



# RIFLE-D<sup>®</sup>

## HERBICIDE



LICENSED

PERIOD 2014-2016 LIC. NO. 8378.28

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

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:\***

Dimethylamine salt of dicamba (3,6-dichloro- <i>o</i> -anisic acid) .....	12.4%
Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid** .....	35.7%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS: .....</b>	<b>51.9%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* This product contains 10.3% dicamba or 1 pound per gallon (120 grams per liter) and 29.6% 2,4-D or 2.88 pounds per gallon (344 grams per liter).  
 \*\* Isomer specific by AOAC method 978.05, 15<sup>th</sup> 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.)

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage.

EPA REG. NO. 34704-869

EPA EST. NO. 42750-MO-001

NET CONTENTS 2½ GALS. (9.46 L)

Shake well before using.

IHT

032408 V3D 06R09

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**DANGER.** Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. 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 materials that are chemical resistant to this product are made of any waterproof material. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category A on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

**All mixers, loaders, applicators, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Shoes and socks,
- Chemical resistant gloves (except pilots),
- Goggles or face shield,
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to concentrate.

**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.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

**See engineering controls for additional requirements.**

**Engineering Controls Statement**

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

**Enclosed Cockpits**

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the WPS for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(6)].

#### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Users should:
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
  - Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
  - 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

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

**Note to Physician:** If in eyes, specialized ophthalmologic attention may be necessary. If swallowed, probable mucosal damage may contraindicate gastric lavage. There is no specific antidote; treat symptomatically.

**FOR A MEDICAL EMERGENCY INVOLVING THIS PRODUCT CALL:**

**1-866-944-8565.**

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

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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. 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.

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.

**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.

#### 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.

Maximum single application rate for dicamba is 1.0 lb ai/acre and no more than 2 applications per year. Do not apply more than 2.0 lb 2,4-D ae/acre 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 2,4-D ae/acre.

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

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## EPA REG. NO. 34704-869

### 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.

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 worn over short-sleeve shirt and short pants,
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material,
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure,
- Protective eyewear.

Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

### NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170).

The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

**USE REQUIREMENTS FOR RIGHTS-OF-WAY AND NON CROP AREAS:** Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried. For early entry to treatment areas, wear:

- Coveralls worn over short-sleeve shirt and short pants,
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks,
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material,
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure,
- Protective eyewear.

### GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

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.

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 select 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

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g., wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity) and method of application (e.g., ground, aerial, airblast, chemigation) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

#### Droplet Size

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a coarse or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a medium or more fine spray, apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASAE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

#### Wind Speed

Do not apply at wind speeds greater than 15 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on-target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for nontarget species, nontarget crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a medium spray, leave one swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

#### Temperature Inversions

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. Do not make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

#### Susceptible Plants

Do not apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, grapes

(in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that might not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

#### Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all state and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

#### Equipment

All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

#### Additional requirements for aerial applications:

The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter. Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications.

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

#### Additional requirements for ground boom application:

Do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy.

### 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 <sup>a</sup> Per Acre (according to weed growth stage) <sup>2</sup>					
	0.5 pint (.18 lb 2,4-D ae)	1 pint (.36 lb 2,4-D ae)	1.5 pint (.54 lb 2,4-D ae)	2 pints (.72 lb 2,4-D ae)	3 pints (1 lb 2,4-D ae)	4 pints (1.44 lb 2,4-D ae)
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 <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—
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"	—	—

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

<sup>2</sup> Refer to the Food/Feed Crop - Specific Information section to determine the maximum allowable rate for each crop.

**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 <sup>a</sup> Per Acre (according to weed growth stage)					
	0.5 pint (.18 lb 2,4-D ae)	1 pint (.36 lb 2,4-D ae)	1.5 pint (.54 lb 2,4-D ae)	2 pints (.72 lb 2,4-D ae)	3 pints (1 lb 2,4-D ae)	4 - 5.5 pints (1.44 to 2.0 lb 2,4-D ae)
Bindweed, Field	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Bittercress <sup>6</sup>	—	2-3"	—	—	—	—
Buckeye species <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	full leaf	—
Bullnettle <sup>2,5</sup>	—	—	—	flower	—	—
Chicory	—	—	—	—	early bolting	—
Clover, Bur	—	—	pre-flower	—	—	—
Dandelion, Common	—	rosette	—	bolting	—	—
Dewberry, Southern <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	spring or fall
Dock, Curly	—	—	prior to bolting	—	after bolting	—
Elderberry <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Goldenrod, Missouri	—	—	—	3-15"	flower	—
Goldenweed, Common	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Groundsel, Texas	—	rosette	post-bolting	—	—	—
Honeysuckle, Hairy	—	—	—	—	spring or fall	—
Horsenettle, Carolina <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	flower or berry
Ivy, Poison	—	—	—	after bloom	—	—
Knapweed, Black <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Knapweed, Russian <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Knapweed, Spotted	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Marshelder <sup>5</sup>	—	—	—	<12"	12"/pre-bloom	—
Mesquite	—	—	—	—	—	45-90 days after bud-break
Milkweed <sup>1,5</sup>	—	—	—	pre-flower	—	flower
Nightshade, Silverleaf <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	full flower	—	—
Nightshade, Black <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	full flower	—	actively growing
Persimmon, Eastern <sup>3</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Prickly Lettuce	—	—	—	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 (.18 lb 2,4-D ae)	1 pint (.36 lb 2,4-D ae)	1.5 pint (.54 lb 2,4-D ae)	2 pints (.72 lb 2,4-D ae)	3 pints (1 lb 2,4-D ae)	4 - 5.5 pints (1.44 to 2.0 lb 2,4-D ae)
Rabbitbrush <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ragwort, Tansy	—	—	—	rosette	—	actively growing
Redvine <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Sagebrush, Fringed <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Smartweed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sorrel, Red	—	—	rosette	bolting	flower	actively growing
Sowthistle <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	actively growing
Spurge, Leafy <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	full leaf
Tallow Tree, Chinese <sup>4,5</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thistle, Bull	—	—	rosette	bolting	—	actively growing
Thistle, Canada <sup>2</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thistle, Musk	—	—	—	rosette/budding	—	—
Thistle, Plumelless	—	—	—	bolting	—	—
Vetch, Hairy	—	1-4"	4-8"	8" full flower	—	—
Yankeeeweed	—	—	—	10-18"	—	—
Yellow Starthistle <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	rosette

<sup>1</sup> May require repeat applications.

<sup>2</sup> Recommended rate will provide top growth suppression only.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> Under dense populations, a second application may be needed the following growing season.

<sup>5</sup> Not for use in California.

<sup>6</sup> Refer to the Food/Feed Crop - Specific Information section to determine the maximum allowable rate for each crop.

### 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 of 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. An oil concentrate that meets these criteria is **Herbimax**. 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.

Non-ionic surfactants that work well with Rifle D Herbicide are **LI 700®** and **Liberate®**

## 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
Buctril® (bromoxynil)	Paramount® (quinclorac)
Canvas® (thifensulfuron + tribenuron + metsulfuron)	Peak® (proflurosulfuron)
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) 2,4-D
Glean® (chlorsulfuron)	

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.

# RIFLE® D HERBICIDE

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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.

1. **Water\***. Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank half full of clean water.
2. **Agitation**. Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
3. **Products in PVA bags**. Any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags must be fully dissolved and evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. **Water-dispersible products** (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions).
5. **Water-soluble products** (such as RIFLE D).
6. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as oil concentrate when applicable).
7. **Water-soluble additives** (such as liquid fertilizers (28-0-0, 32-0-0) when applicable).
8. **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 at 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 Per Acre Per Application	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season	Livestock Grazing or Feeding <sup>1</sup>	Aircraft Application
Between Crop Applications Pasture, Hay, Silage Sugarcane	5.5 pts. (2 lb 2,4-D ae)	11 pts. (4 lb 2,4-D ae)	Yes	Yes
Sorghum	1 pt. (.35 lb 2,4-D ae)	1 pt. (.35 lb 2,4-D ae)	Yes	Yes
Wheat	3.4 pts. (1.25 lb 2,4-D ae)	4.8 pts. (1.75 lb 2,4-D ae)	Yes	Yes

<sup>1</sup>Refer 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 proppogules (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.

**Pasture and Rangeland (established grass pastures, rangeland, and perennial grasslands not in agricultural production)** Do not cut forage for hay within 7 days of application. **Postemergence applications: For susceptible annual and biennial broadleaf weeds:** Use no more than 1.0 lbs 2,4-D ae/acre per application. **For moderately susceptible biennial and perennial broadleaf weeds:** Use no more than 1.0 to 2.0 lbs 2,4-D ae/acre per application. **For difficult to control weeds and woody plants:** Use 2.0 lbs 2,4-D ae/acre per application. **Spot treatment:** Use 2.0 lbs 2,4-D ae/acre. Maximum of two applications per year. Maximum of 4.0 lbs 2,4-D ae/acre per year. Minimum of 30 days between applications. If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.

**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.

#### 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 (.36 lb 2,4-D ae) 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.

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 30 days.

Do not permit meat or dairy animals to consume treated crop as fodder or forage for 30 days following application.

**Postemergence applications:** Limited to 1 application per crop cycle. Use a maximum of 1.0 lb 2,4-D ae/acre per application.

#### Sorghum Tank Mixes

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

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

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### 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. Do not harvest cane prior to crop maturity.

Do not apply more than 4 lbs 2,4-D ae/acre per crop cycle.

Preemergence: Limited to one application per crop cycle. Do not exceed the maximum of 2.16 lbs 2,4-D ae/acre per application.

Postemergence: Limited to one application per crop cycle. Do not exceed the maximum of 2.16 lbs 2,4-D ae/acre per application.

#### 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 (.18 to .36 lb 2,4-D ae) 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 (.48 lb 2,4-D ae) 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 1.3 pints of RIFLE D (.5 lb 2,4-D ae) 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. 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.

#### Restrictions:

The preharvest interval (PHI) is 14 days.

**Postemergence:** Limited to one postemergence application per crop cycle. Use a maximum of 1.25 lbs 2,4-D ae/acre per application.

**Preharvest:** Limited to one preharvest application per crop cycle. Use a maximum of 0.5 lbs ae/acre per application.

Limited to 1.75 lbs 2,4-D ae/acre per crop cycle.

### WHEAT TANK MIXES

TABLE 7.

Tank Mix Partner	Rate Per Acre
Aim™	0.3 ounce
Ally®	0.05-0.1 ounce <sup>1</sup>
Amber®	0.14-0.28 ounce <sup>1</sup>
Bronate®	0.75-1.5 pints
Buctril®	1-1.5 pints
Canvas®	0.2-0.4 ounce <sup>1</sup>
Curtail®	2-2.67 pints
Dakota® <sup>2</sup>	16 fluid ounces
Express®	0.083-0.167 ounce <sup>1</sup>
Finesse®	0.167-0.33 ounce <sup>1</sup>
Glean®	0.167 ounce <sup>1</sup>
Harmony® Extra	0.167-0.33 ounce <sup>1</sup>
Karmex® <sup>3</sup>	0.5-1.5 pounds
2, 4-D Amine	4-20 fluid ounces <sup>4</sup>
Metribuzin <sup>3</sup>	
(Sencor®, Lexone®)	0.25-0.375 pound a.i.
Peak® <sup>1</sup>	0.25-0.38 ounce
Stinger®	4-5.33 fluid ounces
Tiller® <sup>2</sup>	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 lb ae of 2,4-D per pint. When tank mixing with 2,4-D, do not exceed a combined total of 1.0 lb ae per acre of 2,4-D and do not exceed 0.5 lb ae 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.

#### General restrictions:

Plant only labeled crops within 29 days following application. Limited to 2 applications per year. Use a maximum of 5.5 pints Rifle D (2.0 lbs 2,4-D ae)/acre per application. Wait a minimum of 30 days between applications.

### 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 fallow cropland or crop stubble the following spring or summer.

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

#### Rates and Timings:

Apply 0.5-5.5 pints of RIFLE D (.18 to 2 lb 2,4-D ae) 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 11 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 bulbets, 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

#### General restrictions:

**Postemergence (annual and perennial weeds):** Limited to 2 applications per year. Use a maximum of 2.0 lbs 2,4-D ae/acre per application. Wait a minimum of 30 days between applications.

**Postemergence (woody plants):** Limited to 1 application per year. Use a maximum of 4.0 lbs 2,4-D ae/acre per year. Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

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**.

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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 lbs ae 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.

1. **Water:** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank with the desired quantity of clean water. Maintain constant agitation during complete mixing procedure.
2. **Emulsifier:** Add 0.5% volume to volume.
3. **RIFLE D:** Add 2.5 gallons per 100 gallons of total intended solution.
4. **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 oil layer forms, increase the amount of emulsifier or change to a more effective emulsifier.

### For Spraying Foliar Applications:

1. Spray when leaves have reached full size but have not hardened due to drought or maturity. Spray individual plants to wet with handgun.
2. 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.
3. Do not apply under drip line of desirable trees or adjacent to desirable vegetation.
4. Broadcast application: Limited to 1 broadcast application per year. Maximum of 4.0 lbs 2,4-D ae/acre per broadcast application.

### For Dormant Basal Applications:

1. Increase diesel oil content to 15% or 15 gallons of diesel oil per 100 gallons of total solution.
2. Spray in late winter and early spring before plants break dormancy.
3. Spray the bottom 24" of the target stem to wet on all sides.
4. 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.
5. 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.

### Basal spray, Cut Surface - Stumps, and Frill Restrictions:

Limit of one basal spray or cut surface application per year. Maximum of 8.0 lbs 2,4-D ae per 100 gallons of spray solution.

**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, McCahey
Elm	Rose, Multiflora
Grape	Sagebrush, Fringe
Greenbriar	Sassafras
Hawthorn (Thornapple)	Spruce
Hemlock	Sumac
Hickory	Sweetgum
Honeylocust	Sycamore
Honeysuckle	Tarbush
Hornbeam	Willow
Huckleberry	Witchhazel
Huisache	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  
Flixweed  
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  
Smartweed, Bitter  
Sneezeweed, Bitter  
Sunflower, Common (Wild)  
Thistle, Russian  
Velvetleaf

### Annuals

#### Scientific Name

*Monarda punctata*  
*Gutierrezia dracunculoides*  
*Polygonum convolvulus*  
*Solanum rostratum*  
*Arctium* spp.  
*Ranunculus arvensis*  
*Stellaria media*  
*Xanthium strumarium*  
*Coreopsis tinctoria*  
*Croton capitatus*  
*Proboscidea louisianica*  
*Oenothera lacinata*  
*Linum catharticum*  
*Erigeron annuus*  
*Descurainia sophia*  
*Lamium amplexicaule*  
*Polygonum aviculare*  
*Kochia scoparia*  
*Chenopodium album*  
*Lactuca serriola*  
*Malva neglecta*  
*Ipomea hederacea*  
*Ipomea purpurea*  
*Brassica* spp.  
*Descurainia pinnata*  
*Thlaspi arvense*  
*Lepidium virginicum*  
*Amaranthus blitoides*  
*Amaranthus retroflexus*  
*Amaranthus hybridus*  
*Amaranthus albus*  
*Diodia teres*  
*Portulaca oleracea*  
*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*  
*Ambrosia bidentata*  
*Ambrosia psilostachya*  
*Cyperus compressus*  
*Capsella bursa-pastoris*  
*Helenium amurum*  
*Helenium amurum*  
*Helianthus annuus*  
*Salsola iberica*  
*Abutilon theophrasti*

### Biennials And Perennials

#### Scientific Name

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

# RIFLE® D HERBICIDE

## EPA REG. NO. 34704-869

### 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

#### General Restrictions:

**Postemergence (annual and perennial weeds):** Limited to 2 applications per year. Use a maximum of 5.5 pints Rifle D (2.0 lbs ae)/acre per application. Observe a minimum of 30 days between applications.

**Postemergence (woody plants):** Limited to 1 application per year. Use a maximum of 11 pints Rifle D (4.0 lbs ae)/acre per year. Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

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 LI 700® 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 (.7 to 2.1 lb 2,4-D ae) 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 per acre is acceptable. To control annuals, 1 to 2 quarts per acre (0.75 to 1.5 fluid oz. per 1000 sq. 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 (2 lb 2,4-D ae) 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.

**BRUSH AND VINE CONTROL: Broadcast applications with Ground Equipment:** Apply 4 to 6 quarts of RIFLE-D in 20 to 100 gallons of water per treated acre. 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 (2 lb 2,4-D ae) of product per treated acre. Spray all foliage, stems, and root collars to wet.

**AERIAL APPLICATIONS:** Aerial applications may be made to control either herbaceous or woody plants. Apply 1 to 3 quarts of RIFLE-D for herbaceous weeds or 4 to 5.5 quarts for woody brush and vines in 5 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Coverage is important, so increase spray volume when treating dense stands of brush or weeds. Do not apply more than 5.5 quarts of product per treated acre.

### TANK MIX TREATMENTS

READ AND FOLLOW THE LABEL OF EACH TANK MIX PRODUCT USED FOR PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS, DIRECTIONS FOR USE, AND OTHER RESTRICTIONS. For broader spectrum control, RIFLE-D may be tank mixed with one or more of the following herbicides for non-cropland use (railroad, highway, pipeline, etc.).

Amitrole	Fosamine ammonium	Pendamethalin
Asulam	Glyphosate	Picloram
Atratal	Glufosinate	Prodiamine
Bromacil	Hexazinone	Simazine
Clorflurecol	Imazapyr	Sulfometuron methyl
Chlorsulfuron	Imazameth	Sulfosate
Clopyralid	Maleic hydrazide	Tebuthiuron
Dalapon	Mefluidide	Triclopyr
Dicamba	Metsulfuron methyl	2,4-D
Diquat	MSMA	2,4-DP
Diuron	Norfurazon	Fenac
Paraquat		

Due to variations in formulated products and water supplies, a compatibility test is recommended prior to actual tank mixing.

All intended tank mix combinations should be used only in recommended areas on the same broadleaf weed species found on both labels. For application methods and other use specifications, use the most restricted limitations from labeling of both products.

## 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: Nonrefillable container.** Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Offer for recycling, if available.

**Containers less than 5 gallons in size: Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

**Containers greater than 5 gallons: Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

**Bulk/Mini-bulk Containers:** Refillable container. Refill this container with Rifle D Herbicide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

**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.

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