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[Container Label - 4 Pages]

Revised January 13, 1987

WHIP^(R) 1 EC HERBICIDE

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FOR SELECTIVE POSTEMERGENCE ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL GRASS CONTROL
IN RICE AND SOYBEANS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

fenoxaprop-ethyl:(±)-ethyl 2-[4-[(6-chloro-2-benzoxazolyl)oxy]phenoxy]propanoate..... 12.50%*

INERT INGREDIENTS:..... 87.50%

TOTAL 100.00%

*Equivalent to 1.00 pound of active ingredient per gallon

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

SEE SIDE PANELS FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

SEE ATTACHED FOLDER FOR COMPLETE DIRECTIONS OF USE AND
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

EPA EST. NO.

EPA Reg. No. 8340-

NET CONTENTS:

American Hoechst Corporation
Agricultural Division
Somerville, New Jersey 08876

Hoechst



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

WARNING

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

May cause substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes. Wear goggles or face shield and impermeable rubber gloves (such as neoprene or PVC) while mixing. Wear long sleeved shirt and long pants while mixing and during application. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin or inhaled. Do not take internally. Avoid inhalation of vapor or spray mist. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to a body of water outside of the treated rice field. Do not apply when weather conditions favor runoff or drift. Do not contaminate arable land and/or water by cleaning of equipment and/or disposal of waste.

ENDANGERED SPECIES RESTRICTIONS

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered or threatened species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of Federal laws.

The use of this product is controlled to prevent death or harm to endangered or threatened species that occur in the following counties or elsewhere in their range:

STATE Species	COUNTY
Arkansas Mussel, fat pocketbook (<u>Potamilus capax</u>)	Cross St. Francis

The use of this pesticide is prohibited ~~on fields immediately adjacent to the St. Francis River~~ in the counties listed above.

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

Do not store over 100°F or below 10°F.

PESTICIDE 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: Empty containers should be triple rinsed into the spray tank during the spray operation. 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.

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

In case of eye contact, immediately flush with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Whip 1 EC Herbicide contains petroleum distillates. Call a physician. Vomiting should be supervised by a physician because of the possible pulmonary damage via aspiration of the solvent.

If possible bring this container and labeling to the attending physician. For emergency assistance call (201) 231-2000.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: DISCLAIMER

Read "IMPORTANT NOTICE: DISCLAIMER" before buying or using. If terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened. AMERICAN HOECHST CORPORATION warrants only that the product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label when used in accordance with the directions under normal conditions of use. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to AMERICAN HOECHST CORPORATION, and user assumes the risk of any such use. AMERICAN HOECHST CORPORATION MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OF MERCHANTABILITY. In no case shall AMERICAN HOECHST CORPORATION be liable for consequential, special, indirect or incidental damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. The foregoing conditions of sale and warranty can be varied only by an agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of AMERICAN HOECHST CORPORATION.

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{Attached Use Directions - 7 Pages}

WHIP^(R) 1 EC HERBICIDE

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS ENCLOSED

FOR THE SELECTIVE POSTEMERGENCE ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL GRASS
CONTROL IN RICE AND SOYBEANS

GENERAL INFORMATION

Whip^(R) 1 EC Herbicide is an emulsifiable concentrate for use in the selective postemergence control of annual and perennial grassy weeds in soybeans and rice. Thorough spray coverage of emerged grasses is important. Visible effects begin as a general chlorosis (yellowing) followed by death of the weed. Visible injury of the grasses is evident approximately 4-10 days after application (dependent upon environmental conditions); but complete kill of the target grass will take 12-21 days.

Since many grass crops are sensitive to Whip 1 EC Herbicide, including sorghum and corn, avoid all direct or indirect contact to neighboring fields.

Whip 1 EC Herbicide does not control broadleaf weeds or sedges.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply until you have read the entire label.

SOYBEANS

APPLICATION INFORMATION:

A. Ground Application: Whip 1 EC Herbicide should be applied in a minimum of ten (10) gallons of water per broadcast acre. Flat fan or hollow cone nozzles are recommended. Use a minimum pressure of forty (40) pounds per square inch. Under dense weed/crop canopies, high spray pressure is very important for obtaining thorough coverage; therefore, use higher spray pressure under these conditions.

B. Air Application: Whip 1 EC Herbicide should be applied in a minimum of five (5) gallons of water per broadcast acre. Uniform spray coverage is essential when using aircraft, and is achieved by the use of spray droplet size (200-350 micron range). DO NOT USE raindrop nozzles. Aerial applications with this product should be made at a height which provides the most effective swath width for the aircraft.

DO NOT APPLY by aircraft when wind speeds exceed eight (8) mph.
Avoid all direct or indirect contact to neighboring fields.

TIMING OF APPLICATION:

Whip 1 EC Herbicide will control grasses at most growth stages; but for best production oriented grass control, applications should be made to young, vigorously growing grassy weeds. Follow the recommendations for time of application from the rate/grass recommendation chart below. Earlier applications of Whip 1 EC Herbicide (before all grasses have emerged) could result in late flushes of grass reinfesting the treated area.

RATE AND GRASS RECOMMENDATION CHART

Grass Species ANNUAL GRASSES	Optimum Stage of Growth*	Crop Oil Concentrate	Application Rate**		
			pts./A	Fl. Oz./A	Lbs. a1/A
Giant Foxtail (<u>Setaria faberi</u>)	3-6"	1 qt.w/ground	0.8	13	0.10
Volunteer Corn (<u>Zea mays</u>)	10-16"	1 pt.w/aerial			
Wild Proso Millet (<u>Panicum miliaceum</u>)	5-10"				
Barnyardgrass (<u>Echinochloa crusgalli</u>)					
Broadleaf Signalgrass (<u>Brachiaria platyphylla</u>)					
Fall Panicum (<u>Panicum dichotomiflorum</u>)					
Bristle Foxtail (<u>Setaria verticillata</u>)					
Green Foxtail (<u>Setaria viridis</u>)					
Purple Foxtail (<u>Setaria viridis robusta purpurea</u>)					
Robust Foxtail (<u>Setaria viridis robusta alba</u>)					
Goosegrass (<u>Eleusine indica</u>)					
Jungle Rice (<u>Echinochloa colonum</u>)	3-6"	OPTIONAL	1.2	19	0.15
Southwestern Cupgrass (<u>Eriochloa gracilis</u>)					
Sprangletop (<u>Leptochloa filiformis</u>)					
Texas panicum (<u>Panicum texanum</u>)					
Wild oats (<u>Avena fatua</u>)					
Witchgrass (<u>Panicum capillare</u>)					
Woolly Cupgrass (<u>Eriochloa villosa</u>)					
Wirestem muhly (<u>Muhlenbergia frondosa</u>)	3-6"	Always add COC	1.2	19	0.15
Yellow Foxtail (<u>Setaria lutescens</u>)					
Large Crabgrass (<u>Digitaria sanguinalis</u>)	1-2"	Always add COC	1.2	19	0.15
Smooth Crabgrass (<u>Digitaria ischaemum</u>)					
Johnsongrass, Seedling (<u>Sorghum halepense</u>)	6-10"	OPTIONAL	1.2	19	0.15
Wild Cane/Shattercane (<u>Sorghum bicolor</u>)	8-12"				
Itchgrass (<u>Rottboellia exaltata</u>)	3-6"				

PERENNIAL GRASSES

Johnsongrass from rhizomes (<u>Sorghum halepense</u>)	10-20"	DO NOT ADD OIL	1.2	19	0.15
Second application if needed (regrowth) (A timely cultivation may override necessity of a second application.)	10-20"		0.8	13	0.10

*See control of larger annual grasses.

**When controlling mixed populations of grassy weeds, always use the rate that will control the least susceptible species.

CONTROL OF LARGER ANNUAL GRASSES

In soybeans, always use crop oil concentrate when controlling annual grasses that have grown beyond the recommended stages of growth. When grasses are large, the control may take somewhat longer. Yield reductions due to weed competition may result from these late applications.

ADDITIVES

The addition of nonphytotoxic oil concentrate to the spray solution at one (1) quart per acre for ground applications and one (1) pint per acre for aerial applications may improve the herbicidal activity of Whip^(R) 1 EC Herbicide. Oil should be added when the grassy weeds are under drought stress or when a less than optimum application timing is necessary (see Timing of Application Section). Always use an 80% paraffin base petroleum oil with the remaining 20% composed of tolerance exempt surfactants and inert ingredients.

The increased speed of foliage burn resulting from the addition of crop oil concentrate may reduce the translocation of Whip 1 EC Herbicide to the Johnsongrass roots and rhizomes. Therefore, the addition of non-phytotoxic oil is not recommended for the control of rhizome Johnsongrass.

SPECIAL NOTES FOR SOYBEANS

1. Annual ryegrass (Lolium sp.), quackgrass (Agropyron repens) and Bermudagrass (Cynodon dactylon) are not controlled by Whip 1 EC Herbicide.
2. Rainfall within one hour of an application may cause a reduction in grass control.
3. If a new flush of grass occurs, either a timely cultivation or a second application of Whip 1 EC Herbicide may be necessary.
4. Do not cultivate within four days before or after a Whip 1 EC Herbicide application.
5. As a general management practice, clean sprayer thoroughly before and after any pesticide application.
6. Apply Whip 1 EC Herbicide as a spot treatment in a 1% volume/ volume solution with water (e.g., 32 fluid ounces per 25 gallons of water). (See instructions for use in the Ground Application Section.)
7. Whip 1 EC Herbicide is not phytotoxic to soybeans at any growth stage but, for best results, it should be applied according to the development of the annual grassy weeds as noted, but before the bloom stage of the soybean crop.
8. Do not graze or feed treated forage, hay or straw.
9. Application of Whip 1 EC Herbicide to grasses under stress (e.g., drought), may result in reduced control.
10. Do not plant any rotational crop in a Whip 1 EC Herbicide treated field for 30 days after application (120 days for small grains).
11. Do not apply Whip 1 EC Herbicide less than 90 days before harvesting soybeans.
12. Do not make more than two applications of Whip 1 EC Herbicide per growing season and do not apply more than two plants (0.25 pounds of active ingredient) per acre per growing season.

RICE

Rice is tolerant to postemergence applications of Whip 1 EC Herbicide from the 4-leaf to the late tillering stage of rice development. Postemergence applications may result in temporary rice injury that appears as leaf chlorosis and stunting. The rice will normally recover from these symptoms in two to four weeks.

Use instructions, particularly water management, must be followed to minimize rice injury. Read and follow all label directions carefully.

APPLICATION INFORMATION:

Rice fields should be level and free of large clods to obtain uniform germination of grasses and to insure uniform flood levels. If necessary, fields may be flushed prior to treatment to produce uniform grass germination. If fields are flushed prior to treatment, flush in sufficient time so that grass and rice are growing vigorously at time of treatment.

A. Air Application: Apply aurally using a minimum of ten (10) gallons of water per broadcast acre, at a height which is the most effective swath width of the airplane.

Uniform spray coverage is essential and achieved by the use of spray nozzle tips and spraying pressures which provide a small uniform droplet size (200-350 micron range). DO NOT USE raindrop nozzles.

B. Ground Application: Apply in a minimum of ten (10) gallons of water per broadcast acre. Flat fan or hollow cone nozzles are recommended. Use a minimum pressure of 40 PSI. Under dense weed/crop canopies, high spray pressure is very important in obtaining thorough coverage.

To insure thorough coverage and to avoid drift, DO NOT APPLY when the wind speed exceeds eight (8) mph. While broadleaf crops, such as cotton and soybeans, are very tolerant to Whip 1 EC Herbicide, grassy crops, such as corn and sorghum, are extremely sensitive and drift onto these grassy crops must be avoided.

Timing of Application:

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For Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Texas, and California.

When recommended water management practices are followed (see Water Management Section), optimal conditions for controlling grass usually occur when the rice is in the 4-leaf to late tillering stage of development (but prior to panicle initiation). However, applications should be made following the rate and grass recommendation chart for rice below.

Rate and Grass Recommendation Chart for Rice

Grass Species	Amount of Whip per acre (pints) Relative to Stage of Annual Grass Weeds	
	1-5 leaf or 1-5 inches	5 leaf - 2 Tiller or 5-10 inches
Sprangletop (<u>Leptochloa</u> spp.)		
Barnyardgrass, watergrass (<u>Echinochloa crusgalli</u>)		
Broadleaf Signalgrass (<u>Brachiaria platyphylla</u>)		
Goosegrass (<u>Eleusine indica</u>)	1.2 pts./A	1.6 pts./A
Jungle rice (<u>Echinochloa colonum</u>)	(0.15 lb.ai/A)	(0.20 lb.ai/A)
Crabgrass (<u>Digitaria</u> spp.)		
Johnsongrass (10-15") (<u>Sorghum halepense</u>)		
Red Rice* (<u>Oryza sativa</u>)	1.2 pts./A (0.15 lb.ai/A)	

*For suppression of red rice, apply Whip 1 EC Herbicide at 1.2 pints/A when the red rice is in the 4-leaf stage of growth.

WATER MANAGEMENT - IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

For Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri and Texas

For California only:

The following paddy flood program must be used.

Early application:

1. Rice fields must be level. If desirable, fields may be flushed prior to treatment.

Apply immediately after drainage of the rice basin. Reflooding of the basin should begin no sooner than three (3) days after the Whip 1 EC Herbicide application.

2. For Applications Made Prior to the Establishment of the Permanent Flood:

If the rice is less than 8 inches in height, DO NOT flood rice fields for at least 7 days after the Whip 1 EC Herbicide application. If the rice is greater than 8 inches in height, the field can be reflooded in 4-5 days following the application. The water depth (flush or flood) should not exceed 25% of the crop height for 21 days after the Whip 1 EC Herbicide application. A deep flood can be applied anytime after 21 days following treatment.

Late application:

Apply when the rice is in the 4 leaf to late tillering stage of development (but prior to panicle initiation). Maintain a water depth so that at least 80% of the rice and watergrass foliage is exposed at application. Reflood to a normal depth within 2-3 days after application.

3. For Applications Made After the Establishment of the Permanent Flood:

Water levels at the time of application should not cover more than 25% of the rice and annual grass foliage.

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CONTROL OF OTHER WEEDS:

Whip^(R) 1 EC Herbicide does not control broadleaf weeds and sedges. If these weeds are a problem, use of an additional herbicide will be necessary.

1. Sequential treatments - applications of other herbicides may be made sequentially to Whip 1 EC Herbicide. Propanil should not be applied as a tank mix or sequentially within 6 days of the Whip 1 EC Herbicide application.
2. Tank mixes - DO NOT tank mix Whip 1 EC Herbicide with any other herbicide unless identified on the Whip 1 EC Herbicide Label.

SPECIAL NOTES FOR RICE:

1. Rainfall within one hour of an application may reduce the grass control.
2. Do not make more than two applications of Whip 1 EC Herbicide per growing season and do not apply more than 2.4 pints (0.30 pounds of active ingredient) per acre per growing season.
3. Do not apply Whip 1 EC Herbicide after the late tillering stage of the rice crop development (but prior to panicle initiation).
4. As a general management practice, clean spray system thoroughly before and after any pesticide application. Avoid using any water that is contaminated with other pesticides.
5. Do not graze or feed rice straw to livestock.
6. DO NOT use on the rice varieties Mars and Leah, as damage to these varieties may occur.
7. Do not plant any rotational crop in a Whip 1 EC Herbicide treated field for 30 days after application (120 days for small grains).
8. Do not apply Whip 1 EC Herbicide in areas where catfish and crayfish are commercially cultivated.
9. Do not use rice irrigation water to irrigate crops not registered for use with Whip 1 EC Herbicide within 14 days of the last application of this product.
10. Do not apply Whip 1 EC Herbicide less than 90 days before harvesting rice.