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707-226

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STAM 80 EDF

HERBICIDE

EXTRUDED DRY FLOWABLE

NOTICE: Before using this product, read the entire Precautionary Statements, Conditions of Sale and Warranty, Directions for Use, Use Restrictions, and Storage and Disposal Instructions on this label. If the Conditions of Sale and Warranty are not acceptable, return the product unopened within thirty days of purchase to the place of purchase.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES OR SKIN. WEAR EYE AND SKIN PROTECTION WHEN HANDLING. DO NOT TAKE INTERNALLY. AVOID BREATHING DUST OR SPRAY MIST.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

IF IN EYES: Flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a physician if irritation persists. **IF ON SKIN:** Wash affected area with soap and water. **IF SWALLOWED:** Call a physician or Poison Control Center. Drink 1 to 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not apply directly to water except as specified on this label. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

Water drained from treated rice fields must not be used to irrigate other crops or released within 1/2 mile upstream of a potable water intake in flowing water (e.g., river, stream, etc.) or within 1/2 mile of a potable water intake in a standing body of water, such as a lake, pond or reservoir.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

Rohm and Haas warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label only when used in accordance with label directions under normal conditions of use. ROHM AND HAAS MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES EITHER OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR USE. Handling, storage and use of the product by Buyer or User are beyond the control of Rohm and Haas and Seller. Risks such as crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences resulting from, but not limited to, weather or soil conditions, presence of other materials, disease, pests, drift to other crops or property or failure to follow label directions will be assumed by the Buyer or User. IN NO CASE WILL ROHM AND HAAS OR SELLER BE HELD LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE HANDLING, STORAGE OR USE OF THIS PRODUCT.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

(FOR RICE GROWN IN SOUTHERN UNITED STATES ONLY)

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

RE-ENTRY AND WORKER PROTECTION STATEMENTS

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried. Because certain states may require more restrictive re-entry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information. Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

propyl
3,4-dichloropropionamide 80%
INERT INGREDIENTS 20%
TOTAL 100%

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CHEMIGATION

DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT THROUGH ANY TYPE OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM.

GENERAL INFORMATION

STAM 80 EDF is a selective postemergence herbicide for use in rice only for control of the following weeds:

*BARNYARDGRASS (WATERGRASS)

BEARGRASS (SPEARHEAD)

COCKSPUR, GULF

CRABGRASS SPECIES

CROTON, WOOLLY

DOCK, CURLY

PORTULAC SPECIES

GOOSEGRASS

HOORGRASS

MEXICANWEED

PANICUM, TEXAS

PARAGRASS

PIGWEED, REDROOT

REDWED

SESBANIA, HEMP (COFFEEBEAN)

SIGNALGRASS, BROADLEAF

SPIKERUSH (WIREGRASS)

Echinochloa crus-galli, E. colonum

Rhynchospora ciliolata

Echinochloa crus-galli

Digitaria spp.

Croton capitatus

Rumex crispus

Setaria spp.

Echinochloa indica

Fimbristylis micrantha

Cyperus castaneolus

Panicum texanum

Panicum purpurascens

Amaranthus retrofractus

Melastoma carcharias

Sesbania exaltata

Bracharia platyphylla

Echinochloa spp.

*In isolated instances, biotypes of barnyardgrass may develop that cannot be effectively controlled by propyl alone. Where these biotypes are known or suspected to be present, and are found in a mixed weed population in which STAM is effective, a tank mixture of STAM 80 EDF herbicide at 5 lbs/A with either Propyl at 1.5 to 2 pints/A or Butyl HEC at 3 to 4 pints/A is recommended to control barnyardgrass (up to the 3 leaf stage). The addition of crop oil concentrate at 1 to 2 pints per acre is recommended. 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.

STAM 80 EDF 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. STAM 80 EDF herbicide has no preemergence or residual herbicidal activity. Apply STAM 80 EDF herbicide only to fields that have been drained of flood water. STAM 80 EDF herbicide 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.

TIMING AND DOSAGE RECOMMENDATIONS

Treat grassy and weedy fields when a satisfactory stand of rice that will tolerate flooding is established. The amount of STAM 80 EDF herbicide to apply depends primarily upon the stage and growth condition of the grasses. The growth stage of the rice is also a factor in dosage and timing limitations, so as to avoid the possibility of excessive residues.

Apply STAM 80 EDF herbicide at the rate of 3.75 to 5.00 lbs. (3 to 4 lbs. active) per acre when the grasses are actively growing in the 1 to early 4 leaf stage. This rate will also control many seedling broadleaf and aquatic weeds. (Strictly this will be 15 to 25 days after planting of the rice.)

Apply STAM 80 EDF herbicide at the rate of 5.00 to 7.50 lbs. (4 to 6 lbs. active) per acre to actively growing grasses in the 4 to 6 leaf and early tillering stage or when they are in the 2 to 4 leaf stage, but stressed under dry soil conditions. Generally this will be 20 to 30 days after planting of the rice.

The addition of crop oil concentrate at a rate of 1 to 2 pints per acre to STAM 80 EDF herbicide is required to achieve consistent weed control.

EMERGENCY TREATMENT: Apply STAM 80 EDF herbicide at the rate of 6.25 to 7.50 lbs (5 to 6 lbs. active) in 15 gallons of spray per acre for emergency control of older tillering grass.

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1/10/92 Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Plant Growth Regulator Act, as amended, for the product registered under EPA Reg. No. 707-226

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.

MIXING DIRECTIONS

See Rahn and Haas Technical Bulletin AG-2346 for Mixing Directions.

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 EDF 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 flagging.

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 20 gallons total spray per acre at 40 to 50 psi and at ground speeds not less than 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 EDF 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 EDF 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 EDF 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. This encourages uniform and rapid emergence of rice, grass and broadleaf weeds, and permits better timing and coverage of STAM 80 EDF herbicide sprays resulting in optimum weed control.

Water Management

Before application of STAM 80 EDF 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 EDF 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 decline below 75°F. Do not apply STAM 80 EDF 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 EDF 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 eight hours, to avoid loss of the spray deposit before absorption 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 (skewed) application.

COMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER CHEMICALS

Tank-mix applications of STAM 80 EDF 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 EDF herbicide is done at the user's risk.

Insecticides

Severe injury or kill of rice plants may result from tank-mix combinations or separate sprays of STAM 80 EDF herbicide and certain insecticides. Do not combine STAM 80 EDF herbicide with carbamate insecticides such as carbaryl (Sevin, etc.), methomyl (Lannate, Phostein, 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 EDF herbicide. Do not use carbamate or systemic organophosphorus insecticides on rice fields to be treated with STAM 80 EDF herbicide.

Do not apply STAM 80 EDF herbicide to rice fields that were planted with rice seed treated with bird repellents containing methiocarb such as Mestural, 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 EDF herbicide injures most crops except cereal grains and perennial grasses. Avoid drift or accidental application from farming 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 to fields where commercial catfish farming is practiced and do not drain water from treated fields into areas where catfish farming is practiced.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

If entire contents are not used, protect remaining material from moisture and heat. Reclosing by rolling top down and storage under roof are recommended.

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 residue 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 mixing 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.

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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Balero is a registered trademark of Kumho Chemical Industry Co., LTD for the thubercarb.

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