Supplemental Labeling

Dow AgroSciences LLC 9330 Zionsville Road Indianapolis, IN 46268-1054 USA

Transline*

EPA Reg. No. 62719-259

Control of Certain Problem Weeds in Forest Sites, Including Use in Tree Plantings

ATTENTION

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- Read the label affixed to the container for Transline before applying. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and applicable use directions.
- **Use of Transline according to this supplemental labeling is subject to all use precautions and limitations imposed by the label affixed to the container for Transline.**

Directions for Use

Transline* 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). Transline applications 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:

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

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

Broadcast Application Rates, Weeds Controlled and Timing to Weeds
Generally, lower labeled application rates will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of susceptible weed species. Higher labeled rates will generally be required for more tolerant species, perennial weeds in dense stands or in advanced stages of growth, or under conditions of plant stress such as drought or extreme temperatures. Only weeds that have emerged at the time of application will be affected. Wet foliage at the time of application may decrease control.

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

Note: In California, the maximum use rate for Transline is 2/3 pt per acre per use season.

Weed Species	Transline (pt/acre)	Specific Use Directions
General weed control	1/4 - 1 1/3	Apply when weeds are small and actively growing. The lower rate of ¼ pt/acre provides acceptable control of weeds only under highly favorable plant growing conditions and when weeds are no more than 3 – 6 inches tall.
Canada thistle Diffuse knapweed Spotted knapweed	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.
Bull thistle Musk thistle Yellow starthistle Hawkweeds	2/3 – 1 1/3	For best results, apply from rosette to bolting stage of growth.
Kudzu	2/3 – 1 1/3	Applications of Transline herbicide 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 Transline is during vigorous growth and just prior to or during flowering.

Spot Application: 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 1,000 sq ft. Mix the amount of Transline (fl oz or ml) corresponding to the desired broadcast 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, e.g., if the area to be treated is 3,500 sq ft, multiply the table value by 3.5 (calculation, 3,500 ÷ 1,000 = 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 one or more gallons 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 Garlon* 4, Garlon 3A, 2,4-D, atrazine, Oust or Velpar DF herbicides as per label directions for forest site uses. Carefully follow applicable directions for use, 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.

Precautions and Restrictions:

- There are no grazing restrictions following application of Transline when used at labeled rates.
- 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.

D06-113-005
EPA-accepted: 09/09/1999
Initial Printing