

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.

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 80 DF 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 10 percent greater than the wingspan or the length of the boom in helicopters. Measure the swaths accurately for tagging.

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 STAM 80 DF herbicide, with detergent wash followed by a water rinse. BEFORE AND AFTER spraying other pesticides or other crops. Applicators and flagmen should avoid contact with spray mist from STAM 80 DF herbicide or any pesticides and should wear protective clothing and goggles. Wash thoroughly after exposure.

CROP TOLERANCE AND GROWING CONDITIONS

All leading commercial varieties of rice are exceptionally tolerant to STAM 80 DF herbicide. 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 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 STAM 80 DF herbicide sprays resulting in optimum weed control.

Water Management

Before application of STAM 80 DF 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.

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 within 24 hours after spraying, or as soon as possible after 24 hours.

Temperature

The temperature a few days before and after applying STAM 80 DF herbicide 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 become below 75°F. Do not apply STAM 80 DF herbicide when maximum temperatures have been or are expected to stay below 65°F or to go above 100°F. Low temperature at time of application is not so important as long as it warms up later during the day.

Relative Humidity and Rain

Grasses and weeds are more responsive to STAM 80 DF 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 rain threatens within six 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) application.

COMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER CHEMICALS

Tank-mix applications of STAM 80 DF herbicide with other herbicides, insecticides, or liquid fertilizers may reduce crop tolerance and/or weed control or impair mixing properties. Use of these products in tank-mix applications with STAM 80 DF herbicide is not recommended.

Insecticides

Severe injury or kill of rice plants may result from tank-mix combinations or separate sprays of STAM 80 DF herbicide and certain insecticides. Do not combine STAM 80 DF herbicide with carbamate insecticides such as carbaryl (Sevin, etc.), methomyl (Lannate, Nudrin, etc.) or organophosphorus insecticides such as parathion, methyl parathion, Guthion, malathion, Systox, EPN, Phosphamidon, etc. Do not apply any of the above insecticides to rice fields within 14 days before or after STAM 80 DF herbicide. Do not use carbamate or systemic organophosphorus insecticides on rice fields to be treated with STAM 80 DF herbicide.

Do not apply STAM 80 DF herbicide to rice fields that were planted with rice seed treated with bird repellents containing methiocarb such as Mesuroi, Borderland Red, etc. Consult local Extension specialist for current recommendations of approved insecticides on rice.

USE RESTRICTIONS

Do not apply to any crop other than rice. STAM 80 DF 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Do not use, pour, spill or store near heat or open flame. Protect from freezing.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

PAPER BAGS: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

FIBER DRUMS: Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by State and local authorities. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of in the same manner.

METAL CONTAINERS: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED: Sweep or shovel into containers for disposal or reworking. Keep dusting to a minimum. Flush contaminated area with a large amount of water to a chemical or sanitary sewer containing a settling pit.

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