
Annual Weeds: Use lower rates when weeds are small and actively growing. Increase rate as season progresses and plants become more mature				
Biennial Weeds: Apply in the spring and early summer to rosette or bolting plants or in the fall to seedlings and rosettes before ground is frozen. Use higher rates after bolting through early flower.				
Perennial Weeds: Apply after complete emergence (vegetative stage) prior to bloom. Use higher rate when weeds are larger.				

Table 4: Woody Plant Control with OutPost K Alone:

Application timing for woody plants: Apply after full leaf expansion until leaves begin to turn color in the fall. Add 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant to the spray mixture.

Species	Scientific Name	Broadcast Application (Rate OutPost K/acre)	Foliar Individual Plant Treatment (Rate OutPost K/ 100 gal)	Specific Use Directions
Broom, French	*Genista monspessulana*	1 - 2 qt	1 - 2 qt	Apply in the spring when plants are in full bloom
broom, Portuguese	*Cytisus striatus*			
broom, Scotch	*Cytisus scoparius*			
broom, Spanish	*Spartium junceum*			
cactus, cholla	*Cylindropuntia fulgida*		4 qt	Apply any time of the year with water and surfactant. Good coverage is essential.
Douglas-fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*	1 - 2 qt	1 - 2 qt	Apply when trees are actively growing. Apply enough material to cover the foliage on all sides of the plants until plant is wet but not running off.
fir spp.	*Abies spp*			
gorse	*Ulex europaeus*	1 - 2 qt	1 - 2 qt	Apply in the spring when plants are in full bloom
juniper, including,		--	4qt	See 'Spot Concentrate Application' below. Apply May through July. Complete coverage is essential. Results with ashe juniper may be variable with high volume foliar application. See spot concentrate and solid stream basal bark methods for more information.
alligator	*Juniperus pachyphloea*			
one-seeded	*Juniperus monosperma*			
redberry	*Juniperus pinchotii*			
Utah	*Juniperus utahensis*			
Western juniper	*Juniperus occidentalis*			
eastern redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*			
Western redcedar	*Thuja plicata*			

Table 4: Woody Plant Control with OutPost K Alone: (Cont.)

Application timing for woody plants: Apply after full leaf expansion until leaves begin to turn color in the fall. Add 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant to the spray mixture.

Species	Scientific Name	Broadcast Application (Rate OutPost K/acre)	Foliar Individual Plant Treatment (Rate OutPost K/ 100 gal)	Specific Use Directions
locust, honey	*Gleditsia triacanthos*	1 qt	1 qt	Apply from May to September when brush is fully leafed and actively growing. Apply enough material to cover the foliage on all sides of the plants until plant is wet but not running off.
locust, black	*Robinia pseudoacacia*			
pine, lodgepole	*Pinus contorta*	1 - 2 qt	1 - 2 qt	Apply during active growth - May through July
pine, Ponderosa	*Pinus ponderosa*			
pine, pinon	*Pinus edulis*		4 qt	
pine, white	*Pinus strobus*	1 - 2 qt	1 - 2 qt	
pricklypear	*Opuntia spp.*	1 qt	4 qt	Application may be made anytime, but optimum time is late August to early November in Southern states and July and August in Northern states. Onset of herbicidal activity is very slow and may continue for two years or longer. Good coverage is essential.
pricklypear (burned rangeland)	*Opuntia spp.*	1 pt	2 qt	Conduct intense controlled burns from December through March and apply OutPost K mid-April through May. Rainfall following burning can also stimulate prolific resprouting of the burned plants. Good coverage is also essential.
spruce	*Picea spp.*	1 - 2 qt	1 - 2 qt	May through July

Table 5: Spot Concentrate Application

alligator juniper ashe juniper Bois d'arc eastern redcedar eastern and common persimmon honey locust one-seeded juniper redberry juniper Western juniper Western redcedar	**General:** Apply OutPost K 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. Application to trees taller than 12 feet may not control plants and only suppress them. See directions for "Soil Spot Concentrate" in "Application Methods" section. **Rate:** Apply 4 ml per 3 ft of plant height in the spring (April-May) or in the fall before winter rains in arid areas. **Eastern Redcedar:** Apply 4 ml per 3 ft of plant height in either spring (April-May) or fall (September-October)

Table 6: Woody Plant Control with a tank mix of OutPost K as listed:

Species	Scientific Name	Broadcast Application (Rate OutPost K/ acre) + tank mix herbicide/acre	Foliar Individual Plant Treatment (Rate OutPost K/ 100 gal) + tank mix herbicide	Specific Use Directions
sassafras	*Sassafras albidum*	2 qt + Garlon 4 Ultra or Garlon 3A	2 qt OutPost K + Garlon 3A or Remedy Ultra	Apply from May to September when brush is fully leafed and actively growing. Apply enough material to cover the foliage on all sides of the plants until plant is wet but not running off.
sourwood	*Oxydendrum arboreum*			
South Texas mixed brush, including,				Apply in of 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.
acacia, blackbrush	*Acacia rigidula*	2 pt + Sendero OR Garlon 4 Ultra or Remedy Ultra	2 qt + Sendero OR Garlon 4 Ultra or Remedy Ultra	Tank mixing OutPost K with Sendero will provide improved control of pricklypear and legume species such as mesquite and acacias while tank mixing with Remedy Ultra will provide improved control of non-legume species such as granjeno, oaks and hackberry.
acacia, catclaw	*Acacia greggi*			
acacia, twisted	*Acacia tortuosa*			
granjeno	*Celtis pallida*			
guajillo	*Acacia berlandieri*			
mesquite	*Prosopis juliflora*			
prickly pear	*Opuntia spp.*			
tasajillo	*Opuntia leptocaulis*			
mesquite, honey	*Prosopis juliflora*			See 'Mesquite Control' below for more details. Apply as a water spray or oil-water emulsion (see Mixing Instructions) in 4 or more gpa by air or 10 or more gpa by ground. Increase spray volumes with increasing brush density and height to ensure adequate coverage. Where control of pricklypear cactus is desired, use the 2 pint/acre rate of OutPost K.
tallowtree, Chinese	*Sapium sebiferum*	1 qt + 2,4-D or Garlon 4 Ultra or Remedy Ultra	2 qt OR 1-2 qt + 2,4-D or Garlon 4 Ultra or Remedy Ultra	Apply in the spring or fall, when conditions are favorable for plant growth. Use an agricultural surfactant (0.5% v/vl) or use an oil-water emulsion and higher spray volumes, 5 gpa or more by air and 20 gpa or more by ground.

Table 6: Woody Plant Control with a tank mix of OutPost K as listed: (Cont.)

Species	Scientific Name	Broadcast Application (Rate OutPost K/ acre) + tank mix herbicide/acre	Foliar Individual Plant Treatment (Rate OutPost K/ 100 gal) + tank mix herbicide	Specific Use Directions
willows	*Salix spp.*	1 qt + 2,4-D or Garlon 4 Ultra or Garlon 3A	1-2 pts + 2,4-D or Garlon 4 Ultra or Garlon 3A	Apply from May to September when brush is fully leafed and actively growing. Apply enough material to cover the foliage on all sides of the plants until plant is wet but not running off.

Mesquite Control

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 to 83°F at a depth of 12-18 inches, and soil moisture is adequate for plant growth. Application should be made within 45 days after the critical soil temperature at the 12-18 inch depth has been reached or, if OutPost K 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 inch depth may vary with soil texture and drainage. Coarse-textured (sandy) soils warm up sooner than fine-textured soils (clay) soils and dry soils warm up more quickly than wet soils.

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

Preemergent Applications for Control of Broadleaf Weeds and Suppression of Winter Annual Grasses

OutPost K applied broadcast at 1-2 pints/acre can suppress or control many broadleaf weeds and winter annual grasses including medusahead rye (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae)* and downy brome *(Bromus tectorum,* also called cheatgrass). The key to optimum results is the timing of application. Applications should be made in late summer prior to rains and seed germination in order to provide the best possibility of suppression or control. Tank mixes with other herbicides may also be used to improve control of sensitive broadleaf weeds and winter annual grasses while offering selectivity to tolerant established perennial grasses.

In general, annual grass control or suppression will be poor if any of the winter annual grass seeds have germinated prior to application even if they have not yet emerged through the soil surface. Adding Accord XRT II, where a non-selective herbicide can be used or where desired grasses are dormant and will not be harmed, will aid in suppressing the winter annual grasses that have already germinated.

Preemergent Applications in Established Perennial Grass Areas

For preemergent applications to control sensitive broadleaf weeds such as Russian thistle, horseweed (marestail) or invasive or noxious weeds such as knapweeds, yellow starthistle, and biennial thistles apply OutPost K at 1-2 pints/acre alone or tank mix with chlorsulfuron, metsulfuron, dicamba and, or, other approved herbicides. Use these treatments in areas where selectivity to perennial grasses is desired.

Preemergent Applications for Total Vegetation Control

For total vegetation control (bareground treatments), apply OutPost K at 1-2 pints/acre in tank mixes with other registered herbicides to broaden the weed spectrum and control of grasses.

Forest Sites and Conifer Plantations

OutPost K herbicide may be applied to forest sites or conifer plantations, as an aerial or ground broadcast application for site preparation, or as a spot application for conifer release to control herbaceous broadleaf weeds and woody plants. OutPost K may be applied alone or in tank-mix combinations with labeled rates of other herbicides provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated and (2) mixing is not prohibited by any of tank mix products. Use as directed in the Directions for Use section of the tank-mix partner.

Conifer Planting Intervals. Conifer planting intervals after treatment with OutPost K vary by region. Pines planted sooner than six months after treatment with OutPost K may be injured in the South or west of the Cascade Mountains. Other conifers, west of the Cascade Mountains, may be injured if planted sooner than 8 to 9 months after treatment. For all conifers, the waiting period between treatment and planting is 11 to 12 months in the area between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains and 8 to 9 months in the lake States and Northeastern U.S. Southern pines are more tolerant and can be planted as early as three months after a fall application of OutPost K at maximum labeled rates.

Site Preparation (aerial or ground broadcast, or spot applications)

Use up to 2 qts of OutPost K and apply in a suggested total spray volume of 10 to 30 gallons per acre. Tank mixtures with other herbicides registered for forest use or conifer plantations, may improve control of woody plants and herbaceous plants. When tank mixtures of herbicides are used for site preparation, label restrictions for all products must be followed; use the most restrictive label directions, including the longest waiting period before planting.

Spot Application:

Use OutPost K to control competing invasive and noxious broadleaf weeds and sensitive woody plants. Spot applications may be made at rates equivalent to the broadcast-applied rates of OutPost K at 1 to 4 pints per acre depending on the target species. Spray volume should be sufficient to thoroughly and uniformly wet weed foliage. To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied using calibrated application systems. Apply the spray mixture using a calibrated boom, boomless nozzle and, hand-held, or backpack sprayers**.** Spot applications may be made at a rate of up to 2 qts per acre.
NOTE: To prevent injury to or loss of desirable trees, including conifers, avoid spray contact with the tree foliage and root zone.

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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.

OUTPOST™ K

HERBICIDE

For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, woody plants, and vines on

- **forest sites, conifer plantations**
- **non-cropland areas including, but not limited to, airports, barrow ditches, communication transmission lines, electric power and utility rights-of-way, fencerows, gravel pits, industrial sites, military sites, mining and drilling areas, oil and gas pads, parking lots, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, railroads, roadsides, storage areas, substations, unimproved rough turf grasses,**
- **natural areas (open space), for example campgrounds, parks, prairie management, trails and trailheads, recreation areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitat and management areas**
- **including grazed or hayed areas in and around these sites**

Not for sale, distribution or use in California, Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York State, or San Luis Valley of Colorado.

GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

Active Ingredient:
picloram: 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid, potassium salt 24.4%
Other Ingredients 75.6%
Total Ingredients 100.0%

Acid Equivalent:
picloram: 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid - 21.1% - 2 lb/gal

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to label booklet for Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs, or clothing.

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OUTPOST™ K
HERBICIDE
For control of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, woody plants, and vines on
• forest sites, conifer plantations
• non-cropland areas including, but not limited to, airports, barrow ditches, communication transmission lines, electric power and utility rights-of-way, fencerows, gravel pits, industrial sites, military sites, mining and drilling areas, oil and gas pads, parking lots, petroleum tank farms, pipelines, railroads, roadsides, storage areas, substations, unimproved rough turf grasses,
• natural areas (open space), for example campgrounds, parks, prairie management, trails and trailheads, recreation areas, wildlife openings, and wildlife habitat and management areas
• including grazed or hayed areas in and around these sites
IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS
• Carefully read the section "Use Restrictions" and "Grazing Restrictions."
• It is mandatory to follow the "Use Restrictions" and "Grazing Restrictions" section of this label.
• Manure and urine from animals consuming grass or hay treated with this product may contain enough picloram to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
• Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the "Use Precautions and Restrictions." Call [1-(800) 263-1196] Customer Information Group.
Forage and Manure Management
Non-croplands, rights-of-way, pastures
Manure, Hay, Bedding
Rangeland, Pasture, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn and fallow
Potato, Lettuce, Beans, Tomato, etc.
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GROUP 4 HERBICIDE
Active Ingredient:
picloram: 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid, potassium salt 24.4%
Other Ingredients 75.6%
Total Ingredients 100.0%
Acid Equivalent:
picloram: 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloropicolinic acid - 21.1% - 2 lb/gal
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CAUTION
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