

# OUTRIDER®

Herbicide by Monsanto

This Fact Sheet is not a product label, but is issued to clearly describe use recommendations permitted under FIFRA Section 2(ee) as not being inconsistent with product labeling, or is issued to highlight an approved use from the product labeling. It is a violation of federal law to use any registered pesticide product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This Fact Sheet has not been submitted to or approved by EPA. Always read and follow label directions.

## **Outrider® herbicide use for downy brome control in western rangeland and pasture.**

### Background

Western rangeland and pasture is often characterized by the scarcity of soil moisture which can result in difficult growing conditions for desirable range grasses. This difficulty is further complicated by non-native annual grasses, like downy brome, that can effectively out-compete desirable range grasses for available soil moisture.

Downy brome is known by a variety of names including cheatgrass, cheatgrass brome, downy chess, Mormon oats, and cheat. It currently occupies much of the perennial rangeland in Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. Downy brome thrives in all soils. This weed has an extensive, shallow root system with many root hairs that enable the plant to extract much of the soil water. Downy brome is a winter annual and usually germinates in the fall or early spring depending on the availability of soil moisture from rain or melting snow. There may be successive flushes of germination throughout fall, winter, and spring as moisture becomes available. Fall germinated plants normally over-winter in a semi-dormant state.

Outrider herbicide may be used in pasture and rangeland in States west of the Mississippi River in the fall or spring to provide selective post-emergent control or partial control of the weeds specified in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of the label pamphlet.

### **How to control downy brome in western rangeland and pasture.**

- This product may be applied by ground or by air. Refer to the "SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT" section of the label pamphlet for guidelines regarding spray drift management.
- Outrider herbicide is known to be selective in a number of pasture and rangeland grasses including, crested wheatgrass, big bluestem, little bluestem, bushy bluestem, side oats grama, blue oats grama, buffalograss, lovegrass, switchgrass, and indiagrass. Selectivity in other pasture and rangeland grasses is increased when they are not actively growing. Temporary stunting or chlorosis of grasses may occur but desirable grasses will recover. If concern exists about selectivity on desirable grasses, a small area should be treated to confirm selectivity.
- Apply 0.75 to 1.33 ounces of Outrider herbicide per acre, along with 0.25% v/v of a nonionic surfactant, in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre.
- For effective control, downy brome should be actively growing and in an early vegetative stage when treated. Use the higher rate when weeds are in an advanced stage of growth.
- Grass forage may be grazed immediately after application; however, for best weed control, weeds to be treated should not be mowed or grazed for two weeks before or after application.

## DORMANT RANGELANDS AND PASTURES

- Apply 0.75 to 1.33 ounces of Outrider herbicide per acre in a tank mix with Roundup PRO® Concentrate at 10 to 13 fluid ounces per acre for control of susceptible weeds in dormant rangeland or pastures.
- Apply 0.75 to 1.33 ounces of Outrider herbicide per acre in a tank mix with Roundup PROMAX® herbicide at 9 to 11 fluid ounces per acre for control of weeds in dormant rangeland or pastures. When tank mixing this product with Roundup PROMAX herbicide at rates below 12 ounces per acre, the addition of a nonionic surfactant to the spray solution at a concentration of 0.25% v/v (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution) is required.
- These applications should be made when the desirable grass species are dormant and a new flush of the target weeds is emerged and actively growing.

## IMPORTANT ISSUES TO CONSIDER

- Avoid treating weeds that are in winter dormancy or are drought stressed, as poor control may result.
- Treating downy brome that has progressed to the elongation or reproductive growth stage may result in poor control.
- Weed response to Outrider herbicide is slow; however, weed growth stops at Outrider application. Symptoms should become evident on actively growing, susceptible weeds within two to three weeks after treatment.
- The two-week non-mow or graze period after treatment allows for maximum translocation of the product within the plant. The two-week non-mow or graze period prior to treatment is intended to maximize the amount of leaf surface area (foliage) available for herbicide interception.
- Tank mixing Outrider with broadleaf herbicides formulated as amines (including 2,4-D) may decrease the effectiveness of Outrider herbicide.
- Spray solutions of between pH 6.0 and 8.0 are required for optimal performance of Outrider herbicide. Failure to adjust the pH of the spray solution may result in reduced weed control. Follow the mixing procedure described on this label and adjust the pH of the spray solution after the addition of nonionic surfactant.

### THIS TECHNICAL USE GUIDE IS PROVIDED FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY.

- It is your responsibility to follow all federal, state, and local laws and regulations regarding use of pesticides.
- Before using any pesticide, be sure the intended use is approved in your state and locality. Your state or locality may require additional precautions and instructions for use of this product that are not included here.
- You must have the EPA-approved labeling with you at the time of use and must read and follow all label directions.
- Always follow the precautions and instructions for use on the label of the pesticide you are using.