

## **PASTURE, HAY, RANGELAND AND FARMSTEAD (NON-CROPLAND) - ANNUALS (SMALL, ACTIVELY GROWING)**

### 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

#### PASTURE, HAY, RANGELAND AND FARMSTEAD (NON-CROPLAND):

RIFLE HERBICIDE is recommended for use on pasture, hay, rangeland, farmstead (non-cropland including fence rows and non-irrigation ditchbanks) for broadleaf weed and brush control. RIFLE HERBICIDE may also be applied to non-cropland areas for the control of broadleaf weeds in noxious weed control programs. Districts or areas including broadcast or spot treatment of roadsides and highways, utilities, railroad and pipeline rights-of-way. Noxious weeds must be recognized at the state level but programs may be administered at state, county or other level.

Observe all precautions. Read and follow mixing and application instructions.

RIFLE HERBICIDE uses described in this section also pertain to small grains (such as

barley, forage sorghum, oats, rye, sudangrass or wheat) grown for pasture use only.

Newly seeded areas, including small grains grown for pasture may be severely injured if rates of RIFLE HERBICIDE greater than 1 pint/A are applied.

Established grass crops growing under stress can exhibit various injury symptoms that may be more pronounced if herbicides are applied. Furthermore, rates of RIFLE HERBICIDE in excess of 2 quarts (2 lbs. a.i.) per treated acre may cause temporary injury to many grass species.

Bentgrass, carpetgrass, buffalograss and St. Augustine grass may be injured at rates exceeding 1 pint RIFLE HERBICIDE (1/2 lb. a.i.) per treated acre. Usually colonial bentgrasses are more tolerant than creeping types. Velvetgrasses are most easily injured. Treatments will kill or injure alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch and other legumes.

Animals cannot be removed from treated area for slaughter prior to 30 days after last application.

There is no waiting period between treatment and grazing for non-lactating animals.

#### TIMING RESTRICTIONS FOR LACTATING DAIRY ANIMALS FOLLOWING TREATMENT:

Days Before Grazing: 7 days.

Days Before Hay Harvest: 37 days.

Rate per Treated Acre: Up to 1 pint (1/2 lb. a.i.).

Days Before Grazing: 21 days.

Days Before Hay Harvest: 51 days.

Rate per Treated Acre: Up to 1 quart (1 lb. a.i.).

Days Before Grazing: 40 days.

Days Before Hay Harvest: 70 days

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Rate per Treated Acre: Up to 2 quarts (2 lbs. a.i.).

NOTE: Observe all precautions and restrictions on labels of products used in tank

mixtures.

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.

#### WEEDS CONTROLLED:

RIFLE HERBICIDE, when applied at recommended rates, will give control of many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds, and many woody brush and vine species commonly found in pasture, hay, rangeland and farmstead (non-cropland) areas. (Refer to WEED LIST.) Perennial weeds noted with an asterisk (\*) may be controlled with lower rates of either RIFLE HERBICIDE or RIFLE HERBICIDE plus 2,4-D. See RATES AND TIMINGS below.

#### RATES AND TIMINGS:

Application rates and timing of RIFLE HERBICIDE are given below. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense or tall vegetative growth.

Do not broadcast apply more than 1 lb. a.i./A.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 2 quarts (2 lbs. a.i.) of RIFLE HERBICIDE per treated acre during a growing season.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Rates

[field\\_rates 0](#)

[field\\_rates 1](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

24 hours

Timings

## Postemergence (Weed)