



DuPont™ Telar® XP

herbicide

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DuPont™ Telar® XP

herbicide

Dry flowable

<i>Active Ingredient</i>	<i>By Weight</i>
Chlorsulfuron 2-Chloro-N-[(4-methoxy-6-methyl- 1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)aminocarbonyl] benzenesulfonamide	75%
<i>Inert Ingredients</i>	25%
TOTAL	100%

EPA Reg. No. 352-654

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

FIRST AID

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything 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 further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-441-3637 for emergency medical treatment information.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION! Harmful if swallowed. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Some of the materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for Category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Chemical resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride.

Shoes plus socks.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

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 part 170.240 (d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS. **IMPORTANT:** When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided all PPE specified above for "Applicators and other handlers" and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment break-down.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

USERS SHOULD: Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters or wastes.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

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.

DuPont™ TELAR® XP should be used only in accordance with recommendations on this label or in separate published DuPont recommendations.

DuPont will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically recommended by DuPont.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

GENERAL INFORMATION

TELAR® XP herbicide is a dry flowable that is mixed in water and applied as a spray.

TELAR® XP is recommended for the control of annual, biennial, and perennial weeds on private, public and military lands, on rights-of-way, industrial sites, non-crop areas, fence rows, ditch banks of dry drainage ditches, pasture, rangelands and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) lands, including grazed areas on these sites. Do not use on irrigation ditches.

TELAR® XP is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile and does not freeze.

TELAR® XP can be applied as a preemergence or postemergence treatment. For best annual weed control, apply TELAR® XP during early stages of weed growth. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- use rate
- weed spectrum and size at application
- environmental conditions at and following treatment

For control of perennial weeds with TELAR® XP alone, best results are obtained when weeds are treated in the bud to bloom or fall rosette stage.

This product may be applied on pasture, range, CRP and non-crop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by the collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittent drainage, intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonably dry flood plains and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded as well as seasonally dry flood deltas. **DO NOT** make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams and canals.

TANK MIXTURES

TELAR® XP may be applied with other herbicides and/or adjuvants registered for use in pasture, range, Conservation Reserve Program, or non-crop sites. For application method and other use specifications, use the most restrictive directions for

the intended combination. Do not tank mix TELAR® XP with DuPont™ HYVAR® X-L herbicide.

Always perform a jar test to insure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture with TELAR® XP. Use a clear jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. The tank mixture is compatible if the materials mix readily when the jar is inverted several times. The mixture should remain stable after standing for 1/2 hour or, if separation occurs, should readily mix if agitated. An incompatible mixture is indicated by separation into distinct layers which do not readily remix when agitated and/or the presence of flakes, precipitates, gels, or heavy oily film on the jar.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS

To improve postemergence weed control, a high quality spray adjuvant should be added at the manufacturer's recommended use rate. Do not use LI-700 or any acidifying spray adjuvants with TELAR® XP.

GRAZING/HAYING

There are no grazing or hay harvest restrictions for any livestock, including lactating animals, with application rates up to 1 1/3 ounces per acre of TELAR® XP. No enclosure is required for any animals.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

TELAR® XP is absorbed by both the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. Two to 3 weeks after application to weeds, leaf growth slows, and the growing points turn reddish-purple. Within 4 to 6 weeks of application, leaf veins and leaves become discolored, and the growing points subsequently die.

Warm, moist conditions following treatment enhance the effectiveness of TELAR® XP since moisture carries TELAR® XP into weed roots, preventing roots from developing. Cold, dry conditions delay the activity of TELAR® XP. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress are less susceptible to TELAR® XP.

TELAR® XP is safe to labeled grasses under normal conditions. However, grasses that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (such as extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices may be injured by applications of TELAR® XP. In addition, different species of grass may be sensitive to treatment with TELAR® XP under otherwise normal conditions. Application of TELAR® XP to these species may result in injury.

RESISTANCE

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant weed biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

AGRICULTURAL USES

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 4 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 water proof material.
- Shoes plus socks.

PASTURE, RANGELANDS, CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) SITES

Application Information

DuPont™ TELAR® XP is recommended for the control and suppression of weeds in permanent (non-rotational) pastures, range and CRP lands when applied according to the directions and under the conditions specified on this label. Best results are obtained when perennial weeds are treated in the bud to bloom stage or the fall rosette. Annual weeds are controlled best when treated early in their growth cycles.

Treatments may be applied by any ground equipment or by fixed wing aircraft or by helicopter.

There are no grazing or hay harvest restrictions for any livestock, including lactating animals, with application rates up to 1 1/3 ounces per acre of TELAR® XP. No enclosure is required for any animals.

Do not apply more than 1 1/3 ounces per acre of TELAR® XP per acre per year.

Application Rates

TELAR® XP may be applied on the the following forage grasses at the use rates shown below:

1/4 to 1 ounce per acre

Bahiagrass	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>
Bermudagrass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Blue gramma	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>
Bluegrass	<i>Poa spp.</i>
Bromegrass (meadow, smooth)	<i>Bromus spp.</i>
Orchardgrass**	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Wheatgrasses (crested, intermediate, pubescent, slender, streambank, tall, thick, spike, western)	<i>Aragopyron spp.</i>

1/4 to 1/2 ounce per acre

Bluestems (big, little, plains, sand, ww spar)	<i>Andropogon spp.</i>
Buffalograss	<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>
Fescue*	<i>Festuca spp.</i>
(tall, Kentucky, hard, creeping)	
Green needlegrass**	<i>Stipa viridula</i>
Indiangrass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>
Kleingrass**	<i>Panicum coloratum</i>
Lovegrasses (sand, weeping)	<i>Eragrostis spp.</i>
Sideoats gramma	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>
Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>
Wildrye	<i>Elymus spp.</i>

* Some types of fescue are sensitive. Use rates at the lower end of the rate range.

** Except California.

Application rates higher than those recommended for specific grasses, up to 1 1/3 ounces per acre, may be made as a spot treatment provided the resulting injury and possible loss of forage can be tolerated by the grower.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED BY DUPONT™ TELAR® XP section of this label for rates to control various weeds.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Broadleaf forage species, such as clover and alfalfa, are sensitive to TELAR® XP and will be severely stunted or injured by TELAR® XP.

Forage grasses which are under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperature or poor fertility may be injured by TELAR® XP.

Forage grasses should be well established before applying TELAR® XP as the newly emerged seedlings of some forage grasses are sensitive to TELAR® XP.

TELAR® XP applied before the initiation of flowering may cause the abortion or suppression of seedheads by some cool season grasses.

Varieties and species of forage grasses differ in their tolerance to TELAR® XP. Ryegrass (perennial and Italian) may be severely injured. Fescues may be temporarily stunted or yellowed. When using TELAR® XP on a particular grass for the first time, limit the area treated. If no injury occurs, larger areas may be treated in subsequent years.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

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.

Use on noncrop sites is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

NON-CROP SITES

Application Information

TELAR® XP is recommended for general weed control on private, public and military lands as follows: nonagricultural areas (such as airports, highway, railroad and utility rights-of-way, sewage disposal areas, etc.); uncultivated agricultural areas--non-crop producing (such as farmyards, fuel storage areas, fence rows, soil bank land, barrier strips, etc.); industrial sites--outdoor (such as lumberyards, pipeline and tank farms, etc.) including grazed areas on these sites.

Application Timing, Rates and Weeds Controlled

Apply TELAR® XP as a preemergent or early postemergent spray when annual weeds are actively germinating or growing. For control of perennial weeds with TELAR® XP alone, best results are obtained when weeds are treated in the bud to bloom or fall rosette stage.

INDUSTRIAL TURF (Unimproved Only)

Application Information

TELAR® XP is recommended to control weeds on unimproved industrial turf, on roadsides, and on other non-crop sites.

Application Timing

Apply TELAR® XP when desirable grasses are well established, as premature treatment may result in top kill and stand reduction. For best results, treat turf at green-up.

Application Rates and Weeds Controlled

Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED BY TELAR® XP section below for rates to control various weeds. When applied at lower rates, TELAR® XP provides short term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is increased.

TELAR® XP may be used on the following grasses when applied at the use rates shown below.

Note: The higher rates and/or the addition of surfactant may result in temporary chlorosis of desirable grasses.

1/4 to 1 ounce per acre

Bahiagrass	<i>Paspalum notatum</i>
Bermudagrass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Blue gramma	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>
Bluegrass	<i>Poa spp.</i>
Bromegrass (meadow, smooth)	<i>Bromus spp.</i>
Orchardgrass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Wheatgrasses (crested, intermediate, pubescent, slender, streambank, tall, thick, spike, western)	<i>Agropyron spp.</i>

1/2 ounce per acre

Bentgrass	<i>Agrostis spp.</i>
Bluestems (big, little, plains, sand, ww spar)	<i>Andropogon spp.</i>
Buffalograss	<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>
Galleta	<i>Hilaria jamesii</i>
Needlegrass, green	<i>Stipa viridula.</i>
Green sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa dubia</i>
Indiangrass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>
Indian ricegrass	<i>Oryzopsis hymenoides</i>
Kleingrass	<i>Panicum coloratum</i>
Lovegrasses (sand, weeping)	<i>Eragrostis spp.</i>
Prairie sandreed	<i>Calamovilfa longifolia</i>
Sheep fescue	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Sideoats gramma	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>
Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>
Wildrye grasses (beardless, Russian)	<i>Elymus spp.</i>

1/4 to 1/2 ounce per acre

Fescue	<i>Festuca spp.</i>
Smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis</i>

GRASS GROWTH SUPPRESSION AND SEEDHEAD INHIBITION

Application Information

DuPont™ TELAR® XP as a tank mix with other herbicides may be used to suppress grass growth (chemical mowing) and inhibit seedhead formation.

Application Timing

Apply TELAR® XP to turf at green-up and before seed heads emerge (boot stage). Ensure that desirable grasses are well established at application, as premature treatment may result in top kill and stand reduction.

Application Rates and Weeds Controlled

Refer to the WEEDS CONTROLLED BY TELAR® XP section below for rates to control various weeds. When applied at lower rates, TELAR® XP provides short term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is increased.

TELAR® XP may be used on the following grasses when applied at the use rates shown below.

1/4 ounce TELAR® XP + 1/4 - 1/2 pt “Embark” 2S

Fescue	<i>Festuca spp</i>
Bluegrass	<i>Poa spp.</i>

1/2 ounce TELAR® XP + 1/2 - 1 pt “Embark” 2S (PNW Only)

Fescue	<i>Festuca spp</i>
Annual bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>
Halogeton	<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>
Perennial ryegrass	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Smooth brome	<i>Bromus inermis</i>
Orchardgrass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Reed canarygrass	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>

USE PRECAUTIONS (Industrial Turf Only)

- Do not use TELAR® XP or TELAR® XP in a tank mix with “Embark” on bahiagrass turf or turf that is under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperature, or poor fertility, as injury may result.
- Do not apply TELAR® XP to turf less than 1 year old.
- Grass seed may be planted in treated areas 6 months after treatment, cultivation is recommended.
- For broadcast applications, do not exceed 1/2 ounce TELAR® XP per acre within a 12-month period. For those weeds listed under the 1 to 3 ounces recommendation in the Non-crop, Industrial Sites section of this label, spot treatment (at that rate) is recommended. Do not make broadcast applications to turf at 1 to 3 ounces as this may cause excessive turf injury.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

TELAR® XP effectively controls the following weeds when applied at the use rates shown. When applied at lower rates, TELAR® XP provides short term control of weeds listed; when applied at higher rates, weed control is increased.

1/4 to 1/2 ounce per acre

Annual sowthistle	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Blue mustard	<i>Chorispora tenella</i>
Common chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Common speedwell	<i>Veronica officinalis</i>
Common spikeweed**	<i>Hemizonia pungens</i>
Conical catchfly**	<i>Silene conoidea</i>
Cutleaf eveningprimrose**	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
Fiddleneck (tarweed)**	<i>Amsinckia lycopsoides</i>
Field pennycress	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>
Flixweed	<i>Descurainia sophia</i>
Hempnettle**	<i>Galeopsis spp.</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
London rocket**	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
Mayweed**	<i>Anihermis cotula</i>
Miner’s lettuce**	<i>Montia perfoliata</i>
Pineapple-weed**	<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>
Prostrate pigweed**	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
Redroot pigweed	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
Shepherd’s purse**	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Smooth pigweed**	<i>Amaranthus chlorostachys</i>
Treacle mustard**	<i>Erysimum spp.</i>
Tumble mustard (Jim Hill)	<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>
Wild mustard	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>

** Except California.

1/2 to 1 ounce per acre

Bouncingbet	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>
Bur beakchervil**	<i>Anthriscus caucalis</i>
Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus spp.</i>
Carolina geranium**	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
Common lambsquarter	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Common sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Dandelion (common)*	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Erect knotweed**	<i>Polygonum erectum</i>
Goldenrod	<i>Solidago spp</i>
Groundsel (common)	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Halogeton	<i>Halogeton glomeratus</i>
Musk thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
Sicklepod	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>
Smallseed falseflax**	<i>Camelina microcarpa</i>
Sweet clover*	<i>Melilotus spp.</i>
Tumble pigweed**	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>
Turkey mullein*	<i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i>
Whitetop (hoary cress)†	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
Wild buckwheat**	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Wild parsnip	<i>Pastinaca sativa</i>

* Partial control only.

** Except California.

† Prebloom to bloom and fall rosette.

1 to 3 ounces per acre

Asters	<i>Aster spp</i>
Bedstraw*	<i>Galium spp.</i>
Black mustard	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
Bull thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Burclover	<i>Medicago spp.</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Common cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla canadensis</i>
Common mallow	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
Common mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Common ragweed*	<i>Ambrosia elatior</i>
Common tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
Common teasel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
Common yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Corn spurry	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>
Cow cockle	<i>Vaccaria pyramidata</i>
Curly dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Dyer's woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
False chamomile**	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>
Foxtails*	<i>Setaria spp</i>
Horetail (Equisetum spp.)	<i>Equisetum spp.</i>
Houndstongue, common	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>
Italian ryegrass*	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Marestail/horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
Pepperweed**	<i>Lepidium spp.</i>
Pepperweed (perennial)	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
Poison-hemlock	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
Prostrate knotweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>
Red clover**	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
Russian knapweed†	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>
Scotch thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
Scouringrush	<i>Equisetum hyemale</i>
Sickleweed	<i>Falcaria vulgaris</i>
Spreading orach	<i>Atriplex patula</i>
Tansymustard	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>
Tansy ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Wild garlic/ wild onion	<i>Allium vineale</i>
Yellow starthistle*	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>

* Partial control only.

** Except California.

† Prebloom to bloom and fall rosette.

SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Dalmation Toadflax (*Linaria genistifolia*): Apply 2 to 3 ounces of DuPont™ TELAR® XP per acre as a high volume foliar spray using a minimum of 24 gallons of water per acre. Use of a surfactant, as directed on this label, is recommended. Fall applications of TELAR® XP appear to provide the most consistent control.

Yellow Toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*): Apply a minimum of 1.5 ounces of TELAR® XP per acre.

Kochia, Russian Thistle, and Prickly Lettuce: Tank mix TELAR® XP with herbicides with different modes of action (such as 2,4-D plus dicamba), and apply postemergence before weeds form mature seeds.

Yellow Starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*): Apply TELAR® XP at 1/2 to 3 ounces per acre in combination with the recommended rates of other herbicides registered for this use (such as, "Transline", "Tordon" 22K or 2,4-D). For application method and other use instructions, use the most restrictive directions for the intended use. To improve postemergence control, a spray adjuvant should be added at

the manufacturer's recommended use rate.

When applied at lower rates, TELAR® XP provides short term control; when applied at higher rates, weed control spectrum and residual is increased.

Note: Do not apply more than 1 1/3 ounces per acre of TELAR® XP per year in pasture, range and Conservation Reserve Program treated acres.

Rainfall is needed following the application for activation of TELAR® XP to provide the preemergence control of yellow starthistle. Applications should be made from early emergence to bolting stage of growth.

GRASS REPLANT INTERVALS

Following an application of TELAR® XP to non-crop areas, the treated sites may be replanted with various species of grasses at the minimum intervals recommended below.

For soils with a pH of 7.5 or less observe the following replant intervals:

<u>Species</u>	<u>TELAR® XP Replant Interval</u>	<u>Rate oz/acre</u>	<u>(Months)</u>
Brome, meadow	1/2-1		1
<i>Bromus erectus</i>	1-2		2
Brome, smooth	1/2-1		2
<i>Bromus inermis</i>	1-2		4
Fescue, alta/tall	1/2		2
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	1		3
	2		5
Fescue, sheep	1/2-1		2
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	1-2		4
Foxtail, meadow	1/2		3
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	1		4
	2		6
Needlegrass, green	1/2-2		1
<i>Stipa viridula</i> .			
Orchardgrass	1/2		2
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	1-2		3
Russian wildrye	1/2-2		1
<i>Elymus spp.</i>			
Switchgrass	1/2-2		3
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>			
Timothy	1/2		2
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	1		4
	2		6
Wheatgrass, western	1/2		1
<i>Agropyron smithii</i>	1		2
	2		4

For soils having a pH of 7.5 and greater observe the following minimum replant intervals:

DuPont™ TELAR® XP Replant Interval

Species	Rate oz/acre	(Months)
Alkali sacaton	1/2	1
<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>	1	3
	2	>3
Bluestern, Big	1/2	3
<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>		
Brome, Mountain	1/2	1
<i>Bromus marginatus</i>	1	2
	2	>3
Gramma, Blue	1/2	1
<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	1	2
	2	>3
Gramma, Sideoats	1-2	>3
<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>		
Switchgrass	1-2	>3
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>		
Wheatgrass, Bluebunch	1 1/3	1
<i>Agropyron spicatum</i>		
Wheatgrass, Crested	2/3	1
<i>Agropyron cristatum</i>	1 1/3	1
Wheatgrass, Intermediate	1 1/3	1
<i>Agropyron intermedium</i>		
Wheatgrass, Slender	1 1/3	1
<i>Elymus trachycaulum</i>		
Wheatgrass, Siberian	1 1/3	1
<i>Agropyron fragile</i>		
Wheatgrass, Streambank	1 1/3	1
<i>Agropyron riparium</i>		
Wheatgrass, Thickspike	1/2-2	1
<i>Agropyron dasystachyum</i>		
Wheatgrass, Western	1/2	1
<i>Agropyron smithii</i>	1	2
	2	4

The recommended minimum intervals are for applications made in the spring to early summer. Because TELAR® XP degradation is slowed by cold or frozen soils, applications made in the late summer or early fall should consider the intervals as beginning in the spring following treatment.

Testing has indicated that there is a considerable variation in response among the species of grasses when seeded onto areas treated with TELAR® XP. If species other than those listed above are to be planted into areas treated with TELAR® XP a field bioassay should be performed, or previous experience may be used to determine the feasibility of replanting treated sites.

ADDITIONAL USE INSTRUCTIONS

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

For non-crop sites, apply TELAR® XP using ground equipment only, or as otherwise directed by Supplemental or Special Local Need Labeling.

In pasture, range or Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), treatments of TELAR® XP may be applied by either ground equipment, fixed wing aircraft, or helicopter.

Equipment used to apply TELAR® XP should not be used for applications to crops following a TELAR® XP application, as low rates of TELAR® XP may kill or severely injure most crops (except pasture, range, and small grains).

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's recommendations for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc.

Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure a uniform spray pattern and thorough coverage of weed pests. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when the weed canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, slowing, or stopping to avoid crop injury.

Do not make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or under weather conditions that might cause spray drift onto nontarget sites. For additional information on spray drift, refer to the Spray Drift Management section of the label.

Continuous agitation is required to keep TELAR® XP in suspension.

NOTE:

Using ammonia solution will help solubilize the TELAR® XP. This reduces the need to agitate the tank mixture to prevent settling out. The product will usually remain stable in this solution for a maximum of one to three days under normal conditions. A pH range of 7 to 8 is ideal for this spray-mix solution. Mixing and spraying the product immediately will provide the best results.

Mix one fluid ounce (2 table spoons) of ammonia solution (3% active) with every ounce (by weight) of TELAR® XP used in the spray tank.

GROUND APPLICATION

BROADCAST APPLICATION

Use 20 to 40 GPA when applying TELAR® XP as a broadcast application. Be sure to calibrate sprayers before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. When spraying industrial turf, avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to desired species.

HIGH VOLUME HANDGUN APPLICATION

When making applications of TELAR® XP with a handgun, apply at up to 100 gallons of spray solution per acre (GPA). Mix TELAR® XP at 1 to 3 ounces per acre plus an adjuvant. Add a foam reducing agent if needed. Use the higher rate for hard to control species but do not apply more than 3 ounces per acre. Apply evenly to ensure thorough coverage of the site and weed pest(s) to be treated.

INVERT SPRAY APPLICATION

Apply the high viscosity invert solution as a total volume of 10 to 40 gallons per acre. Mix 1/4 to 3 ounces of TELAR® XP per acre in the water phase of the invert solution. Refer to the Weeds Controlled sections of this label for selecting the appropriate use rate for the target weeds. Follow all use directions and cautionary statements appearing on the labels of the inverting oils and additives or listed in the operators manual of the inverting equipment by its manufacturer.

SPOT APPLICATION

PASTURE, RANGE AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

TELAR® XP is recommended for control of the previously listed weeds in pasture, range and CRP using spot applications.

Spot applications may be made by using equipment such as back pack sprayers.

DuPont™ TELAR® XP should be applied as a spray to the foliage and stems. The application volume will vary with the height and density of the weeds and the application equipment used. Regardless of the application volume and equipment used, thorough coverage of the foliage and stems is required to optimize results. To improve postemergence control of weeds, a spray adjuvant should be added at 0.25% volume or at the manufacturer's recommended rate.

Use the measuring guide enclosed with the TELAR® XP container to mix one gram of TELAR® XP per one gallon of water along with a suitable surfactant.. Spray to the point of wetting the entire surface of the target weeds, approximately 35 gallons of solution per acre.

NON-CROP SITES

When making spot applications of TELAR® XP in non-crop areas, apply at up to 100 gallons of spray solution per acre(GPA). Mix TELAR® XP at 1 to 3 ounces per acre plus an adjuvant. Add a foam reducing agent if needed. Use the higher rate for hard to control species but do not apply more than 3 ounces per acre. Apply evenly to ensure thorough coverage of the site and weed pest(s) to be treated.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.

Use a minimum of 3 GPA.

When applying TELAR® XP by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and or use ground equipment to treat the border edge of fields. See the Spray Drift Management section of this label.

CROP ROTATION

Before using TELAR® XP, carefully consider your rotation plans and options. If rotational flexibility is desired, do not treat all of your pasture, rangeland or CRP acres at the same time.

BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop or grass species/variety not listed in this label.

To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop(s) or grass(es) you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with TELAR® XP. Crop or grass response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) or grass(es) grown in the test strip.

If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local dealer or DuPont representative for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from the following:

- Do not apply TELAR® XP directly to moving or standing bodies of water. Do not allow TELAR® XP to drift or move

or be washed into moving or standing bodies of water. This is especially true for irrigation waters as small amounts of TELAR® XP could severely injure or kill crops.

- If equipment is drained or flushed on or near desirable trees or other plants, on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- Treatment of powdery, dry soil and light, sandy soils when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to TELAR® XP may injure or kill most crops (except small grains). Injury may be more severe when crops are irrigated.
- 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 TELAR® XP. Do not treat frozen soil. Treated soil should be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for TELAR® XP movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- When TELAR® XP is applied at rates of 1 1/3 ounce/a and less there is no restriction on grazing or haying of forage grasses.
- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. DuPont recommends that you first consult your state experiment station, university, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of TELAR® XP to a small area. Components in a grass seed mixture will vary in tolerance to TELAR® XP so the final stand may not reflect the seed ratio.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after TELAR® XP application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. TELAR® XP should not be applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soils, disease, or insect damage, as grass injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application may also result in grass injury.
- Applications of TELAR® XP to pastures, rangeland, CRP or rights-of-way undersown with legumes may cause injury to the legumes. Legumes in a seeding mixture may be severely injured or killed following an application of TELAR® XP.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla, and Conejos.

PESTICIDE HANDLING

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water. Do not calibrate spray equipment near well sites.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.

- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid over-filling of spray tank.
- Do not discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field/grove or mixing/loading station.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank 1/4 to 1/3 full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of DuPont™ TELAR® XP.
3. Continue agitation until the TELAR® XP is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the TELAR® XP is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. TELAR® XP should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) and then add the necessary volume of spray adjuvants. Always add spray adjuvants last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply TELAR® XP spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If TELAR® XP and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the TELAR® XP in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the TELAR® XP.

Do not use TELAR® XP with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 5.0.

SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment must be cleaned before TELAR® XP is sprayed. Immediately following application of TELAR® XP, follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the steps outlined in the SPRAYER CLEANUP section of this label.

AT THE END OF THE DAY

When multiple loads of TELAR® XP herbicide are applied, it is recommended that at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits that can accumulate in the application equipment.

Thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of TELAR® XP as follows:

1. Drain tank; rinse interior surfaces of tank; then flush tank, boom, and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and add the cleaning solution*. Flush the boom, hoses, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Allow them to sit for 15 minutes with agitation running, and then drain the tank.
3. Repeat Step 2.
4. Repeat Step 1.
5. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately. To remove traces of cleaning solution, rinse the tank thoroughly with clean water and flush through the hoses and boom.

* Use cleaning solutions such as the following:

1. One gal ammonia (containing 3% active) per 100 gal of water.
2. "Nutra-sol" (carefully read and follow "Nutra-sol" label directions).
3. Loveland Spray Tank Cleaner (carefully read and follow Loveland Spray Tank Cleaner label directions).
4. "Tank-Cleaner" (carefully read and follow "Tank-Cleaner" label directions).

To reduce the amount of water required in the above procedure, see separate DuPont bulletin, "Reduced Volume Cleanout Procedure for Large Sprayers."

Note: This sprayer cleanup procedure is only effective for TELAR® XP and for general uses specified under "Directions for Use". Do not use the sprayer on food crops (except wheat, barley and oats), feed crops (except range land, CRP and pasture), fine turf, ornamentals and other desirable plants.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150 - 200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. **APPLYING LARGER DROPLETS REDUCES DRIFT POTENTIAL, BUT WILL NOT PREVENT DRIFT IF APPLICATIONS ARE MADE IMPROPERLY OR UNDER UNFAVORABLE ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS!** See **Wind**, **Temperature and Humidity**, and **Surface Temperature Inversions** sections of this label.

Controlling Droplet Size - General Techniques

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. **WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.**
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles.

Controlling Droplet Size - Aircraft

- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orientating nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.
- **Nozzle Type** - Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

BOOM LENGTH AND HEIGHT

- **Boom Length (aircraft)** - The boom length should not exceed 3/4 of the wing length, using shorter booms decreases drift potential. For helicopters use a boom length and position that prevents droplets from entering the rotor vortices.
- **Boom Height (aircraft)** - Application more than 10 ft. above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.
- **Boom Height (ground)** - Setting the boom at the lowest height which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. The boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to variable direction and inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.**

Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they effect spray drift.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

SURFACE TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a surface temperature inversion. Surface inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Surface inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of 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 a

surface inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

ADDITIONAL USE PRECAUTIONS

SENSITIVE AREAS

The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

DRIFT CONTROL ADDITIVES

Drift control additives may be used with all spray equipment with the exception of controlled droplet applicators. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the label. It is recommended that drift control additives be certified by the Chemical Producers and Distributors Association (CPDA).

WIND EROSION

Avoid treating powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

PESTICIDE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage.

PRODUCT DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: For Plastic Containers:

Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

For Fiber Sacks: Completely empty fiber sack by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into manufacturing or application equipment. Then dispose of sack in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities.

For Fiber Drums With Liners: Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of in the same manner.

For Bags Containing Water Soluble Packets: Do not reuse the outer box or the resealable plastic bag. When all water-soluble packets are used, the outer packaging should be clean and may be disposed of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by open burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. If the resealable plastic bag contacts the formulated product in any way, the bag must be triple-rinsed with clean water. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and dispose of the outer wrap as described above.

For Metal Containers (non aerosol): Triple rinse (or equivalent) the container. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

For Paper and Plastic Bags:

Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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