CONIFERS RELEASE: LOBLOLLY PINE, LONGLEAF, SLASH OR VIRGINIA PINE (SOUTHEAST)

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Alligare SFM 75 is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray. Alligare SFM 75 is non-corrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze. Alligare SFM 75 controls many annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds in forestry and non-crop sites.

Alligare SFM 75 is used for weed control on terrestrial non-crop sites and for selective weed control in certain types of unimproved turf grasses on such sites. It is also used for selective weed control in forest site preparation and in the release of certain conifers and hardwoods.

Alligare SFM 75 is used on forestry and non-crop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water resulting from collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts or in other such depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittent drainage, non-irrigation drainage ditches, intermittently flooded low-lying areas, seasonally dry flood plains and/or deltas, and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when the water has drained but may occur in isolated pockets due to uneven or unlevel surface conditions. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded.

DO NOT make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams, canals, or irrigation ditches.

Apply Alligare SFM 75 by conventional ground equipment or by helicopter, unless otherwise directed in specific use sections of the label.

Alligare SFM 75 can be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in forestry and non-crop sites. When tank mixing, use the most restrictive limitations from the labeling of both products.

Drift control agents may be used with Alligare SFM 75 according to the manufacturer’s recommendations.

Alligare SFM 75 controls weeds by both preemergence and postemergence activity. Preemergence treatments control or suppress weeds through root uptake while postemergence control works through root and foliar uptake. The best results are obtained when the application is made before or during the early stages of weed growth before weeds develop an established root system. Moisture is required to move Alligare SFM 75 into the root zone of weeds for preemergence control. When rainfall is low, Alligare SFM 75 may not provide satisfactory control.

For best postemergence results, apply Alligare SFM 75 to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate depends upon the weed species, weed size at application, and soil texture. 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

Use a high rate on established plants and on fine-textured soils and a lower rate on smaller weeds and coarse-textured soils.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Alligare SFM 75 is absorbed by both the roots and foliage of plants, rapidly inhibiting the growth of susceptible weeds. Two to 3 weeks after application to weeds, leaf growth slows, and the growing points turn reddish-purple. Within 4 to 6 weeks of application, leaf veins and leaves become discolored, and the growing points subsequently die.

Warm, moist conditions following application accelerate the herbicidal activity of Alligare SFM 75; cold, dry conditions delay the herbicidal activity. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to Alligare SFM 75.

Moisture is needed to move Alligare SFM 75 into the soil for preemergence weed control, but postemergence weed control may be reduced if rainfall occurs too soon

after application.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Alligare SFM 75 is a Group 2 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America and a Group B acetolactate synthase (ALS) inhibitor as classified by the Herbicide Resistant Action Committee (HRAC). Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Alligare SFM 75 and other Group 2 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 2 may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 2 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by Alligare SFM 75 or other Group 2 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of Alligare SFM 75 or other target site of action 2 herbicides that might have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.

- Using tank mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action and are both effective at the tank mix or premix rate on the weed(s) of concern.

- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.

- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.

- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and /or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS

DO NOT use on food or feed crops.

DO NOT apply more than 8 oz./A of product per year.

Alligare SFM 75 must be used only in accordance with instructions on the label or in separately published supplemental labeling.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, Alligare, LLC is not responsible for losses or damages resulting from the use of this product in any manner not specified by Alligare, LLC. User assumes all risks associated with any non-labeled uses.

Applications must not be made to soil that is subject to wind erosion when less than a 60% chance of rainfall is predicted to occur in the treatment area within 48 hours. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions. Soils with low organic matter also tend to be prone to wind erosion.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND NONAGRICULTURAL USES

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

If equipment is drained or flushed 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.

Treatment of powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment may result in off target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops when soil particles are moved by wind or water. DO NOT apply Alligare SFM 75 when these conditions are identified and powdery, dry soil or light, sandy soil are known to be prevalent in the area to be treated. Injury to crops may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops. Exposure to Alligare SFM 75 may injure or kill most crops. Injury may be more severe when the crops are irrigated.

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 SFM 75. DO NOT treat frozen soil. Treated soil should be left undisturbed to reduce the potential for Alligare SFM 75 movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.

DO NOT allow contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds.

DO NOT use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts or similar areas.

DO NOT apply in or on irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks.

DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system.

DO NOT use the equipment (tanks, pumps, hoses, booms, etc.) used to mix or spray Alligare SFM 75 for applications on crops or ornamentals. The mixing and application equipment may be used for forestry and non-crop applications only. This is extremely important as low rates of Alligare SFM 75 can kill or severely injure most crops.

If non-crop or forested sites treated with Alligare SFM 75 are to be converted to a food, feed, or fiber agricultural crop, or to a horticultural crop, DO NOT plant the treated sites for at least one year after application of Alligare SFM 75. To avoid damage to crops planted in these areas, and to ensure complete Alligare SFM 75 dissipation in treated sites, a field bioassay should be conducted before planting to crops. To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the crop(s) intended for planting the following year. The test strips should cross the entire field including knolls and low areas. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the crop(s) grown in the test strips.

If offsite movement of Alligare SFM 75 to cropland is suspected, soil samples should be collected and quantitatively analyzed for sulfometuron methyl or any other herbicide that might cause adverse effects to the crop(s) – in addition to conducting the field bioassay described above.

DO NOT use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos.

ADDITIONAL USE DIRECTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Following an Alligare SFM 75 application, DO NOT use sprayer for application to agricultural or ornamental crops. The mixing and application equipment must be used for forestry and non-crop applications only. This is extremely important as even small residual amounts of Alligare SFM 75 from mixing or application equipment can kill or severely injure most crops.

BROADCAST APPLICATION

Ground

When applying Alligare SFM 75, use sufficient spray volumes (typically 10 to 40 gallons per acre) and delivery systems that will ensure thorough coverage and 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 species.

Aerial (Helicopter Only)

When applying Alligare SFM 75 by helicopter, use sufficient spray volumes (typically 5 to 15 gallons per acre) and delivery systems that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. DO NOT use fixed-wing aircraft. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning or slowing to avoid injury to desired species.

SFM 75 may be applied on forestry and non-crop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water resulting from collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts or in other such depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittent drainage, nonirrigation drainage ditches, intermittently flooded low-lying areas, seasonally dry flood plains and/or deltas, and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when the water has drained but may occur in isolated pockets due to uneven or unlevel surface conditions. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bog after water has receded.

DO NOT make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams, canals, or irrigation ditches.

SFM 75 may be applied by conventional ground equipment or by helicopter, unless otherwise directed in specific use sections of the label.

SFM 75 can be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in forestry and non-crop sites. When tank mixing, use the most restrictive limitations from the labeling of both products.

Drift control agents may be used with SFM 75 according to the manufacturer’s recommendations.

SFM 75 controls weeds by both preemergence and postemergence activity. Pre-emergence treatments control or suppress weeds through root uptake while postemergence control works through root and foliar uptake. The best results are obtained when the application is made before or during the early stages of weed growth before weeds develop an established root system. Moisture is required to move SFM 75 into the root zone of weeds for preemergence control. When rainfall is low, SFM 75 may not provide satisfactory control.

For best postemergence results, apply SFM 75 to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate depends upon the weed species, weed size at application, and soil texture. 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

Use a high rate on established plants and on fine-textured soils and a lower rate on smaller weeds and coarse-textured soils.

- DO NOT apply more than 8 ounces per acre per year.

- DO NOT use on food or feed crops.

- Refer to the label for tank mix information.

GRASS REPLANT INTERVALS

Following spring applications of SFM 75 at use rates up to 2 oz per acre, applied to soils with a pH of less than 7.5, the following grasses may be replanted after at least 3 months:

Green needlegrass, meadow brome, Russian wild rye and switchgrass.

The following grasses may be replanted after at least 6 months after a spring application:

Alta fescue, meadow foxtail, orchard grass, smooth brome, sheep fescue and western wheatgrass.

Replanting of treated soils with a pH greater than 7.5 will require longer replant intervals. Also, because degradation of SFM 75 is retarded by cold or frozen soils, replant intervals should be determined as beginning in the spring following the fall application.

Testing indicates that there is considerable variability in response among species and types of grasses when seeded into areas treated with SFM 75. If species other than those listed above are to be planted into areas treated with SFM 75, a field bioassay should be performed to determine the feasibility of replanting treated areas.

ADDITIONAL USE DIRECTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL AND NONAGRICULTURAL USES

SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Following a SFM 75 application, DO NOT use sprayer for application to agricultural or ornamental crops. The mixing and application equipment must be used for forestry and non-crop applications only. This is extremely important as even small residual amounts of SFM 75 from mixing or application equipment can kill or severely injure most crops.

BROADCAST APPLICATION

Ground

When applying SFM 75, use sufficient spray volumes (typically 10 to 40 gallons per acre) and delivery systems that will ensure thorough coverage and 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 species.

Aerial (Helicopter Only)

When applying SFM 75 by helicopter, use sufficient spray volumes (typically 5 to 15 gallons per acre) and delivery systems that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. DO NOT use fixed-wing aircraft. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning or slowing to avoid injury to desired species.

DO NOT use this product in the following counties of Colorado: Saguache, Rio Grande, Alamosa, Costilla and Conejos.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS- FORESTRY ONLY

Applications of Alligare SFM 75 made to trees, conifers, or hardwoods 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 SFM 75 made for release (trees present) 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 SFM 75 to conifers or hardwoods grown for Christmas trees or ornamentals.

If a surfactant is used with Alligare SFM 75, allowing the spray to contact tree foliage may injure or kill trees. The user assumes all responsibility for tree injury if a surfactant is used with Alligare SFM 75 treatments applied after planting.

Alligare SFM 75 application may result in damage and mortality to other species of trees when they are present on sites with those listed in the preceding instructions

for forestry uses.

Use on hardwood trees growing in soils having a pH of 7 or greater may injure or kill the trees.

Careful consideration must be given by an experienced and knowledgeable forester to match the requirements of the hardwood tree species to the conditions of the site. Treatment of species mismatched to the site may injure or kill the trees.

Do not use Alligare SFM 75 on poorly drained or marshy sites, but it may be used where plantings are on raised beds.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

FORESTRY

Application Information

SFM 75 is recommended to control many broadleaf weeds and grasses in forestry sites. SFM 75 may be applied on forestry sites that contain areas of temporary surface water resulting from collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts or in other such depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittent drainage, non-irrigation drainage ditches, intermittently flooded low-lying areas, seasonally dry flood plains and/or deltas, and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when the water has drained but may occur in isolated pockets due to uneven or unlevel surface conditions. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bog after water has receded.

DO NOT apply to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams, canals, or irrigation ditches.

Apply by ground equipment or by helicopter only. If applied by helicopter, maintain adequate buffer distance between any homestead or non-target plantings to avoid adverse impacts to desirable vegetation.

SFM 75 can be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in forestry. When tank mixing, use the most restrictive limitations from the labeling of both products.

Refer to ADDITIONAL USE DIRECTIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL and NONAGRICULTURAL USES section of the label for additional application, mixing, equipment cleanup and

precautionary instructions.

Application Timing

Apply SFM 75 before herbaceous weeds emerge or shortly thereafter. Apply only during seasons when rainfall is sufficient to activate the herbicide in the soil.

Application Rates

Apply SFM 75 at the rates indicated. Use a low rate on coarse-textured soils (i.e., loamy sands, sandy loams) and a higher rate on fine-textured soils (i.e. sandy clay loams and silty clay loams).

CONIFERS

Conifer Release: Application After Transplanting

Apply SFM 75 after transplanting to control herbaceous weeds.

Southeast: Apply 2 to 4 1/4 oz per acre for loblolly, longleaf, slash or Virginia pine. Apply 1 to 1 1/2 oz per acre for eastern white pine.

See label for tank mix combinations (Southeast).

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS - FORESTRY

Applications of SFM 75 made to trees, conifers, or hardwoods 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 SFM 75 made for release (trees present) should only be made after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.

DO NOT apply SFM 75 to conifers or hardwoods grown for Christmas trees or ornamentals.

If a surfactant is used with SFM 75, allowing the spray to contact tree foliage may injure or kill trees. The user assumes all responsibility for tree injury if a surfactant is used with SFM 75 treatments applied after planting.

SFM 75 application may result in damage and mortality to other species of trees when they are present on sites with those listed in the preceding recommendations for forestry uses.

Use on hardwood trees growing in soils having a pH of 7 or greater may injure or kill the trees.

Careful consideration must be given by an experienced and knowledgeable forester to match the requirements of the hardwood tree species to the conditions of the site. Treatment of species mismatched to the site may injure or kill the trees.

SFM 75 is not recommended for use on poorly drained or marshy sites, but it may be used where plantings are on raised beds.

Method
Broadcast/Foliar Air
Broadcast/Foliar Ground
Broadcast/Foliar Air
Broadcast/Foliar Ground
Broadcast/Foliar Air
Broadcast/Foliar Ground
Rates
field_rates 0

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Restricted Entry Interval

4 hours

Timings
Preemergence (Weed)
Postemergence (Weed)
After transplanting.