

RICE - EMERGENCY TREATMENT

General Information

PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply to any crop other than rice. RICESHOT herbicide injures most crops except cereal grains and perennial grasses. Avoid drift or accidental application from turning aircraft on cotton, soybeans, corn, safflower, seedling legumes, vegetables, orchards, vineyards, gardens, shrubs and ornamentals. Once applied, it does not release fumes hazardous to nearby crops.

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

Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes.

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

Water drained from treated rice fields must not be used to irrigate other crops or released within 112 miles upstream of a potable water intake in flowing water (e.g., river, stream, etc.) or within 112 miles of a potable water intake in a standing body of water, such as a lake, pond or reservoir.

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 fish or commercially grow fish, shellfish or crustaceans on treated fields during the 12 months following treatment. Do not apply when temperature exceeds 90°F.

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

Do not apply more than 6 quarts RICESHOT (6.0 lbs active ingredient) per acre per application. Do not apply more than 8 quarts RICESHOT (8.0 lbs. active ingredient) per acre per season.

Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

(FOR RICE GROWN IN THE SOUTHERN UNITED STATES ONLY)

- Biotypes of barnyardgrass may develop that cannot be effectively controlled by propanil alone. Where these biotypes are known or suspected to be present, and are found in a mixed weed population in which RICESHOT is effective, a tank mixture of RICESHOT at 4 quarts (4 pounds active) per acre with either Prowl at 1.5 to 2 pints/A or Bolero 8EC at 3 to 4 pints/A or Facet at labeled rates is recommended to control barnyardgrass (up to 3 leaf stage). These tank mixtures may reduce crop tolerance and are applied at the user's risk.

Read and observe all label directions before using. When tank mixing, always read all individual manufacturers labels. In interpreting all labels for the tank mixture, the most restrictive situations must apply.

RICESHOT is an emulsifiable concentrate containing 4 pounds active ingredient per U.S. gallon. RICESHOT is not a hormone-type herbicide, but kills susceptible weeds by direct contact action. For this reason, thorough coverage of emerged weeds is essential for best results. Only weeds that have emerged and are exposed at time of application will be controlled. RICESHOT has no pre-emergence or residual herbicidal activity.

Apply RICESHOT herbicide only to fields that have been drained of floodwater.

RICESHOT 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 competition, saves moisture and generally contributes to increased yields.

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 RICESHOT herbicide on small grass 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 on operating conditions and type of aircraft being used. For uniform spray coverage with fixed-wing aircraft, do not exceed a spray swath width of 10 percent greater than the wingspan or the length of the boom in helicopters. Measure the swaths accurately for flagging. (See Spray Drift Management section for additional

aerial application requirements.)

GROUND SPRAYERS - Use standard low-pressure herbicide sprayers equipped with boom and 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. Avoid raising boom too high. Spray patterns should meet uniformly. Flush all equipment with clear water after each day's use. Clean all equipment, including nurse tanks used for RICESHOT herbicide, with detergent wash followed by a water rinse, BEFORE AND AFTER spraying other pesticides or other crops. (See Spray Drift Management section for additional ground application requirements.)

CROP TOLERANCE AND GROWING CONDITIONS

All leading commercial varieties of rice are exceptionally tolerant to RICESHOT herbicide. A temporary yellowing or tip burn 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, over watering, 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 go above 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. This encourages uniform and rapid emergence of rice, grass and broadleaf weeds and permits better timing and coverage of RICESHOT herbicide sprays resulting in optimum weed control.

Water Management

Before application of RICESHOT herbicide, drained or dry planted fields should be flushed as often as needed to prevent drying and crusting. Flushing encourages uniform emergence and vigorous growth of grass, broadleaf weeds and rice which is essential for best results. Flush fields in sufficient time so that 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.

Preflood Spray Treatment: After treatment, treated fields should always be flooded before a second infestation of grass has a chance to develop. To prevent more grass from germinating after treatment, fields should be flooded as soon as possible after 24 hours.

Temperature

The temperature a few days before and after applying RICESHOT has an important bearing 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 RICESHOT when maximum temperatures have been or are expected to stay below 65°F or to go above 100°F. Low temperatures at time of application are not so important as long as it warms up later during the day.

Relative Humidity and Rain Grasses and weeds are more responsive to RICESHOT herbicide during periods of high humidity when the foliage is moist or covered by dew. When the humidity is very low increase spray volume to 12 to 15 gallons per acre for best results. Do not spray when rains threatens within eight hours, to avoid loss of the spray deposit before adsorption by the grass.

Wind

Avoid applications when the wind speed exceeds 10 mph because of drift hazard to sensitive crops and the possibility of uneven (streaked) applications.

EMERGENCY RELEASE PROVISION

Water holding (discharge) intervals for flood water following propanil application 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 will be 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. Delayed flood (water-seeded) rice in Louisiana, north of Highway 14 boundary, is subject to the 7-day water holding interval provisions.

For rice grown in California and all other parts of the US 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.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

RICE

EMERGENCY TREATMENT: Apply RICESHOT herbicide at the rate of 5 to 6 quarts (5 to 6 lbs. active) in 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.

TO AVOID EXCESSIVE RESIDUES AT HARVEST, DO NOT APPLY AFTER THE END OF TILLERING FOR THE RICE VARIETY BEING TREATED. DO NOT APPLY MORE THAN A MAXIMUM OF SIX POUNDS ACTIVE INGREDIENT PER ACRE IN A SINGLE APPLICATION OR EXCEED EIGHT POUNDS ACTIVE INGREDIENT PER ACRE TOTAL DOSAGE PER SEASON.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Air](#)

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

Pre-Harvest Interval

60 days

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

[field_rates 1](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

24 hours

Timings

[Postemergence \(Crop\)](#)

[Postemergence \(Weed\)](#)