For control of susceptible weeds and certain woody plants, including invasive and noxious weeds, on rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including grasses grown for hay*), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) acres, non-cropland areas including industrial sites, rights-of-way (such as roadsides, electric utility and communication transmission lines, pipelines, and railroads), non-irrigation ditch banks, natural areas (such as wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, wildlife habitats, recreation areas, campgrounds, trailheads and trails), and grazed areas in and around these sites.

*Hay from grass treated with Milestone within the preceding 18-months can only be used on the farm or ranch where the product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.

**IMPORTANT USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS**

- Carefully read the section "Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use."
- It is mandatory to follow the "Use Precautions and Restrictions" section of this label.
- Manure and urine from animals consuming grass or hay treated with this product may contain enough aminopyralid to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- Hay can only be used on the farm or ranch where product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the "Use Precautions and Restrictions". Call [1-(800) 263-1196] Customer Information Group.
Precautionary Statements

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-519

CAUTION

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation

Avoid contact with eyes or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
• Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
• Shoes plus socks

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.

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.

First Aid

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. Call a poison control center or doctor for 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 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

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 disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

This chemical 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.

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.

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. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

For Sale, Distribution, or Use in New York State.

Not for sale in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. All other labeled uses are permitted in these states including grazed areas in and around these sites.

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 48 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 waterproof material as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride
• Shoes plus socks
• Protective eyewear

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 does not pertain to non-agricultural use on sites, such as, rangeland, permanent grass pastures, or non-cropland. See the Agricultural Use Requirements section below for information where the WPS applies.

Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses: For applications on rangeland and permanent grass pastures (not harvested for hay) and non-cropland areas, do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food, feed or fertilizer by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.

Pesticide Storage: If this product is exposed to subfreezing temperatures, the active ingredient may crystallize and settle out of solution. Under these conditions the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and agitation well to dissolve any crystallized active ingredient prior to use.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons:

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.
Storage and Disposal (Cont.)
Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons:
Container Handling - Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinse into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinse for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinse for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Resistance Management Guidelines
- Development of plant populations resistant to this herbicide mode of action is usually not a problem on rangeland, permanent grass pastures, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), or non-cropland sites since these sites receive infrequent pesticide applications.
- In croplands, use an effective integrated pest management (IPM) program, integrating tillage or other mechanical methods, crop rotation or other cultural control methods into weed control programs whenever practical.
- Similar looking biotypes of a given weed species occurring in a treated area may vary in their susceptibility to a herbicide. Application of a herbicide below its labeled rate may allow more tolerant weeds to survive and a shift to more tolerant biotypes within the treated area.
- Where identified, spreading of resistant weeds to other fields may be prevented by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment before moving to other areas and by planting weed-free seed.
- Contact your extension specialist, certified crop consultant, or Dow AgroSciences representative for the latest resistance management information.

Rangeland, Permanent Grass Pastures, CRP Acres, Non-Cropland Areas, Non-Irrigation Ditch Banks, Natural Areas, and Grazed Areas In and Around These Sites

Milestone® specialty herbicide may be applied by aerial or ground equipment to control susceptible broadleaf weeds and certain woody plants, including invasive and noxious weeds on rangeland, permanent grass pastures (including grasses grown for hay*), CRP acres, non-cropland areas including industrial sites, rights-of-way (such as roadsides, electric utility and communication transmission lines, pipelines, and railroads), non-irrigation ditch banks, natural areas (such as wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, wildlife habitats, recreation areas, campgrounds, trailheads and trails), and grazed areas in and around these sites without injury to most grasses.

“Hay from grass treated with Milestone within the preceding 18-months can only be used on the farm or ranch where the product is applied unless allowed by supplemental labeling. It is permissible to treat non-irrigation ditch banks, seasonally dry wetlands (such as flood plains, deltas, marshes, swamps, or bogs) and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites. Milestone can be used to the waters edge. Do not apply directly to water and take precautions to minimize spray drift over water.

Use Precautions and Restrictions
Consult with a Dow AgroSciences representative if you do not understand the “Use Precautions and Restrictions.” Call (1-800-263-1196) for more information.

Pasture and Rangeland Restrictions
- Do not use grasses treated with Milestone in the preceding 18-months for hay intended for export outside the United States.

- Hay from areas treated with Milestone in the preceding 18-months CAN NOT be distributed or made available for sale off the farm or ranch where harvested unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- Hay from areas treated with Milestone in the preceding 18-months CAN NOT be used for silage, haylage, baylage and green chop unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- Do not move hay made from grass treated with Milestone within the preceding 18-months off farm unless allowed by supplemental labeling.
- Do not use hay or straw from areas treated with Milestone within the preceding 18-months or manure from animals feeding on hay treated with Milestone in compost.
- Do not use grasses treated with Milestone in the preceding 18-months for seed production.

Maximum Application Rate: On all labeled use sites do not broadcast apply more than 7 fl oz per acre of Milestone per year. The total amount of Milestone applied broadcast, as a re-treatment, and/or spot treatment cannot exceed 7 fl oz per acre per year. Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 0.22 lb acid equivalent (14 fl oz of Milestone) per acre per annual growing season; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. Do not apply more than a total of 0.11 lb acid equivalent (7 fl oz) per acre of Milestone per annual growing season as a result of broadcast, spot or repeat applications.

- Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants: Do not aerially apply Milestone within 50 feet of a border downwind (in the direction of wind movement) or allow spray drift to come in contact with, any broadleaf crop or other desirable broadleaf plants, including, but not limited to, alfalfa, cotton, dry beans, flowers, grapes, lettuce, potatoes, radishes, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes or other broadleaf or vegetable crop, fruit trees, ornamental plants, or soil where sensitive crops are growing or will be planted. Avoid application under conditions that may allow spray drift because very small quantities of spray may seriously injure susceptible crops. Read and consider the “Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift and Spray Drift Advisory” at the end of this label to help minimize the potential for spray drift.

- Milestone is highly active against many broadleaf plant species. Do not use this product on areas where loss of broadleaf plants, including legumes, cannot be tolerated.

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

- Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not treat inside banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

- Do not apply this product to lawns, turf, ornamental plantings, urban walkways, driveways, tennis courts, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas, or similar areas.

- Trees adjacent to or in a treated area can occasionally be affected by root uptake of Milestone. Do not apply Milestone within the root zone of desirable trees unless such injury can be tolerated. Use special caution near roses, and leguminous trees such as locusts, redbud, mimosa, and caragana.

- Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, or to 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 Milestone. Injury to crops may result if treated soil and/or runoff water containing Milestone is washed, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to Milestone may injure or kill susceptible crops and other plants, such as grapes, soybeans, tobacco, sensitive ornamentals. Do not treat frozen soil where runoff could damage sensitive plants.

- Grass revegetation:
  - Milestone can be used to control broadleaf plants in grass revegetation programs where desirable rangeland or reclamation grass species are being established in rangeland, permanent grass pastures, CRP, non-cropland, or other areas. Consult Dow AgroSciences’ literature for more details about Milestone applications and grass stand establishment.

- Application before seeding grasses:
  - Milestone can be applied in the spring through fall to control broadleaf weeds prior to grass planting. Grasses can be seeded as a dormant planting (in the late fall or early winter) in the year

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of application or grasses can be seeded the following spring. The grasses should be planted when soil temperatures are low enough to ensure that the seeds will not germinate and emerge until the following spring.

- **Postemergence applications on grass:** During the season of establishment, Milestone should be applied only after perennial grasses are well established (have developed a good secondary root system and show good vigor. Most perennial grasses are tolerant to Milestone at this stage of development. Milestone may damage certain established grasses, such as smooth bromegrass (*Bromus inermis*), especially when plants are stressed by adverse environmental conditions. Plants should recover from this transient suppression with the onset of environmental conditions favorable to grass growth and upon release from weed competition.

- Grass seed germination and seedling development can be adversely affected by many factors such as seed viability and seedling vigor, soil condition (sub-optimal soil temperatures or soil water content), weather after planting, seedbed preparation and seed placement, disease, insects, or animals. Milestone applications will help to reduce competition from weeds and improve the chance for successful grass stand establishment. Some grass species are more sensitive to Milestone; consult Dow AgroSciences literature for more details.

- **Seeding Legumes:** Do not plant forage legumes until a soil bioassay has been conducted to determine if aminopyralid concentration remaining in the soil will adversely affect the legume establishment.

- **Grazing and Haying Restrictions:** There are no restrictions on grazing or grass hay harvest following application of Milestone at labeled rates. Cutting hay too soon after spraying weeds will reduce weed control. Wait 14 days after herbicide application to cut grass hay to allow herbicide to work. Do not transfer grazing animals from treated areas 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.

- **Grazing Poisonous Plants:** Herbicide application may increase palatability of certain poisonous plants. Do not graze treated areas until poisonous plants are dry and no longer palatable to livestock.

- **Restrictions in Hay or Manure Use:**
  - Do not use treated plant residues, including hay or straw from areas treated within the preceeding 18-months, in compost, mulch or mushroom spawn.
  - Do not use manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay harvested from treated areas within the previous 3 days, in compost, mulch or mushroom spawn.
  - 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 aminopyralid treated areas within the previous 3 days may only be used on pasture grasses, grass grown for seed, 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 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 aminopyralid-treated areas until an adequately sensitive field bioassay is conducted to determine that the aminopyralid concentration in the soil is at 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.

- **Crop Rotation:** 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 present in the soil will not adversely affect that broadleaf crop.

**Field Bioassay Instructions:** In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application in a manner to sample variability in field conditions such as soil texture, soil organic matter, soil pH, rainfall pattern or drainage. The test crop will be planted at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the intended rotational crop. Observe the test crop for symptoms of herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do not occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, do not plant the field to the intended rotational crop; plant only to wheat, forage grasses, native grasses or grasses grown for hay.

**Sprayer Clean-Out Instructions**

It is recommended to use separate spray equipment on high sensitive crops such as tobacco, soybeans, peanuts and tomatoes. Do not use spray equipment used to apply Milestone to other applications to land planted to, or to be planted to, broadleaf plants unless it has been determined that all residues of this herbicide have been removed by thorough cleaning of equipment. Equipment used to apply Milestone should be thoroughly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals as follow:

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use. Dispose of rinse water in non-cropland area away from water supplies.
2. Rinse a second time, adding 1 quart of household ammonia or tank cleaning agent for every 25 gallons of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 to 20 minutes). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferably overnight.
3. Flush the solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Spray nozzles and screens should be removed and cleaned separately.

- Do not apply this product with mist blower systems that deliver very fine spray droplets. Use of mist blower equipment can reduce control achieved with the herbicide and increase spray drift potential.

**Application Methods**

Apply the specified rate of Milestone as a coarse low-pressure spray. Do not apply this product with mist blower systems that deliver very fine spray droplets. Spray volume should be sufficient to uniformly cover foliage. Increase spray volume to ensure thorough and uniform coverage when target vegetation is tall and/or dense. To enhance foliage wetting and coverage, an approved non-ionic agricultural surfactant may be added to the spray mixture as specified by the surfactant label.

**Ground Broadcast Application:** Higher spray volumes (greater than 10 gallons per acre) generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage.

**Aerial Broadcast Application:** Do not apply less than 2 gallons per acre total spray volume. Five gallons per acre or greater will generally provide better coverage and better control, particularly in dense and/or tall foliage.

**High-Volume Foliar Application:** High volume foliar treatments may be applied at rates equivalent to a maximum of 7 fl oz per acre per annual growing season. Use sufficient spray volume to thoroughly and uniformly wet foliage and stems.

**Spot Application:** Spot treatments may be applied at an equivalent broadcast rate of up to 0.22 lb acid equivalent (14 fl oz of Milestone) per acre per annual growing season; however, not more than 50% of an acre may be treated at that rate. Do not apply more than a total of 0.11 lb acid equivalent (7 fl oz) per acre of Milestone per annual growing season as a result of broadcast, spot or repeat applications.) Spray volume should be sufficient to thoroughly and uniformly wet weed foliage, but not to the point of runoff. Repeat treatments may be made, but the total amount of Milestone applied must not exceed 7 fl oz per acre per year. To prevent misapplication, spot treatments should be applied with a calibrated sprayer.
Note: Table 1 below shows mixes for various sprayer outputs in gallons per acre (GPA).

**Table 1: Amount of Milestone (in mL) to mix in 1 gallon of water**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gallons per acre</th>
<th>Milestone amount (in mL) to mix with various application rates</th>
<th>Use a syringe to measure cc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GPA</td>
<td>5 fl oz/a</td>
<td>7 fl oz/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conversions:**
1 tsp = 5 mL
30 ml = 1 fluid ounce
1 cc = 1 mL

**Table 2: Application rates in the table below are based on treating an area of 1000 sq ft. An area of 1000 sq ft is about 10.5 by 10.5 yards in size. Mix the amount of Milestone (fl oz or milliliters) corresponding to the desired broadcast rate in 0.5 to 2.5 gallons of water, depending upon the spray volume required to treat 1000 sq ft. A delivery volume of 0.5 to 2.5 gallons per 1000 sq ft is equivalent to 22 to 109 gallons per acre.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Broadcast Rate (fl oz/acre)</th>
<th>Amount of Milestone per 1000 sq ft (fl oz)</th>
<th>(Milliliters)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.069</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.115</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.161</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
1 fluid ounce (fl oz) = 29.6 milliliters (mL) = 2 tablespoons = 6 teaspoons

To calculate the amount of Milestone for areas larger than 1000 sq ft: Multiply the table value (fl oz or milliliters) by the area to be treated in “thousands” of square feet. For example, if the area to be treated is 3500 sq ft, multiply the table value by 3.5 (3500 sq ft divided by 1000 sq ft = 3.5).

**Mixing with Water:** To prepare the spray, add about half the required amount of water in the spray tank. Then, with agitation, add the specified amount of Milestone and other registered tank mix herbicides. Finally, with continued agitation, add the rest of the water and additives such as surfactants or drift control and deposition aids.

**Addition of Surfactants or Adjuvants on All Labeled Use Sites:** The addition of a high quality non-ionic surfactant (of at least 80% active ingredient) at 0.25 to 0.5 % volume per volume (1 to 2 quarts per 100 gallons of spray) is recommended to enhance herbicide activity under adverse environmental conditions (such as, high temperature, low relative humidity, drought conditions, dusty plant surfaces) or when weeds are heavily pubescent or more mature.

**Tank Mixing with Other Herbicides:** Milestone at rates of up to 7 fl oz per acre may be mixed with labeled rates of other herbicides registered for application on all labeled use sites. Milestone may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of other herbicides provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated and (2) mixing is not prohibited by the label of the registered tank mixed products, and (3) that the tank mix combination is physically compatible (see tank mix compatibility testing below). When tank mixing, use only in accordance with the restrictions, precautions and limitations on the respective product labels.

- Read carefully and follow all applicable use directions, precautions, and limitations on the respective product labels.
- Do not exceed specified application rates. If products containing the same active ingredient are mixed, do not exceed the maximum allowable active ingredient use rates.
- For direct injection or other spray equipment where the product formulations will be mixed in undiluted form, special care should be taken to ensure tank mix compatibility.
- Always perform a jar test to ensure the compatibility of products to be used in tank mixture.

**Tank Mix Compatibility Testing:** Perform a jar test prior to mixing in a spray tank to ensure compatibility of Milestone and other pesticides or carriers. Use a clear glass jar with lid and mix ingredients in the same order and proportions as will be used in the spray tank. The 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 remix if agitated. An incompatible mixture is indicated by separation into distinct layers that do not readily remix when agitated and/or the presence of flakes, precipitates, gels, or heavy oily film in the jar. Use of an appropriate compatibility aid may resolve mix incompatibility. If the mixture is incompatible do not use that tank mix partner in tank mixtures.

**Mixing with Sprayable Liquid Fertilizer Solutions:** Milestone is usually compatible with liquid fertilizer solutions. It is anticipated that Milestone will not require a compatibility agent for mixing with fertilizers; however, a compatibility test (jar test) should be made prior to mixing. Jar tests are very important when a new batch of fertilizer or pesticide is used, when water sources change, or when tank mixture ingredients or concentrations are changed. Compatibility may be determined by mixing the spray components in the desired order and proportions in a clear glass jar before large scale mixing of spray components in the spray tank.

**Note:** The lower the temperature of the liquid fertilizer, the greater the likelihood of mixing problems. Use of a compatibility aid may be required if Milestone is mixed with a 2,4-D-containing product and liquid fertilizer. Mixing Milestone and 2,4-D in N-P or N-P-K liquid fertilizer solutions is more difficult than mixing with straight nitrogen fertilizer and should not be attempted without first conducting a successful compatibility jar test. Agitation in the spray tank must be vigorous to be comparable with jar test agitation. Apply the spray mixture the same day it is prepared while maintaining continuous agitation. Rinse the spray tank thoroughly after use.

**Note:** Foliar-applied liquid fertilizers themselves can cause yellowing of the foliage of forage grasses and other vegetation.

**Use Rates and Timing**
Milestone may be applied post emergence as a broadcast spray or as a spot application to control weeds including, but not limited to, those listed on this label. When a rate range is given use the higher rate to control weeds at advanced growth stages, or under less than favorable growing conditions, or for longer residual control. Best results are obtained when spray volume is sufficient to provide uniform coverage of treated weeds. For optimum uptake and translocation of Milestone, avoid mowing, haying, shredding, burning or soil disturbance in treated areas for at least 14 days following application.

Milestone also provides preemergence control of emerging seedlings of susceptible weeds, and re-growth of certain perennial weeds following application. Preventing establishment of weeds will depend upon application rate, season of application, and environmental conditions after application. Milestone can provide long-term control of susceptible weeds. The length of control is dependent upon the application rate, condition and growth stage of target weeds, environmental conditions at and following application, and the density and vigor of competing desirable vegetation. Long-term weed control is most effective when grass vegetation is allowed to recover from overgrazing, drought, etc., and compete with weeds. Milestone can be an important component of integrated vegetation management programs designed to renovate or restore desired plant communities. To maximize and extend the benefits of weed control provided by Milestone, it is important that other vegetation management practices, including proper grazing management, biological control agents, replanting, fertilization, prescribed fire, etc., be used in appropriate sequences and combinations to further alleviate the adverse effects of weeds on desirable plant species and to promote development of desired plant communities. Agricultural and natural resources specialists with federal and state government agencies can provide guidance on best management practices and development of integrated vegetation management programs.
Weeds Controlled

The following weeds will be controlled with the rates of Milestone indicated below (table 3). For best results, most weeds should be treated when they are actively growing and under conditions favorable for growth. Use a higher rate in the rate range when growing conditions are less than favorable or when weed foliage is tall and dense, or when residual control is desired. Milestone also provides preemergence control of germinating seeds or seedlings of susceptible weeds following application.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Rate Range (fl oz/acre)</th>
<th>Life Cycle</th>
<th>Plant Family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amaranth, spiny</td>
<td>Amaranthus spinosus</td>
<td>4 to 7</td>
<td>annual</td>
<td>Amaranthaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bedstraw</td>
<td>Galium spp.</td>
<td>4 to 7</td>
<td>perennial</td>
<td>Rubiaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beggaricks</td>
<td>Bidens spp.</td>
<td>4 to 7</td>
<td>annual</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blackeyed-susan</td>
<td>Rudbeckia hirta</td>
<td>4 to 7</td>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broomweed, annual</td>
<td>Amphiachyris dracunculoides</td>
<td>4 to 7</td>
<td>annual</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burdock, common*</td>
<td>Arctium minus</td>
<td>4 to 7</td>
<td>biennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buttercup, hairy*</td>
<td>Ranunculus sardosus</td>
<td>4 to 7</td>
<td>annual</td>
<td>Ranunculaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buttercup, tall**</td>
<td>Ranunculus acris</td>
<td>4 to 7</td>
<td>perennial</td>
<td>Ranunculaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camethorn</td>
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<td>Fabaceae</td>
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<td>Perennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>chamomile, scentless</td>
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<td>Cichorium intybus</td>
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<td>cudweed, purple</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Leucanthemum vulgare</td>
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<td>dock, curly*</td>
<td>Rumex crispus</td>
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<td>perennial</td>
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<td>Oenothera laciniata</td>
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<td>annual</td>
<td>Onagraceae</td>
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<td>fiddleneck, common</td>
<td>Amsinckia intermedia</td>
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<td>Boraginaceae</td>
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<td>fireweed</td>
<td>Epilobium angustifolium</td>
<td>5 to 7</td>
<td>perennial</td>
<td>Onagraceae</td>
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<td>fleabane, flax-leaf</td>
<td>Conyza bonariensis</td>
<td>4 to 7</td>
<td>annual</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<td>fleabane, hairy</td>
<td>Conyza bonariensis</td>
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<td>annual/biennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<td>hawkweed, orange (2)*, **</td>
<td>Hieracium auranticum</td>
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<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<td>hawkweed, yellow (2)*, **</td>
<td>Hieracium caespitosum</td>
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<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<td>Annual/biennial</td>
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<td>henbit*</td>
<td>Lamium amplexicaule</td>
<td>5 to 7</td>
<td>annual/biennial</td>
<td>Lamiaeae</td>
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<td>hogweed, giant</td>
<td>Heracleum mantegazzianum</td>
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<td>Apiaceae</td>
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<td>horsenettle, Carolina**</td>
<td>Solarum carolinense</td>
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<td>Solanaceae</td>
</tr>
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<td>horseweed, marestail</td>
<td>Conyza canadensis</td>
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<td>ironweed, tall</td>
<td>Vernonia gigantea</td>
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<td>ironweed, western</td>
<td>Vernonia baldwinii</td>
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<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>knapweed, diffuse (3)*, **</td>
<td>Centaurea diffusa</td>
<td>5 to 7</td>
<td>biennial/perennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>knapweed, Russian (4)*, **</td>
<td>Acroptilon repens</td>
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<td>knapweed, spotted (3)*, **</td>
<td>Centaurea stoebe</td>
<td>5 to 7</td>
<td>biennial/perennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>knapweeds</td>
<td>Centaurea spp.</td>
<td>5 to 7</td>
<td>biennial/perennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knotweeds, Japanese, bohman (11)*, **</td>
<td>Reynoutria japonica</td>
<td>7-14*</td>
<td>perennial</td>
<td>Polygonaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>kudzu*, **</td>
<td>Pueraria montana</td>
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<td>perennial</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>lady’s thumb*</td>
<td>Polygonum persicaria</td>
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<td>Polygonaceae</td>
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<td>lambsquarters</td>
<td>Chenopodium album</td>
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<td>annual</td>
<td>Chenopodiaceae</td>
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<td>lespedeza, annual</td>
<td>Lespedeza striata</td>
<td>5 to 7</td>
<td>annual</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
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<td>licorice, wild</td>
<td>Glycyrrhiza lepidota</td>
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<td>perennial</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
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<td>locoweed</td>
<td>Astragalus spp.</td>
<td>5 to 7</td>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>locust, black</td>
<td>Robinia pseudoacacia</td>
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<td>woody perennial</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>locust, honey</td>
<td>Gleditsia triacanthos</td>
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<td>woody perennial</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>loosestrife, purple (12)*, **</td>
<td>Lythrum salicaria</td>
<td>7-14*</td>
<td>perennial</td>
<td>Lythraceae</td>
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<td>mayweed, scentless*</td>
<td>Tripleurospermum perforata</td>
<td>4 to 7</td>
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<td>Asteraceae</td>
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Table 3: Weeds Controlled (Cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Rate Range (fl oz/acre)</th>
<th>Life Cycle</th>
<th>Plant Family</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mayweed, stinking* , **</td>
<td>Anthemis cotula</td>
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<td>medic, black*</td>
<td>Medicago lupulina</td>
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<td>perennial</td>
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<tr>
<td>mimosa</td>
<td>Albizia julibrissin</td>
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<td>woody perennial</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>mullein (5)</td>
<td>Verbascum spp.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>biennial</td>
<td>Scrophulariaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>nightshade, silverleaf</td>
<td>Solanum elaeagnifolium</td>
<td>4-7</td>
<td>perennial</td>
<td>Solanaceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>ox tongue, bristle</td>
<td>Picris echioides</td>
<td>5 to 7</td>
<td>biennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>pea, Swainson</td>
<td>Sphaerophylla salsula</td>
<td>5-7</td>
<td>perennial</td>
<td>Fabaceae</td>
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<td>poveryweed</td>
<td>Iva axillaris</td>
<td>5-7</td>
<td>perennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<td>ragweed, common**</td>
<td>Ambrosia artemisiafifolia</td>
<td>3 to 5</td>
<td>annual</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
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<td>ragweed, western</td>
<td>Ambrosia psilostachya</td>
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<td>perennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
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<td>ragwort, tansy*, **</td>
<td>Senecio jacobaea</td>
<td>5 to 7</td>
<td>perennial</td>
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<td>redbud</td>
<td>Cercis Canadensis</td>
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<td>rush skeletonweed</td>
<td>Chondrina juncea</td>
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<td>sicklepod</td>
<td>Cassia obtusifolia</td>
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<tr>
<td>smartweed, Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Polygonum pensylvanicum</td>
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<td>annual</td>
<td>Polygonaceae</td>
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<td>sneezeweed, bitter</td>
<td>Helianthus amarum</td>
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<td>annual</td>
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<td>soda apple, tropical (6)* , **</td>
<td>Solanum viarum</td>
<td>5 to 7</td>
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<td>sowthistle, annual</td>
<td>Sonchus oleraceae</td>
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<td>annual</td>
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<td>sowthistle, perennial* , **</td>
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<td>3 to 5</td>
<td>perennial</td>
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<td>Bidens bipinnata</td>
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<td>Clusiaceae</td>
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<td>stiltgrass, Japanese</td>
<td>Microstegium vimineum</td>
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<td>Poaceae</td>
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<td>star-thistle, Malta (7)* , **</td>
<td>Centareaea melitensis</td>
<td>3 to 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>starthistle, purple (7)* , **</td>
<td>Centareaea calcitrapa</td>
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<td>star thistle, yellow (7)* , **</td>
<td>Centareaea solstitialis</td>
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<td>sunflower, common</td>
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<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<td>teal</td>
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<td>biennial</td>
<td>Dipsacaceae</td>
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<td>thistle, artichoke</td>
<td>Cynara cardunculus</td>
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<td>perennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<td>thistle, blessed milk</td>
<td>Silybum marianum</td>
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<td>biennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<tr>
<td>thistle, bull (8)* , **</td>
<td>Cirsium vulgare</td>
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<td>biennial</td>
<td>Asteraceae</td>
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<td>thistle, Canada (9)* , **</td>
<td>Cirsium arvense</td>
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<td>Carthamus lanatus</td>
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<td>thistle, Italian</td>
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<td>thistle, musk (8)* , **</td>
<td>Cardus nutans</td>
<td>3 to 5</td>
<td>biennial</td>
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<tr>
<td>thistle, plumeless (8)* , **</td>
<td>Cardus acanthoides</td>
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<td>thistle, Scotch* , **</td>
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<td>thistle, Russian (preemergence)</td>
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<td>Chenopodiaceae</td>
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<td>Tree of heaven</td>
<td>Alliathus altissima</td>
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<td>Vicia spp.</td>
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<td>Artemisia absinthium</td>
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<td>yarrow, common</td>
<td>Achillea millefolium</td>
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<td>Asteraceae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Invasive plants are introduced species that are indicated to be invasive in the USDA-NRCS, PLANTS Database (http://plants.usda.gov/index.html).
**Plants designated as noxious weeds in at least one state (PLANTS Database, USDA-NRCS, http://plants.usda.gov/index.html).

1) Sulfur cinquefoil or oxeye daisy: Apply Milestone at 4 to 6 fl oz per acre to plants in the prebud stage of development.
2) Orange or yellow hawkweeds: Apply Milestone at 4 to 7 fl oz per acre to plants in the bolting stage of development.
3) Diffuse and spotted knapweeds: Apply Milestone at 5 to 7 fl oz per acre when plants are actively growing with the optimum time of application occurring from rosette to the bolting stages of development or in the fall. Plants will be controlled by mid-summer and fall applications even though plants may not show any changes in form or stature the year of application.
4) Russian knapweed: Apply Milestone at 5 to 7 fl oz per acre to plants in the spring and summer to plants from early bud to flowering stage and to dormant plants in the fall.
5) Mullein: Apply to the rosette stage.
6) Tropical soda apple: Apply Milestone at 5 to 7 fl oz per acre at any growth stage, but application by flowering will reduce seed production potential.
7) Malta, purple, and Yellow starthistle: Apply Milestone at 3 to 5 fl oz per acre to plants at the rosette through bolting growth stages.
8) Bull, musk, and plumeless thistles: Apply Milestone at 3 to 5 fl oz per acre in the spring and early summer to rosette or bolting plants or in the fall to seedlings and rosettes. Apply at 4 to 5 fl oz when plants are at the late bolt through early flowering growth stages. 2,4-D at 1 lb ae/acre should be tank-mixed with Milestone starting at the late bud stages.
9) Canada thistle: Apply Milestone at 5 to 7 fl oz per acre in the spring after all plants have fully emerged (some may be budding) until the oldest plants are in full flower stage. Use the higher rate when applying to the flower stage. Applications are also effective in the fall before a killing frost. Use higher rates for older/dense stands or for longer residual control.
The injections should completely surround the tree at any convenient bark at intervals of 3 to 4 inches between centers of the injector wound. With Tree Injector Method the most vital area to wet.

Cut-Stump Treatment
Apply Milestone as a 10% dilution v/v in water, by spraying or painting during periods of heavy sap flow of certain species - for example, maples. species other than legumes such as elm, maple, oak and conifers.. etc. Mixtures of Milestone and Garlon 3A or Garlon 4 may be effective on susceptible tree species such as legumes like Albezia, mimosa, locust, boxelder, hackberry, Russian olive, salt cedar, and blackberry.

Woody Plant Control
Milestone may be applied alone or in tank-mix combinations with labeled rates of other herbicides provided: (1) the tank mix product is labeled for the timing and method of application for the use site to be treated and (2) mixing is not prohibited by the label of the registered tank mixed products. Use as directed in the Directions of Use section of the tank-mix partner. Follow Mixing Instructions under the General Mixing and Application Instructions section.

Add Milestone to tank mixes for improved brush control on species such as aspen, conifers (pine), elm, maple, cherry, poplar, oak, Scotch broom, boxelder, hackberry, Russian olive, salt cedar, and blackberry.

FOLIAR APPLICATIONS:
For broad spectrum brush control using a foliar application, Milestone may be added to tank mixes with Accord Concentrate or Accord XRT II, Arsenal Powerline, Garlon 4 Ultra, Forestry Garlon XRT, or Garlon 3A, Rodeo, Tordon K, or other products labeled for use in industrial vegetation management programs.

LOW VOLUME BASAL BARK APPLICATIONS:
To control susceptible woody plants with stems less than 6 inches in basal diameter, apply herbicide mix (see below for rates) with a backpack or knapsack sprayer using low pressure and a solid cone or flat fan nozzle. Spray the basal parts of brush and tree trunks to a height of 12 to 15 inches from the ground in a manner that thoroughly wets the lower stems but not to the point of runoff. The use of a Spraying Systems Y2 nozzle or similar nozzle is recommended, which will narrow the spray pattern to target individual stems. Herbicide concentration should vary with tree diameter, bark thickness, volume used per acre, and susceptibility of species treated. Apply anytime, including the winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line or when stem surfaces are saturated with water.

Milestone may be used as a low volume basal treatment alone, for sensitive woody species in the Fabaceae family (legumes), or in combination with Garlon 4 Ultra or Forestry Garlon XRT, for broader control of other sensitive woody species. Applications should not exceed the maximum use rate per acre.

Mix Milestone at 1 to 5% v/v alone, or with Garlon 4 Ultra or Forestry Garlon XRT in a commercially available basal diluent (or other oils or basal diluents recommended by the manufacturer); the basal oil should be compatible with a water soluble herbicide such as Milestone. Make a stable tank mixture for basal bark application by first combining each product with a compatibility agent prior to final mixing in the desired ratio. Mix Milestone and Garlon 4 Ultra or Forestry Garlon XRT (if using a tank mix) thoroughly with basal oil; if the mixture stands for more than 30 minutes, reagitation may be required. Do not store the final mixture.

Cut surface
Apply Milestone in the cut surface applications listed below for control of susceptible tree species such as legumes like Albezia, mimosa, locust, etc. Mixtures of Milestone and Garlon 3A or Garlon 4 may be effective on species other than legumes such as elm, maple, oak and conifers..

Cut surface applications may be used successfully at any season except during periods of runoff or sap flow of certain species - for example, maples.

Cut-Stump Treatment
Apply Milestone as a 10% dilution v/v in water, by spraying or painting the cut surfaces of freshly cut stumps and stubs as soon as possible after cutting with undiluted Milestone. The cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

With Tree Injector Method
Apply by injecting 1 pint of 10% v/v Milestone in water through the bark at intervals of 3 to 4 inches between centers of the injector wound. The injections should completely surround the tree at any convenient height. Note: No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is injected directly into plants.

With Hack or Squirt Method
Cut makes around the tree trunk at a convenient height with a hatchet or similar equipment so that the cut snugly fits around the trunk and make a continuous circle around the trunk. Spray 1 milliliter of 10% v/v Milestone in water into the pocket created between the bark and the inner stem/trunk by each cut.

With Frill or Girdle Method
Make a single girdle through the bark completely around the tree at a convenient height. The frill should allow for the herbicide to remain next to the inner stem and absorb into the plant. Wet the cut surface with 10% v/v Milestone in water.

Precautions for Avoiding Spray Drift
Application under conditions that may allow spray drift because very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may injure susceptible crops. This product should be recommended by the manufacturer when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, non-target crops and other plants) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas. A drift control aid may be added to the spray solution to further reduce the potential for drift. If a drift control aid is used, follow the use directions and precautions on the manufacturer’s label. Do not use a thickening agent with Microfoil, Thru-Valve booms, or other spray delivery systems that cannot accommodate thickened spray solutions.

Aerial Application: Avoid spray drift at the application site. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. Users 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 outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% of wingspan or 85% of rotor diameter.
2. Nozzles should be pointed backward parallel with the air stream or not pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

State regulations must be followed. 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 supersedes 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 efficient 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 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 specified 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 will provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation - Orient nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream to produce larger droplets than other orientations. 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: The distance of the outer most operating nozzles on the boom must not exceed 75% of wingspan or 85% of rotor diameter.

Application Height: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 15 feet above the target vegetation. The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply larger droplets, not by increasing pressure.
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 to 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 such as valleys and ravines 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 can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. 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.

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Revisions:
1. Add restrictions for Northeast states.