RICE - RESCUE TIMING

General Information

(For Rice Grown in the Following States - Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, Texas)

Stam M4 herbicide for postemergence weed control in rice is formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate containing 4 lb active ingredient per gallon. Stam M4 is not a hormone-type herbicide, but kills susceptible weeds by direct contact action. For this reason, thorough spray coverage of emerged weeds is essential for best results. Stam M4 has no preemergence or residual herbicidal activity in soil. Only weeds that have emerged and are exposed at time of application will be controlled. Apply Stam M4 only to fields that have been drained of floodwater. Stam M4 is most effective if applied when susceptible grasses and broadleaf weeds are small and growing actively under favorable soil moisture and weather conditions. Early weed control removes weed competition from the rice crop, saves moisture, and generally contributes to increased yields.

Read Mixing and Equipment label instructions before application. When tank mixing, always read all individual manufacturers' labels. In interpreting all labels for the tank mixture, the most restrictive situations must apply.

Restrictions

- Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

- Do not apply this product to any crop other than rice. Stam M4 will cause injury to most crops except cereal grains and perennial grasses.

- Do not apply this product (directly or indirectly) to wild rice (Zizania spp.).
- Avoid drift or accidental application from turning aircraft on beans, cotton, soybeans, corn, safflower, seedling legumes, cucurbits, vegetables, orchards, vineyards, gardens, shrubs and ornamentals.

Once applied, Stam M4 does not release fumes hazardous to nearby crops.

- Applications to fields where catfish farming is practiced and draining water from treated fields into areas where catfish farming is practiced is prohibited during 12 months following treatment.

- Do not graze treated fields or feed treated forage within 60 days of the last application.

- Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from area to be treated.

- Do not plant or transplant crops in the treated area for at least 60 days following an application of this product,

- Do not rotate treated land to other crops or transplant to crops other than rice for 60 days following treatment of this product.

- Do not apply this product within 14 days before or after carbamate or organophosphate insecticide applications. Otherwise, serious injuries to rice may occur.

- Water drained from treated rice fields must not be used to irrigate other crops or released within 2 miles upstream of a potable water intake in flowing water (e.g., river, stream, etc.) or within 2 miles of a potable water intake in a standing body of water, such as a lake, pond or reservoir.

Emergency Release Provision:

Water holding (discharge) intervals for flood water from treated rice paddies following treatment in all states:

- For delayed flood (water-seeded) rice grown south of Interstate Highway 10 from the Texas/Louisiana border to Houston and east of State Highway 35 from Houston to Port Lavaca - Flood water must be held for 10 days after application unless
excessive rainfall completely submerges the rice crop and forces premature release. For Texas rice grown in areas north or west of these boundaries, the water holding interval is 7 days.

- For delayed flood (water-seeded) rice in southern Louisiana south of Highway 14 – Flood water must be held for 15 days after propanil application unless excessive rainfall completely submerges the rice crop and forces premature release. For delayed flood (water-seeded) rice in Louisiana, north of the Highway 14 boundary, the water holding interval is 7 days.

- For rice in California and all other parts of the United States not mentioned above – Flood water must be held for 7 days after application unless excessive rainfall completely submerges the rice crop and forces premature release.

Application Equipment

Aircraft

Fixed wing aircraft or helicopters should have well-designed spray systems that produce a uniform pattern of medium-fine spray droplets. Apply Stam M4 in no less than 10 gallons of total spray per acre with boom-nozzle sprayers. Increase volume to 12 to 15 gallons per acre for larger or denser stands of grass or during periods of low humidity.

The optimum effective spray swath width depends upon operating conditions and type of aircraft being used. For uniform spray coverage with fixed wing aircraft or helicopter, spray swath width should not exceed the width of wingspan or rotor plus 10%. Measure the swaths accurately for flagging.

Ground Sprayers

Use standard low-pressure herbicide boom sprayers equipped with flat fan nozzles. Use nozzle sizes that deliver a medium-fine droplet in 15 to 20 gallons total spray per acre at 40 to 50 psi and at ground speeds not in excess of 3 to 4 mph. Adjust boom height so nozzle spray patterns meet uniformity. Avoid raising boom too high.

Flush all equipment with clear water after each day's use. Clean all equipment using the procedures below, before and after spraying other pesticides or other crops.
Crop Tolerance and Growing Conditions

All leading commercial varieties of rice are exceptionally tolerant to Stam M4. A temporary yellowing or tip burn of rice may be noted after treatment, but new growth is normal. Severe leaf burn and partial killing of rice may occur if the product is applied when rice is under stress and in a weakened growth condition due to disease or insect infestations, excessive soil salts, overwatering, or prolonged drought and extremely hot weather. Growers are cautioned not to spray under such conditions and/or when maximum daily temperatures have been or are expected to exceed 100°F.

Effect of Climatic Conditions and Cultural Practices on Weed Control

Field and Seedbed Preparation

Fields should be accurately leveled and contoured and have well-prepared seedbeds free of clods. Such conditions encourage uniform and rapid emergence of rice, grass and broadleaf weeds, allowing more accurate timing and coverage of sprays of Stam M4 for optimum weed control.

Water Management

Before application of Stam M4, drained or dry planted fields should be flushed as often as necessary to prevent drying and crusting. Flushing encourages uniform emergence and vigorous growth of grass, broadleaf weeds and rice, which is essential for optimum weed control. Flushing of fields should occur when weeds and rice are actively growing at time of treatment. Make sure the field is drained prior to treatment so that grasses and broadleaf weeds are fully exposed. Weeds that are partially submerged in standing water at time of application will not be satisfactorily controlled.

Treated fields should be flooded before a second infestation of grass develops. To prevent additional grass weed seed from germinating, rice fields should be flooded within 24 hours after spraying, or as soon as possible after 24 hours.

Temperature

The temperature a few days before and after applying Stam M4 have an important effect on the weed killing activity. The activity increases as daily maximum
temperatures increase above 75°F and decreases as the daily maximum temperatures decline below 75°F. Do not apply Stam M4 when maximum temperatures have been or are expected to stay below 65°F or exceed 100°F. Less than optimum temperature at time of application is not critical so long as the temperature exceeds 75°F during the day.

Relative Humidity and Rain

Grasses and weeds are more responsive to Stam M4 during periods of high humidity when the foliage is moist or covered by dew. When the humidity is very low, spray tends to evaporate before reaching weed foliage. For best results under low relative humidity conditions, increase spray volume to 12 to 15 gallons per acre. Do not spray if rain is expected within 8 hours to avoid loss of deposited spray and herbicide adsorption by the weeds.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

Rescue Timing

Apply Stam M4 at the rate of 5 to 6 quarts (5 to 6 lb active ingredient) in 12 to 15 gallons of spray per acre for emergency control of older tillering grass. Generally, this will be 30 to 40 days after planting. If the field is already flooded, the water should be lowered or drained before spraying to expose more of the grass and weeds. Emergency treatment should be considered as a salvage operation only and cannot be relied upon for total control of grass and weeds.

Method

Broadcast/Foliar Air
Broadcast/Foliar Ground

Pre-Harvest Interval

60 days

Rates

field_rates 0
field_rates 1

Timings

Postemergence (Weed)