

# Chemical Factsheet

## Picloram

### General Information

- Fact Sheet: [Picloram.pdf](#)
- Product Names:
  - Trooper** (Nufarm)
  - Tordon** (Dow)
  - Grazon** (Dow)
- Chemical Class: Pyridine compound herbicide
- Uses: Control of deeply rooted herbaceous weeds and woody plants in rights-of-way, forestry, rangelands, pastures, and small grain crops.
- Alternatives: [Least-Toxic invasive weed management](#), [Organic agriculture](#)
- Beyond Pesticides rating: [Toxic](#)

### Health and Environmental Effects

*See citations at end of document.*

- Cancer: Not documented
- Endocrine Disruption: Not documented
- Reproductive Effects: Yes (1)
- Neurotoxicity: Not documented
- Kidney/Liver Damage: Yes (2)
- Sensitizer/ Irritant: Yes (3)
- Birth/Developmental: Not documented
- Detected in Groundwater: Yes (3)
- Potential Leacher: Yes (3)
- Toxic to Birds: Not documented
- Toxic to Fish/Aquatic Organisms: Yes (3)
- Toxic to Bees: Not documented

### Additional Information

- Regulatory Status:
  - [EPA Reregistration Eligibility Decision \(RED\)](#) signed (3/1995)
- Supporting information:
  - [The Safer Choice](#) (Beyond Pesticides)
  - [Montana's War on Weeds](#) (Beyond Pesticides)
  - [NCAP Picloram Factsheet](#) (Northwest Coalition for Alternatives to Pesticides)
  - [PAN Pesticides Database:Picloram](#) (Pesticide Action Network)
- Studies [compiled from the [Pesticide-Induced Diseases Database](#)]
  - [Persistence of triclopyr, dicamba, and picloram in the environment following aerial spraying for control of dense pine invasion](#). Rolando, C.A. et al. (2023) Persistence of Triclopyr, dicamba, and Picloram in the environment following aerial spraying for control of dense pine invasion, *Invasive Plant Science and Management*. Available at: <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/invasive-plant-science-and-management/article/>

persistence-of-triclopyr-dicamba-and-picloram-in-the-environment-following-aerial-spraying-for-control-of-dense-pine-invasion/EC888894C5B7A927AD5E5A3E0C06CD8D.

- [Immune response of Brazilian farmers exposed to multiple pesticides](#). Jacobsen-Pereira, C.H. et al. (2020) 'Immune response of Brazilian farmers exposed to multiple pesticides', *Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety*, 202, p. 110912. doi:10.1016/j.ecoenv.2020.110912.
- [Epilithic biofilms as bioindicators of water contamination by pesticides in Protected Areas from Atlantic Forest](#). Mollmann, V. et al. (2026) Epilithic biofilms as bioindicators of water contamination by pesticides in Protected Areas from Atlantic Forest, *Science of The Total Environment*. Available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969726003177>.
- [Epigenetic fingerprints link early-onset colon and rectal cancer to pesticide exposure](#). Maas, S.C.E., Baraibar, I., Lemler, L. et al. Epigenetic fingerprints link early-onset colon and rectal cancer to pesticide exposure. *Nat Med* 32, 1827–1837 (2026). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-026-04342-5>

## Gateway Health and Environmental Effects Citations

1. Beyond Pesticides ChemWatch Factsheets. (Cited under factsheets on [Beyond Pesticides Gateway](#); see top of individual chemical page)
2. US EPA, 2000. Table 1: Toxicity Data by Category for Chemicals Listed under EPCRA Section 313. Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Program. [https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/documents/hazard\\_categories.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/documents/hazard_categories.pdf)
3. US EPA, Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances, Reregistration Eligibility Decisions (REDs), Interim REDs (iREDs) and RED Factsheets. <https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/web/html/status.html>.

Factsheet generated on June 3, 2026