

# **FIELD, SEED, POPCORN AND SILAGE CORN - PREEMERGENCE IN CONVENTIONAL OR REDUCED TILLAGE**

## General Information

### PRODUCT INFORMATION:

The following directions apply to all uses of RIFLE HERBICIDE. Additional precautions and restrictions will be found in each specific use section. Do not treat irrigation ditches or water used for crop irrigation or domestic uses. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

### MIXING AND APPLICATION:

Unless otherwise specified under the individual use headings of the label, the following directions apply to all crop and noncrop uses of RIFLE HERBICIDE. Refer to individual use sections for additional precautions, restrictions, application rates and timings.

RIFLE HERBICIDE is a water-soluble formulation that can be applied using water or sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier. If a fluid fertilizer is to be used, a compatibility test (see COMPATIBILITY TEST on label) should be made prior to tank mixing.

Ground or aerial application equipment which will give good spray coverage of weed foliage should be used. However, do not use aerial application equipment if spray particles can be carried by wind into areas where sensitive crops or plants are growing or when temperature inversions exist.

Apply 3 to 50 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre when using ground application equipment, or 1 to 10 gallons of diluted spray per treated acre (2 to 20 gallons of diluted spray per acre for preharvest uses) in a water-based carrier when using aerial application equipment. Use the higher level of the listed spray volumes when treating dense or tall vegetation. Use coarse sprays.

Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Spray with nozzles as close to the weeds as is practical for good weed coverage.

To avoid uneven spray coverage, RIFLE HERBICIDE should not be applied during periods of gusty wind or when wind is in excess of 15 mph.

Avoid disturbing (e.g., cultivating or mowing) treated areas for at least 7 days following application.

#### SENSITIVE CROP PRECAUTIONS:

RIFLE HERBICIDE may cause injury to desirable trees and plants, particularly beans, cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, peas, potatoes, soybeans, sunflowers, tobacco, tomatoes, and other broadleaf plants when contacting their roots, stems or foliage. These plants are most sensitive to RIFLE HERBICIDE during their development or growing stage. Follow the precautions listed below when using RIFLE HERBICIDE.

- Do not treat areas where either possible downward movement into the soil or surface washing may cause contact of RIFLE HERBICIDE with the roots of desirable plants such as trees and shrubs.
- Avoid making applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive plants are growing, or when temperature inversions exist. Do not spray near sensitive plants if wind is gusty or in excess of 5 mph and moving in the direction of adjacent sensitive plants. Leave an adequate buffer zone between area to be treated and sensitive plants. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift out of the target area than fine sprays.
- Use coarse sprays to avoid potential herbicide drift. Select nozzles which are designed to produce minimal amounts of fine spray particles. Examples of nozzles designed to produce coarse sprays via ground applications are Spraying Systems XR flat fans or large capacity flood nozzles such as D10, TK10, or greater capacity tips. Keep the spray pressure at or below 20 psi and the spray volume at or above 20 gpa, unless otherwise required by the manufacturer of drift-reducing nozzles. Consult with your spray nozzle supplier concerning the choice of drift-reducing nozzles.
- Agriculturally approved drift-reducing additives may be used.

- Do not apply RIFLE HERBICIDE adjacent to sensitive crops when the temperature on the day of application is expected to exceed 85°F as drift is more likely to occur.
- To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply RIFLE HERBICIDE should be thoroughly cleaned (see PROCEDURE FOR CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT) before reusing to apply any other chemicals.

All crop uses of RIFLE HERBICIDE are intended for a normal growing interval between planting and harvest. No crop rotation restrictions exist if normal harvest of treated crop has occurred. If this interval is shortened, such as in cover crops that will be plowed under, do not follow up with the planting of a sensitive crop.

Crops growing under stress conditions such as drought, poor fertility, or foliar damage due to hail, wind or insects, can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. Consult your local or state authorities for possible application restrictions and advice concerning these and other special local use situations. Tank mix recommendations are for use only in states where the tank mix product and application site are registered.

#### BAND TREATMENTS:

RIFLE HERBICIDE may be applied as a band treatment. Use the formula on label to determine the appropriate rate and volume per treated acre.

#### Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

#### FIELD, SEED\*, POPCORN\* AND SILAGE CORN:

\*Do not apply RIFLE HERBICIDE to seed corn or popcorn without first verifying with your local seed corn company (supplier) the RIFLE HERBICIDE selectivity on your inbred line or variety of popcorn. This precaution will help avoid potential injury of sensitive varieties.

Observe all precautions, mixing and application instructions.

RIFLE HERBICIDE is not registered for use on sweet corn.

Direct contact of RIFLE HERBICIDE with corn seed must be avoided. If corn seeds are less than 1-1/2 inches below the surface, delay application until corn has emerged.

Up to 2 applications of RIFLE HERBICIDE may be made during a growing season. Do not exceed a total of 1-1/2 pints of RIFLE HERBICIDE per treated acre per crop year. Allow two weeks or more between applications. See appropriate section for rate information. For combination options or sequential treatments, refer to appropriate section. Maximum single application rate is 1.0 lbs ae per acre. Maximum annual application rate is 2.0 lbs ae per acre per year.

RIFLE HERBICIDE contains 0.5 pounds a.e. of dicamba per pint. When tank mixing with products that contain dicamba, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound of a.e. per acre per application.

Applications of RIFLE HERBICIDE to corn during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning. Corn will usually become erect within 3 to 7 days. Cultivation should be delayed until after corn is growing normally to avoid breakage.

Agriculturally approved surfactants or sprayable fertilizers (1/2 to 1 gallon per acre of 28%, 30% or 32% urea ammonium nitrate or 2.5 pounds per acre spray grade ammonium sulfate) may be added to the spray mixture to improve postemergence weed control, particularly in dry growing conditions.

Ammonium sulfate: Not for use in California.

Do not use adjuvants containing penetrants such as petroleum-based oils after crop emergence or crop injury may result.

Corn may be harvested or grazed for feed once the crop has reached the ensilage (milk) stage or later in maturity.

Several synthetic pyrethroid insecticides are labeled for tank mix applications of DICAMBA. Refer to their label for specific recommendations.

#### WEEDS CONTROLLED:

RIFLE HERBICIDE will control many annual broadleaf weeds or give growth suppression of many perennial broadleaf weeds commonly found in corn. (Refer to

the WEED LIST.)

For best performance, make application when weeds have emerged and are actively growing.

Preemergence control of cocklebur, velvetleaf, and jimsonweed may be reduced if conditions such as low temperature or lack of soil moisture cause delayed or deep germination of weeds.

#### PREEMERGENCE IN CONVENTIONAL OR REDUCED TILLAGE CORN:

RIFLE HERBICIDE may be applied after planting and prior to corn emergence. Application at 1 pint per treated acre may be made to medium or fine textured soils which contain 2% or greater organic matter. DO NOT apply to coarse textured soils (sand, sandy loam, and loamy sand) until after crop emergence (see EARLY POSTEMERGENCE uses below).

Preemergence application of RIFLE HERBICIDE does not require mechanical incorporation to become active. A shallow mechanical incorporation is recommended if application is not followed by adequate rainfall or sprinkler irrigation. Avoid tillage equipment (e.g., drags, harrows) which concentrate treated soil over seed furrow.

#### Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

#### Rates

[field\\_rates 0](#)

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#### Restricted Entry Interval

24 hours

#### Soils

[Medium](#)

[Fine](#)

#### Tillages

Conventional

Fallow/Reduced

Timings

Preemergence (Crop)

Postplant