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 managment, 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

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 July 3, 2026