

2,4-D	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
TRICLOPYR	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

Crossbow®

Herbicide Weed and Brush Herbicide

For the control of most kinds of unwanted trees and brush, as well as annual and perennial broadleaf weeds on rangeland, permanent grass pastures, conservation reserve program (CRP) acres, fence rows, non-irrigation ditchbanks, roadsides, other non-crop areas and industrial sites

FOR NON-RESIDENTIAL USE ONLY

ACTIVE INGREDIENT(S):

2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester34.4%
 triclopyr BEE: 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyloxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester 16.5%

OTHER INGREDIENTS 49.1%

TOTAL100.0%

Contains Petroleum Distillates

Acid Equivalents: 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid - 23.7% - 2 lb/gal
 triclopyr - 11.9% - 1 lb/gal

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give **any** liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center (1-800-222-1222) or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: This product may pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillates

EPA Reg. No. 62719-260-1381

2/0204/5WT

DISTRIBUTED BY:
 WINFIELD SOLUTIONS, LLC
 P.O. BOX 64589
 ST. PAUL, MN 55164-0589

ITEM# 1563944

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking chewing gum, or using tobacco.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.** In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994. Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as barrier laminate ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, and Viton ≥ 14 mils
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate

Wear a minimum of a NIOSH-approved particulate filtering facepiece respirator with any N*, R or P filter; OR a NIOSH-approved elastomeric particulate respirator with any R or P filter; OR a NIOSH approved powered air purifying respirator with HE filters.

See engineering controls for additional requirements

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 Protections Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.607(e-f)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.607(e-f)].

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands 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. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift or runoff may adversely affect fish and nontarget plants. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

GROUNDWATER ADVISORY: This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

SURFACE WATER ADVISORY: This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks after application.

A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of triclopyr from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store above 10°F or agitate before 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 the label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

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. 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.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Crossbow® herbicide is recommended for control of most species of unwanted woody plants, as well as annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, growing on rangeland, permanent grass pastures, CRP acres, fence rows, non-irrigation ditchbanks, roadsides, other non-crop areas, and industrial sites.

Use Precautions

- Apply this product only as specified on this label.
- Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations.
- Under conditions which are conducive to evaporation (high temperatures and low humidity), vapors from this product may injure susceptible crops growing nearby. Excessive amounts of this herbicide in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth.
- The combination of spray contact with impervious surfaces, such as roads and rocks, and increasing ambient air temperatures, may result in an increase in the volatility potential for this herbicide, increasing a risk for off-target injury to sensitive crops such as grapes and tomatoes.

Use Restrictions

- For use on plants in non-crop and non-timber areas only. Not for use on crops, timber, or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.
- For non-residential uses only.
- Do not use on bentgrass. Do not use on newly seeded grasses until grass has established a good root system and is tillering.
- Do not reseed pastures within a minimum of three weeks after treatment.
- Do not spray pastures containing desirable broadleaf forbs, especially legumes such as clover, unless injury or loss of such plants can be tolerated. However, the stand and growth of established grasses usually is improved, particularly when rainfall is adequate and grazing is deferred.
- Do not apply Crossbow directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into direct contact with cotton, grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, citrus, flowers, fruit or ornamental trees, or other desirable broadleaf plants and do not permit spray mists containing it to drift onto them.
- **Application Restrictions:** 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.
- **Entry Restrictions:** Do not allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.
- **This product may not be applied to forage that is to be cut and sold for commercial purposes.**
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Foliar sprays should be applied during warm weather when brush and weeds are actively growing. Application under drought conditions may provide less than desirable results. Use low spray pressures to minimize spray drift. **Apply Crossbow in a manner to avoid contacting nearby susceptible crops or other desirable plants and to avoid contaminating water intended for irrigation or domestic use. Read and follow all use precautions given on this label.**
- **Grazing and Haying Restrictions:** Except for lactating dairy animals, there are no grazing restrictions following application of this product.
- **Grazing Lactating Dairy Animals:** Do not allow lactating dairy animals to graze treated areas until the next growing season following application of this product.
- Do not harvest hay for 14 days after application.
- Grazed areas of non-cropland and forestry sites may be spot treated if they comprise no more than 10% of the total grazable area.
- **Slaughter Restrictions:** During the season of application, withdraw livestock from grazing treated grass at least 3 days before slaughter.
- **Compost Restriction:** This product is persistent and may be present in treated plant materials for over 30 days after application. Do not sell or transport treated plant materials or manure from animals that have grazed on treated plant materials off-site for compost distribution or for use as animal bedding/feed for 30 days after application.
- Animals that have been fed triclopyr treated forage must be fed forage free of triclopyr for at least 3 days before movement to an area where manure may be collected, or sensitive crops are grown.

Avoid Injurious Spray Drift

Applications should be made only when hazards from spray drift are at a minimum. Very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible plants. Do not spray when wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or ornamental plants near enough to be injured. Spray drift can be reduced by adding a spray thickening agent such as Nalco-Trol, Liberate, Chem-Trol or equivalent to the spray mixture. If a spray thickening agent is used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

With ground broadcast equipment, drift can be reduced by keeping the spray boom as low as possible; by applying no less than 20 gallons of spray per acre; by keeping the operating spray pressures at the lower end of the manufacturer's recommended pressures for the specific nozzle type used (low pressure nozzles are available from spray equipment manufacturers); and by spraying when the wind velocity is low (follow state regulations). Avoid calm conditions which may be conducive to air inversions. In hand-gun applications, select the minimum spray pressure that will provide adequate plant coverage (without forming a mist). The use of a mistblower is not recommended.

With aerial applications, use a drift control system such as Microfoil or Thru-Valve booms, or use Nalco-Trol or Arborchem 38-F drift control additive or equivalent. Keep spray pressures low enough to provide coarse spray droplets. Do not use a thickening agent with the Microfoil or the Thru-Valve booms, or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the ground or vegetative canopy unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- Applicators are required to select a nozzle and pressure combination that delivers a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S641).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 mph at the application site. If the windspeed is 10 miles per hour or less, applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- The boom length must be 75% or less of the wingspan for fixed-wing aircraft and 90% or less of the rotor diameter for helicopters
- Applicators must use 1/2 swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

- Apply with the release height no more than 3 feet above the ground or vegetative canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- Applicators are required to select a nozzle and pressure combination that delivers a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 mph at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boomless Ground Sprayer Applications:

- Applicators are required to select a nozzle and pressure combination that delivers a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 mph 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 manufacturers' recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

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.

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.

BOOMLESS GROUND APPLICATIONS:

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

HANDHELD TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS:

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

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.

Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment

All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Triclopyr and 2,4-D are Group 4 herbicides. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 4 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- o Rotate the use of this product or other Group 4 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds.
- o 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.
- o Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use.
- o Scout before and 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 hoeing or tillage.
- o Clean equipment between sites and avoid movement of plant material between sites
- o 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.
- o Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- o For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact your Winfield Solutions representative.

MIXING DIRECTIONS

Crossbow in water forms an emulsion (not a solution), and separation may occur unless the spray mixture is agitated continuously.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions, limitations, and directions for use on all product labels involved in the tank mixture. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Water Spray: Fill the spray tank about half full with clean water. Then add the Crossbow and complete filling the tank with agitation running. Mix thoroughly and continue moderate agitation while spraying.

Size of Sprayer (Gallons)	Amount of Crossbow Required for Spray Mixture		
	1%	1.5%	4%
1	1 1/3 fl oz	2 fl oz	5 1/3 fl oz
3	4 fl oz	6 fl oz	1 pt
5	6 2/3 fl oz	10 fl oz	1 2/3 pt
50	2 qt	3 qt	2 gal
100	1 gal	1.5 gal	4 gal

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Restrictions:

Rangeland and Permanent Pastures

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not cut forage for hay within 14 days of application. For program lands, such as CRP acres, consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed.
- **Maximum Application Rate:** Apply no more than 1 gallon (1 lb ae triclopyr + 2 lb ae 2,4-D) per acre per growing season on range and pasture sites, including rights of way, fence rows or any area where grazing or harvesting is allowed.
- Use 2 gallons or more of spray solution per acre.
- Do not make more than one application 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.

Non-Cropland

Postemergence (Annual and Perennial Weeds):

- Do not make more than two applications per year
- Maximum of 1 gallon (1 lb ae triclopyr + 2 lb ae per acre 2,4-D) per application.
- Minimum of 30 days between application.
- Use 2 gallons or more of spray solution per acre.

Postemergence (Woody Plants):

- Limited to 1 application per year.
- Maximum of 2 gallons (2 lb ae triclopyr + 4 lb ae per acre 2,4-D) per year.
- Use 2 gallons or more of spray solution per acre.

Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

GENERAL WEED CONTROL

Broadcast Treatment (Ground Equipment and Helicopter)

Use up to 1 1/2 gallons of Crossbow per acre in enough water to deliver 10 to 30 gallons of total spray per acre. Apply when weeds are actively growing. Best time for treatment of biennial and winter annual weeds is when the plants are in the rosette stage. Treat when plants are actively growing. Re-treatment of hard-to-control weeds such as field bindweed, chicory, dogfennel, goldenrod, horsenettle, kudzu, milkweed, perennial sowthistle, leafy spurge, and Canada thistle may be necessary. See recommendations regarding the use of drift control additives as listed in the General Use Precautions section under Avoid Injurious Spray Drift.

Spot Treatment

To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use 4 to 6 fl oz of Crossbow in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage.

High Volume Foliar Treatment or Spot Treatment			
1% Mixture	1% Mixture	1 to 1.5% Mixture	1.5% Mixture
Foliar Broadcast Applications			
1 qt/acre	2 qt/acre	2 - 4 qt/acre	4 qt/acre
blueweed (B) buttercup, annual (A) horseweed, (maretail) (A) lambsquarters, common (A) mustard, wild (A) ragweed, common (A) spurge, thyme-leaf (A)	bedstraw, annual (A) bluebur (A) burdock (B) clover, white sweet (B) clover, bur (A) cocklebur (A) croton, wooly (A) dogbane, hemp (P) (TG) ironweed, tall (P) lettuce, wild (A,WA) mustard, tansy (WA) radish, wild (A) ragwort, tansy (B) shepherd's purse (WA)	amaranth, spiny (A) buttercup, tall (P) chickweed, mouseear (P) clover, white (P) dandelion (P) dock, curly (P) galinsoga, hairy (A) goatsbeard (A,B) henbit (B,WA) ironweed, western (P) ivy, ground (P) kochia (A) lespedeza (A) oxalis (P) pennycress, field (WA) pepperweed, field (A,B) pigweed, redroot (A) plantain, broadleaf (P) plantain, narrow-leaf (P) purslane, annual (A) sneezeweed, bitter (A) sowthistle, annual (A) sunflower (A) thistle, Russian (A) vetch (P) violet, wild (P) wormwood, biennial (B) yellow rocket (P,B)	bindweed, field (P) (TG) carrot, wild (B) chicory (P) suppression cinquefoil (A,B,P) dogfennel (P) suppression fleabane, annual (A,B) goldenrod (P) (TG) horsenettle (P) kudzu (P) (TG) marshelder (A) milkweed (P) suppression pepperweed, perennial (P) pokeweed (P) sesbania, hemp (A) sowthistle, perennial (P) (TG) spurge, leafy (P) (TG) thistle, bull (B) thistle, Canada (P) (TG) thistle, musk (nodding) (B) yarrow (P)

(A) Annual; (B) Biennial; (WA) Winter Annual; (P) Perennial; (TG) Top growth control only. Repeat treatment may be necessary.

Note: Best time for treatment of biennial and winter annuals is when plants are in the rosette stage.

Use in Liquid Nitrogen Fertilizer

Crossbow may be combined with liquid nitrogen fertilizer suitable for foliar application to accomplish weeding and feeding of grass pastures in one operation. Use Crossbow in accordance with recommendations for grass pastures as given on this label. Use liquid fertilizer at rates recommended by supplier or Extension Service Specialist. Test for mixing compatibility using desired procedure and spray mix proportions in clear glass jar before mixing in spray tank. A compatibility aid such as Unite or Compex may be needed in some situations. **Compatibility is best with straight liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Mixing with N-P-K solutions or suspensions may not be satisfactory even with the addition of compatibility aid.** Premixing Crossbow with 1 to 4 parts water may help in difficult situations.

Fill the spray tank about half full with the liquid fertilizer, then add the herbicide with agitation and complete filling the tank with fertilizer. Apply immediately and continue agitation in the spray tank during application. **Do not store spray mixture.** Application during very cold weather (near freezing) is not advisable.

Note: Do not use spray equipment for other applications to land planted, or to be planted to susceptible crops or desirable plants, **unless** it has been determined that all phytotoxic herbicide residue has been removed by thorough cleaning of the equipment.

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP Acres) for Established Permanent Grass Stands

Use Crossbow on CRP acres only when the perennial grasses are established. Conditions that stress grasses, such as drought, will increase potential for injury to the grasses.

Restrictions: When applying to CRP lands, follow all applicable state and federal regulations. Follow the most severe grazing restriction imposed by the pesticide label or by the USDA Acreage Conservation Reserve Program. After that time period, follow local (CRP) guidelines regarding cropping and haying restrictions. Do not use Crossbow if legumes are a desired cover crop during CRP. Do not use on bentgrass or newly seeded grass.

Broadcast Application (Ground or Aerial)

Apply 1 to 2 quarts of Crossbow for small weed control or up to 1.5 gallons of Crossbow for deep-rooted perennial and susceptible woody species control using enough water to deliver 10 or more gallons of total spray volume per acre.

Follow precautions and recommendations outlined under Foliar Low-Volume Broadcast Applications.

For basal and dormant brush treatments, follow application directions listed in Woody Plant Control.

WOODY PLANT CONTROL

Easy to Control Species

1.5 gallons per acre broadcast application or 1 to 1.5% mixtures for high volume foliar applications.

alder	cottonwood	sassafras (top growth)
ash	dogwood	scotch broom
beech	elderberry	sumac
birch	hawthorn	sycamore
blackberry	honeysuckle	tamarack
black locust	maples (except bigleaf and vine ¹)	wax myrtle (top growth)
boneset	multiflora rose	white oak
cascara	poison ivy	wild grape
<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.	poison oak	willow
cherry (except black)		

¹Basal or dormant stem application only

Harder to Control Species

High volume applications, 1.5% mixture, conventional basal or dormant stem applications are recommended. A broadcast rate of 2 gallons per acre will increase the degree of control of these species.

buckbrush (<i>Symphoricarpos</i> spp.) (suppression)	pine (suppression)
common persimmon (suppression)	Russian olive
elm (except winged elm)	salmonberry (suppression)
hazel	sweetgum
honeylocust (suppression)	trumpet creeper (suppression)
	Virginia creeper (suppression)

High Volume Foliar Applications Through Handguns

Using a power or hand pressured spray gun, apply a foliar wetting spray containing 1 to 1 1/2 gallons of this product in sufficient water to make 100 gallons of total spray mix. See mixing chart under Mixing Directions for preparing small amounts of this 1 to 1.5% spray mix.

Spray to give thorough coverage of the foliage, wetting all leaves and green stems to the drip point. Depending on the plant size and foliage density, the total amount of required spray is usually 100 to 200 gallons per sprayed acre.

For best results, applications should be made when woody plants are actively growing. This is most likely to occur for a period after full leaf in the spring to early summer when moisture and temperature are favorable. For multiflora rose control, the best time for treatment may be expected during the early to mid-flowering stage.

The required spray volume will increase substantially if the brush exceeds 5 feet in height. Brush over 8 feet tall is difficult to treat efficiently. Large brush or trees may be controlled better by basal or mechanical methods.

Foliar Broadcast Sprays (Ground Equipment and Helicopter)

Apply 1.5 to 4 gallons of this product in enough water to deliver 10 to 30 gallons total spray per acre. Use a boom type or other broadcast spray equipment that provides uniform spray coverage over the top of the foliage and make applications when plants are growing well. The favorable period for treatment is most likely to occur after full leaf in the spring and continue into early summer, depending on soil moisture and other conditions. Follow-up treatment with foliar high-volume or basal type treatments may be needed, especially if treating under less favorable conditions.

Aerial Application (Helicopter Only)

Use Nalco-Trol or equivalent drift control additive as recommended by the manufacturer of the Microfoil boom, Thru-Valve boom, or equivalent drift control system. Thickened sprays prepared by using high viscosity invert systems or other drift reducing systems may be utilized if they control spray drift as well as Nalco-Trol or the above mentioned booms. If a spray thickening agent is used, follow all recommendations and precautions on the product label. Do not use a thickening agent with the Microfoil or Thru-Valve booms or other systems that cannot accommodate thick sprays.

Dormant Stem Applications

To control susceptible woody species such as multiflora rose and blackberry, mix 1 to 4 gallons of this product in diesel oil, No. 1 or No. 2 fuel oil or kerosene to make 100 gallons of spray and apply to thoroughly wet upper and lower stems including the root collar and any ground sprouts. Treat at any time when the brush is dormant and the bark is dry. Best results have been obtained with late winter to early spring applications. Do not treat when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line. For the most susceptible woody species such as blackberries, substitute other diluents or oils only in accordance to manufacturer's recommendations. Apply mixture to thoroughly wet upper and lower stems as described above. The more tolerant species may require total oil carrier for better control. Brush over 8 feet in height is difficult to treat efficiently. Basal or mechanical methods may be better suited for control of large trees.

Conventional Basal Bark and Stump Applications

For control of susceptible woody plants and to prevent or control regrowth from cut stumps, mix 4 gallons of this product in diesel oil, No. 1 or No. 2 fuel oil or kerosene to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Spray the basal parts of brush or trees to a height of 15 to 20 inches from the ground. Thoroughly wet all the basal bark area including crown buds and ground sprouts. Spray runoff should visibly wet the ground at the base of the stems or trunks. Basal and cut stump applications can be made at any time of the year except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line. Best results have been obtained with winter to early spring applications. Basal treatments are less effective on trees with diameters larger than 6 to 8 inches. For better regrowth control, cut the larger trees and treat the stumps. Treat stumps the same as the trunks and also treat the freshly cut surface. The cambium layer just inside the bark is the most important area of the cut surface to treat.

Thinline Basal Applications

For the control of small multiflora rose, apply a horizontal thin line of undiluted herbicide across all the stems at a height where the stems are less than 1/2 inch in diameter and have thinner bark to penetrate. For bushes with large numbers of stems (over 3 or 4), coverage may be difficult. Basal bark or dormant stem applications may be more effective. Treat when the bark is dry and rain is not forecasted. Best time for multiflora rose control using this application method is during early spring to early summer,

when the plants are just about breaking dormancy to actively growing. Apply approximately 20 mL undiluted product per bush. Wherever a stem over 1/2 inch in diameter is treated, it should be completely ringed with herbicide to obtain best results. Additional herbicide is likely to be needed for adequate coverage of these larger stems in a bush or clump.

Old stems with thickened bark require more herbicide than young stems with thin bark. Where regrowth is treated, better root kill may result if resprouts are treated after they are one year old and the bark has lost its green color, but before sprouts reach one inch in diameter.

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