

## Aminopyralid Use Precautions and Restrictions

- Grasses grown for hay must not be exported outside the United States.
- Manure and urine from animals consuming grass or hay treated with this product may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Do not use hay or straw from areas treated with aminopyralid or manure from animals feeding on hay treated with aminopyralid in compost.

## Grazing and Haying Restrictions on Aminopyralid-Treated Grass

- Do not transfer grazing animals from areas treated with the product to areas where sensitive broadleaf crops occur without first allowing 3 days of grazing on an untreated pasture. Otherwise, urine and manure may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Do not use treated plant residues, including hay or straw from treated areas, or manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas within the previous 3 days, in compost, or mulch or mushroom spawn that will be applied to areas where commercially grown mushrooms or susceptible broadleaf plants may be grown.
- Do not spread manure from animals that have grazed or consumed forage or eaten hay from treated areas within the previous 3 days on land used for growing susceptible broadleaf crops.
- Manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas within the previous 3 days may only be used on pasture grasses, grass grown for seed, and wheat and corn.
- Do not plant a broadleaf crop (including soybeans, sunflower, tobacco, vegetables, field beans, peanuts and potatoes) in fields treated with manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from aminopyralid-treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at a level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
- Do not plant a broadleaf crop in fields treated in the previous year with manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at a level that is not injurious to the crop to be planted.
- To promote herbicide decomposition, plant residues should be evenly incorporated in the surface soil or burned. Breakdown of aminopyralid in plant residues or manure is more rapid under warm, moist soil conditions and may be enhanced by supplemental irrigation.
- Do not rotate to any crop from rangeland, permanent pasture or CRP acres within one year following treatment. Cereals and corn can be planted one year after treatment. Most broadleaf crops are more sensitive, and can require at least 2 years depending on the crop and environmental conditions. Do not plant a broadleaf crop until an adequately sensitive field bioassay shows that the level of aminopyralid or metsulfuron present in the soil will not adversely affect that broadleaf crop.

## Forage and Manure Management

