

Aminopyralid Stewardship

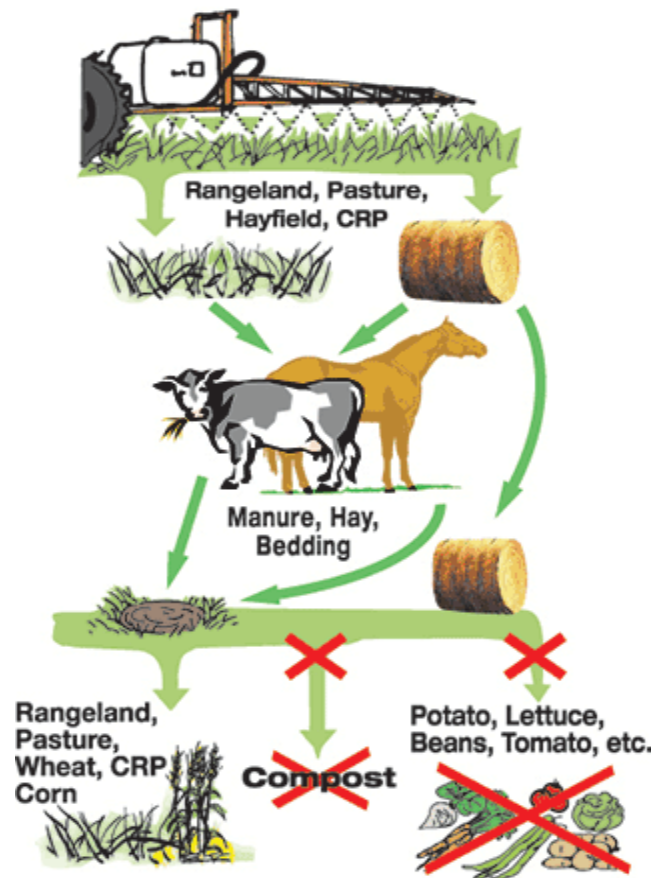
As part of an active stewardship plan at Dow AgroSciences, you have been selected to learn about certain herbicide products containing aminopyralid. There are certain use precautions and restrictions of which you should be aware, so please review the information below.

Dow AgroSciences is committed to responsible stewardship of its products throughout their lifecycle. Thank you for your partnership in the responsible use of aminopyralid products! If you have further questions concerning aminopyralid use, restrictions or products, please contact us at www.dowagro.com

Key Aminopyralid Facts

- Aminopyralid is an excellent selective, systemic herbicide with postemergence and preemergence activity on many noxious and invasive broadleaf weeds that reduce grass forage production and threaten native grassland and rangeland ecosystems.
- Aminopyralid does not have adverse effects on livestock or wildlife consuming treated forage.
- Aminopyralid does not degrade in plants or plant biomass and takes 3 days to pass through a grazing animal's digestive system once treated forage is ingested.
- Manure may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to broadleaf plants including vegetables and ornamentals.
- Aminopyralid is broken down by two mechanisms: soil microbes and ultraviolet light from the sun.
- Forage growers (grass hay producers) must read and understand aminopyralid use precautions and restrictions.
- Forage growers must inform the recipient of hay or manure from animals grazing pastures or feeding on grass or hay from areas treated with aminopyralid of the label precautions and restrictions before selling or distributing forages (grass hay) or manure.
- Aminopyralid restrictions include prohibition of use of hay intended for export outside the United States.

Forage and Manure Management



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Dow AgroSciences Aminopyralid Products

1. Chaparral™
2. CleanWave®
3. ForeFront® R&P
4. GrazonNext®
5. Milestone®
6. Milestone® VM
7. Milestone® VM Plus
8. Opensight™
9. Pasturall™

Aminopyralid Environmental Hazards statement

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 washwater or rinsate.

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

Aminopyralid Use Precautions and Restrictions

1. Grasses grown for hay must not be exported outside the United States.
2. Manure and urine from animals consuming grass or hay treated with this product may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
3. Do not use hay or straw from areas treated with aminopyralid or manure from animals feeding on hay treated with aminopyralid in compost.

Aminopyralid Use Precautions and Restrictions to protect water

- 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.
- 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 aminopyralid. Injury to crops may result if treated soil and/or runoff water containing aminopyralid is washed, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to aminopyralid may injure or kill susceptible crops and other plants, such as grapes, soybeans, tobacco, sensitive ornamentals. Do not treat frozen soil where runoff could damage sensitive plants.
- Do not apply to frozen ground as surface runoff may occur.
- Do not apply to snow-covered ground.

Grazing and Haying Restrictions on Aminopyralid-treated Grass

1. Do not transfer grazing animals from areas treated with the product 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 to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
2. Do not use treated plant residues, including hay or straw from treated areas, or manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas within the previous 3 days, in compost, or mulch or mushroom spawn that will be applied to areas where commercially grown mushrooms or susceptible broadleaf plants may be grown.
3. Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or eaten hay from treated areas within the previous 3 days on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops.
4. 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, and wheat and corn.
5. 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 aminopyralid-treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
6. Do not plant a broadleaf crop in fields treated in the previous year with manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
7. To promote herbicide decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated in the surface soil or burned. Breakdown of aminopyralid in plant residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.
8. Do not rotate to any crop from rangeland, permanent pasture or CRP acres within one year following treatment. 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 present in the soil will not adversely affect that broadleaf crop.

Informing Buyers about Hay from Aminopyralid-treated Fields

If you intend to sell or distribute hay grown in fields treated with an aminopyralid product you must inform the recipient or purchaser of the hay about the use precautions and restrictions as it pertains to the potential damage to gardens and ornamentals. This potential damage could result in contaminated compost or soil amendments from aminopyralid residue from treated plant parts (in hay).

For More information visit www.aminopyralidstewardshipinstructions.com

