

NET CONTENTS: GALLONS

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: CHEM RICE is a selective post-emergence herbicide for control of barnyard grass and certain other weeds in rice. CHEM RICE contains 3 lbs. active ingredient per gallon and is mixed with water for spraying. To avoid injury to rice do not mix with insecticides or liquid fertilizer or apply them separately either before or after CHEM RICE treatment, unless such treatments are recommended by local authorities following thorough testing.

TIMING AND DOSAGE: Use CHEM RICE at 1 to 2 gallons (3 to 6 lbs. active) per acre according to the stage and condition of growth of grass. Grasses and weeds should be succulent and growing actively when treated. Optimum temperatures are from 63° to 90°F. Do not use when daytime temperatures below 50° or above 100°F are expected. The higher dosage is required for stunted, deep rooted grasses growing in very dry surface soil, and for large-tillering grass. Usually one application is sufficient. If retreatment is necessary apply as soon as need is evident.

Use 1 gallon CHEM RICE (3 lbs. active) per acre for actively growing grass in 1 to early 4 leaf stage with 2-1/2 inch roots.

Use 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 gallons CHEM RICE (4 to 4 1/2 lbs. active) per acre for actively growing grass in 4 to 5 leaf and early tillering stage, or for stunted 1 to 4 leaf grass with deeper roots growing in dry soil.

Use 1 3/4 to 2 gallons CHEM RICE (5 to 6 lbs. active) per acre for tillering grass, 8 to 12 inches tall, only in emergency conditions. Only partial control may be expected.

TO AVOID RESIDUES AT HARVEST, DO NOT APPLY AFTER FULL TILLERING OF RICE OR WITHIN 34 DAYS BEFORE HARVEST. DO NOT EXCEED A TOTAL OF 8 POUNDS ACTIVE PER ACRE PER SEASON.

METHOD OF SEEDING: CHEM RICE may be used on dry planted (drilled or broadcast) or on muddy or clear water planted rice. For best results, field should be uniformly level and have well prepared seedbeds free of large clods to encourage uniform and rapid emergence of rice, grass and weeds. Adequate inlets, drains and cross-leaves should be provided to permit quick draining. Flushing or flooding before and after treatment to meet the optimum water requirements for the rice crop and for optimum use of CHEM RICE in grass control.

WATER MANAGEMENT BEFORE TREATMENT:

Dry Planting: Plant in a moist seedbed, or flush to germinate the rice.

Muddy Water Planting: The planting flood is usually drained 1 to 3 days after seeding.

Clear Water Planting: Planting flood may be deep or shallow but is lowered as soon as the rice is "pegged." Maintain a shallow flood or intermittent flushing until the rice is well rooted. Avoid deep flooding from time of pegging until treatment; this encourages tall, spindly rice which may lodge in the mud after draining.

IN ALL METHODS OF PLANTING, FLUSH THE FIELDS AS OFTEN AS NEEDED TO PREVENT DRYING AND SOIL CRUSTING AND TO AID THE EMERGENCE OF RICE AND GRASS. DURING PERIODS OF HIGH TEMPERATURE, DRYING WINDS AND LOW RAINFALL, IT IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT TO FLUSH OFTEN ENOUGH TO KEEP THE GRASS GROWING ACTIVELY AND THUS MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO THE OPTIMUM DOSAGE OF CHEM RICE. ALL OR MOST OF THE WATER SHOULD BE OFF THE FIELD AT THE TIME OF SPRAYING TO ALLOW FULL COVERAGE OF THE GRASSES AND WEEDS.

Treat grassy and woody fields with CHEM RICE when a satisfactory stand of rice that will tolerate flooding is established. Follow the recommendations according to the stage and condition of the growth of the grass as shown above under Timing and Dosage.

WATER MANAGEMENT AFTER TREATMENT: TREATED FIELDS SHOULD ALWAYS BE FLOODED BEFORE A SECOND INFESTATION OF GRASS HAS A CHANCE TO DEVELOP BEYOND THE ONE LEAF STAGE. Start flooding in 12 to 24 hours in warm, sunny weather if treatment has been made on actively growing grass in moist soil. During cool, cloudy weather or if treatment is made on slow growing grass in dry soil, delay flooding until 2 to 3 days afterwards to allow maximum time for kill. Cover the grass completely and maintain the flood at least 2 inches deep on the highest parts of the field even though the rice is submerged temporarily. As the rice grows above the water, deepen the flood accordingly. In general, rice can be grown with shallower flooding after CHEM RICE treatment than when flooding alone is used for grass control.

FERTILIZER: Fields to be treated with CHEM RICE may be fertilized before or at planting time. Place ammoniacal fertilizer 2 to 4 inches deep in minimum loss during periods when the fields are drained.

EPA REG. NO. 46193-7, EPA EST. NO. 46193-GT-04

ACCEPTED
JUN - 7 1985
Under the Federal Insecticide
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
labeling under
FIFRA 24(c)

CHEM-SECT BRAND CHEM RICE POST EMERGENCE GRASS and WEED KILLER

Active Ingredient

3,4-dichloropropionanilide* 35%

Inert Ingredient 65%

100%

*Equal to 3 lbs. of the active ingredient per gallon

• WARNING: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN •

Avoid breathing spray mist. Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through the skin. Do not get in eyes or on skin or in clothing. In case of contact, flush skin and eyes with plenty of water; for eyes get medical attention. Do not take internally. May cause skin irritation. Do not store near food or feed. Do not contaminate streams, lakes or ponds with this material. Do not store at temperatures below 15°F.

CONSULT STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL STATION OR EXTENSION SERVICE WEED SPECIALISTS FOR FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS ON DOSAGE, TIMING, WATER MANAGEMENT AND CULTURAL PRACTICES TO MEET LOCAL CONDITIONS.

Fertilizer may also be applied just before flooding. Apply nitrogen top dressing at any appropriate time. Do not use CHEM RICE fertilizer in combination application.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT: Apply CHEM RICE with aircraft or ground sprayers. Carefully calibrate and adjust equipment to give medium-fine droplets in a uniform pattern that provides complete coverage. Flush sprayers with clear water after each day's use. Clean all equipment used for CHEM RICE with a detergent first, followed by a clear water rinse, before and after spraying other materials or other crops such as cotton, soybeans, vegetables, fruits, etc. Applicators and flagmen should avoid contact with spray mist from CHEM RICE or any pesticides and should wear protective clothing and goggles. Wash thoroughly after exposure.

AIRCRAFT: Fixed wing or helicopter agricultural aircraft equipped with well designed spray distribution systems that produce a uniform medium-fine droplet spray may be used for CHEM RICE. Gravity flow fertilizer sprayers or venturi type spreader-seeders should not be used. Apply CHEM RICE in no less than 10 gallons total spray per acre with standard boom-nozzle or with "Swathmaster" sprayers. Somewhat higher flowrates are suggested for extra thick or tall grass. Five gallons per acre appear satisfactory with "Microjet Rotary Atomizer" sprayers.

Swath width is governed by the design of the aircraft, its spray distribution system and its operation. Swath width should be predetermined for each unit. Generally, the optimum swath width should not exceed the wing span of the aircraft, and is frequently less. Swaths must be measured accurately for flagging. Excessively wide or narrow swaths result in streaking and uneven distribution.

GROUND SPRAYERS: Standard low pressure herbicide sprayers equipped with flat fan or boom-jet nozzles are satisfactory. Use nozzles which deliver a medium-fine droplet in 15 to 40 gallons total spray per acre at 40 to 50 psi and at ground speeds not in excess of 3 to 4 m.p.h. Because of the contour leaves in most rice fields, special care is needed to avoid skips and double spraying, and to avoid raising the boom too high so the spray fails to reach the weeds uniformly.

OPERATING CONDITIONS: Do not apply with aircraft when winds exceed 4 to 5 m.p.h. or with ground equipment with winds over 6 to 8 m.p.h. A cross-wind during spraying is desirable to equalize distribution. Fields may be treated when grass is either dry or wet with dew. Do not spray if rain threatens in 6 hours.

DRIFT HAZARD TO OTHER CROPS: CHEM RICE injures most crops except cereal grains and perennial grasses. Avoid drift or accidental application from turning aircraft on cotton, soybeans, corn, safflower, seedling legume, vegetables, orchards, vineyards, gardens, shrubs, and ornamentals. Do not spray within 1/2 mil. of sensitive crops downwind with either air or ground equipment when winds reach maximum recommended velocity for application. Do not spray within 30 feet with aircraft, or within 10 feet with ground equipment of sensitive crops on the upwind side. Once CHEM RICE is applied, it will not release fumes hazardous to nearby crops.

RICE INJURY: All leading commercial varieties of rice are exceptionally tolerant of CHEM RICE. A yellowing or leaf burn of rice may be noted after treatment, but new growth is normal. Under some conditions, severe leaf burn and partial killing of rice may occur. Growers are warned to use caution when applying CHEM RICE during extremely hot weather or to rice that may be in a weakened or sensitive condition from over-watering, salt stress, or other causes.

EFFECT ON OTHER SPECIES: Perennial species such as cattail Typha latifolia, bulrush Scirpus spp., nutgrass Cyperus spp. (nut type), Johnsongrass Sorghum halepense, knotgrass Paspalum distichum (water bermuda grass), longstem Paspalum lepidum which develop from well established roots, rhizomes, stems or nuts may be temporarily injured by CHEM RICE but usually recover.

Several aquatic species may be injured by CHEM RICE but usually develop in rice fields after the normal time of treatment for barnyard-grass. These include: duck salad Heteranthera spp.; Arrowhead (lilies) Sagittaria spp.; redstem Ammannia coccinea; Sprangletop Leptochloa spp. and red rice. Oryza sativa are not controlled with CHEM RICE.

LIMITATIONS AND TOLERANCES FOR:

Crop	Limitations	Tolerance
Rice	34 days or before tillering	None*

* Recommended use does not result in residues at harvest.

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TIMING AND DOSAGE: Use CHEM RICE at 1 to 2 gallons (3 to 6 lbs. active) per acre according to the stage and condition of growth of grass. Grasses and weeds should be succulent and growing actively when treated. Optimum temperatures are from 65° to 90°F. Do not use when daytime temperatures below 50° or above 100°F are expected. The higher dosage is required for stunted, deep rooted grasses growing in very dry surface soil, and for large-tillering grass. Usually one application is sufficient. If retreatment is necessary apply as soon as need is evident.

Use 1 gallon CHEM RICE (3 lbs. active) per acre for actively growing grass in 1 to early 4 leaf stage with shallow roots.

Use 1½ to 1½ gallons CHEM RICE (4 to 4½ lbs. active) per acre for actively growing grass in 4 to 8 leaf and early tillering stage, or for stunted 1 to 4 leaf grass with deeper roots growing in dry soil. Use 1½ to 2 gallons CHEM RICE (5 to 6 lbs. active) per acre for tillering grass, 8 to 12 inches tall, only in emergency conditions. Only partial control may be expected.

TO AVOID RESIDUES AT HARVEST, DO NOT APPLY AFTER FULL TILLERING OF RICE OR WITHIN 30 DAYS BEFORE HARVEST. DO NOT EXCEED A TOTAL OF 8 POUNDS ACTIVE PER ACRE PER SEASON.

METHOD OF SEEDING: CHEM RICE may be used on dry planted (drilled or broadcast) or on muddy or deep water planted rice. For best results, field should be uniformly level and have well prepared seedbeds free of large clods to encourage uniform and rapid emergence of rice, grass and weeds. Adequate inlets, drains and cross-levees should be provided to permit quick draining, flushing or flooding before and after treatment to meet the optimum water requirements for the rice crop and for optimum use of CHEM RICE in grass control.

WATER MANAGEMENT BEFORE TREATMENT:

Dry Planting: Plant in a moist seedbed, or flush to germinate the rice.

Muddy Water Planting: The planting flood is usually drained 1 to 3 days after seeding.

Clear Water Planting: Planting flood may be deep or shallow but is lowered as soon as the rice is "pegged." Maintain a shallow flood or intermittent flushing until the rice is well rooted.

Avoid deep flooding from time of pegging until treatment; this encourages tall, spindly rice which may lodge in the mud after draining.

WATER MANAGEMENT AFTER TREATMENT: TREATED FIELDS SHOULD ALWAYS BE FLOODED BEFORE A SECOND INFESTATION OF GRASS HAS A CHANCE TO DEVELOP BEYOND THE ONE LEAF STAGE. Superflood in 12 to 24 hours in warm, sunny weather if treatment has been made on actively growing grass in moist soil. During cool, cloudy weather or if treatment is made on slow growing grass in dry soil, delay flooding until 2 to 3 days afterwards to allow maximum time for kill. Cover the grass completely and maintain the flood at least 2 inches deep on the highest parts of the field even though the rice is submerged temporarily. As the rice grows above the water, deepen the flood accordingly. In general, rice can be grown with shallower flooding after CHEM RICE treatment than when water flooding alone is used for grass control.

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EPA REG. NO. 46193-7, EPA EST. NO. 46193-GT-04

ACCEPTED
JUN - 7 1985
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under

46193-7 P425 1061

CHEM RICE

POST EMERGENCE GRASS and WEED KILLER

Active Ingredient	
3,4-dichloropropionanilide*	35%
Inert Ingredient	65%
	100%

*Equal to 3 lbs. of the active ingredient per gallon

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• WARNING: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN •

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EFFECT ON OTHER SPECIES: Perennial species such as cattail *Typha latifolia*; bulrush *Scirpus* spp.; nutgrass *Cyperus* spp. (nut type); Johnsongrass *Sorghum halepense*; knotgrass *Paspalum distichum* (water bermuda grass); longstem *Paspalum lividum* which develop from well established roots, rhizomes, culms or tillers may be temporarily injured by CHEM RICE but usually recover. Several aquatic species may be injured by CHEM RICE but usually develop in rice fields after the normal time of treatment for barnyard-grass. These include: duck salad *Heteranthera* spp.; Arrowhead (lilies) *Sagittaria* spp.; redstem *Ammannia* coccinea.

Spangleleaf *Leptochloa* spp. and red rice, *Oryza sativa* are not controlled with CHEM RICE.

LIMITATIONS AND TOLERANCES FOR:

Crop	Limitations	Tolerances
Rice	30 days or before tillering	None*

*Recommended use does not result in residues at harvest.