

Specimen Label



Transline[®]

Specialty Herbicide

®Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

For control of broadleaf weeds and woody brush species in non-crop areas, forest sites, industrial manufacturing and storage sites, rights-of-way, and wildlife openings, including grazed areas on these sites, tree plantations, and rangeland and permanent grass pastures.

Active Ingredient:

clopyralid: 3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid,
monoethanolamine salt 40.9%

Other Ingredients 59.1%

Total..... 100.0%

Acid Equivalent:

3,6-dichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid - 31% (3 lb/gal)

EPA Reg. No. 62719-259

Keep Out of Reach of Children

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.

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 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 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 to fallow cropland, rangeland, pasture, and non-crop areas, do not enter treated areas until sprays have dried. For early entry to treated areas, wear eye protection, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, long-sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes and socks.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store above 28°F or warm to 40°F and agitate before use.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Reuse: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available.

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

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 5 gallons or larger:

Container Reuse: 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 and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, 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.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Reuse: 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. 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.

General Information

Transline® specialty herbicide is recommended for postemergence control of broadleaf weeds and woody brush species in non-crop areas including equipment pathways, industrial manufacturing and storage sites, forest sites and rights-of-way, such as along roadsides, electrical lines and railroads. Use on these sites may include application to grazed areas as well as establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings, wild parkland and wildlife management areas, and forest spot application adjacent to these sites. Transline is labeled for control of broadleaf weeds in cottonwood/poplar and eucalyptus tree plantations; and in rangeland and permanent grass pastures in certain western states.

Precautions and Restrictions

- **In Arizona:** The state of Arizona has not approved Transline for use on plants grown for agricultural/commercial production such as on designated grazing areas.
- Use directions in Dow AgroSciences supplemental labeling may supersede directions or limitations in this labeling.
- Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.
- Do not use in greenhouses.
- **In California,** the maximum application rate is 2/3 pint per acre per annual use season.
- **In Florida,** Transline can only be used for the control of kudzu in forests, utility rights-of-way, roadsides, fence lines, and other non-crop areas in the following counties: Baker, Bay, Bradford, Calhoun, Columbia, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Hamilton, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Suwannee, Taylor, Union, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **Rotation to Broadleaf Crops:** Do not plant broadleaf crops in treated areas until an adequately sensitive bioassay crop such as soybean or other legume indicates that no detectable clopyralid is present in the soil.
- **Grazing/Haying:** There are no restrictions on grazing or hay harvest following application of Transline at labeled rates.
- **Do not transfer livestock** from treated grazing areas (or feeding of treated hay) to sensitive broadleaf crop areas without first allowing 7 days of grazing on an untreated pasture (or feeding of untreated hay). If livestock are transferred within less than 7 days of grazing untreated pasture or eating untreated hay, urine and manure may contain enough clopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Some desirable broadleaf plants (forbs) are susceptible to Transline. Do not spray pastures containing desirable forbs, especially legumes, unless injury can be tolerated. However, the stand and growth of established perennial grasses is usually improved after treatment, especially if rainfall is adequate for active plant growth and grazing is deferred.
- Established grasses are tolerant to Transline, but new grass seedlings may be injured to varying degrees until well established as evidenced by development of secondary roots and tillering (multiple stems).
- Do not use hay or straw from treated areas for garden mulch on susceptible broadleaf crops.

- **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 field conditions such as soil texture, soil pH, drainage, and any other variable that could affect the seed bed of the new crop. Field bioassay at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for 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, wait 1 year before repeating bioassay or plant a crop tolerant to clopyralid such as barley, canola (rapeseed), grasses, field corn, oats, sugar beets, or wheat.

Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants

This product can affect susceptible broadleaf plants directly through foliage and indirectly by root uptake from treated soil. Therefore, do not apply Transline directly to, or allow spray drift to come in contact with, vegetables, flowers, tomatoes, potatoes, beans, lentils, peas, alfalfa, sunflowers, soybeans, safflower, or other desirable broadleaf crops or ornamental plants. Small areas of new legume seedlings should be established prior to seeding more extensive areas in order to determine if phytotoxic residues are present in the soil of previously treated areas at levels that could inhibit legume establishment.

Unless otherwise specified on this label or supplemental labeling for Transline, do not apply this product to any broadleaf crop or ornamental planting or to areas where sensitive plants will be planted during the same growing season. (See guidance on Rotation to Broadleaf Crops.)

Residues in Plants or Manure: Do not use plant residues, including hay or straw from treated areas, or manure or bedding straw from animals that have grazed or consumed forage from treated areas, for composting or mulching, where susceptible plants may be grown the following season. Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or hay from treated areas on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops. To promote herbicidal decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated or burned. Breakdown of clopyralid in crop residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.

Avoid Spray Drift

Avoid spray drift since very small quantities of the spray, which may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible broadleaf plants during active growth or dormant periods. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift. To aid in further reducing drift, a drift control or deposition agent suitable for agricultural use may be used with this product. If used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

Ground Application: With ground equipment, spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible, by applying 10 gallons or more of spray per acre, by keeping the operating spray pressures at the manufacturer's minimum recommended pressures for the specified nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers), and by spraying when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid application under completely calm conditions which may be conducive to air inversion. In hand-gun applications, select the minimum pressure required to obtain adequate plant coverage without forming a mist. **Do not** apply with a mist blower.

Aerial Application: With aircraft, drift can be lessened by using straight stream nozzles directed straight back; by using a spray boom no longer than 3/4 of the rotor or wing length of the aircraft; by using drift control systems or drift control additives; and, by keeping spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets. Do not use a thickening agent with the Microfoil or Thru-Valve booms, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays. Spray only when wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid calm conditions which may be conducive to air inversions.

Do not apply by aircraft when an air temperature inversion exists. Such a condition is characterized by little or no wind and lower air temperature near the ground than at higher levels. The use of a smoke device on the aircraft or continuous smoke column at or near site of application will indicate air direction and velocity, and whether a temperature inversion is present, as indicated by horizontal layering of the smoke.

Sprayer Clean-Out

To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply Transline should be thoroughly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals.

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly at least 3 times with water after use. Dispose of rinse water in non-cropland area away from water supplies.
2. During the second rinse, add 1 qt 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 of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Remove nozzles and screens and clean separately.

Mixing Instructions

Water Dilution - To prepare a water dilution of Transline® specialty herbicide:

1. Add 3/4 of the required spray volume to the spray tank and start agitation.
2. Add the required amount of Transline.
3. Add any surfactants, adjuvants or drift control agents according to manufacturer's label.
4. Agitate during final filling of the spray tank and maintain sufficient agitation during application to ensure uniformity of the spray mixture.

Note: Allow time for thorough mixing of each spray ingredient before adding the next. If allowed to stand after mixing, agitate spray mixture before use.

Tank Mixing

This product may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other products provided (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated; and (2) tank mixing is not prohibited by the label of the tank mix product.

Tank Mixing Precautions:

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- Do not exceed recommended application rates. Do not tank mix with another pesticide product that contains the same active ingredient as this product unless the label of either tank mix partner specifies the maximum dosages that may be used.
- 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 instructions for Sprayer Clean-Out.)
- Always perform a (jar) test 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 Transline and other pesticides. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in the required order and their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Application Directions

Application Timing

Apply to actively growing weeds. Extreme growing conditions such as drought or near freezing temperatures prior to, at, or following application may reduce weed control. Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be affected. Wet foliage at the time of application may decrease control. Applications of Transline are rainfast within 2 hours after application.

Application Rates

Generally, application rates at the lower end of the recommended rate range will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of susceptible weed species. For less sensitive species, perennials, and under conditions where control is more difficult (plant stress conditions such as drought or extreme temperatures, dense weed stands and/or larger weeds), the higher rates within the rate range will be needed.

Use of Adjuvants

Addition of surfactants, crop oils, or other adjuvants may increase effectiveness of Transline. If an adjuvant is added to the spray solution, follow all manufacturer use guidelines.

Spray Coverage

Use sufficient spray volume to provide thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. Do not broadcast apply in less than 2 gallons of total spray volume per acre. For best results and to minimize spray drift, apply in a spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre. As vegetative canopy and weed density increase, spray volume should be increased to obtain equivalent weed control. Use only nozzle types and spray equipment designed for herbicide application. To reduce spray drift, follow precautions under Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants.

Cut Surface Treatments

Apply Transline in rights-of-way and other non-crop areas to control unwanted trees and vines in the legume family such as mimosa, locust, redbud, or wisteria. Transline can be used either undiluted or diluted in a 1 to 1 ratio with water, as directed below.

With Tree Injector Method: Applications should be made by injecting 1/2 milliliter of undiluted Transline or 1 milliliter of the diluted solution through the bark at intervals of 3 to 4 inches between centers of the injector wound. The injections should completely surround the tree at any convenient height. **Note:** No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is injected directly into plants.

With Hack and Squirt Method: Make cuts with a hatchet or similar equipment at intervals of 3 to 4 inches between centers at a convenient height around the tree trunk. Spray 1/2 milliliter of undiluted Transline or 1 milliliter of the diluted solution into each cut.

With Frill or Girdle Method: Make a single girdle through the bark completely around the tree at a convenient height. Wet the cut surface with undiluted or diluted solution.

Stump Treatment

Spray or paint the cut surfaces of freshly cut stumps and stubs with a 50/50 mix of Transline and water. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet. This should be done as soon as the tree or vine has been cut.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled

acacias	locoweed, white
artichoke, Jerusalem	locoweed, lambert
buckwheat, wild	marshelder
buffalobur ¹	mesquite
burdock, common	nightshade, eastern black
chamomile, false (scentless)	nightshade, cutleaf
chamomile, mayweed (dogfennel)	nightshade, hairy
clover, black medic	oxeye daisy
clover, hop	pineappleweed
clover, red	ragweed, common
clover, white	ragweed, giant
cocklebur, common	salsify, meadow (goatsbeard)
coffeeweed	sicklepod
cornflower (bachelor button)	smartweed, green ¹
dandelion	sorrel, red
dock, curly	sowthistle, annual
groundsel, common	sowthistle, perennial ¹
hawksbeard, narrowleaf	starthistle, yellow
hawkweed, orange	sunflower (common and wild)
hawkweed, yellow	teasel, common
horseweed	thistle, artichoke
jimsonweed	thistle, bull
knapweed, diffuse	thistle, Canada (rosette to bud)
knapweed, Russian ¹	thistle, musk (rosette to bud)
knapweed, spotted	thistle, Italian
ladysthumb ¹	vetch
lettuce, prickly	

¹ These weeds may only be suppressed. Suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree and duration of weed control will vary with weed size and density, application rate and coverage, and growing conditions before, during, and after treatment. For perennial weeds such as Russian knapweed and perennial sowthistle, Transline will control the initial top growth and inhibit regrowth during the season of application (season-long control). At higher use rates shown on this label, Transline may cause a reduction in shoot regrowth in the season following application; however, plant response may be inconsistent due to inherent variability in shoot regrowth from perennial root systems.

Woody Plants and Vines Controlled

eastern redbud	mimosa (silktree)
kudzu	wisteria
locust (spp)	

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled (California Only)

knapweed, diffuse	thistle, artichoke
knapweed, Russian ¹	thistle, Canada (rosette to bud)
knapweed, spotted	thistle, Italian
starthistle, yellow	thistle, musk (rosette to bud)

¹ These weeds may only be suppressed. Suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. The degree and duration of weed control will vary with weed size and density, application rate and coverage, and growing conditions before, during, and after treatment.

Non-Crop Use (All States Except California and Florida)

For use on non-crop areas, such as industrial manufacturing and storage sites, and rights-of-way, such as along roadsides, electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines and railroads, including grazed areas on these sites and forest spot application adjacent to these sites. **Note:** Transline[®] specialty herbicide is not registered for use in landscaping or on turfgrass or lawns. In Oregon, use on non-crop areas such as industrial manufacturing and storage sites is prohibited.

Broadcast Application (Ground or Aerial)

For control of broadleaf weeds, apply 1/4 to 1 1/3 pint of Transline [equivalent to 0.09 to 0.5 lb acid equivalent (ae)] per acre. Non-ionic surfactant should be used in spray mixtures at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture. The lower rate of 1/4 pint per acre provides acceptable control of weeds only under highly favorable plant growing conditions and when plants are no larger than 3 to 6 inches tall. Where Canada thistle or knapweed is the primary pest, best results are obtained by applying 2/3 to 1 1/3 pint of Transline per acre after basal leaves are produced. Transline can be applied in an invert emulsion using oil and an appropriate inverting agent. Follow label directions of the inverting agent. Established grasses are tolerant to Transline, but new grass seedlings may be injured to varying degrees until the grass has become well established as indicated by vigorous growth and development of tillers and secondary roots.

High-Volume Leaf Stem Treatment (Ground Application)

For control of broadleaves and certain woody plants (e.g., mesquite), use 1 to 3 quarts of Transline per 100 gallons of total spray. Thorough coverage is necessary for good results; therefore, apply as a complete spray-to-wet foliar application, including all leaves, stems, and root collars, but not to exceed a total application rate of more than 1 1/3 pint of Transline per acre. To minimize drift, use low spray pressure and keep sprays no higher than the tree crowns. Trees taller than 8 feet in height may be difficult to treat efficiently and obtain thorough coverage.

Unsatisfactory control may result if application is made when brush and weeds are under severe drought stress or other adverse conditions that inhibit plant growth. Environmental conditions may significantly influence results. For best results on mesquite, apply in the spring or early summer, 40 to 90 days after the first green growth appears and when soil moisture is adequate for active growth. A soil temperature of 75 to 83°F at a depth of 12 to 18 inches is optimal for good plant kills. Soil temperature of less than 75°F at this depth will reduce the ultimate root kill of mesquite.

Non-Crop Use (California Only)

For use on non-crop areas, such as industrial manufacturing and storage sites, and rights-of-way, such as along roadsides, electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines and railroads, including grazed areas on these sites and forest spot application adjacent to these sites.

Broadcast Application (Ground or Aerial)

For control of broadleaf weeds, apply 1/4 to 2/3 pint of Transline® specialty herbicide (equivalent to 0.09 to 0.25 lb ae) per acre. Non-ionic surfactant should be used in spray mixtures at 1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray mixture. The lower rate of 1/4 pint per acre provides acceptable control of weeds only under highly favorable plant growing conditions and when plants are no larger than 3 to 6 inches tall. Where Canada thistle or knapweed is the primary pest, best results are obtained by applying 2/3 pint per acre of Transline after basal leaves are produced. Spray volumes of 20 gallons or more per acre for ground roadside and right-of-way applications and spray volumes 5 gallons or more per acre for aerial applications will ensure adequate coverage. Transline can be applied in an invert emulsion using oil and an appropriate inverting agent. Follow label directions of the inverting agent. Established grasses are tolerant to Transline, but new grass seedlings may be injured to varying degrees until the grass has become well established as indicated by vigorous growth and development of tillers and secondary roots.

Non-Crop Use – Kudzu Control (Florida Only)

In Florida, Transline can only be used for the control of kudzu in forests, utility rights-of-way, roadsides, fence lines, and other non-crop areas in the following counties: Baker, Bay, Bradford, Calhoun, Columbia, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Hamilton, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Suwannee, Taylor, Union, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington. For postemergence control of kudzu in established plantings of tolerant tree species as a broadcast foliar spray over trees, as a banded or directed spray (in a spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre), or as a spot application. Applications of Transline® specialty herbicide are most effective between late June and early October as long as the kudzu is actively growing and not under drought stress. The ideal application time is during vigorous growth and just prior to or during flowering. Only kudzu that has emerged at the time of application will be affected. See Application Timing section.

Broadcast Application (Ground or Aerial)

Apply at a rate of 2/3 to 1 1/3 pint of Transline (equivalent to 0.25 lb to 0.5 lb ae) per acre. Sequential applications may be made as long as the total rate per annual use season does not exceed 1 1/3 pint per acre. Do not apply more than 1 1/3 pint per acre per year. The lower rate of 2/3 pint per acre provides acceptable control of kudzu only under highly favorable plant growing conditions and when plants are no larger than 3 to 6 inches tall. Spray volumes of 20 gallons or more per acre for ground roadside and rights-of-way applications and spray volumes of 5 gallons or more per acre or more for aerial applications will ensure adequate coverage. Transline can be applied in an invert emulsion using oil and an appropriate inverting agent. Follow label directions of the inverting agent.

Spot Applications

Hand-held sprayers may be used for spot applications of Transline if care is taken to apply the spray uniformly and at a rate equivalent to a broadcast application. When applied as a spot treatment, apply to kudzu on a spray-to-wet basis (not to runoff). Contact with foliage of cottonwood/poplar trees should be avoided or limited to lower branches. Application rates in the following table are based on an area of 1000 sq ft. Mix the amount of Transline (fl oz or mL) corresponding to the desired rate in one or more gallons of spray. To calculate the amount of Transline required for larger areas, multiply the table value (fl oz or mL) 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 (calculation: 3500 ÷ 1000 = 3.5).

Pints of Transline per Acre Equivalent to Rates in fl oz or mL per 1000 sq ft		
2/3 pint per acre	1 pint per acre	1 1/3 pint per acre
1/4 fl oz (7.3 mL)	3/8 fl oz (11 mL)	1/2 fl oz (15 mL)

Tank Mixing

Transline may be applied in tank mix combination with other herbicides. See Mixing Instructions section. Carefully follow applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on the product labels of each tank mix product used because products other than Transline may cause injury when Transline could be used alone without injury.

Forest Sites, Including Tree Plantings

Transline® specialty herbicide may be applied for control of certain problem weeds growing in forest sites, including tree plantings. Transline should be applied either at site preparation or after trees are planted (tree release). Applications of Transline over the top of tolerant tree species may be made anytime during the season; however, some needle/leaf curling may occur if applied during active tree growth. This effect is transient and trees should recover by the end of the same growing season or early in the following growing season.

Examples of tolerant tree species:

black walnut	green ash	Pacific silver fir	sycamore
bur oak	hackberry	ponderosa pine	virginia pine
cherry	hickory	red oak	western red cedar
cherry bark oak	hybrid aspen	red pine	western hemlock
choke cherry	hybrid poplar	Russian olive	white ash
cottonwood	incense cedar	sawtooth oak	white pine
crabapple	loblolly pine	Scotch pine	white spruce
Douglas fir	lodgepole pine	slash pine	white oak
eastern red cedar	longleaf pine	shortleaf pine	
European larch	noble fir	sugar maple	
grand fir	Norway spruce	sumac	

Broadcast Applications

Apply the required amount of Transline in 5 gallons of water or more per acre to achieve thorough and uniform spray coverage of target weeds using ground equipment or helicopter.

Transline will not control mustards, henbit, chickweed, kochia, lambsquarters, pigweed, Russian thistle and bindweed.

Weed Species	Application Rate (pint/acre)	Application Timing
general weed control	1/4 - 1 1/3	Apply when weeds are small and actively growing. The lower rate of 1/4 pt/acre provides acceptable control of weeds only under highly favorable plant growing conditions and when weeds are no more than 3 to 6 inches tall.
knapweed, diffuse knapweed, spotted thistle, Canada	1/3 – 1 1/3	For best results, apply after the majority of basal leaves have emerged, up to early bud stage. Treatments applied prior to the emergence of the majority of basal leaves or at later growth stages may result in only partial control.
hawkweeds, starthistle, yellow thistle, bull thistle, musk	2/3 – 1 1/3	For best results, apply from rosette to bolting stage of growth.
kudzu	2/3 – 1 1/3	Applications are most effective between late June and early October as long as the kudzu are actively growing and not under drought stress. The ideal time to apply is during vigorous growth and just prior to or during flowering.

Spot Applications

Spot applications should be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate. Follow instructions for hand-held sprayers below. Direct spray onto weeds and avoid spraying trees where possible.

Hand-Held Sprayers: Hand-held sprayers may be used for spot applications of Transline 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 1000 sq ft. Mix the amount of Transline (fl oz or mL) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 1 gallon or more of spray. To calculate the amount of Transline 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 3500 sq ft, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calculation, 3500 ÷ 1000 = 3.5). An area of 1000 sq ft is approximately 10.5 x 10.5 yards (strides) in size.

Amount of Transline to Treat an Area of 1000 sq ft (Mix in 1 Gallon or More of Spray)		
2/3 pt/acre	1 pt/acre	1 1/3 pt/acre
1/4 fl oz (7.3 mL)	3/8 fl oz (11 mL)	1/2 fl oz (15 mL)

1 fl oz = 29.6 (30) mL

Tank Mixing

Transline may be applied in tank mix combination with Accord® Concentrate herbicide, Accord SP, Arsenal A.C., Garlon® 4 specialty herbicide, Garlon 3A, Glypro® herbicide, Glypro Plus, 2,4-D, atrazine, Oust or Velpar DF herbicides as per label directions for forest site uses. Carefully follow applicable use directions, precautions and limitations on the product labels of each tank mix product used because products other than Transline may cause injury when Transline could be used alone without injury.

Specific Use Precautions:

- Applications of Transline over actively growing conifers may cause some needle curling. Tree injury in the form of needle curling may be increased by the addition of a surfactant or crop oil with broadcast applications of Transline. Do not use a surfactant or crop oil unless previous experience shows such injury can be tolerated.
- Application of Transline to broadleaf (hardwood) tree species may cause some leaf burning and malformation. This injury is transient in nature, except plants in the legume family (see below). Addition of surfactant or crop oil may increase the severity of this injury.
- True firs (grand, noble, and pacific silver firs) show more needle curling than other conifers when higher rates are used. Use lower rates in rate range for broadcast applications or use directed sprays where possible if needle curling is undesirable.
- Application of Transline to plants in the legume family (such as locust, redbud, mimosa and lupine) or to box elder, persimmon or sassafras will cause severe damage or destruction of such plants.
- Do not use in forest nursery beds.

Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures

(For use in western states, including California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming ONLY)

Use Transline® specialty herbicide to control susceptible broadleaf weeds on rangeland areas or established forage grasses in permanent grass pastures. Best results on most weeds are obtained when weeds are small and actively growing (see specific information below) and application is made in 10 gallons or more per acre of water using ground equipment.

There are no grazing or haying restrictions following Transline applications when used at labeled rates.

Application Rates: Apply Transline at a rate of 1/3 to 1 1/3 pint per acre when weeds are young and actively growing. Transline may be applied as described below for control of spotted and diffuse knapweed, Canada thistle, musk thistle, yellow starthistle and suppression of Russian knapweed. Use the lower labeled application rate for young, actively growing weeds. The higher rate should be used under less favorable growing conditions or on dense weed stands and/or larger weeds. Transline may also be tank mixed with 2,4-D at 1/2 to 1 lb ae per acre where weed species present are susceptible to 2,4-D.

Weed Species	Application Rate (pint/acre)	Application Timing
thistle, musk	1/3 - 1 ¹	Apply from rosette to early bolt growth stage.
thistle, artichoke thistle, Italian	1/3 - 2/3	Apply at the rosette growth stage.
starthistle, yellow	1/2 - 1	Apply from rosette to mid-bolt growth stage
knapweed, diffuse knapweed, spotted	2/3 - 1	Apply any time plants are actively growing, including fall regrowth. Optimum time is from mid bolt to late bud stage of growth.
thistle, artichoke thistle, Italian	2/3 - 1	Apply during the bolting growth stage.
thistle, Canada	2/3 - 1 1/3	Apply after the majority of basal leaves have emerged through the beginning of the bud stage. Treatment may also be applied to fall regrowth
knapweed, Russian (suppression)	1 - 1 1/3	Apply from bud to mid-flower growth stage or treat fall regrowth.

¹ Transline may be applied to musk thistle in the rosette stage at 1/3 pint per acre only when applied in tank mixture with 2,4-D at 1/2 to 1 lb ae per acre. Otherwise, apply Transline to musk thistle at 2/3 to 1 pint per acre.

Cottonwood/Poplar and Eucalyptus Tree Plantations

Transline® specialty herbicide may be used for postemergence control of labeled broadleaf weeds in new and established plantings of cottonwood/poplar and eucalyptus tree plantations. Apply as a broadcast foliar spray over trees or as a banded or directed spray at a rate of 1/3 to 2/3 pint per acre. Apply in 10 gallons or more per acre total spray volume using ground equipment only. Multiple applications may be made as long as the total rate per annual use season does not exceed 1 1/3 pint per acre. Apply to new plantings only after they are well established as indicated by several inches of new healthy growth.

Hand-Held Sprayers: Spot applications using hand-held equipment are also allowed, but contact with tree foliage should be avoided or limited to lower branches. Apply to weeds on a spray-to-wet basis with spray coverage uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff. Prepare a spray solution by adding 1/4 fl oz of Transline per gallon of water. When applied at 1 gallon of spray per 1000 sq ft, this spray concentration is equivalent to a broadcast rate of 2/3 pint per acre.

Specific Use Precautions:

- Do not tank mix Transline with other herbicides labeled for this use unless all contact with tree foliage is avoided when tank mix is applied.
- Certain broadleaf weeds, such as mustards, henbit, chickweed, Kochia, lambsquarters, pigweed, Russian thistle and bindweed, will not be controlled or suppressed.

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Revisions:

1. Updated storage and disposal instructions.