CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) ACRES - BIENNIALS (ROSETTE DIAMETER 3 INCHES OR GREATER)

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

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) ACRES:

RIFLE HERBICIDE is recommended for use on both newly seeded and established grasses grown in Conservation Reserve or Federal Set-Aside Programs.

Observe all precautions, MIXING AND APPLICATION directions.

RIFLE HERBICIDE treatment will injure or may kill alfalfa, clovers, lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, and other legumes.

Agriculturally approved surfactants may be added to the spray mixture to improve postemergence weed control, particularly in dry growing conditions.

Do not use adjuvants containing penetrants such as petroleum based oils after

grass emergence on newly seeded grasses.

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.

NEWLY SEEDED AREAS:

RIFLE HERBICIDE may be applied either preplant or postemergence to newly seeded grasses or small grains such as barley, oats, rye, sudangrass, wheat, or other grain species grown as a cover crop. Postemergence applications may be made after seedling grasses exceed the 3-leaf stage.

Rates of RIFLE HERBICIDE greater than 1 pint per treated acre may severely injure newly seeded grasses.

Preplant applications: Injury to new seedings may occur if intervals between application and grass planting are less than 45 days per pint of RIFLE HERBICIDE per treated acre west of the Mississippi River or 20 days per pint east of the Mississippi River.

ESTABLISHED GRASS STANDS:

Established grass stands are perennial grasses planted one or more seasons prior to treatment.

Certain species, bentgrass, carpetgrass, smooth brome, buffalograss or St. Augustine grass, may be injured when treated with RIFLE HERBICIDE at rates exceeding 1 pint per treated acre.

WEEDS CONTROLLED:

RIFLE HERBICIDE, when applied at recommended rates, will control many annual and biennial weeds and provide control or suppression of many perennial weeds. (Refer to WEED LIST.)

RATES AND TIMINGS:

Application rates and timings of RIFLE HERBICIDE treatments are given below. Use the higher rate of the rate range when vegetation is either dense or tall, or when weeds are growing under stressed conditions such as drought or cool temperature.

- For best results, treat biennial weeds with RIFLE HERBICIDE when they are in the rosette stage of growth. 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)