**ALLIGARE ROTARY 2 SL**

Specimen Label

Alligare Rotary 2 SL controls undesirable vegetation in forestry use sites managed for timber production, including forest roads. Alligare Rotary 2 SL may be used on 1) forestry sites that contain temporary surface water in areas caused by forest management activities; 2) to treat drainage ditches (edges only if water is present), intermittent drainage, intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present; and 3) be applied to marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded, as well as seasonally dry flood deltas, except in the states of California and New York; 4) pasture grass, rangeland and other labeled non-cropland areas.

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:** Isopropylamine salt of Imazapyr (2-(4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid) 27.8% 72.2%

**TOTAL:** 100.0%

*Equivalent to 22.6% (2-(4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid) or 2 pounds acid per gallon.

**PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

Spray solutions of Alligare Rotary 2 SL should be mixed, stored, and applied only in stainless steel, fiberglass, plastic, and plastic-lined steel containers.

**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 disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. This herbicide is phytotoxic at extremely low concentrations. Non-target plants may be adversely affected from drift.

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

Alligare Rotary 2 SL is an aqueous solution intended to be mixed with water, diesel oil, or recommended seed oils and penetrating oils for various applications to control undesirable vegetation in forestry sites managed for timber production. It can be used along forestry roads, for site preparation, for conifer release from woody and herbaceous competition, and for stump and cut-stem treatment of unwanted woody vegetation. Alligare Rotary 2 SL may also be applied on forestry sites where temporary surface water may collect, such as in potholes, between planting beds, in equipment ruts, etc., created by forest management activities, except in the states of California and New York. Alligare Rotary 2 SL may be used to control undesirable vegetation along non-irrigation ditch banks and for the establishment and maintenance of wildlife openings, except in the state of California.

Alligare Rotary 2 SL may be used to treat drainage ditches, intermittent drainage, intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present, except in the states of California and New York. If drainage ditches contain water, only the edges of the ditch may be treated. In addition, Alligare Rotary 2 SL aids in spot treatment control of brush found in grass pasture, rangeland and other non-cropland areas including fencerows, non-irrigation ditches, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, rights of way (utility, railroad and pipeline), storage areas, utility plants, and areas within these sites that are grazed or cut for hay. Weeds found on shoulders or in cracks and crevices of roads and beneath pavements can be controlled if Alligare Rotary 2 SL is applied with asphalt and asphalt slurries during paving operations or normal maintenance to prevent weeds from invading paved roadways.

**DO NOT APPLY** to natural or man-made bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams, rivers and canals.

Alligare Rotary 2 SL controls vegetation by absorption through foliage and roots, from which it is rapidly translocated rapidly throughout the plant, where it accumulates in rapidly growing meristematic tissue. Treated plants stop growing soon after spray treatment. Chlorosis (yellowing of plant tissue) first appears in the newest leaves and necrosis spreads from this point. In perennials, Alligare Rotary 2 SL is translocated into and kills the roots and underground storage tissues to prevent most regrowth. Chlorosis and tissue necrosis may not be apparent in some plant species for several weeks after application and may take months for various woody plants, brush and trees.

**IMPORTANT**

DO NOT use on food or feed crops. DO NOT use on Christmas trees. DO NOT apply to the inside of ditches used to transport irrigation water. Keep away from fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds. DO NOT apply or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable plants, or onto areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact within their dripline.

Clean application equipment immediately after using this product. Flush tank, pump, hoses and booms with several charges of water after removing nozzle tips and screens. Clean nozzle tips and screens separately.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION!!/PRECAUCIÓN!**

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.

(If you do not understand this label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

**FIRST AID**

If swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. DO NOT give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If on skin: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

**HOT LINE NUMBER**

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For medical emergencies involving this product, call 1-800-424-9300.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS**

CAUTION! Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE):**

Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, butyl rubber or polyethylene
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and 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:

1. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
2. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
3. Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

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**PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

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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.

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 responsible for pesticide regulation.

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### SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

The following information is provided as general guidance for managing spray drift. Specific use recommendations for Alligare Rotary 2 SL may differ, depending on the application technique used and the vegetation management objective.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

Spray drift from applying this product may result in damage to sensitive plants adjacent to the treatment area. Only apply this product when the potential for drift to these and other adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or non-target crops) is minimal. DO NOT apply when the following conditions exist that increase the likelihood of spray drift from intended targets: high or gusty winds, high temperatures, low humidity, temperature inversions.

To minimize spray drift, the applicator should be familiar with and take into account the following drift reduction advisory information. Additional information may be available from state enforcement agencies or the Cooperative Extension on the application of this product.

The best drift management strategy and most effective way to reduce drift potential are to apply large droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. 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, below).

Controlling Droplet Size:
- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - DO NOT exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **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. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift. DO NOT use nozzles producing a mist droplet stream.

**Application Height:** Making applications at the lowest possible height (aircraft, ground driven spray boom) that is safe and practical reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

**Sweat Adjustment:** When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the application equipment (e.g., aircraft, ground). Upwind, swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

**Wind:** Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 3 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. **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 applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

**Temperature Inversions:** Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud, which may move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures 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 rises 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.

**Wind Erosion:** Avoid treating powdery dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

**Aerial Application Methods and Equipment:** Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated areas and to avoid spray drift.

**Managing spray drift from aerial applications:** Applicators must follow these requirements to avoid off-target drift movement: 1) boom length – the distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the rotor, 2) nozzle orientation – nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees, and 3) application height – without compromising aircraft safety, applica-

tions should be made at a height of 10 feet or less above the crop canopy or tilled surface. Applicators must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

**Ground Application (Broadcast):** Use 5 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift.

**WEEDS CONTROLLED**

Alligare Rotary 2 SL provides postemergence control and some residual control of the following target weed species. Degree of control is both species and rate dependent.

**GRASSES**

The species of annual and perennial grasses controlled by Alligare Rotary 2 SL include the following:

- **Annual bluegrass (Poa annua)**
- **Bahiagrass (Paspalum notatum)**
- **Barnyardgrass (Echinochloa crus-galli)**
- **Beardgrass (Andropogon spp.)**
- **Bermudagrass (Cynodon dactylon)**
- **Big bluestem (Andropogon gerardii)**
- **Broadleaf signalgrass (Brachiaria platyphylla)**
- **Canada bluegrass (Poa compressa)**
- **Cattail (Typha spp.)**
- **Cheat (Bromus secalinus)**
- **Cogongrass (Imperata cylindrica)**
- **Creeping crabgrass (Digitaria spp.)**
- **Crowfootgrass (Dactyloctenium aegyptium)**
- **Dalleegrass (Paspalum dilatatum)**
- **Downy brome (Bromus tectorum)**
- **Fall panicum (Panicum dichotomiflorum)**
- **Fescue (Festuca spp.)**
- **Foxtail (Setaria spp.)**
- **Giant reed (Arundo donax)**
- **Grazing grass (Eleusine indica)**
- **Guineagrass (Panicum maximum)**
- **Italian ryegrass (Lolium multiflorum)**
- **Irongrass (Botella excelsa)**
- **Johnsongrass (Sorghum halepense)**
- **Junglerice (Echinochloa colona)**
- **Kentucky bluegrass (Poa pratensis)**
- **Lovergrass (Eragrostis spp.)**
- **Orchardgrass (Dactylis glomerata)**
- ** Panicum spp.**
- **Paragras (Brachiaria mutica)**
- **Phragmites (Phragmites australis)**
- **Prairie cordgrass (Spartina pectinata)**
- **Prairie threeawn (Aristida oligantha)**
- **Quackgrass (Agropyron repens)**
- **Reed canary grass (Phalaris arundinacea)**
- **Saltgrass (Distichlis stricta)**
- **Sand dropseed (Sporobolus cryptandrus)**
- **Sandburr (Cenchrus spp.)**
- **Smooth brome (Bromus inermis)**
- **Sprangletop (Leptochloa spp.)**
ROTARY 2 SL

Timothy (Phleum pratense)
Torpedograss (Panicum repens)
Vaseygrass (Paspalum urvilleanum)
Wild barley (Hordeum sp.)
Wild oats (Avena fatua)
Wrestem muhly (Muhlenbergia frondosa)
Witchgrass (Panicum capillare)
Wooly cupgrass (Einochloa vilosa)

Use minimum of 48 oz per acre.

BROADLEAF WEEDS

The species of annual and perennial broadleaf weeds controlled by Alligare Rotary 2 SL include the following:

Arrowwood (Fluehea sericea)
Broom snakeweed (Gutierrezia sarothrae)
Butt Thistle (Cirsium vulgare)
Burclover (Medicago spp.)
Burdock (Arctium spp.)
Camphorweed (Heterotheca subaxillaris)
Cocklebur (Xanthium strumarium)
Common chickweed (Stellaria media)
Common ragweed (Ambrosia artemisiifolia)
Cudweed (Gnaphalium spp.)
Dandelion (Taraxacum officinale)
Desert camelthorn (Alhagi pseudalhagi)
Diffuse knapweed (Centaurea diffusa)
Dock (Rumex spp.)
Dogfennel (Eupatorium capillifolium)
Fiddleneck (Amsinckia intermedia)
Filaree (Erodium spp.)
Fleabane (Erigeron spp.)
Giant ragweed (Ambrosia trifida)
Goldenrod (Solidago spp.)
Gray rabbitbrush (Chrysothamnus nauseosus)
Herbit (Lamium amplexicaule)
Hoary vervain (Verbena stricta)
Horseweed (Conyza canadensis)
Indian mustard (Brassica juncea)
Japanese bamboo/knotweed (Polygonum cuspidatum)
Knotweed, prostrate (Polygonum aviculare)
Kochia (Kochia scoparia)
Lambquarters (Chenopodium album)
Little mallow (Malva parviflora)
Milkwert (Asclepias spp.)
Miners lettuce (Montia perforata)
Nettleleaf gooseneck (Chenopodium murale)
Oxeye daisy (Chrysanthemum leucanthemum)
Pepperweed (Lepidium spp.)
Pigweed (Amaranthus spp.)
Plantain (Plantago spp.)
Pokeweed (Phytolacca americana)
Primrose (Oenothera biennis)
Puncturevine (Tribulus terestris)
Purple loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria)
Purslane (Portulaca spp.)
Pusley, Florida (Richardia scabra)
Rocket, London (Sisymbrium officinale)
Rush skeletonweed (Chondria juncea)
Russian knapweed (Centaurea repens)
Russian thistle (Salsola kali)
Saltbush (Atriplex spp.)
Shepherd’s purs (Capsella bursa-pastoris)
Silverleaf nightshade (Solanum elaeagnifolium)
Smoothweed (Polygonum spp.)
Sorrel (Rumex spp.)
Sowthistle (Sonchus spp.)
Spurge, annual (Euphorbia spp.)
Stinging nettle (Urtica dioica)
Sunflower (Helianthus spp.)
Sweet clover (Melilotus spp.)
Tansy mustard (Descurainia pinnata)
Texas thistle (Cirsium texanum)
Velvetleaf (Abutilon theophrasti)
Western ragweed (Ambrosia psilostachya)
Wild carrot (Daucus carota)
Wild lettuce (Lactuca spp.)
Wild parsnip (Pastinaca sativa)
Wild sunflower (Brassica campestris)
Wollyleaf bur sage (Ambrosia artemisiifolia)
Yellow starthistle (Centaurea solstitialis)
Yellow woodsorrel (Oxalis stricta)

Alligare Rotary 2 SL controls the following species of vines and brambles:

Field bindweed (Convolvulus arvensis)
Greenbrier (Smilax spp.)

Hedge bindweed (Calystegia sepium)
Honeysuckle (Lonicera spp.)
Kudzu (Pueraria lobata)
Morning glory (Ipomoea spp.)
Poison ivy (Rhus radicans)
Redvine (Brumiccia chromosa)
Trumpet creeper (Campsis radicans)
Virginia creeper (Parthenocissus quinquefolia)
Wild buckwheat (Polygonum convolvulus)
Wild grape (Vitis spp.)
Wild rose (Rosa spp.)

Including Multiflora rose (Rosa multiflora)
Macartney rose (Rosa bracteata)

Use higher labeled rates.

WOODY BRUSH AND TREES

Woody brush and trees controlled by Alligare Rotary 2 SL include the following:

Alder (Alnus spp.)
American beech (Fagus grandifolia)
Ash (Fraxinus spp.)
Aspen (Populus spp.)
Australian pine (Casuaria equisetifolia)
Autumn olive (Elaeagnus umbellata)
Bald cypress (Taxodium distichum)
Bigleaf maple (Acer macrophyllum)
Birch (Betula spp.)
Black locust (Robinia pseudoacacia)
Black oak (Quercus kelloggii)
Black gum (Nyssa sylvatica)
Booelder (Acer negundo)
Brazilian peppertree (Schinus terebinthifolius)
Ceanothis (Ceanothus spp.)
Cherry (Prunus spp.)
Chinaberry (Melia azedarach)
Chinese tallow-tree (Sapium sebiferum)
Chinquapin (Castanopsis chrysophylla)
Cottonwood (Populus spp.)
Cypress (Taxodium spp.)
Dogwood (Cornus spp.)
Elderberry (Sambucus spp.)
Elm (Ulmus spp.)
Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus spp.)
Hawthorn (Craetaegus spp.)
Hazel (Corylus comnuta)
Hickory (Carya spp.)
Holly (Ilex spp.)

Including: Galberry (Ilex glabra)

Black Cherry (Prunus spp.)

Chinese hawthorn (Craetaegus spp.)

European hawthorn (Craetaegus spp.)

Honeysuckle (Lonicera spp.)

Huckleberry (Gaylussacia spp.)

Lyonia spp.

Including: Fetterbush (Lyonia lucida)

Staggerbush (Lyonia ligustrina)

Manzanita (Arctostaphylos spp.)

Maple (Acer spp.)

Melaleuca (Melaleuca quinquenervia)

Mulberry (Morus spp.)

Oak (Quercus spp.)

Persimmon (Diospyros virginiana)

Poison oak (Rhus diversiloba)

Popcorn tree (Sapium sebiferum)

Polar (Populus spp.)

Privet (Ligustrum vulgare)

Red alder (Alnus rubra)

Red maple (Acer rubrum)

Russian olive (Elaeagnus angustifolia)

Saltcedar (Tamarix pentandra)

Sassafras (Sassafras albidum)

Scotch broom (Cytisus scoparius)

Sourcewood (Oxydendrum arboreum)

Sumac (Rhus spp.)

Sweetbay magnolia (Magnolia virginiana)

Sweetgum (Liquidambar styraciflua)

Sycamore (Platanus occidentalis)

Tanoak (Lithocarpus densiflorus)

Tie (Cymilia racemiflora)

Tree of heaven (Alanthus altissima)

Vaccinium spp.

Including: Blueberry (Vaccinium spp.)

Sparkleberry (Vaccinium arboreum)

Waxmyrtle (Myrica californica)

Myrica cerifera)

Willow (Salix spp.)

Yellow poplar (Lindnerodendron tulipifera)

\[1\] Use higher labeled rates

\[2\] Best control with applications prior to formation of fall leaf color

\[3\] The degree of control may be species dependent
-Oil emulsion carrier is recommended
-Tank-mix with Garlon 4 as a basal or cut stump treatment

**MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR SITE PREPARATION**

Enhanced long-term burning and improved control of brush and grasses may be achieved by applying Alligare Rotary 2 SL in an oil emulsion carrier containing 12 to 50% (by volume) recommended oil diluted. Methylated or ethylated seed oils containing at least 50% esterified seed oil by volume are also recommended. Thoroughly mix Alligare Rotary 2 SL into the water portion of the carrier, then add the oil and continue mixing to obtain a uniform emulsion. Use the higher label rates of Alligare Rotary 2 SL and higher spray volumes when applying at 64 fl oz /A on areas that have little to no solution or emulsion. Apply the spray solution to uniformly cover the foliage of the undesirable vegetation. For best results, apply the spray solution to uniformly cover the foliage of the undesirable vegetation. Maintain adequate buffer zones to minimize potential impacts to desirable vegetation.

**BEFORE USE**

-Application of Alligare Rotary 2 SL will with other products, herbicides, carrier oils, etc., always test compatibility in small containers first. Maintain adequate agitation with all Alligare Rotary 2 SL emulsion mixtures to prevent phase separation.
-DO NOT plant seedlings of black spruce (Picea mariana) or white spruce (Picea glauca) on sites to which Alligare Rotary 2 SL has been broadcast for site preparation or into the treated zone of spot or banded treatments for three months following application or injury may occur.
-Generally, for directed or spot spray foliar applications, use 10% Alligare Rotary 2 SL in water. For brush species with thick leaf cuticles or difficult-to-control species, apply Alligare Rotary 2 SL in an oil emulsion, using a recommended oil diluent at 12-50% by volume. Apply the spray solution to at least 2/5 of each hardwood crown using backpack sprayers or hand-held equipment. DO NOT spray to the point of runoff and avoid overspray onto conifers. For low volume foliar applications to control big leaf maple, use a 5% (by volume) Alligare Rotary 2 SL solution or emulsion.

**DIRECTED FOLIAR APPLICATIONS FOR CONIFER RELEASE**

Apply Alligare Rotary 2 SL as a directed spray using water or oil emulsion carrier to control and suppress the labeled brush and weed species. Directed sprays may be made using low carrier volumes (typically 10 gallons total finished spray per acre or less) in stands of conifers (see below) of all ages by targeting the unwanted vegetation and avoiding spray contact to the conifers. DO NOT exceed the maximum rates listed for the conifer species below.

**EQUIPMENT**

-**Helicopter Spray Equipment:** Thoroughly mix the recommended amount of Alligare Rotary 2 SL in 5 to 20 gallons total spray carrier per acre and apply uniformly with properly calibrated equipment. Use a nonionic surfactant to improve weed control. A drift control agent may be used at its recommended label rate. An anti-foam agent may be added, if needed. Exercise all precautions to minimize or eliminate spray drift. Avoid applications during wind, high humidity, or cloudy conditions. Use of a Micro-Val^TM^ boom, raindrop nozzles, controlled droplet booms and nozzle configurations is recommended. Maintain adequate buffer zones to minimize potential impacts to desirable vegetation.

**IMPORTANT: DO NOT make applications by fixed wing aircraft.**

-**Ground Equipment:** Thoroughly mix and apply the recommended amount of Alligare Rotary 2 SL in 5 to 40 gallons total spray carrier per acre for mechanical or backpack applications. Use a nonionic surfactant to enhance weed control. A drift control agent and an anti-foam agent may also be added at the recommended label rates, if needed. If desired, a spray pattern indicator may be used at the recommended label rate. To minimize spray drift, select proper nozzles to avoid spraying a fine mist, use pressures less than 50 psi and DO NOT spray under gusty or windy conditions (also refer to SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT section). Maintain adequate buffer zones to minimize potential impacts to desirable vegetation.

-**For best results, apply the spray solution to uniformly cover the foliage of the undesirable vegetation to be controlled.**

-**Clean mixing and application equipment immediately after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water immediately after using this product. Prolonged exposure of uncoated/unpainted steel (except stainless steel) surfaces to this product may result in corrosion and failure of the exposed part. Maintaining painted surfaces may prevent corrosion.**

-**To ensure the effective long-term control of the labeled woody plants and residual control of herbaceous weeds, broadcast the recommended rate of Alligare Rotary 2 SL per acre as a foliar spray for long-term control of the labeled woody plants and residual control of herbaceous weeds. Herbaceous grasses and broadleaf weeds will be controlled within 4-6 weeks after treatment and may provide fuel to facilitate a site preparation burn, it desired, to control conifers or other species tolerant to the herbicide.**

-**For tracts to be planted with loblolly, loblolly x pitch hybrid, longleaf pine, shortleaf pine, Virginia pine and slash pine, apply Alligare Rotary 2 SL at 64 fl oz /A on areas that have little to no re-sprouting vegetation following recent management activities such as harvesting, mechanical shearing, burning, piling or bedding. Apply this treatment after September 1.**

**HARDWOOD SITE PREPARATION TREATMENTS**

For site preparation before planting hardwood species in the southeast and gulf coast states (Virginia to Texas), apply Alligare Rotary 2 SL at 48 fl oz/A before the end of July. Application in an emulsion carrier with a minimum of 12% oil is recommended. To avoid injury to hard-wood seedlings planted after the site preparation treatment, DO NOT plant hardwood seedlings before January of the year following site preparation.

**DIRECTED FOLIAR APPLICATIONS FOR CONIFER RELEASE**

Apply Alligare Rotary 2 SL as a directed spray using water or oil emulsion carrier to control and suppress the labeled brush and weed species. Directed sprays may be made using low carrier volumes (typically 10 gallons total finished spray per acre or less) in stands of conifers (see below) of all ages by targeting the unwanted vegetation and avoiding spray contact to the conifers. DO NOT exceed the maximum rates listed for the conifer species below.

**Crop Species**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Species</th>
<th>Rate (fl. oz/Acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loblolly Pine (Pinus taeda)</td>
<td>24-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loblolly X Pitch Hybrid</td>
<td>24-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Pine (Pinus virginiana)</td>
<td>24-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longleaf Pine (Pinus palustris)</td>
<td>24-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitch Pine (Pinus rigida)</td>
<td>24-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shortleaf Pine (Pinus echinata)</td>
<td>24-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slash Pine (Pinus Elliottii)</td>
<td>24-32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Pine (Pinus strobus)</td>
<td>12-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lodgepole Pine (Pinus contorta)</td>
<td>12-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas-Fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)</td>
<td>16-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack Pine (Pinus banksiana)</td>
<td>12-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Spruce (Picea mariana)</td>
<td>12-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Spruce (Picea rubens)</td>
<td>12-24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Spruce (Picea glauca)</td>
<td>12-24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**BAG AND BROADCAST APPLICATIONS FOR CONIFER RELEASE**

In Douglas-fir and Ponderosa pine stands, broadcast Alligare Rotary 2 SL at up to 32 fl oz/A when the trees have been covered with bags before application to prevent overspray onto conifer foliage. For improved control of brush species, particularly evergreens, add a suitable seed oil at 5-12% (by volume) to the spray solution. DO NOT use this treatment on sites with coarse-textured soils (e.g., decomposed granite, pumice, sandy or rocky sites) or low levels of soil organic matter (generally 5% or less) unless substantial conifer growth inhibition and/or mortality is acceptable.

**LATE ROTATION VEGETATION CONTROL IN WESTERN CONIFERS**

In California, the Pacific Northwest and inland Northwest, Alligare Rotary 2 SL may be applied aerially at up to 48 fl oz/A in at least 15 GPA to conifer stands intended for harvesting the year following treatment. For improved control of brush species, particularly evergreens, add a suitable seed oil at 5-12% (by volume) to the spray solution. DO NOT use this treatment on sites with coarse-textured soils (e.g., decomposed granite, pumice, sandy or rocky sites) or low levels of soil organic matter (generally 5% or less) unless substantial conifer growth inhibition and/or mortality is acceptable.

**UNDERSTORY BROADCAST APPLICATIONS FOR MID-ROTATION RELEASE**

Alligare Rotary 2 SL may be broadcast by ground or handheld equipment to control understory brush and suppress undesirable trees below the conifer canopy within stands of the species listed below. Apply Alligare Rotary 2 SL in water or oil emulsion carrier so as to minimize spray contact to the crowns of crop trees. DO NOT exceed the maximum rates listed for the conifer species below.

**Crop Species**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Species</th>
<th>Maximum Rate (fl. oz/Acre)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loblolly Pine (Pinus taeda)</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loblolly X Pitch Hybrid</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Pine (Pinus virginiana)</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longleaf Pine (Pinus palustris)</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitch Pine (Pinus rigida)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shortleaf Pine (Pinus echinata)</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slash Pine (Pinus Elliottii)</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CUT STUMP TREATMENTS**

Mixing: Mix 8-16 fl oz of Alligare Rotary 2 SL in one gallon of water, diesel oil, or penetrating oil. Alligare Rotary 2 SL may be tank-mixed with Garlon® 3A, Garlon 4, Tordon® K,
**INVERT EMULSIONS**

Alligare Rotary 2 SL can be applied as an invert emulsion, a viscous water-in-oil emulsion intended to minimize spray drift and run-off and to enhance herbicide deposition onto the target foliage. The spray emulsion may be formed in a single tank (batch mixing) or injected (in-line mixing). Consult the invert chemical label for proper mixing directions. DO NOT apply more than 3 quarts Alligare Rotary 2 SL/A.

**GRASS PASTURE AND RANGELAND SPOT TREATMENT OF WEEDS**

Make spot applications of Alligare Rotary 2 SL to undesirable vegetation in grass pasture and rangeland at rates up to 48 fl. oz. product per treated acre. Use any of the ground application methods for vegetation control specified on this label. Do not apply more than one-tenth of the area to be grazed or cut for hay. DO NOT apply more than 48 fluid oz. per acre year.

Grazing and haying restrictions: No grazing restrictions need to be followed after a Alligare Rotary 2 SL application. DO NOT cut forage grass for hay until seven days after the Alligare Rotary 2 SL application.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR RANGELAND USE**

Alligare Rotary 2 SL will control undesirable vegetation on rangeland to meet the following vegetative management objectives:

1. Control of undesirable plant species such as those that are non-native, invasive and noxious.
2. Control of undesirable vegetation during establishment of desirable rangeland plant species.
3. Control of undesirable vegetation during re-establishment of desirable rangeland vegetation after a fire.
4. Control of undesirable vegetation for purposes of wildlife fuel reduction.
5. Release of existing desirable rangeland plant communities from the competition from undesirable plant species.
6. Control of undesirable vegetation to improve wildlife habitat.

To ensure the protection of threatened and endangered plants when applying Alligare Rotary 2 SL to rangeland:

1. Federal agencies must follow NEPA regulations to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
2. State agencies must work with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the Service’s designated state conservation agency to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
3. Other organizations or individuals must operate under a Habitat Conservation Plan if threatened or endangered plants are known to be present on the land to be treated.

Refer to other sections of this label for specific use directions for the desired rangeland vegetation management objective.

Make applications of Alligare Rotary 2 SL only to a given rangeland acre when specific weeds become problematic. Long term control of undesirable weed species ultimately depends on the successful use of land management practices that promote the growth and sustainability of desirable rangeland plant species.

**ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS**

Do not plant rotational crops until twelve months after the Alligare Rotary 2 SL application and only if a successful field bioassay has been conducted. To conduct a field bioassay, plant the intended rotational crop in a small section of a previously treated grass pasture/rangeland in which the grass was grown to maturity. When selecting the previously treated area in which to conduct the viability test, include low areas and knolls and sites with a range of soil types and pH. A successful field bioassay will result in no crop injury which means that the intended rotational crop may be planted the following year.

In most circumstances, Alligare Rotary 2 SL, used according to the label directions, will result in normal growth of rotational crops. Rotational crop injury is possible since a variety of factors (environmental and agronomic) exist that make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of Alligare Rotary 2 SL.
CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY
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 control. To the extent permitted by applicable law, all such risks are assumed by the user.

**Limitation of Liability:** To the extent permitted by applicable law, 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 to the extent permitted by applicable law, 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 extent permitted by applicable 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.

Roundup is a registered trademark of Monsanto Company.
Garlon 3A, Garlon 4, and Tordon K are registered trademarks of Dow AgroSciences Company.
Escort is a registered trademark of E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company.

Manufactured for:
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Opelika, AL 36801

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