



# ALLIGARE

## MSM 60

**GROUP 2 HERBICIDE**

# SPECIMEN LABEL

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Metsulfuron Methyl  
 Methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)amino]-carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]benzoate .....60.0%  
**OTHER INGREDIENTS:**.....40.0%  
**TOTAL:**.....100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 81927-7

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

| FIRST AID   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>If in eyes:</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul> |
| <b>If on skin or clothing:</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>   |
| HOT LINE NUMBER   |   |
| Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information. |   |

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

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

**Manufactured for:**  
**Alligare, LLC**  
**13 N. 8<sup>th</sup> Street**  
**Opelika, AL 36801**

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)**

Applicators and other handlers who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard [(40 CFR Part 170)] must wear:

- Long sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made out of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning, maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, 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.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning of equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

This herbicide is injurious to plants at extremely low concentrations. Nontarget plants may be adversely affected from drift and run-off.

**IMPORTANT**

DO NOT USE ON FOOD OR FEED CROPS EXCEPT AS SPECIFIED BY THIS LABEL OR SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING. Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from failure to observe the following: Do not apply Alligare MSM 60 (except as directed), or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas. Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants. Do not contaminate any body of water, including irrigation water. Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides and seeds.

Following an Alligare MSM 60 application, do not use sprayer for application to food or feed crops other than as directed by EPA registered label instructions. This is extremely important, as low rates of Alligare MSM 60 can kill or severely injure most crops (except small grains).

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

Alligare MSM 60 is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray. Alligare MSM 60 controls many annual and perennial weeds and woody plants in noncrop

areas, conifer and hardwood plantations.

Alligare MSM 60 may be used for weed and brush control, and for the control of certain noxious weeds on non-crop sites, ditch banks of dry drainage ditches, and for selective weed control in certain types of unimproved turf grass. Do not use on irrigation ditches.

Alligare MSM 60 can also be used for controlling and suppressing undesirable weeds and hardwoods in conifer plantations, on land primarily dedicated to the production of wheat, barley, fallow, pasture, and rangeland and on irrigated or dry land grain sorghum in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas (north of Interstate 20). Alligare MSM 60 can be used in most states. Check with your state before use. Alligare MSM 60 is not registered for use in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Rio Grande, and Saquache counties of Colorado.

Alligare MSM 60 controls weeds and woody plants primarily by postemergent activity. Although Alligare MSM 60 has preemergence activity, best results are obtained when Alligare MSM 60 is applied to foliage after emergence or dormancy break. For the control of annual weeds, Alligare MSM 60 provides the best results when applied to young, actively growing weeds. For the control of perennial weeds, applications made at the bud/bloom stage or while the target weeds are in the fall rosette stage may provide the best results. The use rate depends upon the weed species and size at the time of application.

The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- Weed spectrum and infestation intensity
- Weed size at application
- Environmental conditions at and following treatment
- Soil pH, soil moisture, and soil organic matter

Alligare MSM 60 may be applied on conifer and hardwood plantations, and non-crop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by the collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to apply Alligare MSM 60 to marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded as well as seasonally dry floodplains where surface water is not present, terrestrial areas of deltas and low lying areas where water is drained but may be isolated in pockets due to uneven or unlevel conditions. DO NOT APPLY to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams and canals.

Alligare MSM 60 is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile and does not freeze.

**ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY**

Alligare MSM 60 is absorbed primarily through the foliage of plants, and by the roots to a lesser degree. Plant cell division is generally inhibited in sensitive plants within a few hours following uptake. Two to 4 weeks after application, leaf growth slows followed by discoloration and tissue death. The final effects on annual weeds are evident about 4 to 6 weeks after application. The ultimate effect on perennial weeds and woody plants occurs in the growing season following application.

Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of Alligare MSM 60, while cold, dry conditions may reduce or delay activity. Weeds and brush hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be controlled. Use a surfactant to enhance the control of susceptible plants, except where noted. Apply at a minimum rate (concentration) of ¼ % volume/volume (1 qt. per 100 gal. of spray solution), or at the manufacturer's specified rate. Use only EPA approved surfactants containing at least 80% active ingredient. Certain types of surfactants, such as those incorporating acetic acid (i.e. LI-700), may not be compatible with Alligare MSM 60 and may result in decreased performance. Certain surfactants may not be suitable for use on desirable plants, such as turf and conifers, listed on this label. Consult the surfactant manufacturer's label for appropriate uses.

Weed and brush control may be reduced if rainfall occurs soon after application.

**RESISTANCE**

When herbicides that affect the same biological site of action are used repeatedly over several years to control the same weed species in the same field, naturally-occurring resistant biotypes may survive a correctly applied herbicide treatment, propagate, and become dominant in that field. Adequate control of these resistant biotypes cannot be expected. If weed control is unsatisfactory, it may be necessary to retreat the problem area using a product affecting a different site of action.

To better manage herbicide resistance through delaying the proliferation and possible dominance of herbicide resistant weed biotypes, it may be necessary to change cultural practices within and between crop seasons such as using a combination of tillage, retreatment, tank-mix partners and/or sequential herbicide applications that have a different site of action. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes.

It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to individual fields to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate state agricultural extension service representative for specific alternative cultural practices or herbicide recommendations available in your area.

**INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT**

This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

**SPRAY EQUIPMENT**

Following an Alligare MSM 60 application, do not use the sprayer or mixing equipment for application to agricultural crops, except that it may used to treat wheat, barley, fallow, pasture and rangeland. This is extremely important as low rates of Alligare MSM 60 can kill or severely injure most agricultural crops. The selected sprayer should be equipped with an agitation system to keep Alligare MSM 60 suspended in the spray tank. Use a sufficient vol-

ume of water to thoroughly cover the foliage of undesirable weeds, generally 10 to 40 gallons per acre. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will deliver a uniform spray pattern. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing or stopping to avoid injury to desired plants.

Refer to the brush control section of this label for information unique to that particular use.

## MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$  full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of Alligare MSM 60.
3. Continue agitation until the Alligare MSM 60 is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the Alligare MSM 60 is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. Alligare MSM 60 should be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Metsulfuron Methyl spray preparations are stable if they are pH neutral or alkaline and stored at or below 100°F.
8. If Alligare MSM 60 and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the Alligare MSM 60 in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the Alligare MSM 60.

## SPRAYER CLEANUP

Spray equipment must be cleaned before Alligare MSM 60 is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the six steps outlined below.

### At the End of the Day

When multiple loads of Alligare MSM 60 herbicide are applied, at the end of each day of spraying, rinse the interior of the tank with fresh water and then partially fill. Flush boom and hoses. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits that can accumulate in the application equipment.

### Before Spraying Crops Other Than Wheat, Barley, Fallow, Pasture or Rangeland:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal of household ammonia\* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gal of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only Ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) listed on this label. Do not exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

\*Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or other recommended cleaners can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or extension agent for a listing of approved cleaners.

## Notes:

- **Attention:** Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia, as dangerous gases will form. Do not clean equipment in an enclosed area.
- Steam-clean aerial spray tank prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
- When Alligare MSM 60 is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures should be examined and the most rigorous procedure should be followed.
- In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products should be followed as per the individual labels.
- Where spray equipment is frequently used for applications of this product and subsequent applications of other pesticides to sensitive crops during the same spray season, dedicate a sprayer to use only this product to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

## SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The interaction of many equipment and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

## AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR

### IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets (>150-200 microns). The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. The presence of sensitive species nearby, the environmental conditions, and pest pressure may affect how an applicator balances drift control and coverage. 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** section of this label.

### Controlling Droplet Size – General Techniques

**Volume** – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.

**Pressure** – Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. WHEN HIGHER FLOW RATES ARE NEEDED, USE A HIGHER-CAPACITY NOZZLE INSTEAD OF INCREASING PRESSURE.

**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.

### Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

**Number of Nozzles** – Use the minimum number of nozzles with the highest flow rate that provides uniform coverage.

**Nozzle Orientation** – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is emitted backwards, parallel to the airstream will produce larger droplets than other orientations.

**Nozzle Type** – Solid stream nozzles (such as disc and core with swirl plate removed) oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

**Boom Length** – The boom length should not exceed  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the wing or rotor length – longer booms increase drift potential.

**Application Height** – Application more than 10 ft above the canopy increases the potential for spray drift.

## BOOM HEIGHT

Setting the boom at the lowest labeled height (if specified) which provides uniform coverage reduces the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

## WIND

Drift potential increases at wind speeds of less than 3 mph (due to inversion potential) or more than 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given wind speed. AVOID GUSTY OR WINDLESS CONDITIONS.

**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 application in hot and hot and dry conditions, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

## TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain close to the ground and move laterally in a concentrated cloud. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature 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 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.

## SHIELDING SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce the effects of wind. However, it is the responsibility of the applicator to verify that the shields are preventing drift and not interfering with uniform deposition of the product.

## AIR ASSISTED (AIR BLAST)

### FIELD CROP SPRAYERS

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring.

**Note:** Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is directed.

## USE PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from failure to observe the following.

- Do not drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- To reduce the potential for movement of treatment soil due to wind erosion, do not apply to powdery dry or light sandy soils until they have been stabilized by rainfall, trashy mulch, reduced tillage, or other cultural practices. Injury to immediately adjacent crops may occur when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than cereal grains or pasture/rangeland.
- Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure crops. Applications made during periods of intense rainfall, to soils saturated with water, 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 Alligare MSM 60. Do not treat frozen soil. Treated soil should be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for Alligare MSM 60 movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.
- Do not use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts or similar areas.
- Do not use on grasses grown for seed.
- Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Do not use the equipment used to mix or apply Alligare MSM 60 on crops (except pasture, range and wheat). The mixing and application equipment may be used for noncrop areas and conifer plantations only.
- When used as directed, there is no grazing or haying restriction for use rates of 1  $\frac{2}{3}$  ounces per acre and less.
- Do not use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos.
- Do not use this product in California.
- Do not apply to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate crops other than wheat and barley.
- Do not apply to frozen ground as surface runoff may occur.
- Do not apply to snow-covered ground.

- Wheat and barley varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. Consult your state experiment station, universities, or extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of this product to a small area.
- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after application, temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. Do not apply to wheat or barley that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soil, disease, or insect damage, as crop injury may result. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2 to 5-leaf stage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage following application also may result in crop injury.
- The combined effects of this product postemergence applied following use of preemergence wild oat herbicides may cause crop injury to spring wheat when crop stress (soil crusting, planting too deep, prolonged cold weather, or drought) causes poor seedling vigor.
- In the Pacific Northwest, to prevent cold weather-related crop injury, avoid making applications during winter months when weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe.
- Do not apply to wheat, barley or pastures undersown with legumes, as injury to the forage may result.
- For ground applications applied to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D of MCPA should improve weed control under these conditions.
- Preplant or preemergence applications of 2,4-D or herbicides containing 2,4-D made within 2 weeks of planting spring cereals may cause crop injury when used in conjunction with early postemergence applications of this product. For increased crop safety, delay treatment with Alligare MSM 60 until crop tillering has begun.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Alligare MSM 60 must be used only in accordance with directions on this label.

Alligare, LLC will not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specifically directed by Alligare, LLC. User assumes all risks associated with such non-directed use.

For tank mixes, use the most restrictive limitations from the labeling of the products being mixed. Use only those tank mix partners which are labeled for the appropriate use site. Do not apply more than 4 ounces of Alligare MSM 60 per acre per year. Do not use on food or feed crops except as specified by this label or supplemental labeling.

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 in your State responsible for pesticide regulation.

### AGRICULTURAL USES

#### 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 4 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
- Shoes plus socks

### CONIFER PLANTATIONS

#### Application Information

Apply Alligare MSM 60 to control many species of weeds and deciduous trees on sites where conifers are growing or are to be planted. Apply by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only). Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" for a listing of susceptible species.

#### Application Timing

Apply Alligare MSM 60 after weeds have emerged or after undesirable hardwoods have broken winter dormancy and have reached the point of full leaf expansion.

#### Conifer Site Preparation

#### Application Before Transplanting

After consulting the "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" tables apply the rates of Alligare MSM 60 listed for the most difficult to control species on the site.

**Southeast**—Apply up to 4 oz per acre for loblolly and slash pines. Transplant the following planting season.

**Northeast and Lake States**—Apply up to 2 oz per acre for red pine. Transplant the following planting season. Apply up to 2 ounces per acre for black, white and Norway spruce. Transplant the following spring.

**West**—Apply up to 2 oz per acre prior to planting Douglas fir, Sitka Spruce, Western Red Cedar, Western Hemlock, Ponderosa Pine, and Grand Fir in the Coast Rangeland and west-

ern slope of the Cascades in Oregon and Washington. These conifer species listed can be planted any time after application. Other conifer species can be planted providing the user has prior experience indicating acceptable tolerance to soil residues of this product.

In the absence of prior experience, in order to avoid unacceptable injury, other species should be planted on a small scale to determine safety before large-scale plantings are made. Alligare, LLC will not be responsible for injury to any conifers not listed on this label.

#### Tank Mix Combinations

For broader spectrum control, use the following products in combination with Alligare MSM 60.

#### Accord

Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of Alligare MSM 60 with 2 to 10 quarts of Accord per acre. Refer to the product container for a list of species controlled.

#### Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate

Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of Alligare MSM 60 with 10 to 24 fluid ounces of Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate per acre. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. The combination controls ash, black gum, cherry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, hophorn beam, persimmon, oaks (red, white and water), sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, and suppresses blackberry, dogwood, elms, myrtle dahoon, hickories, and red maple.

#### Accord + Arsenal Applicators Concentrate

Tank mix ½ to 1 ounce of Alligare MSM 60 with 16 to 64 fluid ounces of Accord and 10 to 12 fluid ounces of Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate per acre. Slash and loblolly pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. The combination controls cherry, dogwood, elms, oaks (red and water), persimmon, sassafras, sweetgum and suppresses hickory.

#### VELPAR L or VELPAR DF

Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of Alligare MSM 60 per acre with VELPAR L or VELPAR DF at the rates listed on the container for various soil textures. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. Refer to the product container for a list of species controlled.

#### OUST EXTRA (or Generic Sulfometuron Methyl)

Tank mix ½ to 1 ½ ounces of Alligare MSM 60 with 2 to 3 ounces of OUST EXTRA (or generic equivalent) per acre for herbaceous weed control. Refer to the product container and the "Weeds Controlled" section of this label for a listing of the weeds controlled. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following application.

Tank mix 2 ounces of Alligare MSM 60 with 3 ounces of OUST EXTRA (or generic equivalent) per acre for herbaceous weed control and early spring suppression of bull thistle and Canada thistle in the Coast Rangeland and western slope of the Cascade Mountains. Douglas fir may be transplanted at least 90 days following application.

#### Release

#### Hardwood Control and Suppression

Use Alligare MSM 60 for application over the top of established slash and loblolly pine to control the species listed in "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" section of this label. Apply 1 to 4 ounces per acre to control the species indicated, including kudzu.

#### Tank Mix Combinations

For broader spectrum control use the following products in combination with Alligare MSM 60:

#### Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate

A tank mix of 1 to 2 ounces of Alligare MSM 60 with 8 to 16 fluid ounces of Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate per acre may be applied to loblolly pine. Refer to the Arsenal Applicator's Concentrate label regarding the use of surfactants and the appropriate application timing with respect to the age and development stage of the pines. The combination controls ash, black gum, cherry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, hophornbeam, oaks (red, white and water), sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, and suppresses blackberry, dogwood, elms, myrtle dahoon, hickories, persimmon, and red maple.

#### VELPAR L or VELPAR DF

Tank mix 1 to 2 ounces of Alligare MSM 60 with VELPAR L OR VELPAR DF at the rates listed on the container for various soil textures. The combination may be applied to loblolly and slash pines.

#### Release

#### Herbaceous Weed Control

Alligare MSM 60 may be applied to transplanted loblolly and slash pine for the control of herbaceous competition. Consult the "Weeds Controlled" section for a listing of the susceptible species and specific application rates. Best results are obtained when Alligare MSM 60 is applied just before weed emergence until shortly after weed emergence.

#### Tank Mix Combinations

For broader spectrum control use the following products in combination with Alligare MSM 60:

#### Arsenal Applicators Concentrate

Tank mix ½ to 1 ounce of Alligare MSM 60 with 4 ounces of Arsenal Applicators Concentrate per acre. The tank mix may be used on loblolly pine.

#### OUST XP

Tank mix ½ to 1 ½ ounces of Alligare MSM 60 with 2 to 3 ounces of OUST XP (or generic equivalent) per acre. Best results are obtained when Alligare MSM 60 is applied just before weed emergence until shortly after weed emergence. The tank mix may be used on loblolly and slash pine.

## VELPAR L or VELPAR DF

Tank mix 1/2 to 1 ounce of Alligare MSM 60 with VELPAR L or VELPAR DF at the rates listed on the container for various soil textures. The combination may be applied to loblolly and slash pines.

## IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS—CONIFER PLANTATIONS ONLY

- Applications of Alligare MSM 60 made to conifers that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, diseases, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, or other stresses may injure or kill the trees.
- Applications of Alligare MSM 60 made for herbaceous release should only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- Do not apply Alligare MSM 60 to conifers grown as ornamentals.
- Alligare MSM 60 applications may result in damage and mortality to other species of conifers when they are present on sites with those listed in the preceding directions for conifer plantations.

## HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS

### Application Information

Apply Alligare MSM 60 to control many species of weeds on sites where yellow poplar is growing or is to be planted, and on sites where red alder is to be planted. Apply at up to 2 ounces per acre by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only). Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" sections of this label for a listing of susceptible species.

### Application Timing

This product may be applied as a site preparation treatment prior to planting red alder or yellow poplar, and may also be applied as a pre-planting site preparation treatment for red alder in tank mixes with other herbicides labeled for this use.

Alligare MSM 60 may also be applied over the top of planted yellow poplar seedlings after the soil has settled around the root systems but before the seedlings have broken dormancy (prior to bud break).

### Release

### Herbaceous Weed Control

Alligare MSM 60 may be applied to yellow poplar for the control of herbaceous competition. Consult the "Weeds Controlled" for a listing of the susceptible species and specific application rates. Best results are obtained when Alligare MSM 60 is applied just before weed emergence until shortly after weed emergence.

### Tank Mix Combinations

Tank mix ½ ounce of Alligare MSM 60 with 4 to 6 pints of VELPAR L as specified on the package label for "RELEASE-HERBACEOUS WEED CONTROL" in pine plantations in the eastern U.S. Follow the VELPAR L label directions regarding altering the application rate by soil texture.

## IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS—HARDWOOD PLANTATIONS ONLY

- Application of VELPAR L and Alligare MSM 60 made to yellow poplar that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, disease, drought, winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock or other stresses may injure or kill the seedlings.
- Applications of Alligare MSM 60 made for release should only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- Do not use a surfactant for applications made over the tops of trees.
- Careful consideration must be given by an experienced and knowledgeable forester to match the requirements of yellow poplar to the conditions of the site. Treatment of yellow poplar planted on a site inadequate to meet its requirements may injure or kill the seedlings.

## GRAIN SORGHUM, WHEAT (including durum), BARLEY, PASTURE, RANGELAND GRASSES, AND FALLOW

### APPLICATION INFORMATION

#### Use Rates

#### Wheat (including durum) and Barley

1/10 oz. Alligare MSM 60 per acre.

#### Grain Sorghum (Irrigated or dry land, in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas [north of Interstate 20] only)

1/20 oz. Alligare MSM 60 per acre, plus 1/4 lb. active ingredient 2,4-D amine per acre. Do not use surfactant or crop oil when applying to grain sorghum.

#### Pasture and Rangeland

1/10 to 4/10 oz. Alligare MSM 60 per acre as a broadcast treatment. For spot treatments, use up to 1 oz. per 100 gal. of water. Do not exceed 1 2/3 oz. of Alligare MSM 60 per acre per year.

#### Harvest aid (Wheat and Barley)

1/10 oz. Alligare MSM 60 per acre in combination with 2,4-D or Roundup aids in dry down of many broadleaf weeds.

#### Fallow

1/10 oz. Alligare MSM 60 per acre.

### Application Timing-Wheat and Barley

#### Dryland Wheat and Barley

(Except Durum or Wampum Variety)

Apply after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before boot.

#### Durum and Wampum Variety Spring Wheat

Apply after the crop is tillering but before boot. For durum and wampum varieties, use in combination with 2,4-D.

### Irrigated Wheat and Barley

Apply after the crop begins tillering but before boot. For best results, delay post-treatment irrigation for at least 3 days after treatment and do not exceed 1 inch of water.

### Wheat and Barley-Harvest Aid

Apply after reaching the hard dough stage, but no later than 10 days before harvest. See section of Harvest Aid Tank Mixtures.

### Fallow

This product may be used as a fallow treatment in the spring or fall after weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

**Do not apply during boot or early heading as crop injury may result.**

### Application Timing-Grain Sorghum

**Crop Growth Stage:** Apply with 2,4-D amine when grain sorghum is from 3 to 15 inches tall. If grain sorghum is taller than 10 inches to the top of the canopy, apply with drop nozzles and keep spray off of foliage. Apply before boot stage only. Read and follow all other use instructions and precautions provided on companion herbicide labels.

**NOTE:** Sorghum varieties can vary in sensitivity to 2,4-D amine. Spray only those varieties that are known to be tolerant to 2,4-D amine. Contact the seed company of your Local County Extension Service for additional information.

**Weed Growth Stage:** Apply with 2,4-D amine when all or a majority of the weeds have germinated and emerged. Spray when weeds are a maximum of 6 inches tall for best results. Review the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section below for specific weeds controlled.

### Grain Sorghum Precautions:

Temporary growth stunting and/or crop yellowing may occur soon after application, especially when crops are under stress conditions. Do not use this product on grain sorghum that is grown for seed production or for syrup. Do not use on forage sorghum. Wait a minimum of 30 days before using for silage or forage. Do not include surfactant or crop oil when preparing tank mixes. Do not apply under cold, wet weather conditions or to grain sorghum that is under stress caused by weather, insects, or disease as crop injury may result. Do not apply to long season grain sorghum varieties. Do not apply to grain sorghum that is planted after July 1- crop injury or delayed maturity may occur. Do not apply to grain sorghum more than once per year. This product must be used in combination with 2,4-D on grain sorghum. If using in areas where 2,4-D is restricted, follow all applicable restrictions. Do not use this product on grain sorghum in areas where 2,4-D use is prohibited.

### Application Timing-Pasture Grasses

This product may be used on native and improved grasses such as bluestems, grama, bermudagrass, blue grass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, fescue and timothy, as follows:

| Pasture Grass                           | Minimum time from grass Establishment to application |
|---|--|
| Bermudagrass                            | 2 months   |
| Bluegrass, bromegrass, and orchardgrass | 6 months   |
| Timothy                                 | 12 months  |
| Fescue                                  | 24 months  |

### Fescue Precautions:

This product may temporarily stunt fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- Tank mix with 2,4-D;
- Use the lowest listed rate for target weeds;
- Use surfactant at 1/2 to 1 pt. per 100 gal. of spray solution (1/16 to 1/8% v/v);
- Apply late in the spring or after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall, or in the fall;
- Do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.

### Timothy Precautions:

Timothy should be actively growing and at least 6" tall at application. Application under any other conditions may cause crop yellowing and/or stunting. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- Tank mix with 2,4-D.
- Use the lowest listed rate for target weeds.
- Use surfactant at 1/2 pt. per 100 gal. (1/16% v/v).
- Apply in the late summer or fall.
- Do not use surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.

**Ryegrass Pastures (Italian or perennial): Do not apply this product to ryegrass pasture as injury to or loss of the pasture may result.**

**Other Pastures:** Varieties and species of pasture grasses differ in their tolerance to herbicides. When using this product on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to one container. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated the following season.

Broadleaf pasture species such as alfalfa and clover are highly sensitive to this product and will be severely stunted or injured.

### WEEDS CONTROLLED

Apply when weeds are less than 4" tall or in diameter and are actively growing. See specific directions for each weed type.

Effectiveness may be reduced if rainfall occurs within 4 hrs after application.

### Grain Sorghum

**1/20 oz. per acre, plus 1/4 lb. active ingredient 2,4-D amine per acre**

Pigweed species  
Puncture vine  
Velvetleaf

## Cereals, Pasture, Rangeland and Fallow

### 1/10 oz. per acre

Blue/purple mustard\*  
 Bur buttercup (testiculate)  
 Coast fiddleneck (tarweed)  
 Common chickweed  
 Common purslane  
 Conical catchfly  
 Cowcockle  
 False chamomile  
 Field pennycress (fanweed)  
 Filaree  
 Flixweed\*  
 Groundsel (common)  
 Henbit  
 Kochia\*  
 Lambsquarters (common slimleaf)  
 Mayweed chamomile  
 Miners lettuce  
 Pigweed (redroot, smooth, tumble)  
 Plains coreopsis  
 Prickly lettuce\*  
 Russian thistle\*  
 Shepherd's purse  
 Smallseed falseflax  
 Smartweed (green, ladythumb, pale)  
 Snow speedwell  
 Tansymustard\*  
 Treacle mustard (Bushy Wallflower)  
 Tumble/Jim Hill mustard  
 Volunteer sunflower  
 Waterpod  
 Wild mustard

### Additional Weeds in Pasture/Rangeland Only

#### 1/10 to 2/10 oz per acre

Bitter sneezeweed  
 Buttercup  
 Carolina geranium  
 Common Broomweed  
 Common mullein  
 Curly dock  
 Dandelion  
 Marehail  
 Plantain  
 Wild garlic\*  
 Woolly croton\*

#### 2/10 to 3/10 oz. per acre

Annual marshelder  
 Blackeyed-Susan  
 Buckbrush\*\*  
 Burclover  
 Common yarrow  
 Dogfennel  
 Horsemint (beebalm)  
 Musk thistle\*  
 Pensacola bahiagrass\*  
 Purple scabious  
 Western Snowberry\*\*  
 Wild carrot

#### 4/10 oz. per acre

Serecia lespedeza\*

#### Weed Suppressed\*\*

### Wheat, Barley, Pasture, Rangeland and Fallow

#### 1/10 oz. per acre

Canada thistle\*  
 Common sunflower\*  
 Corn gromwell\*  
 Knotweed (prostrate)\*  
 Sowthistle (annual)\*  
 Wild buckwheat\*

### Brush Suppressed (Pasture and Rangeland Only)\*\*

#### 3/10 oz. per acre

Blackberry  
 Dewberry  
 Multiflora rose\*

### Weeds/Brush Suppressed with Spot Application

#### (Pasture/Rangeland only)

#### 1 oz. per 100 Gal. of water

Blackberry\*  
 Canada thistle\*  
 Dewberry\*  
 Multiflora rosa\*

\* See the **Specific Weed Problems** section.

\*\*Weed suppression is a reduction in weed population and/or vigor as visually compared to an untreated area. The degree of suppression varies with the rate used, the size of the

weeds, and the environmental conditions following treatment.

### SPECIFIC WEED PROBLEMS

Note: Thorough spray coverage is very important.

**Blue Mustard, Flixweed, and Tansymustard:** For best results, apply this product in tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA postemergence to mustards before bloom.

**Canada Thistle and Sowthistle:** Apply this product with a surfactant, 2,4-D or MCPA in the spring after the majority of thistles have emerged while still small (rosette stage to 6" elongated stems) and actively growing to reduce the ability of emerged thistles to compete with the crop.

For spot applications to Canada Thistle in pasture and rangeland, apply as foliar spray once plant is fully leafed. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 qts. per 100 gal. of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. On tall, dense stands, it may be necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

**Corn Gromwell and Prostrate Knotweed:** Apply this product with a surfactant when weeds are actively growing, are not larger than 2" tall and when crop canopy will allow thorough coverage. Tank mixing with 2,4-D or MCPA can improve results.

**Kochia, Russian thistle, Prickly lettuce:** Resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, use in a tank mix with Banvel/Banvel SGF and 2,4-D or bromoxynil and 2,4-D (such as 3/4-1 pt. Buctril + 1/4 - 3/8 lb. active 2,4-D ester). Apply in the spring when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing. Refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details.

**Sunflower (common/volunteer):** Apply with a surfactant, 2,4-D or MCPA after the majority of sunflowers have emerged, are 2" to 4" tall and are actively growing. Use spray volumes of at least 3 gal./acre by air or 5 gal./acre by ground (10 gal./acre by ground in pastures).

**Wild Buckwheat:** For best results, apply in a tank mix with MCPA when plants have no more than 3 true leaves (not counting the cotyledons). If plants are not actively growing, delay treatment until environmental conditions favor active weed growth.

**Musk Thistle:** Apply at 2/10 to 3/10 oz. per acre in the spring or early summer prior to flowering or in the fall after newly emerged plants have reached the rosette stage of growth. Fall applications should be made before the soil freezes.

**Multiflora Rose:** For best control, apply as a broadcast application when multiflora rose is less than 3" tall. Application should be made in the spring, soon after multiflora rose is fully leafed.

For spot application in pasture and rangeland, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed. Apply to runoff. Include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 qts. per 100 gals. of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. On tall, dense stands, it may be necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

**Blackberry and Dewberry:** For spot applications in pasture and rangeland, apply as a foliar spray once plant is fully leafed. Apply to runoff and include a surfactant in the spray mix at 1 to 2 qts. per 100 gals. of spray solution. Complete coverage of all foliage and stems is required for control. On tall, dense stands, it may be necessary to spray from both sides to obtain adequate coverage.

**Pensacola bahiagrass control in established Bermudagrass pasture:** Apply at 3/10 oz. per acre plus surfactant after green-up in the spring but before bahiagrass seedhead formation. Apply when moisture is sufficient to enhance grass growth.

This product effectively removes bahiagrass from bermudagrass pastures. In highly infested pastures, Alligare MSM 60 clears the areas of useful forage until the bermudagrass has time to cover the area. Therefore, do not apply to an entire farm or ranch in one year. Treatments should be made to different areas of a farm over a period of years. Pastures may be reestablished more quickly by fertilization (particularly with nitrogen and potassium) and/or replanting.

Under heavy bahiagrass pressure, grazing pressure, or adverse weather conditions (heat and drought), some regrowth of weeds may occur.

**Note:** Do not use this product for the control of common or Argentine bahiagrass. Do not apply this product in liquid fertilizer solutions for Pensacola bahiagrass control, as poor control and/or regrowth may occur.

**Serecia lespedeza:** Apply at 4/10 oz. per acre with a surfactant at 1 to 2 qts. per 100 gals. of total spray solution. For best results, make applications to serecia lespedeza beginning at flower bud initiation through the full bloom stage of growth.

**Note:** Do not use if drought conditions exist at intended time of applications.

**Wild Garlic:** Apply 1/10 to 2/10 oz. per acre in early spring when wild garlic is less than 12" tall with 2" to 4" of new growth.

**Woolly Croton:** Apply 1/10 to 2/10 oz. per acre in late spring or early summer at preemergence through 2 true leaf stage.

### Surfactants

Unless otherwise specified, add a recommended nonionic surfactant having at least 80% active ingredient at 1 to 2 qts. per 100 gals. of spray solution (0.25 to 0.5% v/v).

**Surfactant Rate Exceptions:** (1) On all spring wheat and spring or winter barley use 1/2 to 1 qt. per 100 gals.; (2) on Fescue pastures use 1/4 to 1/2 qt per 100 gals.; (3) on Timothy pastures use 1/4 qt. per 100 gals.

Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or extension agent for a listing of approved surfactants.

Antifoaming agent may be used if needed.

**Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for surfactant.**

#### Ground Application

For optimum spray coverage, use flat-fan or low volume flood nozzles.

For flood nozzles on 30" spacing, use at least 10 gallons spray solution per acre (GPA), nozzles no larger than TK 10 (or equivalent), and at least 30 pounds per square inch (psi). For 40" nozzle spacing, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacing, use at least 20 GPA. Overlap nozzles 100% for all spacings.

With Raindrop RA nozzles, use at least 30 GPA and ensure that nozzle spray patterns overlap 100%.

For flat-fan nozzles, use at least 3 GPA for applications to wheat or barley. Use at least 10 GPA for applications to pasture or rangeland. For grain sorghum, use 10-30 GPA and apply uniformly at 20-40 PSI with a properly calibrated low pressure boom sprayer using flat-fan nozzles. If applying to irrigated sorghum, delay first post-treatment irrigation for a minimum of 3 days after treatment. For the first post-treatment irrigation, do not exceed 1". Cultivate prior to treatment to cover exposed brace roots or grain sorghum. This will minimize injury from 2,4-D amine.

Use 50-mesh screens or larger.

#### Aerial Application

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.

**Wheat Barley and Fallow**-use 1 to 5 GPA, use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah.

**Grain Sorghum**-apply at the rate of 2-5 GPA. If applying to irrigated sorghum, delay first post-treatment irrigation for a minimum of 3 days after treatment. For the first post-treatment irrigation, do not exceed 1". Cultivate prior to treatment to cover exposed brace roots of grain sorghum. This will minimize injury from 2,4-D amine.

**Pasture and Rangeland** – Use 2 to 5 GPA.

When applying this product by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edge of fields.

See the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label.

#### Product Measurement

Measure precisely using scales calibrated in ounces.

#### TANK MIXTURES

This product may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed under **Weeds Suppressed**, weeds resistant to this product, or weeds not listed under **Weeds Controlled**. Read and follow all manufacturer's label instructions for the companion herbicide. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix with this product.

#### Alligare MSM 60 Tank Mixtures in Cereals (Wheat and Barley)

##### With 2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester)

Tank-mix with 2,4-D or MCPA (ester formulations provide best results), use 1/10 oz. of this product per acre; add 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at 1/4 to 1/2 lb. active ingredient. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 qt. per 100 gals. of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury.

Apply with MCPA after the 3 to 5 leaf stage but before boot (with Durum and Wampam varieties, do not apply before tillering). Apply with 2,4-D after tillering (refer to appropriate 2,4-D manufacturer's label), but before boot.

##### With Banvel "Banvel" SGF

For best results, apply this product at 1/10 oz. per acre; add 1/16 to 1/8 lb. active ingredient "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 1/2 to 1 qt. per 100 gals. of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Also refer to "Banvel"/"Banvel" SGF labels for application timing and restrictions.

##### With 2,4-D (amine or ester) and "Banvel"

Apply in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of Banvel and 2,4-D. Observe all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on labels of all products used.

Use 1/10 oz. of this product + 2-3 oz. Banvel (4-6 oz. Banvel SGF) + 4-6 oz. active 2,4-D ester or amine per acre. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Add 1-2 pt. of surfactant to the 3-way mixture if needed. Surfactant may not be needed with the higher phenoxy rates and ester phenoxy formulations. Consult the specific 2,4-D or Banvel label, or local recommendations for more information.

Apply this 3-way combination to winter wheat after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node). In Spring wheat (including Durum wheat) apply after crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 5-leaf stage.

Do not apply this 3-way mixture at high rates more than once a year or more than twice per year at the low rates.

#### With bromoxynil (such as BUCTRIL, BRONATE)

Apply with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley, or fallow. For best results, add bromoxynil containing herbicides to the tank at 3 to 6 oz. active ingredient per acre (such as Bronate or Buctril at 3/4 – 1-1/2 pts. per acre).

Read and follow all label instructions on timing and precautions for these herbicides before using these tank mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

#### With grass control products

Tank mixtures with grass control products may result in poor grass control. Consult your state experiment station, university or extension agent, agricultural dealer, or crop consultant as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of this product and the grass product to a small area.

Do not mix with Hoelon3EC, as grass control may be reduced.

#### To control wild oat, tank mix with Avenge or Assert

When tank mixing with Assert, always include 2,4-D ester, MCPA ester, or bromoxynil containing products (such as Buctril, or Bronate). Tank-mixed applications of this product plus Assert may cause temporary crop discoloration, stunting or injury when heavy rainfall occurs shortly after application.

#### With Express

This product may be tank mixed with Express based on local recommendations. Read and follow all label instructions on timing, precautions, and warning for these herbicides before using this tank mixture.

#### With Harmony Extra

This product may be tank mixed with Harmony Extra based on local recommendations. Read and follow all label instructions on timing and precautions for these herbicides before using this tank mixture.

#### With Insecticides and Fungicides

This product may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides and fungicides registered for use on cereal grains.

However, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2-4 leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications with organophosphate insecticides (such as parathion, Di-Syston) may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury.

The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application.

Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas.

Do not apply this product within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide (such as Di-Syston) has been applied as an in-furrow treatment as crop injury may result.

Do not use with Malathion, as crop injury will result.

#### With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing this product in fertilizer solution.

This product must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g. 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Be sure agitator is running while this product is added. This mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

When using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of a surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 1/2 pt. to 1 qt. per 100 gals. of spray solution (0.06-0.25% v/v) based on local recommendations.

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or extension agent for specific instructions before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

When 2,4-D or MCPA is included with a fertilizer/Alligare MSM 60 mixture, ester formulations of 2,4-D or MCPA tend to be more compatible in combinations with this product (see manufacturer's label). Do not add surfactant when using this product in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.

Do not use liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

#### Tank Mixtures in Harvest Aid

A tank mix of this product plus 2,4-D and surfactant, or Roundup, will typically aid in dry down of many broadleaved weeds, thereby aiding grain harvest. Postemergence application should be made to actively growing weeds after the crop is in the hard dough stage. If weeds are not dry within 10 days after application, delay harvest until weeds are dry.

See weeds listed in the **Weeds Controlled** chart of this label.

#### With 2,4-D

Mix 1/10 oz. this product plus 1/4 to 1/2 lb. active ingredient 2,4-D per acre on moderate weed infestations; higher rates of 2,4-D may be used on large weeds if permitted by the 2,4-D product labeling. Include 1 to 2 qts. surfactant per 100 gals. spray solution.

In addition to the weeds listed in the **Weeds Controlled** chart of this label, the 2,4-D combination will also dry down common cocklebur, marehail, puncturevine and common

and wild sunflower. In areas where 2,4-D use is restricted, apply this product with surfactant only; however, this treatment may be less effective.

### With Roundup (or Generic Brands of Glyphosate)

Use 1/10 oz. Alligare MSM 60 plus the labeled rate of Roundup (see Roundup label for maximum season rate). Use an adjuvant for optimum activity – consult the Roundup label (or generic glyphosate) or local recommendations for the amount of adjuvant to include.

### Tank Mixtures in Fallow

This product may be used as a fallow treatment. This product may also be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow.

Read and follow all manufacturer's label instructions for the companion herbicide. If those instructions conflict with this label, do not tank mix with Alligare MSM 60.

### Tank Mixtures in Pasture or Rangeland

|                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Annual marshelder    | Common ragweed  |
| Burclover            | Giant ragweed   |
| Carolina Horsenettle | Giant ragweed   |
| Common cocklebur     | Prickly lettuce |
| Common milkweed      | Western ragweed |

For best results, apply this product at 1/10 to 2/10 oz. per acre with one of the following products.

| Product      | Rate (oz./A)       |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Grazon P+D   | 8 to 32            |
| "Tordon" 22K | 4 to 16            |
| Banvel       | 4 to 32            |
| Weedmaster   | 8 to 32            |
| Remedy       | 8                  |
| Amber        | 0.35*              |
| 2,4-D        | 8 to 16 (oz. ai/A) |

\*For suppression of Ragweed in Phenoxy Restricted and Herbicide Regulated Counties.

### With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing in fertilizer solution.

First, slurry this product with water and then add to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Make sure agitator is running while this product is added. This mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting.

When using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 1/4 pt. per 100 gals. of spray solution (0.03% v/v).

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or extension agent for specific instructions before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

When 2,4-D or MCPA is included with a fertilizer/Alligare MSM 60 mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer's label). Do not add surfactant when using this product in tank mix with 2,4-D ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

Do not use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.

Do not use with liquid fertilizer solutions having a pH less than 3.0.

### CROP ROTATION

Before using this product, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, do not treat all of your wheat, barley, fallow, pasture or rangeland acres at the same time.

#### Minimum Rotation Intervals

Minimum rotation intervals\* are determined by the rate of breakdown of Alligare MSM 60. Breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture speed breakdown in soil, with high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow breakdown.

Of these 3 factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature and soil moisture can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture should be monitored closely when considering crop rotations.

\*The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last application to the earliest date of the next planting.

#### Soil pH Limitations

Do not use this product on soils having a pH above 7.9 as extended soil residual activity could require longer crop rotation intervals than normal. Under certain conditions, this product could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high pH soil can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of Alligare MSM 60.

#### Checking Soil pH

Before using this product, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0" to 4" samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on recommended soil sampling procedures.

### Rotation Intervals for Cereals

#### All Areas-Following Use of Alligare MSM 60 at 1/10 oz. per Acre

| Crop                                   | Soil pH      | Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches) | Minimum Rotation Interval (months) |
|--|--------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Winter and spring wheat                | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions                           | 1                                  |
| Durum wheat, barley, spring/winter oat | 7.9 or lower | No restrictions                           | 10                                 |

### Rotation Intervals For Crops in Non-Irrigated Land

#### Following Use of Alligare MSM 60 at 1/10 oz. per Acre on Wheat, Barley or Pasture

| State    | Location  |                            | Crop                                    | Soil pH         | Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches) | Minimum rotation interval (months) |
|----------|---|----------------------------|---|-----------------|---|------------------------------------|
|          | State   | County or Area             |   |                 |   |                                    |
| Colorado | Statewide   |                            | Grain sorghum, proso millet             | 7.9 or lower    | No Restriction                            | 10                                 |
|          |   |                            | Flax, Sunflower, safflower              | 7.9 or lower    | No Restriction                            | 22                                 |
|          |   | Generally N. of I-70       | Field Corn                              | 7.9 or lower    | 15  | 12                                 |
| Idaho    | Southern Idaho  |                            | Flax, Safflower, Sunflower              | 7.9 or lower    | No Restrictions                           | 22                                 |
|          | Statewide   |                            | Peas, Lentils, Canola                   | 6.8 or lower    | 18  | 10                                 |
|          |   |                            | Peas                                    | 6.9 to 7.9      | 18  | 15                                 |
|          |   |                            | Lentils                                 | 6.9 to 7.9      | 18  | 34                                 |
|          |   |                            | Canola                                  | 6.9 to 7.9      | 18  | 22                                 |
| Kansas   | Statewide   |                            | Grain, sorghum, Proso millet            | 7.9 or lower    | No Restrictions                           | 10                                 |
|          |   |                            | Flax, Safflower, Sunflower              | 7.9 or lower    | No Restrictions                           | 22                                 |
|          | Central and Western Kansas (West of the Flintheads)               | Field Corn                 | 7.9 or lower                            | 15              | 12  |                                    |
|          | Western Kansas W. of Hwy. 183                                     | Soybeans                   | 7.5 or lower                            | 22              | 22  |                                    |
|          |   |                            | 7.6 – 7.9                               | 33              | 34  |                                    |
|          | Central Kansas - Generally E. of Hwy 183 and W. of the Flintheads | Soybeans                   | 7.9 or lower                            | 15              | 12  |                                    |
| Montana  | Statewide   |                            | Grain sorghum, Proso Millet, Field Corn | 7.9 or lower    | 22  | 22                                 |
|          |   |                            | Alfalfa                                 | 7.6 – 7.9       | No Restrictions                           | 34                                 |
|          |   | (hay only)                 | 7.5 or lower                            | No              | 22  |                                    |
|          |   | Flax, Safflower, Sunflower | 7.9 or lower                            | No Restrictions | 22  |                                    |

| Location     |  | Crop   | Soil pH      | Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches) | Minimum rotation Interval (months) |
|--------------|--|--|--------------|---|------------------------------------|
| State        | County or Area                                 |  |              |   |                                    |
| Nebraska     | Statewide                                      | Grain sorghum, Proso millet  | 7.9 or lower | No Restrictions                           | 10                                 |
|              |  | Flax, Safflower, Sunflower   | 7.9 or lower | No Restrictions                           | 22                                 |
|              | Generally W. of Hwy 77 and E. of the Panhandle | Field Corn   | 7.9 or lower | 15  | 12                                 |
|              |  | Soybeans   | 7.5 or lower | 22  | 22                                 |
|              |  |  | 7.6 – 7.9    | 33  | 34                                 |
| New Mexico   | Statewide                                      | Grain sorghum, proso millet  | 7.9 or lower | No Restrictions                           | 10                                 |
|              |  | Flax, Safflower, Sunflower   | 7.9 or lower | No Restrictions                           | 22                                 |
|              | Eastern New Mexico                             | Cotton (dryland only)  | 7.9 or lower | 30  | 22                                 |
| North Dakota | W. of Hwy 1                                    | Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower, Sunflower | 7.9 or lower | 22  | 22                                 |
|              | E. of Hwy. 1                                   | Grain sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn, Dry beans, Flax, Safflower, Sunflower | 7.9 or lower | 34  | 34                                 |
| Oklahoma     | Statewide                                      | Grain sorghum, Proso millet  | 7.9 or lower | No Restrictions                           | 10                                 |
|              |  | Flax, Safflower, Sunflower   | 7.9 or lower | No Restrictions                           | 22                                 |
|              |  | Field corn   | 7.9 or lower | 15  | 12                                 |
|              | Panhandle                                      | Cotton (dryland only)  | 7.9 or lower | 30  | 22                                 |
|              | E. of the Panhandle                            | Cotton (dryland only)  | 7.9 or lower | 25  | 14                                 |

| Location   |   | Crop                                    | Soil pH      | Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches) | Minimum rotation Interval (months) |
|------------|---|---|--------------|---|------------------------------------|
| State      | County or Area  |   |              |   |                                    |
| Utah       | Statewide   | Flax, Safflower, Sunflower              | 7.9 or lower | No Restrictions                           | 22                                 |
| Washington | Statewide   | Peas, Lentils, Canola                   | 6.8 or lower | 18  | 10                                 |
|            |   | Peas                                    | 6.9 to 7.9   | 18  | 15                                 |
|            |   | Lentils                                 | 6.9 to 7.9   | 18  | 34                                 |
|            |   | Canola                                  | 6.9 to 7.9   | 18  | 22                                 |
| Wyoming    | Statewide   | Flax, Safflower, Sunflower              | 7.9 or lower | No Restrictions                           | 22                                 |
|            | Southern Wyoming  | Grain sorghum, Proso millet             | 7.9 or lower | No Restrictions                           | 10                                 |
|            | Southern Wyoming (Goshen, Laramie and Platte counties only) | Field corn                              | 7.9 or lower | 15  | 12                                 |
|            | Northern Wyoming  | Grain Sorghum, Proso millet, Field corn | 7.9 or lower | 22  | 22                                 |

**Rotation Intervals not covered above** – The minimum rotation interval is 34 months with at least 28" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- for any major field crop not listed (see the **Rotation Intervals** table);
- if the soil pH is not in the specified range;
- if the use rate applied is not specified in the table;
- or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

Before rotation to a major field crop at an interval shorter than specified, a field bioassay is required for that crop. A field bioassay is required before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on **Field Bioassay** for further information.

**Rotation Intervals in Pasture or Rangeland for Overseeding and Renovation**  
**Minimum Rotation Intervals**  
**(Pasture, Rangeland, and CRP for Overseeding and Renovation)**

| Location   | Crop/Grass  | Maximum Rate Used (oz/ac)                    | Minimum Rotation Interval (months) |    |
|--|---|--|------------------------------------|----|
| AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV | Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, sweet clover, bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass, tall fescue             | 1/10 to 3/10                                 | 4                                  |    |
|  | Wheat (except durum)  | 1/10 to 3/10                                 | 1                                  |    |
|  | Durum, barley, oats   | 1/10 to 3/10                                 | 10                                 |    |
|  | All Other States  | Red clover, white clover, sweet clover       | 1/10 to 2/10                       | 12 |
|  |   | Bermudagrass, bluegrass, ryegrass            | 1/10 to 2/10                       | 6  |
|  |   | Tall fescue                                  | 1/10 to 2/10                       | 18 |
|  |   | Wheat (except durum)                         | 1/10 to 2/10                       | 1  |
|  | All Areas With Soil pH of 7.5 Or Less   | Durum, barley, oats                          | 1/10 to 2/10                       | 10 |
|  |   | Russian wildrye                              | 1/10 to 1/2                        | 1  |
|  |   | Green needlegrass, switchgrass, sheep fescue | 1/10 to 1                          | 1  |
| All Areas With Soil pH of 7.5 Or Less                  | Meadow brome, smooth brome, alta fescue, red fescue, meadow foxtail, orchardgrass, Russian wildrye, timothy | 1/10 to 1                                    | 2                                  |    |
|  | Alkali sacaton, mountain brome, blue grass, thickspike wheatgrass   | 1/10 to 1                                    | 1                                  |    |
|  | Sideoats grama, switchgrass   | 1/10 to 1/2                                  | 2                                  |    |
| All Areas With Soil pH of 7.5 Or Less                  | Western wheatgrass  | 1/10 to 1                                    | 2                                  |    |
|  | Sideoats grama, Switchgrass, big bluestem   | 1/10 to 1                                    | 3                                  |    |

| Location     |   | Crop                        | Soil pH      | Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (inches) | Minimum rotation Interval (months) |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------|---|------------------------------------|
| State        | County or Area  |                             |              |   |                                    |
| Oregon       | Statewide   | Peas, Lentils, Canola       | 6.8 or lower | 18  | 10                                 |
|              |   | Peas                        | 6.9 to 7.9   | 18  | 15                                 |
|              |   | Lentils                     | 6.9 to 7.9   | 18  | 34                                 |
|              |   | Canola                      | 6.9 to 7.9   | 18  | 22                                 |
| South Dakota | Statewide   | Flax, Safflower, Sunflower  | 7.9 or lower | No Restrictions                           | 22                                 |
|              | S. of Hwy. 212 & E. of the Missouri River & S. of Hwy 34 & W. of Missouri River | Grain sorghum, Proso millet | 7.9 or lower | 13  | 12                                 |
|              | Generally E. of Missouri River & S. of Hwy 14 & W. of Missouri River            | Field corn                  | 7.9 or lower | 15  | 12                                 |
| Texas        | Statewide   | Grain Sorghum, Proso millet | 7.9 or lower | No Restrictions                           | 10                                 |
|              |   | Flax, Safflower, Sunflower  | 7.9 or lower | No Restrictions                           | 22                                 |
|              | Panhandle   | Field corn                  | 7.9 or lower | 15  | 12                                 |
|              |   | Cotton (dryland only)       | 7.9 or lower | 30  | 22                                 |
|              | N. Central Texas*   | Field corn                  | 7.9 or lower | 15  | 12                                 |
|              | Cotton (dryland only)   | 7.9 or lower                | 25           | 14  |                                    |

\*The counties of N. Central Texas are: Archer, Baylor, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Callahan, Camp Cass, Clay Collin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Eastland, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Foard, Franklin, Grayson, Hardeman, Haskell, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Knox, Lamar, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Montague, Morris, Navarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Red River, Robertson, Rockwall, Shackelford, Somervell, Stephens, Tarrant, Throckmorton, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wilbarger, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood, Young.



**Rotation Intervals not covered above** – The minimum rotation interval for crops not listed is at least 34 months with at least 28" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- for any major field crop or pasture crop not listed (see the **Rotation Intervals** table);
- if the use rate applied is not specified in the table

Before rotation to a major field crop at an interval shorter than specified, a field bioassay is required for that crop. A field bioassay is required to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on **Field Bioassay** for further information.

### BIOASSAY

A field bioassay is required before rotating to any crop not listed (see the Rotation Intervals table), or if the soil pH is outside the specified range, or if the use rate is outside those in the table, or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

### Field Bioassay

To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop(s) you plan to grow following treatment with this product. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not rotation to the crop(s) grown in the test strips is advisable.

If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local experts for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

### GRAZING

There are no grazing restrictions for Alligare MSM 60.

### NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

#### 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 applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Non-crop industrial weed control and selective weed control in turf (industrial, unimproved only) are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated area until sprays have dried.

### WEEDS CONTROLLED

#### 1/3 to 1/2 ounce per acre

|                    |                            |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Annual sowthistle  | Goldenrod                  |
| Aster              | Lambsquarters              |
| Bahiagrass         | Marestail/horseweed****    |
| Beebalm            | Maximillion sunflower      |
| Bittercress        | Miners lettuce             |
| Bitter sneezeweed  | Pennsylvania smartweed     |
| Blackeyed-susan    | Plains coreopsis           |
| Blue mustard       | Plantain                   |
| Bur buttercup      | Redroot pigweed            |
| Chicory            | Redstem filaree            |
| Clover             | Rough fleabane             |
| Cocklebur          | Shepherd's purse           |
| Common chickweed   | Silky crazyweed (locoweed) |
| Common groundsel   | Smallseed falseflax        |
| Common purslane    | Smooth pigweed             |
| Common yarrow      | Sweet clover               |
| Conical catchfly   | Tansymustard               |
| Corn cockle        | Treacle mustard            |
| Cow cockle         | Tumble mustard             |
| Crown vetch        | Wild carrot                |
| Dandelion          | Wild garlic                |
| Dogfennel          | Wild lettuce               |
| False chamomile    | Wild mustard               |
| Fiddleneck tarweed | Woolly croton              |
| Field pennycress   | Wood sorrel                |
| Flixweed           | Yankeweed                  |

#### 1/2 to 1 ounce per acre

|                   |                           |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Blackberry        | Honeysuckle               |
| Black henbane     | Multiflora rose and other |
| Broom snakeweed*  | wild roses                |
| Buckhorn plantain | Musk thistle***           |
| Bull thistle      | Oxeye daisy               |
| Common crupina    | Plumeless thistle         |
| Common sunflower  | Prostrate knotweed        |
| Curly dock        | Rosering gaillardia       |
| Dewberry          | Seaside arrowgrass        |
| Dyer's woad       | Sericea lespedeza         |
| Gorse             | Tansy ragwort             |
| Halogeton         | Teasel                    |
| Henbit            | Wild caraway              |

#### 1 to 2 ounces per acre

|                                    |                    |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Common mullein                     | Purple loosestrife |
| Common tansy                       | Purple scabious    |
| Field bindweed**                   | Scotch thistle     |
| Greasewood                         | Scouringrush       |
| Gumweed                            | Salsify            |
| Houndstongue                       | Snowberry          |
| Lupine                             | St. Johnswort      |
| Old world climbing fern (Logodium) | Sulfur cinquefoil  |
|                                    | Western salsify    |

|                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| Perennial pepperweed | Whitetop (hoary cress) |
| Poison hemlock       | Wild Iris              |

#### 1 1/2 to 2 ounces per acre

|                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Canada thistle**     | Russian knapweed** |
| Dalmatian toadflax** | Tall larkspur      |
| Duncecap larkspur    | Wild parsnip       |
| Yellow toadflax**    |                    |

#### 3 to 4 ounces per acre

Kudzu

\*Apply fall through spring

\*\*Suppression, which is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. Apply as a full coverage spray for best performance.

\*\*\*Certain biotypes of musk thistle are more sensitive to Alligare MSM 60 and may be controlled with rates of 1/4 to 1/2 ounce per acre. Treatments of Alligare MSM 60 may be applied from rosette through bloom stages of development.

\*\*\*\*Certain biotypes of marestail/horsetail are less susceptible to Alligare MSM 60 and may be controlled by tank mixes with herbicides with a different mode of action.

### Tank Mix Combinations for Problem Weed Control

For broader spectrum control and for use on certain biotypes of broadleaf weeds which may be resistant to Alligare MSM 60 and herbicides with the same mode of action, use the following tank mixes.

#### Dicamba + 2,4-D

Combine 1/2 ounce of Alligare MSM 60 with 8 fluid ounces of dicamba and 16 fluid ounces of 2,4-D for the **control of Kochia**.

Combine 1/2 ounce of Alligare MSM 60 with 8 ounces of dicamba and 16 fluid ounces of 2,4-D for the **control of spotted knapweed**.

Combine 1 ounce of Alligare MSM 60 with 8 fluid ounces of dicamba and 16 fluid ounces of 2,4-D for the **suppression of rush skeletonweed**.

### NONCROP (INDUSTRIAL) SITES

#### Application Information

Apply Alligare MSM 60 for weed and brush control on non-crop and outdoor industrial sites such as airports, military installations, fence rows, roadsides and associated rights-of-way, petroleum tank farms, pipeline and utility rights-of-way, pumping stations, railroads, storage areas, plant sites and governmental and private lands. It also can be used for the control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds.

Consult the "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" tables to determine the appropriate application rate.

Alligare MSM 60 may be applied in tank mixture with other herbicides labeled for use on non-crop sites. Fully read the labels and follow all directions and restrictions on each label.

#### Application Timing

For best results, Alligare MSM 60 should be applied postemergence to young, actively growing weeds. Application may be made at any time of the year, except when the ground is frozen.

#### GRASS REPLANT INTERVALS

Following an application of Alligare MSM 60 to non-crop areas, the treated sites may be replanted with various species of grasses at the intervals listed below.

For soils with a pH of 7.5 or less observe the following replant intervals:

| Species             | Alligare MSM 60 Rate<br>oz/a | Replant Interval<br>(months) |
|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Brome, Meadow       | 1/2-1                        | 2                            |
|                     | 1-2                          | 3                            |
| Brome, Smooth       | 1/2-1                        | 2                            |
|                     | 1-2                          | 4                            |
| Fescue, Alta        | 1/2-1                        | 2                            |
|                     | 1-2                          | 4                            |
| Fescue, Red         | 1/2-1                        | 2                            |
|                     | 1-2                          | 4                            |
| Fescue, Sheep       | 1/2-1                        | 1                            |
|                     | 1-2                          | 4                            |
| Foxtail, Meadow     | 1/2-1                        | 2                            |
|                     | 1-2                          | 4                            |
| Green Needlegrass   | 1/2-2                        | 1                            |
| Orchardgrass        | 1/2-1                        | 2                            |
|                     | 1-2                          | 4                            |
| Russian wildrye     | 1/2-1                        | 1                            |
|                     | 1                            | 2                            |
|                     | 2                            | 3                            |
| Switchgrass         | 1/2-1                        | 1                            |
|                     | 1-2                          | 3                            |
| Timothy             | 1/2-1                        | 2                            |
|                     | 1-2                          | 4                            |
| Wheatgrass, Western | 1/2-1                        | 2                            |
|                     | 1-2                          | 3                            |

For soils with a pH of 7.5 or greater observe the following replant intervals:

| Species                | Alligare MSM 60 Rate<br>oz/a | Replant Interval<br>(months) |
|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Alkali Sacaton         | ½-1                          | 1                            |
|                        | 1-2                          | 3                            |
| Bluestem, Big          | ½-2                          | 3                            |
|                        | ½-1                          | 1                            |
| Brome, Mountain        | 1-2                          | 2                            |
|                        | ½-2                          | 1                            |
| Gramma, Blue           | ½                            | 2                            |
| Gramma, Sideoats       | ½                            | 2                            |
| Switchgrass            | >1/2                         | >3                           |
|                        | ½                            | 2                            |
|                        | >1/2                         | >3                           |
| Wheatgrass, Thickspike | ½-2                          | 1                            |
| Wheatgrass, Western    | ½-1                          | 2                            |
|                        | 1-2                          | 3                            |

The specified intervals are for applications made in the Spring to early Summer. Because Alligare MSM 60 degradation is slowed by cold or frozen soils, applications made in the late Summer or Fall should consider the intervals as beginning in the Spring following treatment.

Testing has indicated that there is considerable variation in response among the species of grasses when seeded into areas treated with Alligare MSM 60. If species other than those listed above are to be planted into areas treated with Alligare MSM 60 a field bioassay should be performed, or previous experience may be used, to determine the feasibility of replanting treated sites.

## TURF, INDUSTRIAL (UNIMPROVED ONLY)

### Application Information

Apply Alligare MSM 60 for selective weed control in unimproved industrial turf where certain grasses are well established and desired as ground cover. Alligare MSM 60 can also be used for the control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds in turf.

In addition to conventional spray equipment, Alligare MSM 60 may also be applied with invert emulsion equipment. When using an invert emulsion, mix the prescribed rate of Alligare MSM 60 in the water phase.

Consult the "Weeds Controlled" table to determine which weeds will be controlled by the following directions.

### Fescue and Bluegrass

Apply ¼ to ½ ounce of Alligare MSM 60 per acre

### Crested Wheatgrass and Smooth Brome

Apply ¼ to 1 ounce of Alligare MSM 60 per acre

### Bermudagrass

Apply ¼ to 2 ounces of Alligare MSM 60 per acre.

### Application Timing

Applications may be made at any time of the year, except when the soil is frozen. When a spring application is made on fescue or bluegrass, a second application may be made during the summer after full seedhead maturation.

### Growth Suppression and Seedhead Inhibition (Chemical Mowing)

#### Application Information

Apply Alligare MSM 60 for growth suppression and seedhead inhibition in well-established fescue and bluegrass turf at the use rate of ¼ to ½ ounce per acre.

#### Tank Mix Combination

Alligare MSM 60 may be tank mixed with Embark for improved performance in the regulation of growth and seedhead suppression. Tank mix ¼ to ½ ounce of Alligare MSM 60 with 1/8 to ¼ pint of Embark.

#### Application Timing

Application may be made after at least 2 to 3 inches of new growth has emerged until the appearance of the seed stalk.

#### Fescue Precautions:

This product may temporarily stunt tall fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- Do not use more than 4/10 ounce of Alligare MSM 60 per acre
- Use a tank mix with 2,4-D
- Use the lowest specified rate for the target weeds
- Use a non-ionic surfactant at ½ to 1 pint per 100 gallons of spray solution
- Make application later in the spring after the new growth is 5 to 6 inches tall, or in the fall
- Do not use a surfactant if liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier
- Do not use a spray adjuvant unless it is a non-ionic surfactant

Yields from the first cutting may be reduced.

### IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS—INDUSTRIAL TURF ONLY

- An application of Alligare MSM 60 may cause temporary discoloration (chlorosis) of the grasses. Use the lower specified rates for minimum discoloration.
- With fescue and bluegrass, sequential applications made during the same or consecutive growth periods (i.e. spring and fall) may result in excessive injury to turf.
- Excessive injury may result when Alligare MSM 60 is applied to turf that is under stress from

- drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures (winter injury) or poor fertility.
- Do not use Alligare MSM 60 on bahiagrass.

### NATIVE GRASSES

Apply Alligare MSM 60 for weed control and suppression in the establishment and maintenance of native grasses. It may be used where blue grama, bluestems (big, little, plains, sand, ww spar) bromegrasses (meadow), buffalograss, green sprangletop, Indiangrass, kleingrass, lovegrasses (atherstone, sand, weeping, wilman), orchardgrass, sideoats grama, switchgrass (Blackwell), wheatgrass (bluebunch, intermediate, pubescent siberian, slender, streamband, tall, thickspike, western), and Russian wildrye are established. It may also be applied over these species in the seedling stage, except for orchardgrass and Russian wildrye.

### Application Information

Apply Alligare MSM 60 at the rate of 1/10 ounce per acre for the control and suppression\* of bur buttercup (testiculate), common purslane, common sunflower\*, cutleaf eveningprimrose\*, flixweed\*, lambsquarters\* (common and slimleaf), marehail\*, pigweed (redroot and tumble), snow speedwell, tansymustard\* and tumble mustard (Jim Hill mustard).

\*Suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. Degree of suppression will vary with the size of weed and environmental conditions following treatment.

### Application Timing

For established grasses, apply when weeds are in the seedling stage. For grasses in the seedling stage, apply preplant or preemergence where the soil (seed bed) has been cultivated.

### IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS – NATIVE GRASSES

Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to this herbicide. Consult with your state experiment station, university, or extension agent or other local experts as to sensitivity to this herbicide. If inadequate information is available, limit the initial use of this product to a small area. The types of grass in a grass seed mixture will vary in tolerance to this product, so the grasses in the final stand may not reflect the same ratio as in the seed mix.

Do not apply to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soils, disease or insect damage as grass injury may result. Severe winter stress, drought, disease or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.

### BRUSH CONTROL

#### Application Information

Apply Alligare MSM 60 for the control of undesirable brush growing in non-crop areas. Applications may be made by air, high volume ground application, low volume ground application and ultra-low volume ground application. Except as noted for multiflora rose, Alligare MSM 60 should be applied as a spray to the foliage.

The application volume required will vary with the height and density of the brush and the application equipment used. Generally, aerial application will require 15 to 25 gallons of water per acre; high volume ground application will require 100 to 400 gallons of water per acre; low volume ground application will require 20 to 50 gallons of water per acre; and ultra-low volume ground application will require 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre.

Regardless of the application volume and equipment used, thorough coverage of the foliage is necessary to optimize results.

### BRUSH SPECIES CONTROLLED

| Species                             | High Volume                        | Broadcast                    |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
|                                     | Alligare MSM 60 Rate<br>oz/100 gal | Alligare MSM 60 Rate<br>oz/a |
| Ash                                 | 1-2                                | 1-3                          |
| Aspen                               | 1-2                                | 1-3                          |
| Black locust                        | 1-2                                | 1-3                          |
| Blackberry                          | 1-2                                | 1-3                          |
| Camelthorn                          | 1-2                                | 1-3                          |
| Cherry                              | 1-2                                | 1-3                          |
| Cottonwood                          | 1-2                                | 2-3                          |
| Eastern red cedar                   | 1-2                                | 2-3                          |
| Elder                               | 1-2                                | 2-3                          |
| Elm                                 | 1-2                                | 1-3                          |
| Firs                                | 3                                  | 1-2                          |
| Hawthorn                            | 1-2                                | 1-3                          |
| Honeysuckle                         | 1-2                                | ½-1                          |
| Mulberry                            | 1-2                                | 2-3                          |
| Multiflora rose                     | 1-2                                | 1-3                          |
| Muscadine (wild grape)              | 1-2                                | 2-3                          |
| Oaks                                | 1-2                                | 1-3                          |
| Ocean spray ( <i>Holodiscus</i> )   | 1-2                                | 2-3                          |
| Osage orange                        | 1-2                                | 2-3                          |
| Red maple                           | 1-2                                | 2-3                          |
| Salmonberry                         | ½-1                                | 1-3                          |
| Snowberry                           | ½-1                                | 1-3                          |
| Spruce (black and white)            | 3                                  | 2-3                          |
| Thimbleberry                        | ½-1                                | 1-3                          |
| Tree of Heaven ( <i>Ailanthus</i> ) | 1-2                                | 1-2                          |
| Tulip tree                          | ½-1                                | 1-3                          |
| Wild roses                          | ½-1                                | 1-3                          |
| Willow                              | ½-1                                | 1-3                          |

For low volume and ultra-low volume ground applications, mix 4 to 8 ounces of Alligare MSM 60 per 100 gallons of spray solution.

## Application Timing

Make a foliar application of the specified rate of Alligare MSM 60 during the period from full leaf expansion in the spring until the development of full fall coloration on deciduous species to be controlled. Coniferous species may be treated at anytime during the growing season.

## Tank Mix Combinations

### Accord

After consulting the "Brush Species Controlled" table, tank mix the prescribed rate of Alligare MSM 60 with the rate of Accord indicated for the various application methods on the Accord label. Refer to the Accord label for list of species controlled.

### Arsenal Herbicide

Combine 1 to 2 ounces of Alligare MSM 60 with 1 to 4 pints of Arsenal Herbicide per acre and apply as a broadcast spray. Aerial application should use a minimum of 15 gallon per acre spray volume. In addition to species listed above controlled by Alligare MSM 60, this combination controls black gum, hophornbeam, sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, dogwood, myrtle dahoon, hickories, and persimmon.

### Garlon 3A or Garlon 4 (or generic equivalents)

After consulting the "Brush Species Controlled" table, tank mix the prescribed rate of Alligare MSM 60 with the rate of Garlon indicated for the various application methods on the Garlon label. Refer to the Garlon label for list of species controlled.

### KRENITE S

After consulting the "Brush Species Controlled" table, tank mix the prescribed rate of Alligare MSM 60 with the rate of KRENITE S indicated for the various application methods on the KRENITE S label. Refer to the KRENITE S label for list of species controlled.

### Tordon K

After consulting the "Brush Species Controlled" table, tank mix the prescribed rate of Alligare MSM 60 with the rate of Tordon K indicated for the various application methods on the Tordon K label. Refer to the Tordon K label for list of species controlled.

### Tordon K + Arsenal Herbicide

Combine 1 to 1 ½ ounce of Alligare MSM 60 with 2 to 8 fluid ounces of Arsenal and 1 to 2 pints of Tordon K per 100 gallons of water. Apply as a high volume spray. The tank mix controls cherry, elms, box elder, maples, hackberry, redbud, ash, oaks (including shingle oak), black locust and sassafras.

\*Tordon K is a restricted use pesticide.

### Spotgun Basal Soil Treatment

For control of multiflora rose, prepare a spray suspension of Alligare MSM 60 by mixing 1 ounce per gallon of water. Mix vigorously until the Alligare MSM 60 is dispersed and agitate periodically while applying the spray suspension. Apply the spray preparation with an exact delivery handgun applicator. Apply at the rate of 4 milliliters for each 2 feet of rose canopy diameter. Direct the treatment to the soil within 2 feet of the stem union. When treating large plants and more than one delivery is required, make applications on opposite sides of the plant. Applications should be made from early spring to summer.

## IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS—NON-CROP BRUSH ONLY

When using tank mixtures of Alligare MSM 60 with companion herbicides, read and follow all use instructions, application rates, warnings and precautions appearing on the labels. Follow the most restrictive label instruction for each of the herbicides used.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store product in original container only. Store in a cool, dry place.

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

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple 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 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. Then offer for recycling if available or 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.

**IMPORTANT:** Read the information below before using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, you should return the unopened product container immediately for a complete refund.

## LIMITED WARRANTY, TERMS OF SALE, AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

Upon purchase or use of this product, purchaser and user agree to the following terms:

**Warranty:** Alligare, LLC (the Company) warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label in all material respects and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use, subject to the exceptions noted below, which are beyond the Company's control. The Company makes no other representation or warranty, express or implied, concerning the product, including no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose; no such warranty shall be implied by law, and no agent or representative is authorized to make any such warranty on the Company's behalf.

**Terms of Sale:** The Company's directions for use of this product should be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, and the manner of use or application (including failure to adhere to label directions), all of which are beyond the Company's con-

trol. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks are assumed by the user.

**Limitation of Liability:** The exclusive remedy against the Company for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product is a claim for damages, and in no event shall damages or any other recovery of any kind exceed the price of the product which caused the alleged loss, damage, injury or other claim. To the fullest extent permitted by law, under no circumstances shall the Company be liable for any special, indirect, incidental or consequential damages of any kind, including loss of profits or income, and any such claims are hereby waived. Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages.

The Company and the seller offer this product, and the purchaser and user accept this product, subject to the foregoing warranty, terms of sale and limitation of liability, which may be varied or modified only by an agreement in writing signed on behalf of the Company by an authorized representative.

Arsenal, Assert and Avenge are registered trademarks of American Cyanamid Company. Banvel and Weedmaster are registered trademarks of BASF Corp. Accord and Roundup are registered trademarks of Monsanto Company. Embarc is a registered trademark of PBI Gordon Corporation. Garlon, Grazon and Tordon are registered trademarks of Dow AgroSciences. Escort, Express, Harmony Extra, Krenite, Oust and Velpar are registered trademarks of DuPont. Buctril is a registered trademark of Rhone-Poulenc Agricultural Company. Raindrop is a registered trademark of Delevan Corp.

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