Specimen Label

AMINOPYRALID	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
FLORPYRAUXIFEN-BENZYL	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

CORTEVA™ agriscience

DuraCor™

with Rinskor™ active

HERBICIDE

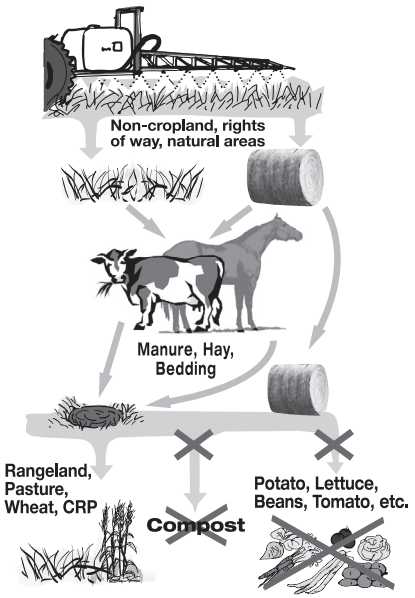
For control of broadleaf weeds and certain woody plants on rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including annual and perennial grasses grown for hay*), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres, and wildlife management areas including seasonally dry flood plains, deltas, marshes, prairie potholes, or vernal pools in these sites.

*** Hay from grass treated with DuraCor within the preceding 18 months can only be used on the farm or ranch where the product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.**

IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS

- Carefully read the section *Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use*.
- It is mandatory to follow the Use Precautions and Use Restrictions on this label.
- Manure and urine from animals consuming grass or hay treated with this product may contain enough aminopyralid and florpyrauxifen-benzyl to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Hay can only be used on the farm or ranch where product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the Use Precautions and Use Restrictions. Call 1-800-258-3033 Customer Information Group.

Forage and Manure Management



Not For Sale, Distribution, or Use in New York State.

Active Ingredient:

aminopyralid: 2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 4-amino-3,6-dichloro-, potassium salt 8.95%

florpyrauxifen-benzyl: 2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxy-phenyl)-5-fluoro-, phenyl methyl ester..... 0.76%

Other Ingredients 90.29%

Total..... 100.00%

Acid Equivalent: aminopyralid (2-pyridine carboxylic acid, 4-amino-3, 6-dichloro-) 7.56%

Contains 0.667 lb aminopyralid and 0.067 lb florpyrauxifen-benzyl per gallon.

Precautionary Statements

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

EPA Reg. No. 62719-739

Keep Out of Reach of Children

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- 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 or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands thoroughly 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.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water. Take care to minimize the incidental overspray along the shoreline when applying to terrestrial plants at the water's edge or to water in areas where surface water is present. Do not apply directly to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from ground or aerial applications is likely to result in damage to sensitive aquatic organisms in water bodies adjacent to the treatment area. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Aminopyralid has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of aminopyralid in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

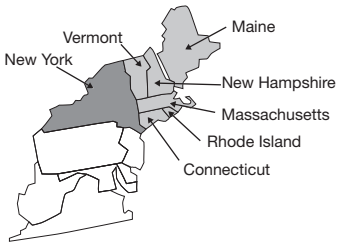
Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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

Not For Sale, Distribution, or Use in New York State.

Not for use on pastures in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. All other labeled uses are permitted in these states including grazed areas in and around these sites.



Light grey = states where use in pastures is not permitted
Dark grey = NY where the product is not registered

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 48 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

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

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

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: For applications on rangeland and permanent grass pastures, do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, feed or fertilizer by storage or disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. Keep container closed when not in use. Do not store near food or feed. In case of spill or leak on floor or paved surfaces, soak up with vermiculite, earth, or synthetic absorbent.
Shake or mix well prior to use.
Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your state pesticide or environmental control agency, or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:
Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then 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.

Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons:
Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.
Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Product Information

DuraCor™ herbicide controls broadleaf weeds and certain woody plants on rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including annual and perennial grasses grown for hay*), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres, and wildlife management areas including seasonally dry flood plains, deltas, marshes, prairie potholes, or vernal pools in these sites.

*** Hay from grass treated with DuraCor within the preceding 18 months can only be used on the farm or ranch where the product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.**

Resistance Management Guidelines

- Development of plant populations resistant to this herbicide mode of action is usually not a problem on rangeland, permanent grass pastures, or CRP since these sites receive infrequent pesticide applications.
- Similar looking biotypes of a given weed species occurring in a treated area may vary in their susceptibility to a herbicide. Application of a herbicide below its specified rate may allow more tolerant weeds to survive and a shift to more tolerant biotypes within the treated area.
- Where identified, spreading of resistant weeds to other fields may be prevented by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment before moving to other areas and by planting weed-free seed.
- Scout before after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as mowing.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted. Where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your extension specialist, certified crop consultant, or Dow AgroSciences representative for the latest resistance management information.

Use Precautions

- 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 this product. Injury to crops may result if treated soil and/or runoff water containing this product is washed or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to this product may injure or kill susceptible crops and other plants, such as grapes, soybeans, tobacco, sensitive ornamentals.
- **Seeding grasses:**
  - **Preemergence:** Tall fescue, orchardgrass, timothy, and annual ryegrass can be reseeded after a minimum of 15 days following an application of 12 fl oz per acre of DuraCor. Sorghum-sudangrass, teff, crabgrass, and pearl millet can be seeded a minimum of 30 days following an application of 12 fl oz per acre of DuraCor. When using higher rates or on other grass species wait a minimum of 45 days after an application of DuraCor.
  - **Postemergence**: During the season of establishment, this product should be applied only after perennial grasses are well established (have developed a good secondary root system and show good vigor). Most perennial grasses are tolerant to this product at this stage of development. This product may suppress certain established grasses, such as smooth bromegrass (*Bromus inermis*), especially when plants are stressed by adverse environmental conditions. Plants should recover from this transient suppression with the onset of environmental conditions favorable to grass growth and upon release from weed competition. Tall fescue, orchardgrass, timothy, and annual ryegrass are tolerant of 12 fl oz per acre of DuraCor once plants have developed 3 collared leaves.
- **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 starting a minimum of one year after herbicide application and following harvest of the treated 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, forage grasses, native grasses or grasses grown for hay.

Pasture and Rangeland Restrictions

- **Do not use grasses treated with DuraCor in the preceding 18 months for hay intended for export outside the United States.**
- **Hay from areas treated with DuraCor in the preceding 18 months can NOT be distributed or made available for sale off the farm or ranch where harvested unless allowed by supplemental labeling.**
- **Hay from areas treated with this product in the preceding 18 months can NOT be used for silage, haylage, baylage, and green chop unless allowed by supplemental labeling.**
- **Do not move hay and silage made from grass treated with DuraCor within the preceding 18 months off farm unless allowed by supplemental labeling.**
- **Do not use hay from areas treated with DuraCor within the preceding 18 months or manure from animals feeding on hay treated with DuraCor in compost.**
- **Do not use grasses treated with DuraCor in the preceding 18 months for seed production.**

Restrictions for All Uses

- Do not reformulate or repackage this product into other end-use products.
- Do not treat frozen soil where runoff could damage sensitive plants.
- Use 2 or more gallons of spray solution per acre.
- Do not make more than two applications per year.
- Do not apply within 30 days of previous application.
- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.
- **Maximum Application Rate:** Do not broadcast-apply more than 20 fl oz of DuraCor (0.104 lbs aminopyralid and 0.0104 lbs florpyrauxifen-benzyl) per acre per year. The total amount of DuraCor applied broadcast as a re-treatment and/or spot treatment per year must not exceed 20 fl oz (0.104 lbs aminopyralid and 0.0104 lbs florpyrauxifen-benzyl) per acre. Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 40 fl oz of DuraCor (0.208 lbs aminopyralid and 0.0209 lbs florpyrauxifen-benzyl) per acre per annual growing season; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate.
- **Grazing and Haying Restrictions:** Cutting hay too soon after spraying weeds can compromise the weed control. After application wait 14 days prior to cutting grass hay to allow for maximum herbicide activity.
- Do not apply this product on 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.
- **Transfer of Animals Feeding on DuraCor Treated Forage**: Do not transfer animals grazing or feeding on hay to areas where sensitive broadleaf crops occur without first allowing 3 days of grazing on an untreated pasture. Otherwise, urine and manure may contain enough aminopyralid and florpyrauxifen-benzyl to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- **Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use**
  - Do not use aminopyralid-treated or florpyrauxifen-benzyl-treated plant residues, including hay or straw from areas treated within the preceding 18 months, in compost, mulch, or mushroom spawn.
  - Do not use manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas within the previous 3 days, in compost, mulch, or mushroom spawn.
  - Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or hay from treated areas within the previous 3 days on land used for growing broadleaf crops.

- Manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas within the previous 3 days may only be used on pasture grasses, grass grown for seed, wheat, and corn.
- Do not plant a broadleaf crop (including soybeans, sunflower, tobacco, vegetables, field beans, peanuts, and potatoes) in fields treated in the previous year with manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from aminopyralid-treated or florpyrauxifen-benzyl-treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid and florpyrauxifen-benzyl residue in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
- To promote herbicide decomposition, plant residues must be evenly incorporated in the surface soil or burned. Breakdown of aminopyralid and florpyrauxifen-benzyl in plant residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be accelerated by supplemental irrigation.

- **Grazing Poisonous Plants:** Herbicide application may increase palatability of certain poisonous plants. Do not allow livestock to graze treated areas until poisonous plants are dry and no longer palatable to livestock.
- **Seeding Legumes:** Do not plant forage legumes until a soil bioassay has been conducted to determine if aminopyralid and florpyrauxifen-benzyl residues remaining in the soil will adversely affect the legume establishment.
- **Crop Rotation:** Cereals and corn can be planted one year after treatment. Most broadleaf crops are more sensitive and can require **at least** 2 years depending on the crop and environmental conditions. Do not plant a broadleaf crop until an adequately sensitive field bioassay shows that the level of aminopyralid and florpyrauxifen-benzyl present in the soil will not adversely affect that broadleaf crop.
- **DuraCor is highly active against many broadleaf plant species.** Do not use this product on areas where loss of desirable broadleaf forage plants, including legumes, cannot be tolerated.
- **Susceptible Plants:** Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use, or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, fruit trees, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that may not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants. Read the Spray Drift Management section of this label for information about minimizing the potential for spray drift.
- Trees adjacent to or in a treated area can occasionally be affected by root uptake of DuraCor through movement into the soil. Do not apply DuraCor within the root zone of desirable trees unless such injury can be tolerated. Use special caution near roses and leguminous trees such as locusts, redbud, mimosa, and caragana.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes.** Do not treat inside 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.
- Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the Use Precautions and Use Restrictions. Call 1-800-258-3033 for more information.

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. A variety of factors can influence pesticide drift such as weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity), method of application (e.g., ground, aerial), and application equipment (e.g., airblast, chemigation). The interaction of many equipment-related 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. Ultimately, the applicator must evaluate all factors at the time of application, and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product to avoid off-target movement or delay application until the pesticide can be applied safely. Moreover, the applicator is responsible for avoiding spray drift for individual pesticide applications

Aerial Applications

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications.
- Applicators are required to use a coarse to coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan for airplanes or 85% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.

Spray Drift Management (Cont.)

- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 4 feet above the ground or crop canopy.
- Applicators are required to use a coarse to coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Spray Drift Advisories

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles:** Follow nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

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

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the crop canopy unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

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

Sprayer Clean-Out Instructions

It is recommended that separate spray equipment be used on highly sensitive crops such as tobacco, soybeans, peanuts, and tomatoes. Do not use spray equipment used to apply DuraCor for other applications to land planted to, or to be planted to, crops or desirable sensitive plants unless it has been determined that all residues of this herbicide have been removed by thorough cleaning of equipment.

Equipment used to apply this product should be thoroughly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals as follows.

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use including nozzle, filters, and endcaps of booms on sprayer. Dispose of rinse water away from water supplies.
2. Rinse a second time, adding 1 quart of household ammonia or tank cleaning agent 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 of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Spray nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately.

Application Methods

Apply the specified rate of DuraCor as a coarse to coarser low-pressure spray. **Do not apply this product with mist blower systems that deliver very fine spray droplets. Use of mist blower equipment can reduce weed control and increase spray drift potential**. Spray volume should be sufficient to uniformly cover foliage. Increase spray volume to ensure thorough and uniform coverage when target vegetation is tall and/or dense. To enhance foliage wetting and coverage, an approved non-ionic agricultural surfactant may be added to the spray mixture as specified by the surfactant label.

Ground Broadcast Application: Higher spray volumes (greater than 10 gallons per acre) generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage.

Aerial Broadcast Application: Do not apply less than 2 gallons per acre total spray volume. Five gallons per acre or greater will generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage.

High-Volume Foliar Application: High volume foliar treatments may be applied at rates equivalent to a maximum of 20 fl oz per acre per annual growing season. Use sufficient spray volume to thoroughly and uniformly wet foliage and stems.

Low-Volume Foliar: To control susceptible woody plants, use DuraCor alone or in tank mixes with other herbicides in water. The spray concentration of DuraCor tank mixes and total spray volume per acre should be adjusted according to the size and density of target woody plants and type of spray equipment used. With low-volume application, use sufficient spray volume to obtain uniform coverage of target plants including the surfaces of all foliage, stems, and root collars. For best results, an adjuvant should be added to all spray mixtures. Match equipment and delivery rate of spray nozzles to height and density of woody plants. When treating tall, dense brush, use of spray tips that deliver up to 2 gallons per minute at 40 to 60 psi may be required. Backpack or other types of specialized spray equipment with spray tips that deliver less than 1 gallon of spray per minute may be appropriate for short, low to moderate density brush

Spot Application: Spot treatments may be applied at rates equivalent to broadcast-applied rate of up to a maximum of 40 fl oz per acre on 50% of the treated field. Spray volume should be sufficient to thoroughly and uniformly wet weed foliage. Repeat treatments may be made, but the total amount of DuraCor applied must not exceed 20 fl oz per acre per year. See the Use Precautions and Use Restrictions sections above on Maximum Application Rate.

Table 1: Amount of DuraCor herbicide **(in fl oz)** to mix in **3 gallons of water**

DuraCor amount (in fl oz) to mix in 3 gal of water or as a %solution with water for various application rates

	12 fl oz/A		16 fl oz/A		20 fl oz/A	
GPA	**fl oz/3 gal**	**%solution**	**fl oz/3 gal**	**%solution**	**fl oz/3 gal**	**%solution**
20	1.8	0.47%	2.4	0.63%	3.0	0.78%
30	1.2	0.31%	1.6	0.42%	2.0	0.52%
40	0.9	0.23%	1.2	0.31%	1.5	0.39%
50	0.7	0.18%	1.0	0.26%	1.2	0.31%
60	0.6	0.16%	0.8	0.21%	1.0	0.26%
70	0.5	0.13%	0.7	0.18%	0.9	0.23%
80	0.5	0.13%	0.6	0.16%	0.8	0.21%
90	0.4	0.10%	0.5	0.13%	0.7	0.18%
100	0.4	0.10%	0.5	0.13%	0.6	0.16%

Table 2: Application rates in the table below are based on treating an area of 1000 sq ft. An area of 1000 sq ft is about 10.5 by 10.5 yards in size. Mix the amount of DuraCor (fl oz or milliliters) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 0.5 to 2.5 gallons of water, depending upon the spray volume required to treat 1000 sq ft. A delivery volume of 0.5 gallons per 1000 sq ft is equivalent to 22 gallons per acre and 2.5 gallons per 1000 sq ft is equivalent to 109 gallons per acre.

Amount of DuraCor per 1000 sq ft to Equal Broadcast Rate		
Broadcast Rate	**Amount of DuraCor per 1000 sq. ft**	
(fl oz/acre)	**(fl oz)**	**(mL)**
12	0.28	8
16	0.37	11
20	0.46	14

Note: 1 mL = 1cc and 1 fl ounce (fl oz) = 29.6 milliliters (mL) = 2 tablespoons = 6 teaspoons

To calculate the amount of DuraCor for areas larger than 1000 sq ft: Multiply the table value (fl oz or milliliters) by the area to be treated in thousands of square feet. For example, if the area to be treated is 3500 sq ft, multiply the table value by 3.5 (3500 sq ft divided by 1000 sq ft = 3.5).

Mixing Instructions

Mixing with Water

To prepare the spray, add half the required amount of water in the spray tank. Then, with agitation, add dry products and mix until fully dispersed. Then add the specified amount of DuraCor and other registered liquid flowable (CS, SC, SE, and OD) tank mix herbicides. Finally, with continued agitation, add remaining products, additives such as surfactants or drift control and deposition aids, and remaining water.

Addition of Surfactants or Adjuvants on All Labeled Use Sites: The addition of a high quality methylated seed oil at 1% v/v or non-ionic surfactant (of at least 80% active ingredient) at 0.25 to 0.5% v/v is allowed to enhance herbicide activity under adverse environmental conditions (such as high temperature, low relative humidity, drought conditions, dusty plant surfaces) or when weeds are heavily pubescent or more mature.

DuraCor – Tank Mixes

DO NOT TANK MIX ANY PESTICIDE PRODUCT WITH THIS PRODUCT without first referring to the following website for the specific product: www.DuraCorTankmix.com. This website contains a list of active ingredients that are currently prohibited from use in tank mixture with this product.

Continuous agitation is required for tank mixes. Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the best agitation in spray tanks.

DuraCor at rates of up to 20 fl oz per acre may be mixed with labeled rates of other labeled herbicides to broaden the spectrum of weeds and brush controlled or to improve control of certain weeds. See Table 4.

Tank Mixing Restrictions

Only use products in tank mixture with this product that: 1) are registered for the intended use site, application method and timing; 2) are not prohibited for tank mixing by the label of the tank mix product; and 3) do not contain one of the prohibited active ingredients listed on the www.DuraCorTankmix.com website.

Applicators and other handlers (mixers) must access the website within one week prior to application in order to comply with the most up-to-date information on tank mix partners.

Do not exceed specified application rates for respective products or maximum allowable application rates for any active ingredient in the tank mix.

Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels. It is the pesticide user's

responsibility to ensure that all products in the 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.

Always perform a jar test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

Tank Mixing Precautions
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 have been adequately cleaned. See Sprayer Clean-Out instructions.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: Perform a jar test prior to mixing in a spray tank to ensure compatibility of DuraCor and other pesticides or carriers. Use a clear glass jar with lid and mix ingredients in the same order and proportions as will be used in the spray tank. The mixture is compatible if the materials mix readily when the jar is inverted several times. The mixture should remain stable after standing for 30 minutes or, if separation occurs, should readily mix if agitated. An incompatible mixture is indicated by separation into distinct layers that do not readily remix when agitated and/or the presence of flakes, precipitates, gels, or heavy oily film in the jar. Use of an appropriate compatibility agent may resolve mix incompatibility.

Mixing with Sprayable Liquid Fertilizer Solutions
DuraCor is usually compatible with liquid fertilizer solutions. It is anticipated that DuraCor will not require a compatibility agent for mixing with fertilizers; however, a compatibility test (jar test) should be made prior to large scale batch mixing. Jar tests are particularly important when a new batch of fertilizer or pesticide is used, when water sources change, or when tank mixture ingredients or concentrations are changed. Compatibility may be determined by mixing the spray components in the desired order and proportions in a clear glass jar before large scale mixing of spray components in the spray tank. A compatibility agent may be used with DuraCor if needed to help obtain and maintain a uniform spray solution during mixing and application. **Note**: The lower the temperature of the liquid fertilizer, the greater the likelihood of mixing problems. **Mixing DuraCor in N-P or N-P-K liquid fertilizer solutions is more difficult than mixing with straight nitrogen fertilizer and should not be attempted without first conducting a successful compatibility jar test.** Agitation in the spray tank must be vigorous to be comparable with jar test agitation. Apply the spray mixture the same day it is prepared while maintaining continuous agitation. Rinse the spray tank thoroughly after use.

Mixing Procedure

1. Apply as soon as mixing is complete, maintaining continuous, vigorous agitation throughout mixing and application without interruption.
2. Application during very cold (near freezing) weather is not advisable. The likelihood of mixing or compatibility problems with liquid fertilizer increases under cold conditions.
3. Do not store the spray mixture.

Note: Foliar-applied liquid fertilizers themselves can cause yellowing of the foliage of forage grasses and other vegetation.

Use Rates and Timing

Do not use DuraCor if loss of legumes species or other broadleaf species cannot be tolerated.

DuraCor may be applied postemergence as a broadcast spray or as a spot application to control weeds listed on this label. When a rate range is given, use a higher rate in the range to control weeds at advanced growth stages or under less-than-favorable growing conditions (e.g., drought stress). For optimum uptake and translocation of the herbicide, avoid mowing, haying, shredding, burning, or soil disturbance in treated areas for at least 14 days following application.

For most species, 2 hours between application and rainfall provides a sufficient amount of time to avoid loss in weed control due to herbicide wash-off of the treated foliage.

DuraCor also provides preemergence control of germinating seeds or emerging seedlings of susceptible weeds and re-growth of certain perennial weeds following application. Weed establishment following DuraCor application will depend upon application rate, season of application, and growing condition.

DuraCor can provide long-term control of weeds. The length of control is dependent upon the application rate, condition and growth stage of target weeds, environmental conditions at and following application, and the density and vigor of competing desirable vegetation. Long-term broadleaf weed control is most effective where forage grasses are allowed to recover from overgrazing, drought, etc., and compete with weeds.

DuraCor can be an important component of integrated vegetation management programs designed to renovate or restore desired plant communities. To maximize and extend the benefits of weed control provided by DuraCor, it is important that vegetation management practices, including grazing management, biological control agents, replanting, fertilization, prescribed fire, reseeding with desirable plants, etc., be used to increase the competitiveness of desired forages. Used as part of an integrated management program, DuraCor can serve as a catalyst for rapid improvement of rangeland, permanent grass pasture, and CRP by alleviating the adverse competitive effect of weeds on the yield and quality of forages and other desirable plant species. Agricultural and natural resources specialists with federal and state government agencies can provide guidance on best management practices and development of integrated vegetation management systems.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled

Early to mid-spring applications. DuraCor can be applied at 12 fl oz of product per acre in early to mid spring when weeds are less than 2 inches tall. Applications in this rate range are most effective when conditions are favorable for plant growth. For longer residual control of susceptible late spring and early summer weed emergence apply up to 20 fl oz of product per acre.

The following weeds will be controlled at 12 to 20 fl oz of product per acre. For best results, apply when weeds are actively growing and conditions are favorable for plant growth. Use a higher rate in the rate range when growing conditions are less than favorable, when weeds are mature, when weed foliage is tall and dense, or when residual control is important. DuraCor also provides preemergence control of germinating seeds or seedlings of susceptible weeds that emerge following application. Increasing application rate to the high end of the rate range specified will extend the period of residual control.

Table 3: Weeds and Woody Plants Controlled

Weed Species			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Life Cycle**	**Plant Family**
Rate: 12 fl oz of product per acre			
actinomeris, wingstem	*Verbesina alternifolia*	perennial	Asteracea
amaranth, spiny [a]	*Amaranthus spinosus*	annual	Amaranthaceae
amaranth, palmer	*Amaranthus palmeri*	annual	Amaranthaceae
bedstraw	*Galium spp.*	perennial	Rubiaceae
beggarticks	*Bidens spp.*	annual	Asteracea
broomweed, annual [a]	*Amphiachyris dracunculoides*	annual	Asteraceae
burdock, common [a, b]	*Arctium minus*	biennial	Asteraceae
buttercup, hairy [a]	*Ranunculus sardous*	perennial	Ranunculaceae
buttercup, tall [a, b]	*Ranunculus acris*	perennial	Ranunculaceae
chamomile, scentless	*Martricaria inodora*	annual	Asteraceae
caraway [a, b]	*Carum carvi*	biennial	Apiaceae
carrot, wild [a, b]	*Daucus carota*	biennial	Apiaceae
cinquefoil, hoary	*Potentilla argentea*	perennial	Rosaceae
cinquefoil, sulfur [a, b]	*Potentilla recta*	perennial	Rosaceae
chicory [a, b]	*Cichorium intybus*	perennial	Asteraceae

Table 3: Weeds and Woody Plants Controlled (Cont.)

Weed Species			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Life Cycle**	**Plant Family**
Rate: 12 fl oz of product per acre (Cont.)			
chickweed, common [a]	*Stellaria media*	annual	Caryophyllaceae
clover, sweet	*Melilotus officinalis*	biennial	Fabaceae
clover, white	*Trifolium repens*	perennial	Fabaceae
cocklebur [a]	*Xanthium strumarium*	annual	Asteraceae
croton, woolly [a, b]	*Croton capitatus*	annual	Euphorbiaceae
croton, Texas	*Croton texensis*	annual	Euphorbiaceae
croton, tropic	*Croton glandulosus*	annual	Euphorbiaceae
crownvetch [a]	*Securigera varia*	perennial	Fabaceae
cudweed, purple	*Gnaphalium purpureum*	annual	Asteraceae
daisy, oxeye [a, b]	*Leucanthemum vulgare*	perennial	Asteraceae
dandelion, common [a]	*Taraxacum officinale*	perennial	Asteraceae
dock, broadleaf [a]	*Rumex obtusifolius*	perennial	Polygonaceae
dock, curly [a, b]	*Rumex crispus*	perennial	Polygonaceae
evening primrose, cutleaf [a]	*Oenothera laciniata*	annual	Asteraceae
falsedandelion, Carolina [a]	*Pyrrhopappus carolinianus*	annual/ biennial	Asteraceae
fiddleneck, common	*Amsinckia intermedia*	annual	Boraginaceae
fleabane, annual [a]	*Erigeron annus*	annual	Asteraceae
fleabane, hairy	*Conyza bonariensis*	annual	Asteraceae
gumweed, curlycup	*Grindelia squarrosa*	biennial	Asteraceae
hawkweed, orange [a, b]	*Hieracium aurantiacum*	perennial	Asteraceae
hawkweed, yellow [a, b]	*Hieracium pratense*	perennial	Asteraceae
hemlock, poison	*Conium maculatum*	biennial	Apiaceae
henbit [a]	*Lamium amplexicaule*	annual/ biennial	Lamiaceae
horsenettle, Carolina [a, b]	*Solanum carolinense*	perennial	Solanaceae
horsenettle, western	*Solanum dimidiatum*	perennial	Solanaceae
horseweed [a]	*Conyza canadensis*	annual	Asteraceae
ironweed, tall	*Vernonia gigantea*	perennial	Asteraceae
ironweed, western	*Vernonia baldwinii*	perennial	Asteraceae
jimsonweed [a, b]	*Datura stramonium*	annual	Solanaceae
knapweed [a, b]	*Centaurea sp.*	biennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, brown [a, b]	*Centaurea jacea*	perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, diffuse [a, b]	*Centaurea diffusa*	biennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, Russian [a, b]	*Acroptilon repens*	perennial	Asteraceae
knapweed, spotted [a, b]	*Centaurea stoebe*	biennial	Asteraceae
lady's thumb	*Polygonum persicaria*	annual	Polygonaceae
lambsquarters, common [a]	*Chenopodium album*	annual	Chenopodiaceae
lettuce, prickly [a]	*Lactuca serriola*	annual	Asteraceae
marshelder, annual [a]	*Iva annua*	annual	Asteraceae
mayweed, scentless	*Tripleurospermum perforate*	annual	Asteraceae
mint, perilla	*Perilla frutescens*	perennial	Lamiaceae
nightshade, silverleaf [f]	*Solanum elaeagnifolium*	perennial	Solanaceae
parsnip, wild [a, b]	*Pastinaca sativa*	biennial/ perennial	Umbellifers
pepperweed, Virginia	*Lepidium virginicum*	annual	Brassicaceae
plantain, broadleaf [a]	*Plantago major*	perennial	Plantaginaceae
plantain, buckhorn [a]	*Plantago lanceolata*	perennial	Plantaginaceae
ragweed, common [a, b]	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	annual	Asteraceae
ragweed, lanceleaf	*Ambrosia bidentata*	annual	Asteraceae
ragweed, western	*Ambrosia psilostachya*	perennial	Asteraceae
sicklepod [a]	*Senna obtusifolia*	annual	Fabaceae
smartweed, Pennsylvania	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*	annual	Polygonaceae
sneezeweed, bitter [a]	*Helenium amarum*	annual	Asteraceae
speedwell, heath	*Veronica officinalis*	perennial	Plantaginaceae
Spanish needles	*Bidens bipinnata*	annual	Asteraceae
starthistle, yellow [a, b, c]	*Centaurea solstitialis*	annual	Asteraceae
sunflower, common [a]	*Helianthus annua*	annual	Asteraceae
teasel [a]	*Dipsacus spp.*	biennial	Dipsacaceae
thistle, blessed milk	*Silybum marianum*	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, bull [a, b]	*Cirsium vulgare*	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, musk [a, b]	*Carduus nutans*	biennial	Asteraceae
thistle, plumeless [a, b]	*Carduus acanthoides*	biennial	Asteraceae

Table 3: Weeds and Woody Plants Controlled (Cont.)

Weed Species			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Life Cycle**	**Plant Family**
Rate: 12 fl oz of product per acre (Cont.)			
thistle, woolly distaff [a, b]	*Carthamus lanatus*	annual	Asteraceae
tickclover	*Onopordum acanthium*	biennial	Asteraceae
vervain, blue [a]	*Verbena hastata*	perennial	Asteraceae
vervain, hoary [a]	*Verbena stricta*	perennial	Asteraceae
vetch, common [a]	*Vicia sativa*	annual	Fabaceae
Rate Range: 16 to 20 fl oz of product per acre			
beebalm, pony [a, b] (horse mint)	*Monarda pectinata*	annual	Lamiaceae
blackbrush [a,†]	*Acacia rigidula*	perennial	Fabaceae
buffalo bur	*Solanum rostratum*	annual	Solanaceae
bullnettle, Texas [f]	*Cnidoscolus texanus*	perennial	Euphorbiaceae
camelthorn	*Alhagi pseudalhagi*	perennial	Fabaceae
cat's ear	*Hypochaeris spp*	perennial	Asteracea
camphorweed [a]	*Heterotheca subaxillaris*	annual	Asteraceae
coneflower, upright prairie [g]	*Ratibida columnifera*	perennial	Asteraceae
fireweed	*Epilobium angustifolium*	perennial	Onagraceae
geranium, Carolina	*Geranium carolinianum*	annual	Geraniaceae
henbane, black	*Hyoscyamus niger*	annual/ biennial	Solanaceae
hogweed, giant [a, b]	*Heracleum mantegazzianum*	perennial	Apiaceae
horehound †	*Marrubium vulgare L.*	perennial	Lamiaceae
indigo, blue	*Baptisia australies*	perennial	Fabaceae
kudzu [a, b]	*Pueraria montana*	perennial	Fabaceae
lespedeza, annual	*Lespedeza striata*	annual	Fabaceae
loosestrife, purple [a, b, c, e]	*Lythrum salicaria*	perennial	Lythraceae
licorice, wild	*Glycyrrhiza lepidota*	perennial	Fabaceae
marijuana [a, b]	*Cannabis sativa*	annual	Cannabaceae
mayweed, stinking [a, b]	*Anthemis cotula*	annual	Asteraceae
medic, black [a]	*Medicago lupulina*	perennial	Fabaceae
Mexican-tea	*Dysphania ambrosioides*	annual/ perennial	Chenopodiaceae
mimosa	*Albizia julibrissin*	biennial	Scrophulariaceae
mugwort	*Artmeisia vulgaris*	perennial	Asteraceae
mullein [e]	*Verbascum spp.*	biennial	Scrophulariaceae
oxtongue, bristly	*Picris echioides*	biennial	Asteraceae
partridgepea [a]	*Chamaecrista fasciculata*	annual	Fabaceae
pea, swainson	*Sphaerophysa salsula*	perennial	Fabaceae
pokeweed, common	*Phytolacca americana*	perennial	Phytolaccaceae
povertyweed	*Iva axillaris*	perennial	Asteraceae
pricklyash, lime †	*Zanthoxylum fagara*	perennial	Fabaceae
puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*	annual	Zygophyllaceae
redbud	*Cercis Canadensis*	woody perennial	Fabaceae
ragweed, false	*Parthenium hysterophorus*	annual	Asteraceae
ragwort, tansy [a, c]	*Senecio jacobaea*	perennial	Asteraceae
rush skeletonweed	*Chondrilla juncea*	perennial	Asteraceae
trefoil, birdsfoot	*Lotus corniculatus*	perennial	Fabaceae
sida, prickly †	*Sida spinosa*	annual	Malvaceae
sowthistle, annual	*Sonchus oleraceae*	annual	Asteraceae
sowthistle, perennial [a, b]	*Sonchus arvensis*	perennial	Asteraceae
sowthistle, prickly [a]	*Sonchus asper*	annual	Asteraceae
St. Johnswort, common [a, b]	*Hypericum perforatum*	perennial	Clusiaceae
thistle, Canada [a, b]	*Cirsium arvense*	perennial	Asteraceae
thistle, Italian [a, b]	*Carduus pycnocephalus*	annual	Asteraceae
thistle, Scotch	*Onopordum acanthium*	biennial	Asteraceae
soda apple, tropical [a, b]	*Solanum viarum*	perennial	Solanaceae
wisteria	*Wisteria brachybotris*	woody perennial	Fabaceae
wormwood, absinth [a, b]	*Artemisia absinthium*	perennial	Asteraceae
yarrow, common [a]	*Achillea millefolium*	perennial	Asteraceae

[a] These plants are indicated to be invasive in the USDA-NRCS, PLANTS Database (http://plants.usda.gov/index.html).
[b] Plants designated as noxious weeds in at least one state (PLANTS Database, USDA-NRCS, http://plants.usda.gov/index.html).
[c] Spot treatment at rates up to 40 fl oz per acre of DuraCor may be particularly effective against dense patches of perennial broadleaf plants.
[d] Apply during rosette stage.
[e] See specific use directions below.
[f] Apply at flowering stage.
[g] Apply when actively growing before flowering.
† Suppression only

Table 4: Directions for difficult-to-control weeds and brush

Target Pest	Rate	Directions
absinth wormwood *(Artemisia absinthium)*	20 fl oz/acre DuraCor	Apply before wormwood exceeds 12 inches tall. On CRP aerial applications remove old duff by fire or mowing and apply a minimum of 3 gallons/acre total solution for best results.
annual marshelder (*Iva annua*)	**Early Season** 12 fl oz/acre DuraCor **Mature Plants** 20 fl oz/acre DuraCor + 1% v/v MSO	**Early Season**: Annual marshelder is 6 inches tall. **Mature Plants:** Annual marshelder greater than 6 inches tall.
blackberry spp. [a] (*Rubus sp.)*	16 fl oz/acre DuraCor + 16 fl oz/acre PastureGard HL (EPA Reg. No. 62719-637; fluroxypyr 1-methylheptyl ester, triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester)	Applications provide the best control after fruit has dropped in late summer.
black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) Chinese tallow (*Triadica pseudoacacia*) hedge (*Maclura pomifera*) honeylocust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*) multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*) sumac (*Rhus sp.*) tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissma*)	12 to 16 fl oz/acre DuraCor + 16 to 32 fl oz/acre Remedy Ultra (EPA Reg. No. 62719-552; triclopyr, butoxyethy ester)	Apply in late spring after trees have fully expanded leaves through late summer. Do not treat if the target species is within 6 weeks of leaf drop. **Multiflora rose:** Plants can be treated into early fall as long as leaves are green and healthy. If plants have been mowed, delay treatment for 9 to 12 months to allow sufficient regrowth.
buckbrush (*Symphoriocarpus orbiculatus*) goldenrod spp. (*Solidago sp.)*	12 fl oz/acre DuraCor + 16 to 32 fl oz/acre (4 lbs ae/gallon) 2,4-D	**Buckbrush**: Apply after plants have fully leafed out, however, if treatment is delayed until late spring increase 2,4-D rate to 32 fl oz per acre. **Goldenrod:** Treat when plants are 12 inches or taller.
Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)	16 to 20 fl oz/acre DuraCor	Apply after the first buds form in late spring. This timing provides the best compromise between Canada thistle emergence and stage of growth of older plants. Fall to early winter applications of DuraCor can be made prior to the first hard frost.
common mullein (*Verbascum thapsus)*	20 fl oz/acre DuraCor	**Ground Application:** Apply with a methylated seed oil (MSO) at 1% v/v. For best results, apply 15 GPA or higher to optimize control. **Aerial Application:** Apply DuraCor at 20 fl oz per acre + metsulfuron-methyl at 1/2 oz per acre + methylated seed oil at 1% v/v.
dogfennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*)	12 fl oz/acre DuraCor + 8 to 10 fl oz/acre PastureGard HL	Apply DuraCor at 12 fl oz per acre + PastureGard HL at 8 to 10 fl oz per acre when plants are 6 to 48 inches tall.
hemp dogbane *(Apocynum cannaabium)*	12 fl oz/acre DuraCor + 16 fl oz/acre PastureGard HL	Apply in the late spring when plants are actively growing.
huisache (*Acacia farnesiana*)	20 fl oz/acre DuraCor + 32 fl oz/acre Tordon 22K Specialty Herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 62719-6; picloram-potassium)	**Suppression only:** Broadcast DuraCor herbicide at 20 fl oz per acre + Tordon 22K Specialty Herbicide at 32 fl oz per acre. For best results use higher spray volumes (20 to 25 gallons per acre for ground equipment and 10 to 15 gallons per acre for aerial equipment). Use a nonionic surfactant or oil-water emulsion to help achieve uniform coverage.
Macartney rose (*Rosa bracteata*)	20 fl oz/acre DuraCor + 32 fl oz/acre PastureGard HL	**Suppression only:** Broadcast apply after full leaf out.
purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)	20 fl oz/acre DuraCor	Spot applications to purple loosestrife of up to 40 fl oz per/acre as long as 50% or less of the acre is treated.
snow on the mountain (*Euphorbia marginata*)	12-16 fl oz/acre DuraCor + 1% v/v MSO	Treat when plants are 12 inches or taller. Do not apply after blooming.

[a] These plants are indicated to be invasive in the USDA-NRCS, PLANTS Database (http://plants.usda.gov/index.html).

Control of Terrestrial Weeds near and up to the Water's Edge

DuraCor can be used to treat terrestrial weeds that extend up to the water's edge. **Do not apply directly to water.** This product must not be used to treat vegetation standing in the water. When controlling terrestrial weed species near and up to the water's edge, take precautions to minimize incidental overspray to the adjacent water. Consult local public water control authorities before applying this product near public waters. Permits may be required to treat such areas. Apply the specified rate of DuraCor listed in Table 3 as a coarse, low-pressure spray as ground broadcast or spot applications. Do not apply aerially for control of weeds growing at or near the water's edge. Spray volume should be sufficient to uniformly cover foliage. Increase the spray volume to ensure thorough and uniform coverage when target vegetation is tall and/or dense. It is also permissible to treat target weeds within dry non-irrigation ditches and seasonally dry transitional areas between upland and lowland sites (such as flood plains, deltas, marshes, prairie potholes, or vernal pools), but only at times when those sites are dry and are forecasted or managed by water control systems to remain dry for at least 2 weeks following application.

Restrictions for Non-Irrigation Canal Ditch Bank Application and Terrestrial Weeds near and up to the Water's Edge

Use Rate Restrictions:

- Limited to 2 applications per year
- Minimum of 30 days between applications
- Maximum of 20 fl oz/acre per broadcast application
- Do not apply more than 20 fl oz per acre per year.

Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 40 fl oz of DuraCor per acre per annual growing season; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate.

Do not use on small canals with a flow rate of less than 10 cubic feet per second (CFS) where water will be used for drinking purposes. CFS may be estimated by using the formula below. The approximate velocity needed for the calculation can be determined by observing the length of time that it takes a floating object to travel a defined distance. Divide the distance (ft.) by the time (sec.) to estimate velocity (ft. per sec.). Repeat 3 times and use the average to calculate CFS.

Average Width (ft.) x Average Depth (ft.) x Average Velocity (ft. per sec.) = CFS

For ditch bank weeds:

- Do not allow boom spray to be directed onto water surface.
- Do not spray across stream to opposite bank.

For shoreline weeds:

- Allow no more than 2-foot overspray onto water.

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