

Agri Star[®]
By Albaugh Inc.

CROSSROAD™

Low Volatile 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 ditch banks, roadsides, other non-crop areas and industrial sites.

NET CONTENTS:

2½ GALLONS

Manufactured by:

ALBAUGH, INC.

Ankeny, Iowa 50021

**FOR CHEMICAL SPILL, LEAK,
FIRE, OR EXPOSURE, CALL
CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300**

4140AL22
AD04T706

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester	34.4%
Triclopyr BEE: 3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinyloxyacetic acid, butoxyethyl ester	16.5%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	49.1%
TOTAL	100.0%
Contains Petroleum Distillates	
Acid Equivalents:	
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid - 23.7% - 2 lb/gal	
triclopyr - 11.9% - 1 lb/gal isomer	
Specific by AOAC Method No. 978.05 (15th Ed.)	
EPA Reg. No. 42750-124	EPA Est. No. 42750-M0-001
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN	
CAUTION/PRECAUCION	
Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail).	
FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediately call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. 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.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: This product may pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard. Contains petroleum distillates.	
See inside booklet for additional PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

CAUTION! Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic skin reactions in some individuals. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

When mixing, loading or applying this product or repairing or cleaning equipment, wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks, shoes, chemical-resistant gloves and eye protection (face shield or safety glasses).

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. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the WPS (40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing 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 product is toxic to fish. Drift or runoff may adversely affect fish and nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water, 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.

Triclopyr has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Mixing and Loading: Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

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.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

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 and may contaminate groundwater. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

PLASTIC CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Do not reuse container. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. Consult federal, state, or local disposal authorities for approved alternative procedures.

METAL CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Do not reuse container. Triple rinse (or equivalent). Puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Consult federal, state, or local disposal authorities for approved alternative procedures.

GENERAL INFORMATION

CROSSROAD™ will control many species of woody plants, annual and perennial broadleaf weeds, growing on rangeland, permanent grass pastures, CRP, fence rows, non-irrigation ditch banks, roadsides, other non-crop areas, and industrial sites.

GENERAL COMMENTS AND RESTRICTIONS

- For use on plants in non-crop and non-timber areas only. Do not apply to crops, timber, or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.
- 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.

- Do not allow worker entry in
- The state of Arizona has no timber production, or on de
- This product may not be ap
- Chemigation is prohibited. I
- Optimal control is obtained
- Applications made under dr
- Use low spray pressures to
- Avoid contacting nearby sus
- Do not use on bentgrass.
- Do not use on newly seede
- Do not reseed pastures with
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Except for lactating dairy anim

Grazing Lactating Dairy An

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- Grazed areas of non-cropland

Slaughter Restrictions:

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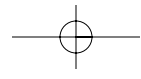
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Information on Droplet Siz

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- Do not allow worker entry into areas until sprays have dried, unless applicator and other handler PPE is worn.
- The state of Arizona has not approved CROSSROAD™ for use on plants grown for commercial production; specifically forests grown for commercial timber production, or on designated grazing areas.
- This product may not be applied to forage that is to be cut and sold for commercial purposes.
- Chemigation is prohibited. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
- Optimal control is obtained when foliar sprays are applied during warm weather when target brush and weeds are actively growing.
- Applications made under drought stress conditions will result in reduced control.
- Use low spray pressures to minimize spray drift.
- Avoid contacting nearby susceptible crops or other desirable plants and to avoid contaminating water intended for irrigation or domestic use.
- 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 make applications whereby product might result in direct contact cotton, grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, citrus, flowers, fruit or ornamental trees, or other desirable broadleaf plants. Do not permit spray mists containing it to drift onto them.
- Under weather conditions which are conducive to evaporation (high temperatures and 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.

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.

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 alternate 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.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications:

1. The distance of the outermost operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the helicopter rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the following "Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory". [This information is advisory in nature and does not supersede mandatory label requirements.]

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. 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 "Temperature Inversions").

Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** – Use high flow
- **Pressure** – Do not exceed higher flow rates are needed
- **Number of Nozzles** – Use the recommended practice
- **Nozzle Orientation** – On
- **Nozzle Type** – Use a nozzle Consider using low-drift r

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reduce width.

Application Height

Applications should not be made Making applications at the l

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made, the applicator must compensate for drift potential (higher wind, s

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between any given speed. Application patterns. Every a

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in most severe when condition

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur when, which causes small sus winds common during inverted cloud cover and light to fog; however, if fog is not present Smoke that layers and moves rapidly dissipates indicates

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should only be used on threatened or endangered s

CROSSROAD™ mixed in w

Water Spray:

- Charge the spray tank 1/3
- Add the label rate of CRC
- Add balance of water with
- Mix thoroughly, maintain r

Size of Sprayer (Gallons)
1
3
5
50
100

Maximum Use Rates:

- On rangeland and permanent range and pasture sites, i
- On non-cropland, apply n

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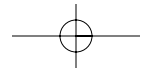
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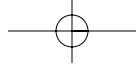
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Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer’s recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **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. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures 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 the 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.

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).

MIXING DIRECTIONS

CROSSROAD™ mixed in water should be agitated continuously during application to prevent separation.

Water Spray:

- Charge the spray tank 1/3 to 1/2 full with clean water
- Add the label rate of CROSSROAD™
- Add balance of water with agitation running.
- Mix thoroughly, maintain moderate agitation while spraying.

Size of Sprayer (Gallons)	Amount of CROSSROAD™ 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

Maximum Use Rates:

- On rangeland and permanent pastures, apply no more than 1 gallon (equivalent to 1 lb triclopyr acid + 2 lb 2,4-D acid) 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.
- On non-cropland, apply no more than 8 gallons (equivalent to 8 lb triclopyr acid + 16 lb 2,4-D acid) per acre per year.

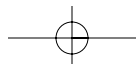
Broadcast Treatment (I)
Apply up to 1-1/2 gallons most susceptible. Optima chicory, dogfennel, goldernettle control.

See recommendations re

Spot Treatment: To control thoroughly wet all foliage.

FOLIAR BROADCAST RATE
1 Qt/Acre
2 Qt/Acre
2 – 4 Qt/Acre
4 Qt/Acre

Note: Best time for treatment CROSSROAD™ may be nplier or Extension Service Applicators should determine suitable compatibility age elements). Premixing CRC



GENERAL WEED CONTROL (SEE TABLE)

Broadcast Treatment (Ground Equipment and Helicopter):

Apply up to 1-1/2 gallons of CROSSROAD™ per acre in sufficient water to deliver 10 to 30 gallons of total spray per acre. Actively growing weeds are most susceptible. Optimal application time for biennial and winter annual weeds is the rosette stage. Hard-to-control weeds such as field bindweed, chicory, dogfennel, goldenrod, horsenettle, kudzu, milkweed, perennial sowthistle, leafy spurge, and Canada thistle may require Retreatment for complete control.

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, mix 4 to 6 fl. oz. of CROSSROAD™ in 3 gallons of water. Spray to thoroughly wet all foliage.

FOLIAR BROADCAST RATE	SPOT TREATMENT MIXTURE	WEED TYPE			
		ANNUAL	BIENNIAL	WINTER ANNUAL	PERENNIAL
1 Qt/Acre	1%	Buttercup, annual Horseweed (marestail) Lambsquarter, common Mustard, wild Ragweed, common Spurge, thyme-leaf	Blueweed		
2 Qt/Acre	1%	Bedstraw, annual Bluebur Clover, bur Cocklebur Croton, wooly Lettuce, wild Radish, wild	Burdock Clover, sweet white Ragwort, tansy	Lettuce, wild Mustard, tansy Shepherd's purse	Dogbane, hemp+
2 – 4 Qt/Acre	1 – 1.5%	Amaranth, spiny Galinsoga, hairy Goatsbeard Kochia Lespedeza Pepperweed, field Pigweed, redroot Purslane, annual Sneezeweed, bitter Sowthistle, annual Sunflower Thistle, Russian	Goatsbeard Henbit Pepperweed, field Wormwood, biennial Yellow rocket	Henbit Pennycress, field	Buttercup, tall Chickweed, mousear Clover, white Dandelion Dock, curly Ironweed, western Ivy, ground Oxalis Plantain, broadleaf Plantain, narrowleaf Vetch Violet, wild Yellow rocket
4 Qt/Acre	1.5%	Cinquefoil Fleabane Marshelder Sesbania hemp	Carrot, wild Cinquefoil Fleabane Thistle, bull Thistle, musk (nodding)		Bindweed, field+ Chicory++ Cinquefoil Dogfennel++ Goldenrod+ Horsenettle Kudzu+ Milkweed++ Pepperweed, perennial Pokeweed Sowthistle, perennial+ Spurge leafy+ Thistle, Canada Yarrow

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

CROSSROAD™ may be mixed with liquid nitrogen fertilizer suitable for foliar broadcast application. Apply liquid fertilizer at rates recommended by supplier or Extension Service Specialist.

Applicators should determine compatibility CROSSROAD™ with liquid nitrogen with a clear glass jar test prior to mixing a full spray tank. Sometimes a suitable compatibility agent be required. Compatibility is more likely with straight liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions (without phosphorous or potassium elements). Premixing CROSSROAD™ with 1 to 4 parts water may prevent incompatibility.

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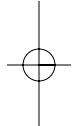
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5-1/3 fl oz
1 pt
1-2/3 pt
2 gal
4 gal

ir acre per growing season on



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 plants, unless all clopyralid residues have been removed from all components of the spray equipment.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) FOR ESTABLISHED PERMANENT GRASS STANDS

Apply CROSSROAD™ to CRP acres after perennial grasses are established. Do not apply if grass is under drought stress.

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 CROSSROAD™ 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 CROSSROAD™ for small weed control or up to 1.5 gallons of CROSSROAD™ 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 gal/acre broadcast application or 1 to 1.5% mixtures for high-volume foliar applications.

Alder	<i>Ceanothus spp.</i>	Maples	Sumac
Ash	Cherry (except black)	(except bigleaf & vine)+	Sycamore
Beech	Cottonwood	Multiflora rose	Tamarack
Birch	Dogwood	Poison ivy	Wax myrtle (top growth)
Blackberry	Elderberry	Poison oak	White oak
Black locust	Hawthorn	Sassafras (top growth)	Wild grape
Boneset	Honeysuckle	Scotch broom	Willow
Cascara			

+basal 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 gal/acre will increase the degree of control of these species.

buckbush	elm	pine	sweetgum
(<i>Symphoricarpos spp.</i>)	(except winged elm)	(suppression)	trumpet creeper
(suppression)	hazel	Russian olive	(suppression)
common persimmon	honeylocust	salmonberry	Virginia creeper
(suppression)	(suppression)	(suppression)	(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, use kerosene to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply during a dormant time when the brush is dormant and no water prevent spraying to the ground. Follow the manufacturer's recommendation to manufacturer's recommendation require total oil carrier for better control of large trees.

Conventional Basal Bark and

For control of susceptible woody species, use kerosene to make 100 gallons of spray mixture. Apply during a dormant time when the brush is dormant and no water prevent spraying to the ground. Follow the manufacturer's recommendation to manufacturer's recommendation require total oil carrier for better control of large trees.

Thinline Basal Applications:

For the control of small multiflora rose, use 1/2 inch in diameter and have thinline basal applications may be used. The application method is during early spring. Use 1 ml undiluted product per bush. Warranties. Additional herbicide is likely to be used. Old stems with thickened bark are treated after they are one year old.

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use

Albaugh, Inc. warrants that this product is used in strict accordance with the WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY (CROSSROAD™)

It is impossible to eliminate all risks because of such factors as use of soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions, or other factors, all of which

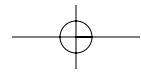
To the extent permitted by law, the strict liability, or other legal theories

(1) Refund of purchase price paid
(2) Replacement of amount of product

To the extent permitted by law, Albaugh, Inc. is promptly notified of such loss or damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer apply. No employee or sales agent is authorized to make any Remedies in any manner.

CROSSROAD™ is a trademark of Albaugh, Inc. Product of China



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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF USE

If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitations of Remedies.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

? gal/acre will increase

Albaugh, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. Albaugh, Inc. MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

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It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Albaugh, Inc. or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

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To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Albaugh, Inc.'s election, one of the following:

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- (1) Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
- (2) Replacement of amount of product used

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To the extent permitted by law, Albaugh, Inc. shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Albaugh, Inc. is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Albaugh, Inc. be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

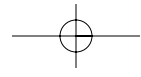
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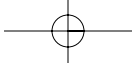
The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and this Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of Albaugh, Inc. or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

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***For the control of most
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