

PRODUCT NO.

2230

RHOMENE®

NET CONTENTS
GALLONS

(Rhodia MCPA Amine)

For selective control of certain weeds in wheat, oats, barley, rye, rice, flax, peas, established grasslands, and non-crop areas.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine salt of 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid* 52.2%

INERT INGREDIENTS 47.8%

*Equivalent to 42.6% 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid or not less than 4.0 lbs. MCPA acid per gallon at 68°F.

CAUTION: Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION: Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. In case of eye contact, flush eyes with plenty of water. Wash exposed skin with plenty of soap and water. Remove and wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.

Avoid spray drifts onto susceptible plants such as vegetables, flowers, grapes, tomatoes, cotton, beans, and other legumes. Use coarse sprays as these are less likely to drift. Do not spray at all in the near vicinity of susceptible plants. Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic use. Thoroughly clean spray equipment with a suitable chemical cleaner before using for other purposes, or do not use same spray equipment for other purposes. Do not transport with or store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides. Be sure before using that the use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations. Do not reuse empty container. Wash thoroughly with water and detergent. Discard in a safe place.

CONTROLS THESE WEEDS

SUSCEPTIBLE (Most Areas): Lambsquarters (Goosefoot), Marsh Elder, Mustards (annual), Puncture-vine, Ragweed, Stinkweed, Wild Radish, Yellow Rocket or Wintercress, Cocklebur, Goats Beard, Field Pepper Grass, Dragon Head Mint, Kochia, Shepherdspurse, and many others.

LESS SUSCEPTIBLE: Buttercups, Canada Thistle, Dandelions, Plantains, Hempnettle, Stinging Nettle, Sow Thistle, Vetch, White Top and Hoary Cress, Russian Pigweed, Sunflower, Pigweed, Purslane, and many others.

IN RICE: See directions.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

SELECTIVE SPRAYING: Wheat, Oats, Barley, and Rye—Apply as a water mix spray by ground sprayer or airplane. Use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre for the more susceptible weeds after crop has reached the 3 to 4 leaf stage up to boot stage. Use up to 3 pints per acre for less susceptible weeds after crop has tillered and up to early boot stage. Do not spray from boot to dough stage.

For small grains underseeded with legumes, see the following paragraph.

SMALL GRAINS Underseeded with Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Lespedeza, Red and White Clover: For emergency control of serious infestations of Mustard, Yellow Rocket, and other susceptible broadleaf weeds, apply 1/4 to 1/2 pint in not more than 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Make application after cereal is well tillered (4 to 8 inches tall) and before reaching boot stage. The nurse crop and weeds should provide a protecting canopy which, together with the use of low gallonage applied at low pressure, will reduce the risk of damage to the legumes. Do not apply to small grains underseeded with vetch or sweet clover, which are very susceptible. There is also some risk to other legumes if only thinly protected by a canopy.

RICE (California and Other Areas where Recommended): For the control of Arrowhead, Water Plantain, and Red Stem, apply 1/2 to 3/4 pints per acre by airplane in 10 gallons of water per acre. Use 2 1/2

pints per acre where Sedge*, Nutgrass, and Bulrush are also present. Treat only when rice is well established; 6 to 8 inches above water; no sooner than 35 and no later than 65 days after seeding or when crop stem begins to elongate. Water should not be less than 2 to 3 inches deep at shallowest point. Do not spray when temperature is over 90°F.

*In some cases are only partially controlled.

FLAX: Use 1/4 to 1/2 pint of Rhomene. Apply by ground sprayer or by airplane. Use sufficient water to give uniform and adequate coverage. Apply only when weeds are up and when flax is 4 to 8 inches high and before it comes into bud. Treatment after early bud stage may result in severe damage. If Canada Thistle is present it may be necessary to go as high as 3/4 pint per acre to prevent seed head production. Some injury to the flax may result.

PEAS: Apply 1/4 to 3/4 pint of Rhomene in 20 to 60 gallons of water per acre. For aerial application use 10 gallons total spray solution per acre. Spray annual weeds soon after they emerge and before they are 3 inches tall. Do not apply later than 3 nodes before first pea flowering or adverse effects on pea yields may result. Do not spray peas that are stressed from lack of moisture or when temperatures are over 90°F. Before using, consult State Extension Service or cannery company field men for varietal differences to these recommendations.

ESTABLISHED GRASSLAND AND PASTURES: Use 1 to 3 pints per acre in sufficient water (10 to 100 gallons) in airplane or ground sprayer application and give thorough coverage. Use higher rate for White Top, Canada Thistle, and other less easy-to-kill weeds; spray perennials in early bud to full bloom stage and regrowth in fall. Other weeds in spring or fall.

GRASSES GROWN FOR SEED: Use 1 to 2 pints per acre in sufficient water to give adequate coverage. Use higher rate where weed stands are heavy. In established grasses apply in spring before head comes into boot and on seedling grass after grass has tillered.

NOTE: In weed control in grasses, repeat treatment may be needed for less susceptible weeds. White Clover and other legumes may be temporarily injured or killed. In some areas, Bent, Buffalo, Carpet, and St. Augustine grasses may also be injured by the treatment.

RANGE AND TIMBER LANDS: For control of Whitebrush—Use 1 1/4 quarts in a mixture of 1 gallon of diesel oil and sufficient water to make 8 gallons of solution per acre. Apply in spring or fall under good moisture conditions, full leaf, before blossoms begin to fall.

NON-CROP SPRAYING

CANADA THISTLE, WHITE TOP, AND MEADOW BUTTERCUP (In Non-Crop Areas such as Roadsides, Fence Rows, Rights-of-Way, and Similar Places): For spot treatment, use 1/4 pint to 3 to 4 gallons of water, or 3/4 gallon per acre in sufficient water to give coverage for most extensive areas. Spray to wet weeds thoroughly when in bud to early bloom and again on fall regrowth.

Local conditions may affect the use of this chemical. Consult State Agricultural Extension or Experiment Station weed specialists for specific recommendations for local weed problems and for information on possible lower dosages.

Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically recommended, and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage, or handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith.

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