

ALLY[1] HERBICIDE  
SELECTIVE WEEDING TO AID  
IN THE ESTABLISHMENT AND  
MAINTENANCE OF GRASSES IN  
THE CONSERVATION  
RESERVE PROGRAM

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING  
EPA REGISTRATION NO. 352-435

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AND MAINTENANCE OF GRASSES  
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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

In the states of CO, Southern ID, KS, MT, NE, NM, ND, OK, SD, TX  
(west of Highway 283 and north of and including Andrews, Midland,  
Glasscock, Sterling, Tom Green, Concho and Callahan counties and also  
Hudspeth county), UT and WY, ALLY Herbicide is recommended for the  
control or suppression of certain broadleaf weeds in the following  
perennial native or improved grasses grown on land enrolled in the  
Conservation Reserve Program (CRP):

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Blue Grama  | Orchardgrass  |
| Bluestems - Big, Little, Plains,<br>Sand, WW Spar | Sideoats Grama  |
| Buffalograss                                      | Switchgrass - Blackwell   |
| Green sprangletop                                 | Wheatgrasses - Bluebunch, Crested<br>Intermediate,<br>Pubescent, Siberian |
| Kleingrass  | Slender, Streambank   |
| Lovegrasses - Atherstone, Sand                    | Tall, Thickspike  |
| Weeping, Wilman                                   | Western   |
|   | Wildrye grass -Russian Indiagrass   |

GENERAL INFORMATION

ALLY provides postemergence activity and offers potential for  
short-term residual control or suppression of labeled weeds. Degree of  
control and duration of effect depend on weed spectrum and density; weed  
size and variability; amount of cover canopy; growing conditions, prior  
to, at and following application; amount and timing of precipitation; and  
spray coverage.

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Maximize potential for grass establishment by consulting with the Soil Conservation Service or other local experts concerning planting techniques and other cultural practices.

Some naturally-occurring weed biotypes\* resistant to this product are known to exist. If weeds listed on this label are not satisfactorily controlled, respray problem areas in a timely and effective manner using a broadleaf herbicide having a different mode of action, such as 2, 4-D or Banvel[2]/"Banvel" II.

\* Biotypes are naturally-occurring individuals of the species which have a slightly different genetic makeup. Resistant biotypes may look exactly the same as susceptible biotypes. Herbicide resistant biotypes are able to survive a use rate several times higher than needed to control susceptible biotypes.

APPLICATION TIMING

Preplant (prior to planting)

In the states of NM, OK, and TX, ALLY may be applied prior to planting at not more than 1/10 oz/A to all labeled grasses except orchardgrass and Russian wildrye grass.

Preemergence (after planting but before grass emergence)

In the states of CO, KS, NM, OK, TX, and Southeastern WY, ALLY may be applied after planting, but before grass emergence, at not more than 1/10 oz/A to all labeled grasses except orchardgrass and Russian wildrye grass.

Early postemergence to new plantings

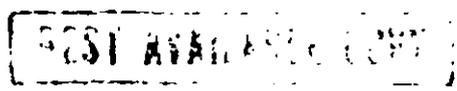
In the states of NM, OK, and TX, ALLY may be applied at not more than 1/10 oz/A on all labeled grasses anytime after grass emergence.

In the states of CO, Southern ID, KS, MT, NE, ND, SD, UT, and WY, ALLY may be applied at not more than 1/10 oz/A on all labeled grasses. Because grass species differ in time of emergence, apply only after majority of grasses are in the 3 to 4 leaf stage.

Postemergence applications to stands planted the previous season

ALLY may be applied at not more than 1/10 oz/A if the majority of the grasses have one or more leaves.

DO NOT TREAT STANDS SHOWING WINTER STRESS OR LACK OF VIGOR SYMPTOMS AS GRASS INJURY MAY OCCUR.





TANK MIXTURES

Preplant

ALLY may be tank mixed with Roundup[3] or Landmaster[3] II as a preplanting treatment to control broadleaf and grassy weeds. When using "Landmaster" II tank mix, allow at least 7 days after application before planting grasses. Refer to "Roundup" and "Landmaster" II fact sheets and labels for use rates, warnings, precautions, and other instructions.

Postemergence

2, 4-D can be tank mixed with ALLY at 1/4 lb. AI/A for all labeled grasses larger than the 5-leaf stage. For fully tillered stands up to 1/2 lb. AI/A of 2, 4-D may be used. Surfactant may be added at 1 to 2 pts. per 100 gallons of spray. However, the addition of surfactant may increase the chance of grass injury.

SPRAY PREPARATION, EQUIPMENT, SPRAY VOLUMES AND APPLICATION

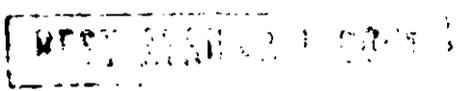
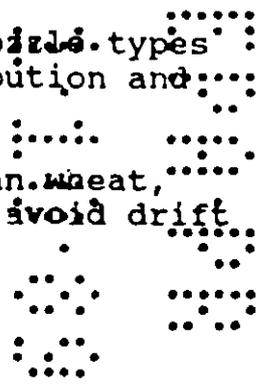
Mix the proper amount of ALLY into the necessary volume of water in the spray tank with the agitator running. Agitation is required for uniform mixing and application. If spray preparation is left standing, thoroughly reagitrate before using. ALLY must be added to the spray tank first, followed by other tank mix chemicals and surfactants. If spray tank contains part of previous spray mix, slurry ALLY in a bucket of water before adding to spray tank.

ALLY should be applied in sufficient spray volume to obtain thorough coverage of the target area and existing weed foliage. Include 1-2 quarts of 80% (minimum concentration) active ingredient surfactant for every 100 gallons of spray mix when weeds are present at application. Use 1 quart of surfactant for every 100 gallons in Idaho, Utah, and Nebraska.

For ground applications minimum spray volume is 3 GPA (gallon per acre). Flat fan nozzles are recommended. Volumes exceeding the minimum should be used as weed populations or canopy cover increases.

For aerial applications use orifice discs, cores, and nozzle types and arrangements that will provide for optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage at 1 to 5 GPA.

NOTE: When applying ALLY in areas where crops other than wheat, barley, or CRP grasses are grown, take extra precautions to avoid drift by following these instructions:



Do not apply when an air inversion exists. An inversion is characterized by little or no air movement and an increase in air temperature with an increase in altitude. In humid regions a fog or mist may form. An inversion may be detected by producing a smoke column and checking for a layering effect. Smoke-producing devices on aircraft are recommended. If not sure whether inversion conditions are present, consult with local weather services before making an application.

In areas where sensitive crops are growing or will be planted, leave an adequate buffer strip between the treated area and the adjacent areas to insure that no crop injury from the spray drift occurs.

Use coarse sprays to minimize drift. Do not apply with hollow cone type insecticide or other nozzles that produce fine spray droplets.

Off-target movement from aerial or ground application may be reduced further by the following means:

- (1) increasing the volume of spray mix per acre,
- (2) decreasing the pounds of pressure at the nozzle tips,
- (3) using nozzles which produce a coarse spray pattern,
- (4) not applying when wind is blowing toward susceptible crops or valuable plants,
- (5) using an effective drift control agent, and
- (6) applying as near the target as possible in order to obtain coverage.

PRECAUTIONS

Grass grown on Conservation Reserve acres cannot be grazed or used for hay.

Under certain conditions such as high soil pH, heavy rainfall, prolonged cool weather, or frost conditions just prior to or soon after application, temporary discoloration or stunting of the grasses may occur.

Legumes in a seeding mixture may be severely injured or killed following an application of ALLY.

Do not apply to frozen ground where surface runoff may occur. Do not apply when snow covers the ground.

Do not use more than 2/10 ounce per acre per year.



Because cultivars of perennial grass differ in their tolerance to herbicides, limit the first use of ALLY to a small area prior to adoption as a field practice. Likewise, components in a seed mixture will vary in tolerance to ALLY so that the final stand may not reflect seed ratio.

Rotational guidelines should be referred to on the current ALLY product label before ALLY treated land in the Conservation Reserve Program is taken out and planted to other crops as certain crops may be injured by herbicide residue in the soil.

NOTE: Do not allow spray to drift onto adjacent crops, or onto agricultural land scheduled to be planted to crops other than wheat or grasslands for the CRP program, as injury to the crop may occur. Extreme care must be taken to prevent drift onto desirable plants or nontarget agricultural land.

IMPORTANT

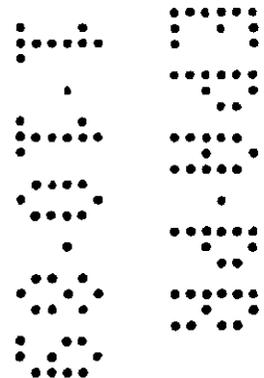
BEFORE USING ALLY, READ AND CAREFULLY OBSERVE THE CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND ALL OTHER INFORMATION APPEARING ON THE PRODUCT LABEL.

This bulletin contains new or supplemental instructions for use of this product which may not appear on the package label. Follow the instructions carefully.

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

- [1]Registered trademark of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
- [2]Registered trademark of Sandoz Crop Protection Corporation.
- [3]Registered trademark of the Monsanto Company.

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