

# Dally

RANGE AND PASTURE HERBICIDE®



For control of weeds in pastures, rangeland, and Conservation Reserve Program acres

Active Ingredient:	
Triasulfuron (CAS No. 82097-50-5) .....	75.0%
<b>Other Ingredients:</b> .....	25.0%
	100.0%

Product of Switzerland

Dally is a water-dispersible granule.

EPA Reg. No. 100-768-2935

EPA Est. No. 065387-AR-003

### Personal Protective Equipment

Some of the 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 made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

### Engineering Control Statements

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

### User Safety Recommendations

#### Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.

### Environmental Hazards

For terrestrial uses, 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 wash water or rinsate.

### Ground Water Advisory

Dally has been identified in ground water sampling from a field research study under vulnerable conditions. There is the possibility that Dally may leach through soil to ground water, especially where soils are coarse and ground water is near the surface. Consult with the pesticide state lead agency or local agricultural agencies for information regarding soil permeability and aquifer vulnerability in your area.

### Chemigation

Do not apply Dally through irrigation systems.

### 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.

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

## CAUTION

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### Hazards To Humans And Domestic Animals

**Caution:** Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Causes eye irritation. Avoid breathing spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

### FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<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>
IF IN EYES:	<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>
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

### HOT LINE NUMBER

For 24 Hour Medical Emergency Assistance (Human or Animal) or Chemical Emergency Assistance (Spill, Leak, Fire, or Accident), Call: **CHEMTREC (800-424-9300)**

NET WEIGHT: 18 OUNCES

### 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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material such as polyethylene or polyvinyl chloride
- Shoes plus socks

**FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONS ON THIS LABEL MAY RESULT IN CROP INJURY, POOR WEED CONTROL, AND/OR ILLEGAL RESIDUES.**

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Dally is a selective herbicide for control of many weeds in pastures, rangeland, and Conservation Reserve Program acres. Refer to Table 1 for a listing of weeds controlled. Dally is a 75% water-dispersible granule which must be thoroughly mixed in water and applied as a spray.

This herbicide controls weeds by inhibiting a biochemical process that produces certain essential amino acids necessary for plant growth. The inhibited enzyme system is acetolactate synthase (ALS). Growth of susceptible weeds is inhibited soon after Dally application. Leaves of susceptible plants turn yellow and/or red, followed by death of the growing point. These visible effects of control may not be observed until 1-3 weeks after application, depending upon weed species, growing conditions, and Dally rate.

Thorough coverage is necessary to provide good weed control.

Use Dally in the following states only: CO, ID, KS, MN, MT, ND, NE, NM, NV, OK, OR, SD, TX, UT, WA, and WY.

Do not use Dally in the San Luis Valley of CO or in sections of WA and OR west of the Cascade Mountains. In WA, abide by all sulfonyleurea aerial application rulings in effect by the Washington Department of Agriculture.

### SPRAY EQUIPMENT

Use either ground or aerial spray equipment. Calibrate spray equipment before use.

Use equipment that is capable of continuous and vigorous tank agitation. Use spray nozzles that provide medium-coarse droplets (250-400 microns VMD). When the tank is full, the agitation system should be capable of creating a rippling or rolling action on the liquid surface.

Use a 16-mesh strainer at the tank outlet. For the nozzles, use the screen recommended by the nozzle supplier. For ground application of 3-20 gals./A, use only conventional or low pressure flat fan nozzles to assure adequate coverage. For ground application of more than 20 gals./A, rain-drop or floodjet nozzles may be used. In dense stands of wheat or barley, use an adequate spray volume to provide uniform coverage of the weeds.

For aerial application to pastures, rangeland, and Conservation Reserve Program acres, apply in a minimum of 2 gals. of spray volume per acre. Apply at a maximum height of 10 ft. above the crop with low-drift nozzles at a maximum pressure of 40 psi and wind speed not exceeding 10 mph to assure accurate application within the target area.

Avoid application to humans or animals. Flagmen and loaders should avoid inhalation of spray mist and prolonged contact with skin.

**Do not apply Dally through irrigation systems.**

### MIXING PROCEDURES

1. Be sure the sprayer is clean.
2. Always use clean water or liquid fertilizer. Fill the tank with approximately 25% of the total water volume needed and begin agitation.
3. Be certain that the agitation system is working properly and that it creates a rippling or rolling action at the liquid surface.
4. Add all of the appropriate amount of Dally to the tank all at once (Refer to Table 2).
5. Complete filling of the tank, maintaining sufficient agitation at all times to ensure complete and uniform dispersal of product. This applies to both spray and nurse tanks.
6. Disperse Dally completely (agitate for 3-5 minutes) before adding surfactant or another chemical to the tank.
7. When using water as a carrier, a nonionic surfactant with a minimum of 80% of the constituents effective as a spray adjuvant must be added at 1-2 qts./100 gals. of spray volume (0.25-0.5% volume per volume) for all applications to emerged weeds. Use 0.5% surfactant when applying Dally to dense weed populations or when applying Dally in a spray volume of 10 gals./A or less.
8. Always maintain continuous agitation while the spray suspension is in the tank.
9. Mix only sufficient spray suspension to be used the same day; however, Dally will remain active in the spray mixture for at least 36 hours.

**Note:** The addition of surfactant to spray mixtures more than 50% fertilizer can cause increased temporary leaf burn. The surfactant may be omitted from the spray solution if the carrier contains more than 50% fertilizer. If the surfactant is omitted, control of some of the more difficult to control weeds (bottom of Table 1) may be reduced under unfavorable conditions (i.e., larger weeds, dry soil, etc.). For optimum control of those species, a 50% fertilizer solution as a carrier should be used with an appropriate surfactant.

**Important:** When using a surfactant with liquid fertilizer solutions, add the surfactant to the mix water before adding Dally to the spray tank.

### Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, to public health uses, or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information section**.

### Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information

#### Importance of Droplet Size:

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest 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** sections of this label).

**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** - 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 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 backward, parallel to the airstream, will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from 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 larger droplets than other nozzle types.

**Boom Length:** For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

**Application Height:** Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 ft. above the top of the largest plants, unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

**Swath 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 aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

**Wind:** Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 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 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:** Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can 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 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.

**Sensitive Areas:** The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

**Cleaning Equipment after Application:** Because some broadleaf crops are extremely sensitive to low rates of Dally, special attention must be given to cleaning equipment before spraying a crop other than those registered for use and on this label. Mix only as much spray solution as needed. Immediately after spraying, clean equipment thoroughly using this procedure:

1. Flush tank, hoses, boom, and nozzles with clean water.
2. Prepare a cleaning solution of one gal. of household ammonia per 50 gals. of water. Many commercial spray tank cleaners may be used as well. Do not use chlorine based cleaners such as Clorox®.

**Cleaning Equipment after Application: (continued)**

3. When available, use a pressure washer to clean the inside of the spray tank with this solution. Take care to wash all parts of the tank, including the inside top surface. Completely fill the sprayer with the cleaning solution to ensure contact of the cleaning solution with all internal surfaces of the tank and plumbing. Start agitation in the sprayer and thoroughly recirculate the cleaning solution for at least 15 minutes. All visible deposits must be removed from the spraying system.
4. Flush hoses, spray lines, and nozzles for at least one minute with the cleaning solution.
5. Dispose of rinsate from steps 1-3 in an appropriate manner. Spray the cleaning solution on untreated corn or return to a rinsate tank for later use as make-up water for spraying corn.
6. Repeat steps 2-5.
7. Remove nozzles, screens, and strainers and clean separately in the cleaning solution after completing the above procedures.
8. Rinse the complete spraying system with clean water.

**Note:** If the tank is equipped with the proper number of correctly mounted 360° tank washing nozzles which are attached to a dedicated rinsing system, less cleaning solution than a full tank may be used. Use sufficient cleaning solution to thoroughly rinse all surfaces. Start the sprayer agitation and recirculate the cleaning solution for at least 15 minutes. Flush the spray boom with the cleaning solution. Repeat the rinsing procedure as outlined in this Note 1-2 times, including flushing the spray boom with the cleaning solution. After the last flush of the system, remove nozzles, screens, and strainers and clean separately in fresh cleaning solution.

**WEED RESISTANCE TO ALS-INHIBITOR HERBICIDES**

In some fields, there are naturally-occurring biotypes of kochia, Russian thistle, chickweed, prickly lettuce, and annual ryegrass that will not be controlled by sulfonylurea herbicides such as Dally.

Control of these weeds may be excellent with the use of Dally in many fields, but, where there are known occurrences of ALS-resistant biotypes, Dally must be tank mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriate registered herbicide having a different mode of action\* (such as Aim™; 2,4-D; MCPA; Starane®; Curtail®; Banvel®; or Buctril®) to ensure control of these ALS-resistant biotypes.

\*Mode of action is the biochemical mechanism for interfering with plant growth.

The occurrence of ALS-resistant weed biotypes can be prevented or delayed by using Dally in tank mixtures and/or in sequential applications with a registered herbicide having a different mode of action and by not allowing weed escapes to flower. Post-harvest tillage or application of a herbicide with a different mode of action must be made to control any weed escapes before they flower or set seed. If weeds will flower before harvest, make a sequential application of an appropriate herbicide with a different mode of action from Dally.

Do not use Dally alone in any field where ALS-resistant biotypes of any weed species have been identified.

Do not apply Dally or other herbicides with the same mode of action within a 12-month period after a Dally application, except for split applications as described below. If additional weed control is needed, use a herbicide with a different mode of action from Dally.

**Table 1: Weeds Controlled or Suppressed with Dally at the Standard and Enhanced Rates**

STANDARD RATES (0.28, 0.35, or 0.47 oz./acre)	
Weeds Controlled	Maximum Height/Diameter for Optimum Control (inches)
Blue mustard (purple mustard), field pennycress (fanweed), flixweed, shepherd's-purse, tall hedge mustard, tansymustard, tumble mustard (Jim Hill mustard), wild mustard	No size limit, but control is recommended prior to weed competition with the crop resulting in yield reductions
Bur buttercup, common ragweed, common sunflower, creeping buttercup, horseweed (marestail), Indian mustard, kochia*, lanceleaf ragweed, prickly lettuce (China lettuce*), puncturevine, tall buttercup, Virginia pepperweed, wild radish	Less than 6

**Table 1: (Continued) Weeds Controlled or Suppressed with Dally at the Standard and Enhanced Rates**

<b>STANDARD RATES (0.28, 0.35, or 0.47 oz./acre)</b>	
<b>Weeds Controlled</b>	<b>Maximum Height/Diameter for Optimum Control (inches)</b>
Annual fleabane, bushy wallflower, coast fiddleneck (tarweed), common broomweed, common cocklebur, common purslane, common yarrow, corn gromwell, cutleaf eveningprimrose, giant ragweed, hairy vetch, jagged chickweed (umbrella spurry) London rocket, marshelder, miner's lettuce, Plains coreopsis, prostrate pigweed, redroot pigweed, rough fleabane, smooth pigweed, spring whitlowgrass, woolly croton	Less than 4
Annual polemonium (Jacobs-ladder), common chickweed*, common mallow, forget-me-not, Russian thistle*, wild buckwheat (treat after true leaves have emerged, not cotyledon stage)	Less than 2
Henbit	Preplant, preplant shallowincorporated, or preemergence
<b>Weeds Suppressed***</b>	No limit
Wild garlic, wild onion	
Western ragweed, annual morningglories	Less than 5 inches
Henbit	Less than 2 inches
<b>ENHANCED RATE (0.56 oz./acre)</b>	
<b>Additional Weeds Suppressed**</b>	
Canada thistle, curly dock, goldenrod, greenflower pepperweed, houndstongue, musk thistle	Less than 6 inches
Annual ryegrass (Italian ryegrass), cheat, downy brome, Japanese brome Persian darnel	Preplant, preplant shallow-incorporated, or preemergence

\*See Weed Resistance to ALS-Inhibitor Herbicides section of this label.  
 \*\*In addition to those controlled or suppressed by standard rates.  
 \*\*\*Indicates "Partial Control" which means significant activity but not always at a level generally considered acceptable for commercial weed control.

**Table 2: Amount of Dally to Use to Treat Various Acreages at the Standard and Enhanced Rates**

<b>Acres to Treat</b>	<b>Ounces of Dally to Use</b>			
	<b>Standard Rates</b>			<b>Enhanced Rate</b>
	<b>0.28 oz./A</b>	<b>0.35 oz./A</b>	<b>0.47 oz./A</b>	<b>0.56 oz./A</b>
1	0.28	0.35	0.47	0.56
5	1.4	1.75	2.35	2.8
10	2.8	3.5	4.7	5.6
20	5.6	7	9.4	11.2
40	11.2	14	18.8	22.4
60	16.8	21	28.2	33.6
80	22.4	28	37.6	44.8
100	28	35	47	56
120	33.6	42	56	67.2
140	39.2	49	65.8	78.4
160	44.8	56	75.2	89.6

**Note:** One bottle treats 38.3-64.3 acres at the standard rates (0.28 oz./A-0.47 oz./A) or 32.1 acres at the enhanced rate (0.56 oz./A). Volumetric measuring cylinders should be used only as a guide or as a container for weighing, as the degree of accuracy varies by +10%. For more precise measurement, scales that weigh in ounces and calibrated to at least 0.1 oz. are recommended.

**POSTEMERGENCE DALLY APPLICATION TO PASTURES, RANGELAND, AND CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) ACRES**

Dally can be applied postemergence to emerged and actively growing weeds in pastures, rangeland, and CRP acres at the standard or enhanced rates (see Table 1) for weed control in the following established grasses:

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>
Bermudagrass	Cynodon dactylon
Bluestem, Big	Andropogon gerardi
Bluestem, Little	Andropogon scoparius
Bluestem, Old World	Bothriochloa caucasica
Brome, Smooth	Bromus inermis
Buffalograss	Buchloe dactyloides
Fescue, Sheep	Festuca ovina
Gramma, Blue	Bouteloua gracilis
Gramma, Side-oats	Bouteloua curtipendula
Redtop	Agrostis alba
Timothy	Phleum pratense
Wheatgrass, Bluebunch	Agropyron spicatum
Wheatgrass, Crested	Agropyron cristatum
Wheatgrass, Intermediate	Agropyron intermedium
Wheatgrass, Pubescent	Agropyron tricophorum

For new seedings of the above grasses, do not apply Dally until at least 60 days after emergence of the desirable grasses or 30 days after sprigging of bermudagrass. Even established stands of orchardgrass, red fescue, and ryegrasses will likely be injured by Dally. If desirable broadleaves, such as clovers and alfalfa, are present, they will likely be severely injured by Dally applications.

**Weed Control**

For information on weeds controlled, size limitations, and rate of Dally to use, refer to Table 1. Many of the weeds in that table commonly occur in rangeland, pastures, and CRP acres. In addition to the weeds listed in Table 1, Dally at the standard or enhanced rates will provide first year control and subsequent year suppression of hoary cress (whitetop) and poison hemlock.

For all postemergence applications, Dally should be applied to actively growing weeds, and a nonionic surfactant should be included in the spray mixture as described in the **Mixing Procedures** section of this label. To obtain optimum control and to manage weed resistance, Dally should be applied in tank mixture with an appropriate registered herbicide having another mode of action (examples are 2,4-D; Banvel; Clarity®; Curtail; Crossbow®; Grazon®; Stinger®; Tordon™; Weedmaster®; and Weedone® LV6). The tank mix partner should be used at a recommended tank mix rate, and all directions, restrictions, precautions, etc. should be followed on both labels.

Biotypes of the weeds marked with an (\*) in Table 1 have been selected which are resistant to certain or all sulfonylureas. Those biotypes will likely not be controlled with Dally. Follow the precautions and instructions in the **Weed Resistance to ALS-Inhibitor Herbicides** section of this label.

Dally at the standard rate (0.28 oz./A) will provide partial control of western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*) if applied to plants less than 5 inches tall. A second application of the standard or enhanced rate (0.28 or 0.56 oz./A) can be made no later than 60 days after the initial application for additional control of late germinating western ragweed and for improved residual control.

*Precaution: Weed control is dependent upon weed species, size at application, growing conditions, and the level of competition from the crop. Weed control may be reduced if weeds are stressed due to drought, excess cold or warm temperatures, or other factors that reduce growth. Competition of the crop with the weeds helps in providing control.*

Refer to Table 2 for the amount of Dally to use to treat various acreages. The maximum total amount of Dally that can be applied in a calendar year is 0.84 oz./A.

**Downy brome and cheat control:** Partial control of downy brome and cheat can be obtained by applying Dally at 0.56 oz./A prior to emergence of those grasses. Follow directions for control of downy brome in wheat as described in the **Preemergence Dally Application to Winter or Spring Wheat** section of this label.

**Poisonous plants:** The following weeds controlled by Dally can be poisonous to livestock in pastures and rangeland: bur buttercup, coast fiddleneck, cocklebur, creeping buttercup, goldenrod, and tall buttercup.

**Note:** To avoid possible illegal residues, do not cut for hay for 30 days following application. Grazing may occur immediately following application.

**TANK MIXTURES**

**Note:** The many formulations of tank mix partner products have greatly varying mixing characteristics. Before Dally is used in tank mixture with other products, the mixture should first be tested in small containers for physical compatibility. When conducting a compatibility test, follow the same procedures given for large quantities given in the **Mixing Procedures** section.

**Dally Tank Mixtures with Other Herbicides**

Tank mix a standard rate of Dally with a suitable herbicide from the list below to: (1) control broadleaf weeds that are beyond the optimum treatment size; or (2) control broadleaf or grass weeds not named on this label; or (3) control ALS-resistant weeds.

Refer to the label of the tank mix partner for appropriate crops, additional weeds controlled, and directions for use; and observe all precautions and restrictions on the labels of products used in tank mixtures.

**Recommended Tank Mix Partners**

Aim	Curtail M
Banvel SC or SGF	MCPA amine or ester
Buctril	Starane
Clarity	Stinger
Curtail	2,4-D amine or ester

**DALLY APPLICATION WITH ORGANOPHOSPHATE INSECTICIDES**

Dally may be tank mixed or applied sequentially with registered organophosphate insecticides except malathion. These tank mixtures or sequential applications may cause temporary crop discoloration or crop injury, especially if the crop is under environmental stress at the time of treatment.

**GRAZING**

There are no grazing restrictions following Dally application.

**ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS**

The following crops may be planted after a Dally application without a field bioassay, provided the following conditions are met and the required time has elapsed between the last Dally application and the crop planting date. When applying Dally in a tank mix, refer to the rotational restrictions on this label and the label of the tank mix partner and observe the more restrictive interval.

**Wheat**

Do not plant Durum wheat less than 8 months after a Dally application. Other spring and winter wheat varieties may be replanted at any time.

**Barley, Rye, Oats, or Bermudagrass**

1. Six months ONLY under the following conditions:

- In CO, KS, MT, NE, OK, SD, TX, Western ND - where soil pH is 7.9 or less and where one application of Dally at a standard rate was made.
- In all states - where soil pH is 6.9 or lower - one application of either a standard or enhanced rate.

2. Eighteen months after application of either a standard or enhanced rate in areas not described above.

**Proso Millet**

Four months after application of either a standard or enhanced rate.

**Field Corn**

- Four months ONLY if an IR corn hybrid is planted; either a standard or enhanced rate.
- Fourteen months ONLY after application of either a standard or enhanced rate in KS, NE, and CO east of I-25, where soil pH is 6.9 or lower, if a "normal" (not IR) hybrid is planted.
- Twenty-two months after application of either a standard or enhanced rate on soil with pH 7.9 or lower, if a "normal" (not IR) hybrid is planted.
- Thirty-six months after application in areas not described above. Corn may be planted sooner if a successful field bioassay is completed.

**Grain Sorghum**

1. Fourteen months ONLY under the following conditions:

- Soil pH 7.9 or lower and one application of a standard rate in Central TX (excluding Panhandle), Western OK (excluding Panhandle), and West Central and Western KS and NE.
- Soil pH 7.9 or lower and one application of either a standard or enhanced rate in Eastern TX, Central and Eastern OK, and Central and Eastern KS.

2. Twenty-four months after application of either a standard or enhanced rate in areas not described above.

**Soybeans**

- Eleven months ONLY if STS® soybeans are planted; either a standard or enhanced rate.
- Fourteen months ONLY under the following conditions:
  - Soil pH 7.5 or lower and a minimum of 25 inches cumulative precipitation from application to planting. One application of a standard rate in Central KS.
  - Soil pH 7.5 or less and a minimum of 25 inches cumulative precipitation from application to planting. One application of a standard or the enhanced rate in Eastern TX and Central and Eastern OK.
- Twenty-six months ONLY under the following conditions:
  - Soil pH 7.5 or lower and cumulative precipitation of 46 inches from application to planting. One application of the enhanced rate in Central KS.
  - Soil pH 7.9 or lower and cumulative precipitation of 46 inches from application to planting. One application of a standard rate in Central KS; South Central NE.
- Thirty-six months after application of a standard or enhanced rate in areas not described above. Soybeans may be planted sooner if a successful field bioassay is completed.

**Sugar Beets, Sunflowers, or Onions**

These crops are extremely sensitive to low levels of Dally in the soil and should not be planted less than 24 months after any application of Dally and only after a successful field bioassay is completed.

**Other Crops**

All crops other than wheat, barley, rye, oats, proso millet, bermudagrass, field corn, grain sorghum, and soybeans under the specific conditions described above, may be seeded only after the completion of a successful field bioassay and no sooner than 4 months after application. Refer to Field Bioassay Instructions section.

**FIELD BIOASSAY INSTRUCTIONS**

Using typical tillage, seeding practices, and timings for the particular crop, plant several strips of the desired crop variety across the field which has been previously treated with Dally. Plant the strips perpendicular to the direction Dally was applied. The strips should be located so that all the different field conditions are encountered, including differences in soil texture, pH, and drainage. If the crop does not show visible symptoms of injury, stand reduction, and/or yield reduction, this field can be seeded with this crop the next growing season after the bioassay. If visible injury, stand reduction, or yield reduction occurs, this crop must not be seeded, and the bioassay must be repeated the next growing season.

**ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS**

- Do not use Dally in fields where the combination of all three of these criteria occur:
  - Historic average annual rainfall (or the combination of historic annual rainfall plus planned irrigation of the crop) exceeds 35 inches per year, and
  - The ground water table is 30 ft. or less below the soil surface, and
  - The soil is classified as a coarse soil (sand or loamy sand soil texture in the surface layer).
- When applying to pastures, rangeland, or CRP acres, do not apply more than a total of 0.84 oz./A per year as follows: one application of 0.28 oz./A may be applied postemergence, followed by a second application not more than 60 days later at up to 0.56 oz./A.
- Do not apply Dally or other herbicides with the same mode of action within a 12-month period after a Dally application, except as directed on this label for split applications and tank mixes. If additional weed control is needed, use a herbicide with a different mode of action than Dally.
- Do not apply Dally within 4 hours of an expected rainfall/irrigation event. Rainfall or irrigation soon after application may reduce foliar uptake by weeds, thereby reducing weed control.
- Do not apply Dally to irrigated land if the tail water will be used on nontarget land.
- Do not allow spray to drift to nontarget crops, other desirable plants, recreational areas, ornamental plants, or onto land scheduled to be planted with crops other than wheat or barley.
- Do not apply Dally to snow-covered soil or to frozen soil surfaces, since runoff may occur.
- Do not apply Dally where its movement through the soil or on soil particles may place it in contact with nontarget plants or their roots.
- Do not apply Dally under conditions when uniform coverage cannot be obtained.
- Do not apply Dally to stressed or dormant weeds or when environmental conditions that stress weeds or cause weed dormancy are expected within one week after application.
- Do not mix with or apply sequentially with malathion. Tank mixture or sequential application with other registered organophosphate insecticides may cause temporary crop discoloration or crop injury. Delay Dally application for at least 60 days after an in-furrow application of an organophosphate insecticide.
- Do not apply Dally through irrigation systems.

**CATASTROPHIC CROP LOSS**

Where a catastrophic crop loss has occurred after a Dally application due to a natural disaster (such as late killing frost, hail, flooding, insect or disease damage), wheat (except durum) may be replanted immediately and IR corn hybrids after 4 months. Additionally, after 4 months barley, durum wheat, oats, rye, or STS soybeans may be planted with the expectation that some level of discoloration, stunting, or other crop injury will occur. Any damage and yield loss that occurs must be accepted by the grower. Growers not willing to accept this potential injury and yield loss are required to follow standard rotational guidelines.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

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

**Pesticide Storage:** Store in a 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 Handling:** Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling or reconditioning. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or 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. The 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.

For minor spills, leaks, etc., follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, call CHEMTREC (1-800-424-9300), day or night.

Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability:

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using the product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

**ALL STATEMENTS MADE HEREIN ARE SUBJECT TO APPLICABLE LAW, AND TO THE EXTENT THERE IS ANY INCONSISTENCY OR CONTENTION, APPLICABLE LAW SHALL GOVERN.**

The Directions for Use of the product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of many different factors including, without limitation, manner of use or application, weather, combination with other products, or crop conditions. All such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Manufacturer and Seller harmless from any claims relating to such factors. **Seller warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label.**

**EXCEPT FOR THIS WARRANTY, THE PRODUCT IS FURNISHED "AS-IS," AND NEITHER SELLER NOR MANUFACTURER MAKES ANY OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WITH RESPECT TO THE SELECTION, PURCHASE OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT; SELLER AND MANUFACTURER SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIM ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE BEYOND WHAT IS STATED ON THE LABEL. Buyer and User accept all risks arising from any use of this product, including without limitation, uses contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to (or beyond the control of) Seller or Manufacturer.**

Neither Manufacturer nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE BUYER OR USER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF MANUFACTURER AND SELLER, FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THIS PRODUCT, OR, AT THE ELECTION OF MANUFACTURER OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.

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