



Shake well  
before use!

# alister®

5L e



For use only as an agricultural herbicide.  
A contact and residual herbicide (containing two sulfonylurea herbicides) for use as a post crop emergence treatment for the control of a range of annual grass and broad-leaved weeds in winter wheat.

An oily dispersion formulation containing 150 g/L diflufenican, 9 g/L mesosulfuron-methyl and 3 g/L iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium

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## ALISTER

An oily dispersion formulation containing 150 g/L diflufenican, 9 g/L mesosulfuron-methyl and 3 g/L iodosulfuron-methyl-sodium.



**IRRITANT**



**DANGEROUS FOR THE ENVIRONMENT**

**IRRITATING TO SKIN**  
**RISK OF SERIOUS DAMAGE TO EYES**  
**VERY TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT.**

Keep out of reach of children.  
Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.  
Wear eye/face protection.

In case of contact to eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.  
Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

To avoid risks to man and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.

**PCS No. 02844**

## SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

### Operator Protection

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS), SUITABLE PROTECTIVE GLOVES AND FACE PROTECTION (FACESHIELD) when handling the product.

WEAR SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING (COVERALLS) during application.

WEAR EYE PROTECTION.

WHEN USING DO NOT EAT, DRINK OR SMOKE.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before eating and drinking and after work.

If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

### Environmental Protection

VERY TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS, MAY CAUSE LONG-TERM ADVERSE EFFECTS IN THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT.

Take extreme care to avoid drift onto crops and non-target plants outside the target area.

Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container.

### Storage and Disposal

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD, DRINK AND ANIMAL FEEDINGSTUFFS

KEEP IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER, tightly closed in a safe place.  
WASH OUT CONTAINER THOROUGHLY and dispose of safely.  
This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.

Crop	Maximum individual dose	Maximum number of applications	Latest time of application
Winter wheat	1.0 L/ha	1	Up to before the start of stem extension (before GS30)

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

### RESTRICTIONS

DO NOT use ALISTER on crops undersown with grasses, clover or other legumes or any other broad-leaved crop.

ALISTER must not be applied to any crop suffering from stress as a result of drought, waterlogging, pest or disease attack, nutrient deficiency, soil compaction or other factors reducing crop growth.

DO NOT roll or harrow in the days preceding or following application of ALISTER.

Because some non-target crops are sensitive to ALISTER, extreme care is required to avoid drift onto plants outside the target area, or onto ponds, waterways or ditches.

DO NOT apply ALISTER when rain is imminent.

AVOID application during periods of frosty weather. Sharp or severe frosts before or following application may cause crop yellowing or stunting from which the crop will normally recover.

Store in a safe dry place designated as an agrochemical store.

## WEEDS CONTROLLED

<b>Grass Weeds:</b>	<b>SUSCEPTIBLE at 1.0 L/ha post-emergence up to:</b>
Annual meadow-grass	GS29
Black-grass	GS13
Loose silky bent	GS26
Rough-stalked meadow-grass	GS29
Ryegrasses (from seed)	GS29
Wild-oats (emerged)	GS11
<b>Broad-leaved weeds:</b>	<b>SUSCEPTIBLE at 1.0 L/ha post-emergence up to:</b>
Buttercup, corn	2 true leaf stage (GS12)
Charlock	2 true leaf stage (GS12)
Common chickweed	Early branching stage (GS22)
Corn chamomile	4 true leaf stage (GS14)
Forget-me-not	4 true leaf stage (GS14)
Groundsel	4 true leaf stage (GS14)
Mayweeds	4 true leaf stage (GS14)
Mustard, white	6 true leaf stage (GS16)
Oilseed rape, volunteer	6 true leaf stage (GS16)
Pansy	4 true leaf stage (GS14)
Parsley piert	6 true leaf stage (GS16)
Red deadnettle	6 true leaf stage (GS16)
Runch / wild radish	4 true leaf stage (GS14)
Rush, toad	2 true leaf stage (GS12)

Shepherd's purse	4 true leaf stage (GS14)
Speedwell, common field	4 true leaf stage (GS14)
Speedwell, ivy-leaved	4 true leaf stage (GS14)
Speedwell, green	2 true leaf stage (GS12)
Speedwell, wall	2 true leaf stage (GS12)
	<b>MODERATELY SUSCEPTIBLE at 1.0 L/ha post-emergence up to:</b>
Cleavers	2nd whorl stage (GS12) Useful levels of control can be achieved, but a follow-up treatment with a specific cleaver herbicide may be required in some situations
Crane'sbill, cut-leaved	4 true leaf stage (GS14)
Fumitory, common	2 true leaf stage (GS12)
Poppy, common	6 true leaf stage (GS16)

ALISTER is readily translocated within the target weed, inhibiting growth within hours of application. The actual time taken for herbicidal symptoms to appear and death varies between weed species, timing of application and weather conditions. In some cases symptoms may not be apparent for up to 4 weeks. Efficacy and speed of action of ALISTER are favoured by application when weeds are small and in active growth. As ALISTER is active primarily via foliar uptake good spray coverage of the target weed is essential for optimal efficacy.

The presence of herbicide resistant populations (e.g. enhanced metabolism populations of Italian rye-grass or wild-oats) may lead to unacceptable levels of control.

Strains of some annual grasses (e.g. black-grass, wild-oats and Italian rye-grass) have developed resistance to herbicides which may lead to poor control. A strategy for preventing and managing resistance should be adopted. The presence of enhanced metabolism herbicide resistant populations of Italian rye-grass may lead to unacceptable levels of control. To reduce the risk of developing resistance or where resistance to sulfonylurea herbicides is suspected, applications should be made to young, actively growing weeds. 📌

Key aspects of the ALISTER resistance management strategy are:

- ALWAYS follow Weed Resistance Action Group guidelines for preventing and managing herbicide resistant grass and broad-leaved weeds.
- DO NOT use ALISTER as a stand alone spring treatment for black-grass, rye-grass or common chickweed. Use only in sequence with a robust autumn herbicide programme based on products with non-ALS modes of action.
- IDEALLY apply ALISTER early to young actively growing weeds and before stem extension of meadow-grasses and rye-grass.
- DO NOT use ALISTER as the sole means of grass weed or broad-leaved weed control in successive crops.
- ALWAYS use grass and broad-leaved weed herbicides with non-ALS modes of action throughout the cropping rotation.
- ALWAYS monitor weed control effectiveness and investigate any odd patches of poor grass or broad-leaved weed control. If unexplained contact your agronomist who may consider a resistance test appropriate.

## **CROP SPECIFIC INFORMATION**

### **Winter Wheat**

Apply via a tractor mounted horizontal boom sprayer at a rate of 1.0 L/ha. Apply in 100-300 L/ha as a **FINE to MEDIUM** spray (BCPC category). Use application techniques which ensure good weed coverage and crop penetration. Ensure that spray swaths do not overlap.

Only one application of ALISTER should be made to the crop.

For use on all varieties of winter wheat. Apply post-emergence of the crop from GS13 (three leaves unfolded) up to before GS30 (before start of stem extension).

In some situations (i.e. heavy rainfall prior to treatment, wide temperature fluctuations or severe frost before or after application) crop yellowing and/or stunting can occur. These effects will not affect yield

## **FOLLOWING CROPS and CROP FAILURE**

### Succeeding crops in the normal rotation:

Winter wheat, winter durum wheat, winter barley, winter oilseed rape may be sown in the year of harvest to succeed a winter wheat crop treated with ALISTER. Plough or cultivate to 15cm prior to planting crops of winter oilseed rape, otherwise crop damage may occur.

In the spring following harvest of the ALISTER treated crop spring wheat, spring durum wheat, spring barley, spring oats, sugar beet, spring oilseed rape, spring protein peas, maize, sunflowers, potatoes, spring linseed and ryegrass (Italian and perennial) may be drilled / planted.

### Replacement crops in the event of failure of an ALISTER treated winter wheat crop:

In the event of crop failure for any reason, spring wheat, spring durum wheat or spring barley can be sown in the same cropping season as an application of ALISTER provided a period of at least 3 months has elapsed since application. Where a period of 4 months has elapsed since application it is possible to sow / plant spring oats, spring protein peas and potatoes but only where these are established after ploughing. At least 5 months must have elapsed after application before re-drilling with maize and this must be established only after ploughing. DO NOT replace a failed crop of winter wheat treated with ALISTER with any of the following crops: sugar beet, ryegrass, sunflowers, spring linseed, spring oilseed rape

## **MIXING**

Shake well before use. Add the recommended quantity of ALISTER to the spray tank half-filled with the required quantity of clean water. Add the remainder of the water with the sprayer agitation system in operation. Maintain agitation during mixing and loading and until spraying is complete. Do not leave the sprayer standing with chemical in it.

To avoid subsequent damage to crops other than winter wheat it is important that the spray tank, boom, hoses, filters and nozzles are thoroughly washed out to remove all traces of ALISTER immediately after spraying using a proprietary sprayer cleaner (e.g. All Clear Extra®) according to the label instructions for that product. Do not mix any bleach or chlorinating agent with any ammonia-based cleaning agent as toxic gases may be liberated.

## **COMPATIBILITY**

ALISTER may be applied as a tank-mix with a range of products. Contact Bayer CropScience for compatibility information on specific tank-mixes. Full manufacturer's instructions must be followed for each tank-mix component.

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