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Cooperative Extension South Dakota State University

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**New Label Uses  
for PICLORAM  
(*Tordon 22K*)  
in Pasture and  
Rangeland**

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# New Label Uses for PICLORAM (*Tordon 22K*) in Pasture and Rangeland

FS 639  
(replaces  
EMC 676)

Leon J. Wrage, Extension Agronomist-Weeds

For use as a supplement to the following fact sheets:

- F.S. 144 Control and Elimination of Russian Knapweed
- F.S. 306 Control and Elimination of Field Bindweed
- F.S. 426 Chemical Weed Control in Pasture, Range, and Hayland
- F.S. 448 Control and Elimination of Noxious Weeds
- F.S. 449 Control and Elimination of Leafy Spurge
- F.S. 450 Control and Elimination of Thistles
- F.S. 593 Identification and Control of Wormwood Sage

Picloram (*Tordon 22K* formulation only) is now labeled for use in pasture and range in South Dakota. Finite residue tolerances for picloram have been approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Registration of this label in South Dakota expands the possible uses for picloram beyond the recommendations for noncropland areas.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

Picloram is effective in eradicating many deep-rooted perennial broadleaved weeds, including Canada and perennial sow thistle, leafy spurge and field bindweed. Picloram may be applied any time during the growing season; however, application prior to flowering prevents an additional year's seed production. Established perennial grasses are tolerant to picloram. Legumes and other desirable broadleaved plants will be injured. Make only one application per year. Combinations of picloram with 2,4-D are not included in this label.

Apply the amount of picloram recommended for spot or broadcast application in 10 to 30 gallons of water per acre. Use low pressure (10-30 psi) to minimize droplet drift. Do not apply with aerial equipment. Read the entire label before using and follow the special precautions listed.

The label includes spot and broadcast applications described below:

### Spot Treatment

This may be the most useful treatment. Many noxious weed infestations are confined to small patches, and in most situations the cost of picloram prohibits treating large acreages. Spot treatments include applications of 1 to 2

pounds acid equivalent (2 to 4 qt product) per acre. Treat no more than the specified number of acres shown in Table 1 out of any 100 acres with the various rates in one season.

Table 1.

Rate of picloram lbs acid equiv/acre	Maximum acres to treat of 100-acre area
1 (2 qt product)	20
1½ (3 qt product)	15
2 (4 qt product)	10

Recommended Rates. Use 1½ pound acid equivalent (3 qt product) per acre for field bindweed, Canada thistle, perennial sow thistle, and Russian knapweed. Use 2 pounds acid equivalent (4 qt product) per acre for leafy spurge. These rates will give 90 to 100% elimination in most situations. The rate shown for field bindweed and leafy spurge is minimal, and occasionally some regrowth in the following season will be observed. Stragglers and new seedlings can be controlled with an annual application of 2,4-D. Table 2 shows the amount of product to use for treating small areas.

Table 2.

Rate of picloram lbs acid equiv/acre	Amount of product per sq rod
1½	0.6 fl oz
2	0.8 fl oz

(1 fl oz = 6 tsp)

### Broadcast Treatment

Picloram may be broadcast at ½ to ½ pound acid equivalent (1 to 2 pt product) per acre to suppress perennial broadleaved weeds. These rates have not been tested adequately to determine the extent of stand reduction. Seasonal suppression will be better than when using 2,4-D. This treatment may be useful for certain

other persistent pasture weeds such as biennial thistles and wormwood sage. Retreatment the following year may be necessary.

### SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

These precautions apply to spot and broadcast treatments.

1. Avoid drift to susceptible plants such as legumes, potatoes, sunflowers, soybeans, trees. Apply only when there is little or no wind and follow the pressure and carrier volume recommendations.
2. Do not contaminate water. Do not apply where surface water from treated areas may run off to cropland, lakes, streams, etc. Do not apply or allow drift to fall onto inner banks or bottom of irrigation ditches.
3. Do not treat areas which will be harvested for hay.
4. Do not graze treated areas with dairy animals.
5. Do not transfer livestock directly from areas treated in one season onto broadleaved crop areas without allowing 7 days of grazing on untreated grass pastures.
6. Do not move treated soil.
7. Thoroughly clean spraying equipment before doing other kinds of spraying. Very small amounts of residue can cause injury.

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