



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

John Tice
Loveland Products, Inc.
7251 W. 4th Street
P.O. Box 1286
Greeley, CO 80632-1286

DEC - 6 2007

Dear Mr. Tice:

SUBJECT: Label Amendment – Adding Right-of-Way Use Pattern
Rifle D Herbicide
EPA Registration No. 34704-869
Your Application Dated August 27, 2007

The label amendment referred to above, submitted in accordance with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable with the following provisions:

1. Under the "PPE Requirements" section:
 - a. In the first paragraph, the first sentence reads: "Some of the materials....", delete the words "of the" so that it reads: "Some materials..."
 - b. In the second paragraph revise the phrase "Applicators and other handlers must wear" to "All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear".
 - c. Add the following statement: "See engineering controls for additional requirements."
2. The following "Engineering Controls" statement: Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].
3. In the "User Safety Recommendations" section add the following statement: "If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water."
4. Under the "Precautionary Statements", immediately following the "PPE requirements" add the following "User Safety Requirements": "Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet." "Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing."
5. In the "Environmental Hazards" section of the labeling:
 - a. Revise the first paragraph to read: "This pesticide may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark except as noted on appropriate labels. Drift and

runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate."

b. Add the following statement: "This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater."

6. In the Agricultural Use Requirements" box:

a. Revise the "PPE Language" to read: "Coveralls worn over short-sleeve and short pants, chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure, and protective eyewear."

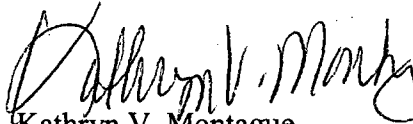
b. Add the following statement: "Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas."

7. Create a "Non-Agricultural Use Requirements" box, as directed in PR Notice 93-7 and place the following statement inside: "Do not enter or allow people (or pets) to enter the treated area until sprays have dried."

8. Per the Dicamba Reregistration Eligibility Document, the labeling must be amended to reflect the maximum application rates and the maximum number of treatments per year. Add the following statement under the "Directions for Use" section of the labeling: "Maximum single application rate 1.0 lb ai/acre and no more than 2 applications per year." Add 2,4-D restrictions as well: "No more than 2.0 lb annual/perennial ae/a per application and no more than two applications with minimum 30-day interval. In addition, for woody plants: No more than 1 application per year, and a maximum of 4.0 lb ae/a."

A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Please submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. This amended labeling supersedes all previously accepted ones.

Sincerely yours,



Kathryn V. Montague
Acting Product Manager (23)
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)

Enclosure



RIFLE-1

HERBICIDE

Highlighted Copy
See P. 7 for changes

For use on Conservation Reserve Program Land, Fallow Systems (Between Crop Applications), General Farmstead, Sorghum, Grass (Hay or Silage), Pastures, Rangeland, Sugarcane and Wheat

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:
 Dimethylamine salt of dicamba (3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid) 12.4%
 Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid** 35.7%
INERT INGREDIENTS: 51.9%
TOTAL 100.0%

* This product contains 10.3% dicamba or 1 pound per gallon (120 grams per liter) and 29.6% 2,4-D or 2.87 pounds per gallon (344 grams per liter).
 ** Isomer specific by AOAC method 978.05, 15th Edition.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER—PELIGRO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

See inside booklet for complete Precautionary Statements, First Aid, and Directions for Use.

EPA REG. NO. 34704-869

EPA EST. NO. 42750-MO-001

NET CONTENTS 2½ GALS. (9.46 L)

Shake well before using.

IHT

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
DEC 6 1997
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA REG. NO. 34704-869.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:
 Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
 Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
 Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

FIRST AID

If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL:

1-800-301-7576.
 Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear goggles. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin. Avoid breathing spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

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 and protective eyewear.

Mixers and loaders who do not use a mechanical system (probe and pump) must wear: Coveralls and chemical-resistant apron.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not re-use them. Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. After each day of use, clothing or PPE must not be reused until it has been cleaned.

Engineering Controls Statement

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protections 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.

For containers of 5 gallons or more: Do not open pour product from this container. A mechanical system (such as a probe and pump or spigot) must be used for transferring the contents of this container. If the contents of a non-refillable pesticide container are emptied, the probe must be rinsed before removal.

For containers greater than 1 gallon but less than 5 gallons: When handlers use a mechanical system (probe and pump), enclosed cabs or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protections 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.

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.

Unless otherwise directed in supplemental labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and Warranty Disclaimer and Notice are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect aquatic invertebrates and non-target plants. 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 disposing of equipment washwaters or rinseate. Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of groundwater supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

Endangered Species Concerns

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

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.

All mixers, loaders, applicators

RIFLE™ D HERBICIDE

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Agricultural Use Requirements cont'd.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 48 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, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not store below 32°F or above 100°F. Store in original container in a well-ventilated area separately from fertilizer, feed, and foodstuffs. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to the label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Plastic or Metal Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent) and add rinsate to spray tank. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, 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. **Bulk/Mini-bulk Containers:** Reusable containers should be returned to the point of purchase for cleaning and refilling because the container must be thorough cleaned before refilling.

In Case of Spill: For help with any spill, leak, fire or exposure involving this material, call day or night CHEMTREC - 1-800-424-9300.

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled: Dike and contain the spill with inert material (sand, earth, etc.) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal. Remove contaminated clothing, and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before re-use. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

GENERAL INFORMATION

RIFLE™ D is a selective postemergence herbicide for controlling a wide spectrum of annual, biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds and brush in grass forages and selected row crops.

Mode of Action

RIFLE D contains two active ingredients: dicamba and 2,4-D. RIFLE D is readily absorbed by plants through shoot and root uptake, translocates throughout the plant's system, and accumulates in areas of active growth hormones (auxins) resulting in death of many broadleaf weeds.

Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions and then triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying RIFLE D.

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 determine 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, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most 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 downwards more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they shall be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the 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 section 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 backwards, parallel to the airstream produces 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 the 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

Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet 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 spray 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, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Apply RIFLE D at the rates and growth stages listed in Tables 1 and 2 as follows unless instructed differently by Food/Feed Crop Specific Information or Non-Food/Feed Use-Specific Information. Applications can be made to actively growing weeds as aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray applications. RIFLE D may be applied using water or sprayable fluid fertilizer as a carrier. Sprayable fluid fertilizer may be used as the carrier in preplant or pre-emergence uses for all crops listed on this label. Postemergence uses with sprayable fluid fertilizer may be made on pasture, hay land or wheat crops only.

The most effective application rate and timing varies based on target weed species (refer to Table 1). In mixed populations of weeds the correct rate is determined by the weed species requiring the highest rate. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and will prevent adequate control.

Irrigation

In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth.

Spray Coverage

Weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Dense leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage.

Sensitive Crop Precautions

RIFLE D 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 D during their development or growing stage. Do not treat areas where either possible downward movement into the soil or surface washing may cause contact of RIFLE D 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 crops and plants are growing. Do not spray near sensitive plants if wind is gusty or in excess of 5 mph and moving in the directions of nearby sensitive crops or if a temperature inversion exists. However, always make applications when there is some air movement to determine the directions and distance of possible spray drift. 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. Agriculturally-approved drift-reducing additives may be used.
- Do not use aerial equipment or apply RIFLE D when sensitive crops and plants are growing in the vicinity of area to be treated.

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TABLE 1. APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING-ANNUAL WEEDS

Weeds Controlled (Including ALS- and triazine-resistant)	RIFLE D Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	0.5 pint	1 pint	1.5 pint	2 pints	3 pints	4 pints
Beebalm, Spotted	—	—	—	pre-bloom	post-bloom	—
Broomweed	1-3"	3" branching	—	branching	—	after branching
Buckwheat, Wild	—	1-6"	—	—	—	—
Buffalobur	—	—	—	1-6"	—	flowering
Burdock	—	pre-flower	—	—	—	—
Buttercup	—	pre-flower	—	early bloom	late bloom	—
Chickweed, Common	—	seedling	1-3"	—	—	—
Cockle, Cow	—	<3"	—	—	—	—
Cocklebur, Common	—	1-6"	6-12"	12-18"	—	—
Coreopsis, Plains	—	1-6"	—	—	—	—
Croton, Woolly	1-4"	4-12"	12-30"	—	—	—
Devils-claw	—	—	—	<8"	—	—
Dogfennel	—	—	—	10-15"	—	—
Evening Primrose	—	<2"	—	2-6"	—	—
Falseflax, Smallseed	—	<2"	—	—	—	—
Fleabane, Annual	—	1-4"	4-8"	8"	—	—
Flixweed	—	<3"	—	—	—	—
Henbit	—	—	pre-flower	—	flower	—
Knotweed spp.	—	<3" runners	—	>3" runners	—	actively growing
Kochia	—	1-6"	6-10"	10-20"	—	actively growing
Lambsquarters, Common	—	1-6"	6-10"	10-20"	—	actively growing
Mallow, Common	—	<3"	—	—	—	—
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	—	pre-flower	—	—	—	—
Morningglory, Tall	—	pre-flower	—	post-flower	—	—
Mustards, Annual	—	rosette	—	early bolt	—	—
Mustards, Tansy	—	<3"	—	—	—	—
Pennycress, Field	—	—	—	rosette	—	—
Pepperweed, Virginia	—	—	1-3"	3-6"	after branching	—
Pigweed, Prostrate	—	<3"	—	—	—	—
Pigweed, Redroot	—	<3"	3-10"	—	—	—
Pigweed, Smooth	—	<3"	—	—	—	—
Pigweed, Tumble	—	<3"	—	mature	—	—
Poorjoe	—	prior to flower	—	—	—	actively growing
Purslane, Common	—	<3"	3-8"	—	—	—
Ragweed, Common	—	—	—	>10"	—	—
Western, Lanceleaf	1-3"	3-6"	6-10"	actively growing	—	—
Sedge ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shepherdspurse	—	rosette	—	—	—	—
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	—	<4"	—	—	4-12"	—
Sneezeweed, Bitter	—	1-4"	prior to flower	flower	—	—
Sowthistle	—	rosette	—	bolting	—	—
Sunflower	—	1-3"	3-6"	6-24"	—	—
Thistle, Russian	—	—	—	rosette	—	—
Velvetleaf	—	<6"	6-20"	>20"	—	—

¹ For use in non-food/feed crop only. Adding crop oil concentrate has shown to improve performance on actively growing annual sedge.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

Water Volume: Use 3-10 gallons of water per acre. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

Application Equipment: Select nozzles designed to produce minimal amounts of spray particles. Make applications at the lowest safe height to reduce the exposure of spray droplets to evaporation and wind. The applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

Do not use aerial equipment if spray particles can be carried by the wind into areas where sensitive crops or plants are growing or when temperature inversions exist.

TABLE 2. APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING - BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL WEEDS

Weeds Controlled	RIFLE D Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	0.5 pint	1 pint	1.5 pint	2 pints	3 pints	4-6 pints
Bindweed, Field	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Bittercress ⁶	—	2-3"	—	—	—	—
Buckeye species ¹	—	—	—	—	full leaf	—
Bullnettle ^{2,5}	—	—	—	flower	—	—
Chicory	—	—	—	—	early bolting	—
Clover, Bur	—	—	pre-flower	—	—	—
Dandelion, Common	—	rosette	—	bolting	—	—
Dewberry, Southern ¹	—	—	—	—	—	spring or fall
Dock, Curly	—	—	prior to bolting	—	after bolting	—
Elderberry ²	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Goldenrod, Missouri	—	—	—	3-15"	flower	—
Goldenweed, Common	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Groundsel, Texas	—	rosette	post-bolting	—	—	—
Honeysuckle, Hairy	—	—	—	—	spring or fall	—
Horsenettle, Carolina ¹	—	—	—	—	—	flower or berry
Ivy, Poison	—	—	—	after bloom	—	—
Knapweed, Black ²	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Knapweed, Russian ²	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Knapweed, Spotted	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Marshelder ⁵	—	—	—	<12"	12"/pre-bloom	—
Mesquite	—	—	—	—	—	45-90 days after bud-break
Milkweed ^{1,5}	—	—	—	pre-flower	—	flower
Nightshade, Silverleaf ¹	—	—	—	full flower	—	—
Nightshade, Black ¹	—	—	—	full flower	—	actively growing
Persimmon, Eastern ³	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Prickly Lettuce	—	—	—	rosette	—	actively growing
Rabbitbrush ²	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ragwort, Tansy	—	—	—	rosette	—	actively growing

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TABLE 2. APPLICATION RATE AND TIMING - BIENNIAL AND PERENNIAL WEEDS CONT'D.:

Weeds Controlled	RIFLE D Rate Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	0.5 pint	1 pint	1.5 pint	2 pints	3 pints	4-6 pints
Redvine ²	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Sagebrush, Fringed ²	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Smartweed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sorrel, Red	—	—	rosette	bolting	flower	actively growing
Sowthistle ²	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Spurge, Leafy ²	—	—	—	—	—	full leaf
Tallow Tree, Chinese ^{4,5}	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thistle, Bull	—	—	rosette	bolting	—	actively growing
Thistle, Canada ²	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thistle, Musk	—	—	—	rosette/budding	—	—
Thistle, Plumeless	—	—	rosette	bolting	—	—
Vetch, Hairy	—	1-4"	4-8"	8" full flower	—	—
Yankee weed	—	—	—	10-18"	—	rosette
Yellow Starthistle ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—

- May require repeat applications.
- Recommended rate will provide top growth suppression only.
- For improved root kill or woody species such as mesquite and eastern persimmon, spray 4 pints per acre of RIFLE D each year for 3 consecutive years. For increased control of weeds such as blackberry and dewberry, RIFLE D may be tank mixed with Ally herbicide (0.1-0.2 ounces per acre), if labeled for the use site.
- Under dense populations, a second application may be needed the following growing season.
- Not for use in California.

GROUND APPLICATION (Banding)

When applying RIFLE D by banding, determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Banding herbicide rate per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast volume per acre} = \text{Banding water volume per acre}$$

GROUND APPLICATION (Broadcast)

Water volume: Use 5-40 gallons of spray solution per broadcast acre for optimal performance. Use the higher spray volume when treating dense or tall vegetation.

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

SPOT OR SMALL AREA APPLICATION

RIFLE D may be applied to individual clumps or small areas of undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. Apply diluted sprays to allow complete wetting (up to runoff) of foliage and stems. For knapsack or other small capacity sprayers, prepare a solution of RIFLE D in water according to TABLE 3 (assuming that the spot treatment rate equates to 60 gallons per acre on the broadcast basis). Adding a surfactant (0.5% by volume) can help improve control. For example, 5 gallons (40 pints or 640 fluid ounces) of herbicide solution would require 0.2 pints (3.2 fluid ounces) of surfactant.

Do not make spot treatments in addition to broadcast or band treatments.

Application Equipment: 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.

TABLE 3. KNAPSACK SPRAYER DILUTION INSTRUCTIONS

Sprayer Capacity (gallons of water)	Amount of RIFLE D
1 gallon	1 fluid ounce*
3 gallons	3 fluid ounces
5 gallons	5 fluid ounces

*1 fluid ounce = 2 tablespoons

ADDITIVES

To improve burndown of emerged weeds, surfactants and/or low use rate of liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0), or crop oil concentrate may be used with RIFLE D or tank mixes of RIFLE D applied after the weeds have emerged. Crop oil concentrate is for non-food/feed crop uses only. Do not apply tank mixes that include Ammonium Sulfate or Crop Oil Concentrate to any food/feed crop use listed on this label. For food/feed crop uses, do not use liquid fertilizers that contain Ammonium sulfate (AMS) as a source of nitrogen as tolerances in commodities derived from the crop may contain residues that exceed established tolerances. Consult your local Loveland Products, Inc. representative for recommendations for your area. For additional information, see **Compatibility Test for Mix Components**.

Oil Concentrate

A crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

- be nonphytotoxic
- contain only EPA-exempt ingredients
- provide good mixing quality in the jar test, and
- be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For additional information, see **Compatibility Test for Mix Components**.

Adjuvants containing crop oil concentrates may be used for preplant, pre-emergence and between cropping applications. Do not use crop oil concentrate for postemergence applications in **food/feed crops** (i.e., sorghum, grass (hay or silage), pastures, rangeland, sugarcane and wheat).

Nitrogen Source

- **Sprayable liquid fertilizers:** Use one quart of sprayable liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0) per acre. Do not use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying fertilizers.

Nonionic Surfactant

The standard label recommendation is 2-4 pints of an 80% active nonionic spray surfactant per 100 gallons of water. For certain weeds, use a higher spray surfactant rate.

TABLE 4. ADDITIVE RATE PER ACRE

Additive	Rate Per Acre
Nonionic Surfactant	2-4 pints per 100 gallons
Sprayable liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0)	2-4 quarts
Crop Oil Concentrate	1 quart*

*See manufacturer's label for specific rate recommendations.

GENERAL TANK MIXING INFORMATION

Tank Mix Partners/Components

The following products may be tank mixed with RIFLE D according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels.

Aim™ (carfentrazone-ethyl)	Gramoxone® Extra (paraquat)
Ally® (metsulfuron-methyl)	Harmony® Extra (thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl)
Amber® (triasulfuron)	Karmex® (diuron)
Asulox® (asulam)	Kerb® (pronamide)
Atrazine	Laddok® S-12 (bentazon + atrazine)
Banvel® (dicamba)	Landmaster® (glyphosate + 2,4-D)
Basagran® (bentazone)	Lexone® (metribuzin)
Bronate® (bromoxynil + MCPA)	MCPA
Budril® (bromoxynil)	Paramount® (quinclorac)
Canvas® (thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuron)	Peak® (proflusulfuron)
Clarity® (dicamba)	Permit® (halosulfuron-methyl)
Curtail® (clorpyralid + 2,4-D)	Rave™ (dicamba + triasulfuron)
Cyclone® (paraquat)	Roundup Ultra® (glyphosate)
Dakota® (fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + MCPA)	Sencor® (metribuzin)
Distinct® (diflufenzopyr)	Sinbar® (terbacil)
Evik® (ametryn)	Stinger® (clopyralid)
Express® (thifensulfuron + tribenuron-methyl)	Tiller® (fenoxaprop-p-ethyl + 2,4-D + MCPA)
Fallowmaster® (glyphosate + dicamba)	Tordon® (picloram)
Finesse® (chlorsulfuron + metsulfuron-methyl)	Touchdown® (sulfosate)
Glean® (chlorsulfuron)	2,4-D

See **Crop-Specific Information** for more details. Read and follow the applicable **Restrictions and Limitations and Directions for Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing RIFLE D with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. Loveland Products, Inc. does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on Loveland Products, Inc. labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than Loveland Products, Inc. recommended tank mixes.

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COMPATIBILITY TEST FOR MIX COMPONENTS

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test. For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.

Add components in the sequence indicated in the **Mixing Order** using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of recommended label rate per acre. Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions. When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, do not mix the ingredients in the same tank.

MIXING ORDER

If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added. Maintain constant agitation during application.

- Water***. Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank half full of clean water.
- Agitation**. Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
- Products in PVA bags**. Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
- Water-dispersible products** (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).
- Water-soluble products** (such as RIFLE D).
- Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrate when applicable).
- Water-soluble additives** (such as liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0) when applicable).
- Remaining quantity of water**.

*If sprayable fluid fertilizer is used as the carrier, RIFLE D must be diluted with a minimum of 5 parts water to 1 part of RIFLE D. Then add 0.25-.05% volume/volume of non-ionic surfactant to the dilution before adding it to the sprayable fluid fertilizer to reduce the concern for compatibility problems with this mix. Always perform the **Compatibility Test** before mixing into the spray tank. Also, when using a sprayable fluid fertilizer as the carrier, any product contained in PVA bags must first be completely dissolved in water before the contents can be added to the fertilizer mix.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Maximum seasonal use rate: Refer to Table 5.

Preharvest Interval (PHI): Refer to **Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information**

Restricted Entry Interval (REI): 48 hours

Crop Rotational Restrictions:

The interval between application and planting rotational crop is given below. Always exclude counting days when the ground is frozen. Planting at intervals less than specified below may result in crop injury. Moisture is essential for the degradation of this herbicide in soil. If dry weather prevails, use cultivation to allow herbicide contact with moist soil.

Planting/replanting restrictions for applications of RIFLE D of 6 pints per acre or less: No rotational cropping restrictions apply at 120 days or more following application. Additionally, for annual crop uses in this label including sorghum, follow the preplant use directions in **Food/Feed Crop-Specific Information**. For barley, oat, wheat and other grass seedlings, the interval between application and planting is 10 days per pint per acre.

Planting/replanting restrictions for applications of more than 6 pints and up to 8 pints of RIFLE D per acre: Corn, sorghum, cotton (east of the Rocky Mountains) and all other crops grown in areas with 30" or more of annual rainfall may be planted 120 days or more after application. Barley, oat, wheat and other grass seedlings, may be planted if the interval from application to planting is 10 days per pint per acre east of the Mississippi River and 15 days per pint per acre west of the Mississippi river. For all other crops in areas with less than 30" of annual rainfall, the interval between application and planting is 180 days or more.

Rainfast period: Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 4 hours after postemergence applications may reduce the effectiveness of RIFLE D.

Stress: Do not apply to crops under stress such as stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures as unsatisfactory control may result.

Do not apply to crops that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.

Do not apply through any type of irrigation equipment. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.

RIFLE D cannot be used to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.

TABLE 5. CROP-SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Crop	Maximum Rate	Maximum Rate	Livestock Grazing or Feeding ¹	Aircraft Application
	Per Acre	Per Acre Per Season		
Between Crop Applications	6 pints	8 pints	Yes	Yes
Pasture, Hay, Silage	4 pints	8 pints	Yes	Yes
Sugarcane	6 pints	16 pints	Yes	Yes
Sorghum	1 pint	1 pint	Yes	Yes
Wheat	2 pints	3.33 pints	Yes	Yes

¹Refer to **Food/Feed Crop—Specific Information** for grazing and feeding restrictions.

FOOD/FEED CROP—SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Pastures, Rangeland and Grass (Hay, Silage)

RIFLE D is recommended for use for pasture (including pasture grown for hay), rangeland and grass grown for hay or silage.

Refer to **Tables 1 and 2** for rate selections based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control.

Rates above 4 pints of RIFLE D per acre are for spot treatments only.

Re-treatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 8 pints of RIFLE D per treated acre during a growing season.

Uses described in this section also pertain to small grains (such as barley, corn, forage sorghum, oats, rye, sudangrass or wheat) grown for pasture, hay, and silage only. Newly seeded areas, including small grains grown for pasture or hay, may be injured if rates of RIFLE D greater than 2 pints per acre are applied.

In newly established hybrid Bermudagrass, Pangolagrass and stargrasses (*Cynodon* spp.), use 2-4 pints of RIFLE D per acre to control or suppress weeds after planting vegetative propagules (stolens) of hybrid bermudagrasses. In addition to the weeds listed in **Tables 1 and 2**, this rate of RIFLE D will control or suppress annual sedges, broadleaf signalgrass, crabgrass, and goosegrass. Best results will be obtained if RIFLE D is applied at the germinating stage of weeds. Under favorable conditions, this is usually 7-10 days after planting these grasses. Reduced control can be expected if weeds are allowed to reach 1 inch in height before application or if germination of weeds occurs 10 days after application.

Do not use on Bentgrass, susceptible grass pastures (such as Carpetgrass, Buffalograss, or St. Augustine grass), lespedeza, wild winter peas, vetch, clover, and alfalfa pastures as injury will occur.

When perennial weeds are reaching maturity, mowing and allowing some regrowth will enhance control. Difficult to control weeds and brush may require repeat applications.

For pasture renovations, wait 3 weeks per quart (2 pints) of RIFLE D used per acre before interseeding or injury may occur.

If grasses are grown for seed or for seed-down purposes, do not apply after grass reaches the joint stage.

Grazing and Feeding Non-lactating Animals: There is no waiting period between treatment and grazing for non-lactating animals. Do not permit meat animals being finished for slaughter to graze treated fields within 30 days of slaughter.

Grazing and Feeding Lactating Animals: Do not graze lactating dairy animals within 7 days of treatment.

Dry Hay and Silage: Treated grasses may be harvested for dry hay or silage but do not harvest within 37 days of treatment.

Pasture and Rangeland Tank Mixes

RIFLE D may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides:

Ally®	Clarity®
Amber®	Rave®
Barvel®	

Sorghum

Rates and Timings

Apply 1 pint of RIFLE D per acre to sorghum in the 3-5, leaf stage (4-8" tall). For best performance, apply RIFLE D when weeds are small (less than 3" tall).

Applications of RIFLE D to sorghum during periods of rapid growth may result in temporary leaning of plants or rolling of leaves. These effects are usually outgrown within 10-14 days. Sorghum growing under conditions of stress such as high moisture, low fertility and abnormal temperature may be more sensitive to applications of RIFLE D. Do not use surfactants or oils with postemergence applications of RIFLE D on sorghum crops. Do not use RIFLE D if the potential for sorghum injury is not acceptable.

If sorghum is grown for pasture, hay, or silage, refer to **Pasture and Rangeland in Crop-Specific Information** or livestock grazing and feeding restrictions.

Do not apply RIFLE D to sorghum grown for seed production.

Make no more than one postemergence application per growing season.

Sorghum Tank Mixes

RIFLE D may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides:

Atrazine	Paramount®
Basagran®	Peak®
Budtrif®	Permit®
Laddok®	S-12

Sugarcane

Applications of RIFLE D can be made any time after the weeds have emerged and are actively growing but prior to the close-in stage of sugarcane. When possible, direct the spray beneath the sugarcane canopy in order to minimize the likelihood of crop injury. The use of directed sprays will also aid in maximizing spray coverage of weed foliage. Application rates and timing are given below. Use the higher level of listed rate ranges when treating dense vegetative growth.

Rate:

For control of listed annual broadleaf weeds, apply 2 pints of RIFLE D per treated acre. For suppression of listed perennial weeds, apply 1-6 pints of RIFLE D per treated acre.

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Re-treatments may be made as needed, however, do not exceed 16 pints of RIFLE D per treated acre during a growing season.

Sugarcane Tank Mixes

RIFLE D may be applied in tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides:

Asulox®	Lexone®
Atrazine®	Sencor®
Evik®	Sinbar®

Wheat

(Fall and Spring-seeded)

If small grains are grown for pasture or hay only, refer to **Pastures, Rangeland and Grass (Hay, Silage)**. Do not graze or harvest for livestock feed prior to crop maturity.

Do not use RIFLE D in wheat underseeded with legumes.

Early Season Applications:

Apply 0.5-1 pint of RIFLE D per acre to wheat unless using one of the wheat specific programs below. Early season applications to spring-seeded wheat must be made after tillering and before wheat reaches the 6-leaf stage. Early season applications to fall-seeded wheat must be made after tillering and prior to the jointing stage. Care should be taken in staging early developing wheat varieties such as TAM 107, Madison, or Wakefield to be certain that the application occurs prior to the jointing stage.

Specific Use Programs For Fall-Seeded Wheat Only:

Up to 1.33 pints of RIFLE D per acre may be applied on fall-seeded wheat after the wheat begins to tiller for suppression of perennial weeds, such as field bindweed. Applications may be made in the fall following a frost but before a killing freeze. Periods of extended stress such as cold and wet weather may enhance the possibility of crop injury. For fall applications only, do not use if the potential for crop injury is not acceptable.

Preharvest Applications:

RIFLE D can be used to control weeds that may interfere with harvest of wheat. Apply up to 2 pints of RIFLE D per acre as a broadcast or spot treatment to annual broadleaf weeds when wheat is in the hard dough stage and the green color is gone from the nodes (joints) of the stem. Best results will be obtained if application can be made when weeds are actively growing but before weeds canopy. A waiting interval of 7 days is required before harvest. Do not use preharvest-treated wheat for seed unless a germination test is performed on the seed with an acceptable result of 95% germination or better. For control of additional broadleaf weeds or grasses, RIFLE D may be tank mixed with other herbicides such as Ally or Roundup® Ultra that are registered for preharvest use in wheat. Preharvest use of RIFLE D is not registered for use in California.

WHEAT TANK MIXES

TABLE 7.

Tank Mix Partner	Rate Per Acre
Aim™	0.3 ounce
Ally®	0.05-0.1 ounce ¹
Amber®	0.14-0.28 ounce ¹
Bronate®	0.75-1.5 pints
Buctril®	1-1.5 pints
Canvas®	0.2-0.4 ounce ¹
Curtail®	2-2.67 pints
Dakota® ²	16 fluid ounces
Express®	0.083-0.167 ounce ¹
Finesse®	0.167-0.33 ounce ¹
Glean®	0.167 ounce ¹
Harmony® Extra	0.167-0.33 ounce ¹
Karmex® ³	0.5-1.5 pounds
2, 4-D Amine	4-20 fluid ounces ¹
Metribuzin ³	
(Sencor®, Lexone®)	0.25-0.375 pound a.l.
Peak® ¹	0.25-0.38 ounce
Stinger®	4-5.33 fluid ounces
Tiller® ²	1-1.7 pints

- Do not use low rates of sulfonylurea herbicides, such as Ally, Amber, Canvas, Express, Finesse, Glean, Harmony Extra and Peak on more mature weeds or on dense vegetative growth.
- Do not use RIFLE D as a tank mix treatment with Dakota or Tiller on Durum wheat. Do not tank mix Tiller if wild oat is the target weed.
- Tank mixes with Karmex and metribuzin are for use in fall-seeded wheat only.
- RIFLE D contains 0.36 pounds a.e. of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 pound a.e. per acre of 2,4-D and do not exceed 0.5 pound a.e. of 2,4-D unless injury to wheat is acceptable.

Between Crop Applications, Conservation Reserve Programs, General Farmstead and Fallow Systems

These uses are considered Food/Feed Crops when harvested, grazed or foraged. Consult Additives section for adjuvant restrictions and Non-Food/Feed Use-Specific Information for specific use directions.

Non-Food/Feed Use (Land not Harvested, Grazed or Foraged) - Specific Information

Between Crop Applications

Preplant Directions (Postharvest, Fallow, Crop Stubble, Set-Aside) For Broadleaf Weed Control:

RIFLE D can be applied either Postharvest in the fall, spring, or summer during the fallow

period or to crop stubble/set-aside acres. Apply RIFLE D as a broadcast or spot treatment to emerged and actively growing weeds after crop harvest (Postharvest) and before a killing frost or in the cropland or crop stubble the following spring or summer.

See **Crop Rotation...** restrictions in **General Restrictions and Limitations** for the recommended interval between application and planting to prevent crop injury.

Rates and Timings:

Apply 0.5-6 pints of RIFLE D per acre. Refer to **Table 1** to determine use rates for specific targeted weed species. Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 8 pints of RIFLE D per treated acre during a growing season. For best performance, apply RIFLE D when annual weeds are less than 6" tall, when biennial weeds are in the rosette stage and to perennial weed regrowth in late summer or fall following a mowing or tillage treatment. The most effective control of upright perennial broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle and Jerusalem artichoke occurs if RIFLE D is applied when the majority of weeds have at least 4-6" of regrowth or for weeds such as field bindweed and hedge bindweed that are in or beyond the full bloom stage.

Avoid disturbing treated areas following application. Treatments may not kill weeds that develop from seed or underground plant parts such as rhizomes or bulbels, after the effective period for RIFLE D. For seedling control, a follow-up program or other cultural practices could be instituted.

Between Crop Tank Mixes

In tank mixes with one or more of the following herbicides, apply 0.5-2 pints of RIFLE D per acre for control of annual weeds, or 2-8 pints of RIFLE D per acre for control of biennial and perennial weeds:

Aim™	Glyphosate
Ally®	Gramoxone® Extra
Amber®	Kerb®
Atrazine	Landmaster® BW
Bladex®	Paramount®
Curtail®	Sencor®
Cyclone®	Tordon® 22K
Distinct®	Touchdown®
Fallowmaster®	2,4-D
Finesse®	

Conservation Reserve Programs and General Farmstead

RIFLE D is recommended for use for Conservation Reserve Programs, general farmstead (non-cropland only), weed and brush control, or use in State Recognized Noxious Weed areas (non-cropland areas).

Refer to **Tables 1 and 2** for rate selection based on targeted weed or brush species. Some weed species will require tank mixes for adequate control. Rates above 4 pints of RIFLE D per acre are for spot treatments only.

Retreatments may be made as needed; however, do not exceed a total of 8 pints of RIFLE D per treated acre during a growing season.

Farmstead and Fencerow Treatment Application Instructions

RIFLE D may be applied using water or oil and water emulsions in spot application to control undesirable vegetation using handgun or similar types of application equipment. In addition to weed species listed in **Tables 1 and 2**, these treatments may be used to control or suppress woody plant species listed in **Table 6**.

To prepare oil and water emulsions, mix in the order and proportions indicated below. The solution should remain milky colored without an oily layer on top when under agitation. If an oily layer forms, increase the amount of emulsifier or change to a more effective emulsifier.

Do not exceed 40 gallons of spray solution per treated acre per application. Forty gallons of spray solution contains 1.0 pound acid equivalent of dicamba and 2.87 pounds acid equivalent of 2,4-D. Spray plants to wet. Do not allow this spray mix to contact desirable vegetation.

To control brush, briars, and weeds along fencerows surrounding pasture and ranch lands, and fallow fields, use a tank mix of 2.5% of RIFLE D, 87.5% water, 10% diesel oil in this tank mix will damage or kill desirable grasses and should not be used in pastures or where damage to desirable species cannot be tolerated.

- Water:** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank with the desired quantity of clean water. Maintain constant agitation during complete mixing procedure.
- Emulsifier:** Add 0.5% volume to volume.
- RIFLE D:** Add 2.5 gallons per 100 gallons of total intended solution.
- Diesel Oil:** Add 10 gallons per 100 gallons of total intended solution.

Maintain constant agitation during application. Under good agitation, the spray solution should be milky white with no oil layer on top. If an oily layer forms, increase the amount of emulsifier or change to a more effective emulsifier.

For Spraying Foliar Applications:

- Spray when leaves have reached full size but have not hardened due to drought or maturity. Spray individual plants to wet with handgun.
- For larger stems (up to 3" in diameter) and hard to control species, direct spray stream to base of stems to wet the stem at soil surface in addition to wetting the foliage.
- Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation.

For Dormant Basal Applications:

- Increase diesel oil content to 15% or 15 gallons of diesel oil per 100 gallons of total solution.
- Spray in late winter and early spring before plants break dormancy.

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- Spray the bottom of 24" of the target stem to wet on all sides.
- For larger stems (up to 3" in diameter) and hard to kill species direct the spray solution to the base of target stems to wet the soil at the stem/soil junction in addition to wetting the stem.
- Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation.

For Cut Surface Treatments:

Apply RIFLE D in an undiluted state as a cut surface treatment to control unwanted trees and prevent sprouts of cut trees. Use RIFLE D in an undiluted state.

Frill or Girdle Treatments:

Make a continuous cut or a series of overlapping cuts using an axe to girdle tree trunk. Spray or paint the cut surface with RIFLE D.

Stump Treatments:

Spray or paint freshly cut surface with RIFLE D. The cambium layer (the area adjacent to the bark) should be thoroughly wet. Treat stumps within 6 hours after cutting.

TABLE 6. The following list of trees and vines can be controlled on farmsteads and fencerows as foliar, basal, or cut surface treatments:

Alder	Kudzu
Ash	Locust, Black
Aspen	Maple
Basswood	Mesquite
Beech	Oak
Blackberry	Oak, Poison
Blackgum	Olive, Russian
Cedar	Persimmon, Eastern
Cherry	Pine
Chinquapin	Plum, Sand (Wild Plum)
Cottonwood	Poplar
Creosotebush	Rabbitbrush
Dewberry	Redcedar, Eastern
Dogwood	Rose, McCamey
Elm	Rose, Multiflora
Grape	Sagebrush, Fringe
Greenbriar	Sassafras
Hawthorn (Thornapple)	Spruce
Hemlock	Sumac
Hickory	Sweetgum
Honeylocust	Sycamore
Honeysuckle	Tarbrush
Hornbeam	Willow
Huckleberry	Witchhazel
Hulsache	Yaupon
Ivy, Poison	Yucca

Weeds listed in this label:

Common Name
Beebalm, Spotted
Broomweed, Common
Buckwheat, Wild
Buffalobur
Burdock
Buttercup, Corn
Chickweed, Common
Cockle, Corn
Coreopsis, Plains
Croton, Woolly
Devilsclaw
Dogfennel (Cypressweed)
Falseflax, Smallseed
Fleabane, Annual
Flxweed
Henbit
Knotweed, Prostrate
Kochia
Lambsquarters, Common
Lettuce, Prickly
Mallow, Common
Morningglory, Ivyleaf
Morningglory, Tall
Mustard, Annual
Mustard, Tansy
Pennycress, Field
Pepperweed, Virginia
Pigweed, Prostrate
Pigweed, Redroot
Pigweed, Smooth
Pigweed, Tumble
Poorjoe
Purslane, Common
Ragweed, Common
Ragweed, Lance-Leaf
Ragweed, Western
Sedge
Shepherdspurse

Annuals

Scientific Name
<i>Monarda punctata</i>
<i>Gutierrezia dracunculoides</i>
<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
<i>Solanum rostratum</i>
<i>Arctium</i> spp.
<i>Ranunculus arvensis</i>
<i>Stellaria media</i>
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>
<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>
<i>Croton capitatus</i>
<i>Proboscidea luisianica</i>
<i>Oenothera lacinata</i>
<i>Linum catharticum</i>
<i>Erigeron annuus</i>
<i>Descurainia sophia</i>
<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
<i>Chenopodium album</i>
<i>Lactuca scariola</i>
<i>Malva neglecta</i>
<i>Ipomea hederacea</i>
<i>Ipomea purpurea</i>
<i>Brassica</i> spp.
<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>
<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
<i>Amaranthus abrus</i>
<i>Diodia teres</i>
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
<i>Ambrosia bidentata</i>
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>
<i>Cyperus compressus</i>
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>

Smartweed, Bitter
 Sneezeweed, Bitter
 Sunflower, Common
 Thistle, Russian
 Velvetleaf

Helenium amurum
Helenium amurum
Helianthus annuus
Salsola iberica
Abutilon theophrasti

Biennials And Perennials

Common Name
Bindweed, Field
Bittercress
Buckeye
Bullnettle
Chicory
Clover, Hop
Dandelion
Dock, Curly
Elderberry
Goldenrod, Missouri
Goldenweed, Common
Groundsel
Honeysuckle, Hairy
Horsenettle
Ivy, Poison
Knapweed, Black
Knapweed, Russian
Knapweed, Spotted
Marshelder
Mesquite
Milkweed
Nightshade, Silverleaf
Oak
Nightshade, Black
Persimmon, Eastern
Rabbitbrush
Ragwort, Tansy
Redvine
Sagebrush, Fringed
Smartweed, Swamp
Sorrel, Red (Sheep Sorrel)
Sowthistle, Perennial
Spurge, Leafy
Starthistle, yellow
Tallow Tree, Chinese
Thistle, Bull
Thistle, Canada
Thistle, Musk
Thistle, Plumeless
Vetch
Yankeeeweed

Scientific Name
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
<i>Cardamine</i> spp.
<i>Aesculus</i> spp.
<i>Cnidiosculus stimulosus</i>
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>
<i>Trifolium aureum</i>
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
<i>Rumex crispus</i>
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>
<i>Solidago missouriensis</i>
<i>Isocoma coronopifolia</i>
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
<i>Lonicera</i>
<i>Solanum carolinense</i>
<i>Rhus radicans</i>
<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
<i>Centaurea repens</i>
<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>
<i>Ina annua</i>
<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>
<i>Asclepius</i>
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>
<i>Chrysanthemum pulchellus</i>
<i>Senecio jacobia</i>
<i>Brunnicia ovata</i>
<i>Artemisia frigida</i>
<i>Polygonum coccineum</i>
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
<i>Euphorbia esula</i>
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
<i>Sapillum sebiferum</i>
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
<i>Carduus nutans</i>
<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>
<i>Vicia</i> spp.
<i>Eupatorium compositifolium</i>

Food/Feed Crop Uses

RIFLE D can be used on the following:

- *Conservation Reserve Program Land
- *Fallow Systems (Between Crop Applications)
- *General Farmstead
- Grain Sorghum
- Grass (Hay or Silage)
- Pastures
- Rangeland
- Sugarcane
- Wheat

*These crops are considered Food/Feed crops only when harvested, grazed or foraged. Otherwise, they are considered as Non-Food/Feed uses.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY (ROADWAYS, UTILITY, RAILROAD, HIGHWAY, PIPELINE) RATES

When used as directed, RIFLE-D will control or suppress many herbaceous broadleaf weeds (annual, biennial and perennial) as well as many unwanted woody plant and vine species. Regardless of the species to be controlled, spray volumes should be high enough to allow for good spray coverage. Make applications when weeds and brush are actively growing.

The addition of surfactants such as L I 7000® can increase control. Biennials are best controlled in the rosette stage. Regrowth may occur on resistant species. Retreatments may be made as necessary; however, do not exceed a total of 1.25 gallons Rifle D (1.25 lbs. ai. dicamba + 3.6 lbs a.i. 2,4-D) per treated acre during a growing season.

HERBACEOUS BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL: Apply 1 to 3 quarts of RIFLE-D in 20 to 100 gallons of water per treated acre (0.75 to 2.5 fluid ozs. per 1,000 sq. ft.). When using low volume application equipment, 3 to 20 gallons of per acre is acceptable. To control annuals, 1 to 2 quarts per acre (0.75, to 1.5 fluid ft.) of RIFLE-D is recommended. For established perennials, use 2 to 3 quarts per acre. Do not apply more than 5.5 quarts of product per treated acre.

BRUSH AND VINE CONTROL: High Volume Foliar Spot Applications: Mix 4 to 5.5 quarts of RIFLE-D in enough water to make 100 gallons of spray mix. When using low-volume application equipment, 3 to 20 gallons of water per acre is acceptable. Spray volume applied will depend on the size and density of the brush to be treated, but do not apply more than 5.5 quarts of product per treated acre. Direct the spray to treat all foliage, stems, and root collars to wet.