

CLEARWATER 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 CRISTING 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 PROPANILO - 4. 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 weedy fields with PROPANILO - 4 when a satisfactory stand of rice that tolerates flooding is established. Follow the recommendation 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 5 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 PROPANILO - 4 treatment than when water flooding after grass control.

FERTILIZER: Fields to be treated with PROPANILO - 4 may be fertilized before or at planting time. Place nitrogenous fertilizer 2 to 4 inches deep to minimize loss during periods when the fields are drained. Fertilizer may also be applied just before flooding. Apply nitrogen at any appropriate time. Do not use PROPANILO - 4 fertilizer in combination application.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT: Apply PROPANILO - 4 with aircraft or ground sprayers. Carefully calibrate and adjust equipment to give medium-fine droplets in a uniform pattern that provides complete coverage. Flush sprays with clear water after each day's use. Clean all equipment used for PROPANILO - 4 with a detergent rinse, followed by 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 PROPANILO - 4 or any pesticide 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 PROPANILO - 4. Gravity flow fertilizer sprayers or venturistype spreader-seeders should not be used. Apply PROPANILO - 4 in no less than 10 gallons total spray per acre with standard boom-nozzle or with "Swathmaster" sprayers. Somewhat higher gallonages are suggested for extra thick or tall grass. Five gallons per acre appear satisfactory with "Micronair Rotary Atomizer" sprayers. Swath width is governed by the design of the aircraft, its spray distribution system and its operation and 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 sprays 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 levees 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.

OPERATION 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: PROPANILO - 4 injures most crops except cereal grains and perennial grasses. Avoid drift or accidental application from turning aircraft on cotton, soybeans, corn, sunflower, seedling legumes, vegetables, orchards, vineyards, gardens, shrubs, and ornamentals. Do not spray within 1/2 mile of sensitive crops downwind with either air or ground equipment when winds reach maximum recommended velocity for application. Do not spray within 50 feet with aircraft, or within 10 feet with ground equipment of sensitive crops on the upwind side. Once PROPANILO - 4 is applied, it will not release fumes hazardous to nearby crops.

RICE INJURY: All leading commercial varieties of rice are exceptionally tolerant of PROPANILO - 4. 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 PROPANILO - 4 during extremely hot weather or to rice that may be in a weakened or sensitive condition from over-watering, soil salts, or other causes.

EFFECT ON OTHER SPECIES: Perennial species such as cattail, bulrush, nutgrass, Johnsongrass, knotgrass, longtom, and others which develop from well established roots, rhizomes, culms or nuts may be temporarily injured by PROPANILO - 4, but usually recover. Several aquatic species may be injured by PROPANILO - 4 but usually develop in rice fields after the normal time of treatment for barnyard grass. These include duck salad, *A. towhead* *lives*, redstem, Sprangletop and red rice are not controlled with PROPANILO - 4.

LIMITATIONS AND TOLERANCES:

Crop	Limitations	Tolerance
Rice	56 days or before tillering	None*

*Recommended use does not result in residues at harvest.

Retzliff warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with the directions under normal use conditions. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of the product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Retzliff. In no case shall Retzliff be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the buyer. Retzliff makes no warranties of Merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose nor any other express or implied warranty except as stated above.

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