DIRECTIONS FOR USE (Texas Only)

RICE STAM GX 4 is a selective postemergence herbicide for control of barnyardgrass and related grass species and certain other weeds in rice. Mix by adding only to water and apply as a spray.

STAM GX 4 is more effective on succulent actively growing grass and weeds. For best results apply STAM GX 4 when all conditions are as near optimum as possible. Read the directions completely and follow carefully.

TIMING AND DOSAGE- Treat grassy and weedy fields when a satisfactory stand of rice that will tolerate flooding is established. Use STAM GX 4 at ¾ to 1½ gallons (3 to 6 lbs. active ingredient) in at least 10 gallons of water per acre depending on the stage and condition of growth of grass and weeds and according to the prevailing climatic conditions.

A dosage range is recommended for each stage or size of grass. The lower rates are suggested for ideal conditions when soil moisture is adequate and the grass is growing actively, daily temperatures reach 75°F or higher, humidity is medium to high, and when the grass stand is only moderately thick. Use the higher suggested dosage rates if spraying must be done when the grass is stunted or retarded due to dry soil conditions (flush the field first to encourage active growth of grass). The higher dosage should also be used during periods of cool temperatures, prolonged cloudiness, low humidity or when daily temperatures stay below 75°F or when the grass infestation is heavy or when application conditions are not entirely satisfactory.

Do not apply to second rice crop when double cropping is practiced.

EARLY TREATMENT- Use ¾ to 1 gallon STAM GX 4 (3 to 4 lbs. a.i.) in 10 gallons of spray per acre on barnyardgrass in the one to early four leaf stages.

DELAYED TREATMENT- Use 1 to 1½ gallons STAM GX 4 (4 to 6 lbs. a.i.) in 12 gallons of spray per acre on barnyardgrass in the four to five leaf and early tillering stage.

EMERGENCY TREATMENT- Use 1¼ to 1½ gallons STAM GX 4 (5 to 6 lbs. a.i.) in 15 gallons of spray per acre for emergency control of heavy infestations of older tillering grass. 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.

In general, early application results in more effective grass control and greater yield increases because of earlier elimination of competition from grass and weeds.

TO AVOID EXCESSIVE RESIDUES AT HARVEST—DO NOT APPLY AFTER THE END OF TILLERING STAGE OF THE RICE OR LATER THAN THE DAYS AFTER PLANTING SPECIFIED IN THE FOLLOWING CHART ACCORDING TO EACH VARIETY OR MATURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THE RICE.

Rice Maturity Class	Typical Variety	Average Days to End of Tillering & Date of Last Spray	Max. Single Dosage Lbs. a.i.	Total Dosage Per Season Lbs. a.i.
Early	Belle Patna	4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mid season	Nato	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Late	Blue Bonnet	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Usually one application is sufficient. If retreatment is necessary because of application error or unfavorable weather, apply as soon as possible. Do not spray later than the end of tillering date for each variety or exceed the total active STAM GX 4 per acre shown in the chart above.

EFFECT OF CULTURAL PRACTICES AND CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

FIELD AND SEEDBED PREPARATION Fields should be adequately leveled and contoured and have well prepared seedbeds free of [illegible]. This encourages uniform and rapid emergence of rice, grass and weeds and permits better timing of sprays.

WATER MANAGEMENT BEFORE TREATMENT Drained or dry planted fields should be flushed as often as needed to prevent drying and crusting and to encourage uniform emergence and growth of grass, weeds and rice. Flushing is especially important during periods of low rainfall, drying winds, or high temperature. Flushing a dry field a few days before treatment stimulates active growth of grasses and weeds and makes them more susceptible to STAM GX 4. If the field cannot be flushed and the grass has been growing slowly, the higher dosage rate is recommended. For early or delayed treatment most of the standing water should be off the field at the time of spraying to give full exposure of grass and weeds. For emergency treatment the water should be lowered or drained before spraying to expose more grass and weeds.

WATER MANAGEMENT AFTER TREATMENT Flooding after spraying enhances kill of grass and weeds. Flooding may be started in 12 to 24 hours if treatment has been made on actively growing grass under ideal conditions. If the treatment was made on slow growing grass during dry, cool or cloudy weather, delay flooding until [illegible] to [illegible] days afterwards to allow maximum time for absorption and translocation. When flooded the sprayed grass should be covered completely and as quickly as possible. The permanent flood may then be lowered or raised to the desired level for the variety of rice being grown.

In general, rice can be grown with shallower flooding after STAM GX 4 treatment than when water alone is used for grass control. Treated fields should always be flooded before a second infestation of grass has a chance to develop beyond the one leaf stage.

TEMPERATURE Temperatures a few days before and after treatment affect the activity of STAM GX 4. Control improves as daily temperatures go above 75°F. Very poor control may result during periods of low temperature or in periods of high temperature and low humidity. Low temperature at the time of actual application is not so important as long as it warms up later during the day. Do not apply STAM GX 4 when daytime temperatures are expected to stay below 6[illegible]°F. Do not spray when temperatures are above 9[illegible]°F at time of application.

HUMIDITY A significant amount of spray may evaporate [illegible] during application at low humidity. For best results [illegible] apply STAM GX 4 when the relative humidity is below 4[illegible].

[illegible]

TIME OF SPRAYING [illegible]

8092 RO

KERB TECHNICAL

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

3,5-dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2 propynyl)-benzamide	92%
INERT INGREDIENTS	8%
EPA Reg. 707-113	100%

CAUTION
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.
SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS

FOR FORMULATING USE ONLY

NET CONTENTS

LBS.

ROHM AND HAAS
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19105

CAUTION
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid skin and eye contact. In case of skin contact wash with soap and water. In case of eye contact, wash with copious quantities of water. Avoid excessive breathing of dust.

Apply only as specified on this label. Do not reuse empty container. Dispose of by perforating and either burning in strict accordance with air pollution control laws or by burying in a safe place in noncrop lands away from water supplies.

NOTE: Consult manufacturer for formulation information and for technical bulletins.

NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use, storage or handling of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use. These risks include, but are not limited to damage to plants, crops and animals to which the material is applied, failure to control pests, damage caused by drift to other plants or crops, and personal injury.

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