

Crop, Situation, and Active Chemical Per Broadcast Acre	Weeds Controlled	Formulated Material Per Broadcast Acre	Time of Application	Method of Application and Precautions
<b>RICE</b> For additional information on burndown herbicides see p. 23, <b>WEED RESPONSE RATINGS FOR BURNDOWN HERBICIDES.</b> <b>Preplant-Vegetation Knockdown</b>				
glyphosate @ 1.0 lb/A	Emerged weeds.	<b>Glyphosate (4 lb/gal formulations)</b> 32 oz/A.	Apply at least 7 days before seedbed preparation.	Field must be free of standing water.
saflufenacil @ 0.022-0.044 lb/A	Pigweed, mare's tail, morning-glory and small-seeded broad-leaves.	<b>Sharpen</b> 1 to 2 oz/A. Must use a minimum of 1 pt/A MSO + AMS.	Prior to rice emergence. Timing to small weeds or prior to weed emergence.	Tank mix with glyphosate or paraquat. Use high water volumes for best coverage. See label for crop specific restrictions and limitations.
glyphosate + thifensulfuron + tribenuron @ 1.0 + 0.016 to 0.025 lb/A	Improved control of curly dock, smartweed, henbit and garlic.	<b>Glyphosate (4 lb/gal formulations) + FirstShot 50 SG</b> 32 oz/A + 0.5 to 0.8 oz/A.	Prior to planting	Field must be free of standing water.
glyphosate + bensulfuron @ 1.0 + 0.023 lb/A	Improved control of yellow nutsedge, morningglory and hemp sesbania.	<b>Glyphosate (4 lb/gal formulations) + Londax 60 DF</b> 32 oz/A + 0.5 oz/A.	Apply at least 7 days before seedbed preparation or planting.	Field must be free of standing water.
glyphosate + clomazone @ 1.0 lb + 0.3-0.6 lb/A	Emerged weeds plus residual grass.	<b>Glyphosate (4 lb/gal formulations)</b> 32 oz <b>+ Command 3 ME</b> 0.8-1.6 pt/A Medium (Silt Loam) 0.8-1.1 pt/A Fine (Clay) 1.3-1.6 pt/A Research has shown very little difference in grass control among rates within each soil type. <b>Note: On thin soils, especially those that have been leveled, consider rates as low as 0.5 pt/A.</b>	Up to 14 days prior to planting.	Field must be free of standing water. Antagonism has been documented with this tank mix. Always use full rate of glyphosate.
glyphosate + halosulfuron + thifensulfuron @ 1.0 lb + 0.065 lb/A or 1.015 + 0.031 + 0.004 lb/A	Emerged weeds + enhanced sedge control. Will suppress other broadleaves.	<b>Glyphosate (4 lb/gal formulations) + Permit 75 WG or Permit Plus</b> 32 oz/A + 1 oz/A or 0.75 oz/A.	Up to 14 days prior to planting.	Field must be free of standing water. Avoid glyphosate drift to corn. pH must be less than 8.0.
paraquat @ 0.625 lb/A	Emerged weeds.	<b>Paraquat (2 or 3 lb/gal formulations)</b> 40 or 26 oz/A. Add 0.25% v/v non-ionic surfactant.	Use high rate on weeds larger than 2 inches.	Provides rapid desiccation of existing vegetation. Paraquat is sensitive to off-target movement; therefore, drift control is necessary. Refer to label for precautions and tank-mix instructions.
2,4-D amine @ 0.5 to 1 lb/A	Emerged broadleaf weeds.	<b>2,4-D Various formulations</b> 1 to 2 pt/A. Add 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant.	See label for plant-back intervals.	Some plants are sensitive to off-target movement. Therefore, avoid drift. May be tank-mixed with Roundup.

Crop, Situation, and Active Chemical Per Broadcast Acre	Weeds Controlled	Formulated Material Per Broadcast Acre	Time of Application	Method of Application and Precautions
<b>Clearfield Rice System</b>				
imazethapyr @ 0.063 to 0.095 lb/A followed by 0.063 to 0.095 lb/A	Red rice, barnyardgrass, broadleaf signalgrass, sprangletop, fall panicum, yellow nutsedge. Suppression of some aquatic broadleaf species.	<b>Newpath 2 AS</b> 4 to 6 oz/A ppi. Follow with 4 to 6 oz/A post-emergence. Add a non-ionic surfactant to post-application. The 6-oz rate may provide longer residual from a single application. However, rates higher than 4 followed by 4 oz/A have not improved weed control when properly timed.	Preplant incorporated or preemergence followed by postemergence. Apply 4 oz/A preplant incorporated up to 7 days prior to planting or preemergence immediately following planting. Apply postemergence treatment when rice is in 3- to 5-leaf stage. Do not exceed 6 oz/A per application on conventional CL varieties and 4 oz/A per application on CL hybrids.  Under cloudy, cool, wet conditions, Newpath may injure hybrid rice.	Use on Clearfield rice varieties only. Preferred method for soil application is preplant incorporated at the time of final seedbed preparation. Incorporate during final seedbed preparation pass. Flush for activation if rainfall does not occur within a few days of planting. Repeat flushing as needed to keep soil-applied treatment active. Tank mixing with propanil or other suitable products will be required for control of weeds such as hemp sesbania, northern jointvetch and eclipta. To prevent outcrossing between Clearfield rice and red rice, strive to achieve 100 percent red rice control, allowing no escapes. Avoid post applications to hybrids when cool temperatures persist. <b>The University of Arkansas recommends growing Clearfield rice in the same field only one year in a row. Conventional rice varieties cannot be planted the year following Clearfield rice due to carryover of the Newpath injuring the conventional rice.</b>
<b>Sequential Post Program</b>				
imazethapyr @ 0.063 to 0.095 lb/A followed by 0.063 to 0.095 lb/A	Same as above. Suppression of sprangletop. Improved control of barnyardgrass and red rice on heavy clays and reduced/no-till or chicken litter fields.	<b>Newpath 2 AS</b> 4 to 6 oz/A followed by 4 to 6 oz/A. Add nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v.	4 oz/A on 1-leaf to 2-leaf red rice followed by 4 oz/A approximately 14 days later.	Same as above. A soil-applied herbicide, such as Command, should be used for sprangletop control and to aid in the control of annual grass. Most aquatic suppression will be lost, so be prepared to make appropriate tank-mixtures.
imazethapyr/quinclorac @ 0.063 + 0.30 lb/A followed by imazethapyr @ 0.063 to 0.095 lb/A	Same as above with improved barnyardgrass, hemp sesbania and northern jointvetch control.	<b>Clearpath followed by Newpath</b> 0.5 lb/A followed by 4 to 6 oz/A. Add 1% v/v crop oil concentrate with Clearpath on enhanced tolerance varieties.	Preemergence followed by post-emergence or same as above.	Same as above. See Facet Restrictions and Precautions.
imazamox @ 0.04 lb/A	Late-season suppression of red rice.	<b>Beyond 1 AS</b> 5 oz/A. Surfactant or crop oil concentrate required.	After Newpath or Clearpath has been applied. Apply to red rice prior to seed-head emergence. <b>Apply to conventional Clearfield rice no later than 14 days past panicle initiation. Apply to hybrid Clearfield rice no later than panicle initiation.</b>	Late application of Beyond may help prevent red rice outcrossing with Clearfield rice varieties. Do not apply more than 10 ounces per year.

In order to prevent the development of ALS-resistant barnyardgrass, the University recommends using an additional barnyardgrass herbicide with a different mode of action (see table on pages 91-92).

Crop, Situation, and Active Chemical Per Broadcast Acre	Weeds Controlled	Formulated Material Per Broadcast Acre	Time of Application	Method of Application and Precautions
<b>RICE [cont.]</b>				
<b>Preplant Non-incorporated [Water Seeded Rice Only]</b>				
thiobencarb @ 4 lb/A	Red rice.	<b>Bolero 8E</b> 4 pt/A.	After final seedbed preparation.	Flood within 2 to 3 but no sooner than 1 day after Bolero application. If pin-point flood management is used, reflood within 3 to 5 days to prevent loss of Bolero. <b>Use pregerminated seed.</b> <b>Severe injury has occurred in some cases with this recommendation. Contact company for full instructions before using.</b>
<b>Preemergence [Dry Seeded Rice Only]</b>				
quinclorac @ 0.25 to 0.5 lb/A	Barnyardgrass, broadleaf signalgrass, morningglory, hemp sesbania, northern jointvetch.	<b>Facet 75 DF or Facet L</b> 0.33 to 0.67 lb/A or 22 to 43 oz/A <b>Facet DF rate by Soil Type</b> Coarse Medium Fine (sand) (clay) 0.33 0.5 0.67 After planting. <b>Facet L rates</b> Coarse Medium Fine (sand) (clay) 22-28 oz/A 32 oz/A 43 oz/A	Apply to smooth seedbed with rice seed covered by soil. Rice seed exposed to the spray may be severely injured. Use the lower rate on sandy soils; use the higher rate on clays.	<b>Tomatoes and cotton are extremely sensitive to Facet.</b> For more consistent results, follow the Delayed Preemergence instructions below. If weeds emerge after application, rainfall or flushing may be required for activation and reactivation. Fields treated with Facet should be scouted for smartweed, nutsedge and sprangletop and treated if necessary. Common purslane will not be controlled by Facet. However, it should be controlled by the flood.
clomazone @ 0.3 to 0.6 lb/A or glyphosate + clomazone @ 1 lb/A + 0.3 to 0.6 lb/A or paraquat + clomazone @ 0.625 + 0.3 to 0.6 lb/A or quinclorac + clomazone @ 0.25 to 0.5 + 0.3 to 0.6 lb/A	Barnyardgrass, broadleaf signalgrass, sprangletop and other annual grasses.	<b>Command 3 ME</b> 0.8 to 1.6 pt/A. Medium Fine (Silt Loam) (Clay) 0.8 to 1.1 pt/A 1.3 to 1.6 pt/A Research has shown very little difference in grass control among rates within each soil type. or <b>Glyphosate (4 lb/gal formulations) + Command</b> or <b>Paraquat (3 lb/gal formulations) + Command 3 ME</b> or <b>Command 3 ME + Facet</b>	Apply from planting to rice emergence to smooth seedbed with rice seed covered by soil. <b>Injury may increase with lower seeding rates.</b>  May be used in conventional, stale seedbed and no-till culture. If emerged vegetation is present, add glyphosate at 1 qt glyphosate or equivalent, or paraquat at 1.67 pt/A. <b>Using less glyphosate can result in failure due to tank mix antagonism.</b>  *Add Permit or Permit Plus for emerged sedges.	If grasses emerge after application, rainfall or flushing may be needed for activation and reactivation. Grasses may emerge white, however usually die off after emergence. <b>Application on newly cut ground can result in severe injury and stand loss.</b> Rice in low areas of the field, or where water is prone to stand, may show more injury. Fields treated with Command should be scouted for nutsedge and flatsedge species and other broadleaf weeds and treated if necessary. Command is not a stand-alone herbicide. It should be used in a herbicide program to control these species. Scout carefully for escaped grasses prior to flooding. Do not exceed 0.8 lb ai/A per year of clomazone.  Command plus glyphosate can be applied up to 14 days prior to planting. However, sequential post grass herbicides may be needed due to shorter residual.

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clomazone @ 0.3 to 0.6 lb/A + imazosulfuron @ 0.304 lb/A	Grasses plus nutsedge and other broadleaves.	<b>Command 3 ME + League 75 WG</b> 0.8 to 1.6 pt/A + 6.4 oz/A.	Apply from planting to rice emergence to smooth seedbed with rice seed covered by soil.  May be used in conventional, stale seedbed and no-till culture. If emerged vegetation is present, add glyphosate at 1 qt glyphosate or equivalent, or paraquat at 1.67 pt/A. <b>Using less glyphosate can result in failure due to tank mix antagonism.</b>	Keep away from soybeans and ground to be planted to soybean. Do not exceed 6.4 oz League per season. May carry over to soybean on very high pH soils.
<b>Delayed Preemergence [Dry Seeded Rice Only]</b>				
thiobencarb @ 4 lb/A	Sprangletop, barnyardgrass and aquatic weeds.	4 pt/A. <b>Bolero 8E</b>	Apply 1 to 5 days before rice emergence or about 5 to 9 days after planting. Rice seed must have imbibed its germination water prior to application.	Bolero delayed preemergence will usually require follow-up treatment for complete grass control prior to flooding. Apply to soil that has been sealed by rain or flush. Application to rice stressed by high salt and/or high pH soils may cause excessive rice injury. Drain surface water before application. Rainfall or flush required for activation if soil begins to crack or if grass begins to germinate. Does not control broadleaf signalgrass. If barnyardgrass or sprangletop has emerged, use tank mix with propanil.
quinclorac @ 0.25 to 0.5 lb/A	Barnyardgrass, broadleaf signalgrass, morningglory, hemp sesbania, northern jointvetch.	<b>Facet 75 DF or Facet L</b> 0.33 to 0.67 lb/A or 22 to 43 oz/A. Add 1 qt/A crop oil concentrate if weeds have emerged. Apply 1 to 5 days before rice emergence or about 5 to 9 days after planting.	Apply before or after rain or flushing. Rice seed that is exposed to the spray may be severely injured. Best weed control is obtained if soil surface is smooth and wet, especially on clays.	If weeds emerge after application, rainfall or flushing may be required for activation and reactivation. Fields treated with Facet should be watched for smartweed, nutsedge and sprangletop and treated if necessary. Common purslane will not be controlled by Facet. However, it should be controlled by the flood. <b>Tomatoes and cotton are extremely sensitive to Facet drift.</b>

Crop, Situation, and Active Chemical Per Broadcast Acre	Weeds Controlled	Formulated Material Per Broadcast Acre	Time of Application	Method of Application and Precautions
<b>RICE</b>				
<b>Delayed Preemergence [Dry Seeded Rice Only] [cont.]</b>				
quinclorac + thiobencarb @ 0.25 to 0.5 + 3 to 4 lb/A	Barnyardgrass, broadleaf signalgrass, sprangletop, morning-glory, hemp sesbania, northern jointvetch.	<b>Facet 75 DF + Bolero 8E</b> 0.33 to 0.67 lb/A + 3 to 4 pt/A. Research has shown 2 pt/A Bolero effective if sprangletop is only target weed for the Bolero in this mixture, and sprangletop density is light.	Apply 1 to 5 days before rice emergence or about 5 to 9 days after planting. May be applied early post-emergence later than Bolero applied alone. Rice seed exposed to the spray may be severely injured. Rice seed must have imbibed germination water prior to application.	Apply to soil that has been sealed by rain or flush. Application to rice stressed by high salt and/or high pH soils may cause excessive rice injury. Drain surface water before application. Rainfall or flush required for activation and reactivation if soil begins to crack or if grass begins to germinate. <b>Tomatoes and cotton are extremely sensitive to Facet drift.</b>
quinclorac + pendimethalin @ 0.25 to 0.5 + 1 lb/A	Barnyardgrass, broadleaf signalgrass, sprangletop, morningglory, hemp sesbania, northern jointvetch.	<b>Facet 75 DF + Prowl H<sub>2</sub>O 3.8 CS</b> 0.33 to 0.67 lb/A + 2.1 pt/A.	Apply 1 to 5 days before rice emergence or about 5 to 9 days after planting. May be applied early post-emergence later than Bolero applied alone. Rice seed exposed to the spray may be severely injured. Rice seed must have imbibed germination water prior to application.	Dry drill-seeded rice only. Apply to soil that has been sealed by rain or flush. Drain surface water before application. Rainfall or flush required for reactivation. This has been an excellent broad spectrum program in University trials. <b>Tomatoes and cotton are extremely sensitive to Facet drift.</b>
glyphosate + thiobencarb @ 1.0 + 4 lb/A	Emerged weeds, residual control of sprangletop, barnyardgrass, and aquatic weeds.	<b>Glyphosate (4 lb/gal formulations) + Bolero</b> 2 pt/A + 4 pt/A.	Same as above.	EMERGED RICE WILL BE KILLED.
pendimethalin @ 0.75 to 1 lb/A	Barnyardgrass, sprangletop, broadleaf signalgrass, crabgrass.	<b>Prowl H<sub>2</sub>O 3.8 CS</b> 1.6 to 2.1 pt/A. Use low rate for sandy loam soils and high rate for all others.	Apply 1 to 5 days before emergence or about 5 to 9 days after planting. <b>DO NOT</b> apply preplant incorporated or immediately after planting. Rice seed must have imbibed germination water prior to application.	<b>Dry drill-seeded rice only.</b> Rice seed must have imbibed germination water. Apply after rain or flush to seal soil. If grass weeds have emerged, add propanil or follow with propanil.
pendimethalin + thiobencarb @ 1 + 3 lb/A	Barnyardgrass, sprangletop, broadleaf signalgrass, and suppression of aquatics.	<b>Prowl H<sub>2</sub>O 3.8 CS + Bolero 8 EC</b> 2.1 + 3 pt/A.	Apply 1 to 5 days before rice emergence, usually about 5 to 9 days after planting. Rice seed must have imbibed its germination water prior to application.	This treatment is an option to consider in areas where drift to sensitive plantings is a problem.

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<b>Early Postemergence</b>																																								
propanil @ 3 to 4 lb/A	Barnyardgrass (millet, blue-stem, watergrass), fall panicum, broadleaf signalgrass, hemp sesbania (coffeebean), northern jointvetch (curly indigo), spike rushes, flatsedges, giant foxtail, eclipta, false pimpernel, morningglory, volunteer milo, aquatics. (Refer to rating table for more detail.)	<b>4 lb Propanil Formulations</b> 3 to 4 qt/A.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Weed</th> <th>In.</th> <th>No. Leaves</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Barnyardgrass</td><td>1-4</td><td>1-4</td></tr> <tr><td>Fall panicum</td><td>1-4</td><td>1-4</td></tr> <tr><td>Broadleaf signalgrass</td><td>1-4</td><td>1-4</td></tr> <tr><td>Sprangletop</td><td>1/2</td><td>1-2</td></tr> <tr><td>Morningglory</td><td>3</td><td>2-3</td></tr> <tr><td>Ducksalad</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>Redstem</td><td>1</td><td>2-4</td></tr> <tr><td>Smartweed</td><td>2</td><td>2-4</td></tr> <tr><td>Volunteer milo</td><td>5</td><td>4-6</td></tr> <tr><td>Northern jointvetch</td><td>6</td><td>--</td></tr> <tr><td>Hemp sesbania</td><td>12</td><td>--</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Weed	In.	No. Leaves	Barnyardgrass	1-4	1-4	Fall panicum	1-4	1-4	Broadleaf signalgrass	1-4	1-4	Sprangletop	1/2	1-2	Morningglory	3	2-3	Ducksalad	1	2	Redstem	1	2-4	Smartweed	2	2-4	Volunteer milo	5	4-6	Northern jointvetch	6	--	Hemp sesbania	12	--	Dry- or water-seeded rice. Weed foliage must not be covered with water at time of application. Repeat treatment if necessary. Two applications 5 to 7 days apart will be necessary for hard-to-kill weeds such as smartweed, volunteer milo or sprangletop.
Weed	In.	No. Leaves																																						
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<b>Barnyardgrass from some fields in Arkansas has been shown to be resistant to propanil, Command, Facet and ALS (Newpath, Regiment, etc.) herbicides. (See Weed Resistance to Herbicide, pages 11 and 12.)</b>			Use 4 lb rate if 4-leaf barnyardgrass is present or on larger stages of weeds listed above.																																					
<b>GENERAL INFORMATION FOR PROPANIL:</b> Avoid drift to susceptible crops. NOTE: Under certain conditions propanil drift to cotton fields before crop emergence can cause injury after emergence. Soybeans are very sensitive to propanil drift. Apply 10 gallons spray mixture for aerial spraying or 15 to 20 gallons for ground spraying. Flush and drain the fields 2 to 3 days before applying propanil to improve weed control if the field is dry and grass is growing slowly. Shallow flood field starting 24 hours after treatment and complete within 4 days after treatment to prevent grass reinfestation. Rice may turn yellow but recovers quickly. When applied during prolonged periods of high temperatures (100°F or above), seedling rice may be severely injured or killed.			<b>NOTE:</b> Adding surfactants, petroleum oils, vegetable oils or other additives does not increase efficacy of EC propanil formulations.																																					
Preferred cutoff date is ½-inch internode elongation. The absolute cutoff date is 56 days prior to harvest. The actual dates are provided in the DD50 program.			DO NOT (a) mix with insecticides, (b) apply within 14 days before or after applying ethyl parathion or carbaryl (Sevin) or anytime after applying carbofuran (Furadan), (c) apply within 7 days before or after methyl parathion, EC or encapsulated formulations, (d) exceed 6 lb/A per application or 8 lb/A per season, (e) apply when rain is expected within a 12-hour period, (f) apply during cool weather (low night temperatures below 50°F and high daytime temperatures below 70°F).																																					
clomazone @ 0.3 to 0.6 lb/A + cyhalofop @ 0.28 lb/A or fenoxaprop @ 0.11 lb/A or propanil @ 3 to 4 lb/A or quinclorac @ 0.25 to 0.5 lb/A or poxsulam @ 0.031 lb/A	Barnyardgrass and other annual grasses. Certain broadleaf weeds.      Adds residual jointvetch and hemp sesbania control.  Adds postemergence and 2 weeks residual control of hemp sesbania and rice flatsedge.	<b>Command 3 ME</b> 0.8 to 1.6 pt/A.  <b>Clincher 2.38 EC</b> 15 oz/A. Add 1 qt/A of COC. or <b>Ricestar HT 0.58 EC</b> 24 oz/A. or <b>4 lb propanil formulations</b> 3 to 4 qt/A. or <b>Facet 75 DF or Facet L</b> 0.33 to 0.67 lb/A or 22 to 43 oz/A. Add 1% v/v COC. or <b>Grasp 2 SC</b> 2 oz/A. Add 1 qt/A crop oil concentrate or MSO.	Prior to 3-leaf rice.          Early postemergence.	Apply to small, actively growing weeds. If soil moisture is low and the field is hard to flush, Facet is recommended as tank-mix partner with Command 3 ME.          In water-seeded rice, rice roots should be well established prior to application.																																				

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<b>RICE [cont.]</b>				
<b>Postemergence</b>				
fenoxaprop @ 0.11 lb/A	Barnyardgrass, broadleaf signalgrass, fall panicum, loose-head sprangletop, seedling johnsongrass. Suppression of rhizome johnsongrass.	<b>Ricestar HT 0.58 EC</b> 24 oz/A.	Small, actively growing weeds.	Excellent soil moisture is critical for good activity. Tank mixing with broadleaf and sedge herbicides can result in loss of grass activity. The greatest antagonism has been observed with Aim and Permit. This treatment is most effective on small, actively growing grasses. It is not an effective salvage herbicide.
quinclorac + cyhalofop @ 0.25 lb/A + 0.28 lb/A	Barnyardgrass, sesbania, eclipta and johnsongrass.	<b>Facet 75DF + Clincher 2.38 EC</b> 0.33 lb/A + 15 oz/A. Add 1 qt/A of COC.	Small, actively growing weeds.	Do not drift on cotton or tomatoes. Follow State Plant Board recommendations. Excellent soil moisture is needed for good activity. Do not add Facet if sprangletop is present.
quinclorac + fenoxaprop @ 0.25 lb/A + 0.11 lb/A	Annual grasses, sesbania, eclipta, and johnsongrass.	<b>Facet 75 DF + Ricestar HT 0.58 EC</b> 0.33 lb/A + 24 oz/A.	Small, actively growing weeds.	Do not drift on cotton or tomatoes. Follow State Plant Board recommendations.
propanil + bensulfuron methyl @ 3 to 4 lb/A + 0.028 to 0.038 lb/A	Yellow nutsedge, rice flatsedge, morningglories, hemp sesbania, northern jointvetch, redstem eclipta.	<b>Propanil (4 lb/gal) + Londax 60DF</b> 3 to 4 qt/A + 0.75 to 1 oz/A. Use 0.5 oz/A if applying sequentially with propanil. or <b>Duet 4.03 EC</b> 3 to 4 qt/A. <b>For increased control of nutsedge, add 0.25 oz/A of Permit.</b>	Apply 1 to 7 days prior to establishment of permanent flood.	For best results, maintain permanent flood and keep water as static as possible.
halosulfuron @ 0.047 lb/A	Yellow nutsedge, flatsedge and hemp sesbania. May be used for late-season seedhead suppression of northern jointvetch and hemp sesbania.	<b>Permit or Halomax 75 WG</b> 1 oz/A. Add a nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate.	Apply to emerged weeds from prior to rice emergence until 48 days prior to harvest.	Aerial or ground application. Avoid drift to non STS/BOLT soybeans. Do not apply within 48 days of harvest.
halosulfuron + thifensulfuron @ 0.031 + 0.004 lb/A	Same as Permit with better control of smartweed and other broadleaf weeds.	<b>Permit Plus 75 WG</b> 0.75 oz/A. Add 1% crop oil concentrate.	Apply to emerged weeds from prior to rice emergence until 48 days prior to harvest.	Aerial or ground application. Avoid drift to non STS/BOLT soybeans. Do not apply within 48 days of harvest.
orthosulfamuron @ 0.065 lb/A	Hemp sesbania, flatsedge and northern jointvetch. May be used for late-season seedhead suppression of northern jointvetch and hemp sesbania.	<b>Strada 50 WG</b> 2.1 oz/A. Add surfactant.	From early postemergence until after permanent flood is established	Apply in a tank mix with propanil, Command or Newpath for best results. Do not apply past ½-inch internode.

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propanil + halosulfuron @ 3 to 4 lb/A + 0.031 to 0.063 lb/A	Yellow nutsedge, flatsedges, morningglories, eclipta, hemp sesbania and northern jointvetch.	<b>Propanil + Permit</b> 3 to 4 qt/A or equivalent + 0.67 to 1 oz/A Permit.	Apply to emerged weeds. Follow any Permit and propanil restrictions.	See propanil or Permit above.
propanil + thiobencarb @ 3 + 3 lb/A	Barnyardgrass, sprangletop, broadleaf signalgrass, flatsedge and aquatic weeds. (Refer to rating table for more detail.)	<b>Propanil + Bolero 8E</b> 3 qt/A + 3 pt/A. or <b>RiceBeaux 6 SC</b> 4 qt/A.	Refer to above table (p. 99) on propanil for optimum timing according to weed size. <b>If rice is water seeded, apply only after rice is well rooted and usually in the 2-leaf stage. Best results if applied prior to 3-leaf rice.</b>	Apply to soil that has been sealed by rain or flush. Application to rice stressed by high salt and/or high pH soils may cause excessive rice injury. Drain any flood or surface water from field. Rainfall or flush will be needed for activation if soil begins to crack or weeds begin to germinate. Provides up to 3 weeks residual.
propanil + thiobencarb @ 3 + 3 lb/A fb propanil + bentazon @ 1 + 0.75 lb/A	<b>ALS-resistant sedges.</b>	<b>RiceBeaux fb propanil + Basagran</b> 4 qt fb 1 qt + 1.5 pt/A.	Apply RiceBeaux at 1- to 2-leaf rice fb propanil + Basagran on 4-inch sedges.	Best option for Permit-resistant nutsedge.
propanil + thiobencarb fb propanil + thiobencarb @ 2 to 3 + 2 fb 2 to 3 + 2 lb/A	Same as above.	<b>Propanil + Bolero</b> 2 to 3 qt/A + 2 pt/A followed by 2 to 3 qt/A + 2 pt/A.	Time first application according to early propanil timing above. Repeat the application immediately prior to flooding.	See above comments. In addition, this treatment will provide an extended period of residual control often needed with semi-dwarf rice varieties.
propanil + pendimethalin @ 3 to 4 lb/A + 0.75 to 1 lb/A	Same as above.	<b>Propanil + Prowl H<sub>2</sub>O 3.8 CS</b> 3 to 4 qt/A + 2.1 pt/A.	Apply to rice in spiking to 3-leaf stage. Refer to table (p. 99) for propanil for optimum timing according to weed size.	Dry-seeded rice only. Soil should be sealed by rain or flush. Drain any surface water. Rainfall will be needed for activation. Gives residual control up to 2 weeks. Residual control from Prowl reduced after flooding, flushing or several days of heavy rainfall.
quinclorac + propanil @ 0.25 to 0.5 + 3 to 4	Barnyardgrass, broadleaf signalgrass, morningglory, hemp sesbania, northern jointvetch.	<b>Facet 75 DF + Propanil</b> 0.33 to 0.67 lb/A + 3 to 4 qt/A.	Apply to small, actively growing weeds. Follow adjuvant recommendation on label for propanil formulation used.	Rainfall or flushing may be required for activation or reactivation. Fields treated with Facet should be scouted for smartweed, nutsedge and sprangletop and treated if necessary. <b>Tomatoes and cotton are extremely sensitive to Facet drift.</b>
bispyribac @ 0.02 to 0.032 lb/A	Barnyardgrass, smartweed, duck-salad and johnsongrass.	<b>Regiment 80 WP</b> 0.4 to 0.63 oz/A. See label for approved surfactants. Must use proper adjuvants.	From 4-leaf rice to joint movement. <b>Do not apply past joint movement.</b>	May cause root pruning and stunting, especially if higher than labeled rates are applied. Studies have shown that the addition of UAN liquid fertilizer can improve weed control.
penoxsulam @ 0.031 to 0.036 lb/A	Ducksalad, rice flatsedge, barnyardgrass, jointvetch and hemp sesbania. May be used for late-season seedhead suppression of northern jointvetch and hemp sesbania.	<b>Grasp 2 EC</b> 2 to 2.3 oz/A. Add 1 qt/A crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil.	Apply early postemergence. Make only 1 application per year. *Water-seeded rice should be well-rooted prior to application. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.	May cause root pruning and stunting, especially if higher than labeled rates are applied. Avoid high pH soils (>7.8) and soils with salt-related problems. Delay flooding for 3 days after application.
penoxsulam + triclopyr @ 0.03 to 0.035 lb/A + 0.26 to 0.29 lb/A	Barnyardgrass, rice flatsedge, morningglories, pigweed, duck-salad, dayflower, hemp sesbania, jointvetch, eclipta, smartweed and other broadleaf weeds.	<b>Grasp Xtra</b> 16 to 18 fl oz/A. Use of COC or MSO at 1 qt/A recommended.	From 2- to 3-leaf rice to ½-inch internode.	Avoid high pH soils (>7.8) and soil with salt-related problems. Clearfield varieties/hybrids have slightly higher tolerance compared to non-Clearfield varieties/hybrids. Delay flooding for 3 days after application to dry soil.

Crop, Situation, and Active Chemical Per Broadcast Acre	Weeds Controlled	Formulated Material Per Broadcast Acre	Time of Application	Method of Application and Precautions
<b>RICE</b>				
<b>Postemergence [cont.]</b>				
saflufenacil @ 0.022 lb/A	Pigweed and other broadleaf weeds.	<b>Sharpen</b> 1 oz/A +1% v/v COC.	2- to 3-leaf rice. Up to PI. Do not apply earlier than fully emerged second leaf.	Increased crop injury will occur under high soil moisture conditions and when applications are made prior to dew drying. Do not use MSO in crop. Avoid excessive tank mixes.
orthosulfamuron @ 0.053 to 0.065 lb/A	Hemp sesbania, flatsedge and northern jointvetch.	<b>Strada 50 WG</b> 1.7 to 2.1 oz/A. Add surfactant.	Apply to emerged weeds from prior to rice emergence until after permanent flood establishment.	Apply in a tank mix with propanil, Command or Newpath for best results. Do not apply past ½-inch internode.
orthosulfamuron + halo-sulfuron @ 0.055 to 0.066 + 0.0155 to 0.0186 lb/A	Yellow nutsedge, hemp sesbania, flatsedge and northern jointvetch.	<b>Strada PRO 54 WG</b> 2.08 to 2.5 oz/A. Add surfactant.	Apply to emerged weeds from prior to rice emergence until after permanent flood establishment.	Apply in a tank mix with propanil, Command or Newpath for best results. Do not apply past ½-inch internode.
orthosulfamuron + quin-clorac @ 0.0406 to 0.0625 + 0.2438 to 0.375 lb/A	Barnyardgrass, broadleaf signalgrass, morningglory, hemp sesbania, flatsedge and northern jointvetch.	<b>Strada XT<sup>2</sup> 70 WG</b> 6.5 to 10 oz/A. Add surfactant.	Apply before or after rain or flushing. Rice seed exposed to spray may be severely injured. Best weed control is obtained if soil surface is smooth and wet, especially on clays.	If weeds emerge after application, rainfall or flushing may be required for activation and reactivation. Fields treated with Strada XT <sup>2</sup> should be watched for smartweed, nutsedge and sprangletop and retreated if necessary. Tomatoes and cotton are extremely sensitive to Strada XT <sup>2</sup> drift.
<b>Early Postemergence [Specialty Use]</b>				
propanil + bentazon @ 3 to 5 lb/A + 3/4 lb/A	Barnyardgrass, smartweed, cocklebur, redstem, yellow nutsedge, flatsedge, dayflower and spikerush.	<b>Propanil + Basagran</b> 3 to 5 qt/A + 1½ pt/A. If grass weeds are not present, <b>Basagran alone</b> at 1½ to 2 pt/A will control broadleaf weeds such as cocklebur or smartweed. Refer to rating table for comparison.	Apply up to 6-inch broadleaf weeds on all except cocklebur (10 inches), redstem (4 inches), and nutsedge (4 to 6 inches). Propanil timing for grasses should be applied as for propanil alone.	Dry- or water-seeded rice. See general propanil and follow information on state label. No residual control. Control of yellow nutsedge erratic.
propanil + acifluorfen @ 3 lb/A + 0.2 lb/A	Morningglory, pigweed and hemp sesbania.	<b>Propanil + Ultra Blazer</b> 3 qt/A + 0.8 pt/A Ultra Blazer	When hemp sesbania is 1 to 5 feet and morningglory runners are less than 1 foot.	May cause tip burn on rice, but symptoms will be quickly outgrown. Do not apply more than 1 pt/A per season. The addition of Ultra Blazer reduces propanil activity on grasses. Do not apply past boot stage.
propanil + bentazon/acifluorfen @ 3 to 5 lb/A + 0.5 + 0.25 lb/A	Barnyardgrass, cocklebur, hemp sesbania, morningglory, redstem, smartweed and eclipta.	<b>Propanil + Storm</b> 3 to 5 qt/A + 1½ pt/A. (If grass weeds are not present, Storm alone will control broadleaf weeds such as cocklebur, morningglory and hemp sesbania.)	Apply to small, actively growing weeds, except cocklebur (10 inches), hemp sesbania (1 to 4 feet), and redstem (4 inches).	Dry- or water-seeded rice. No residual control. Storm contains the same active ingredient as in Ultra Blazer; therefore, reduced propanil activity on grasses may occur.

Crop, Situation, and Active Chemical Per Broadcast Acre	Weeds Controlled	Formulated Material Per Broadcast Acre	Time of Application	Method of Application and Precautions
propanil + triclopyr @ 3 to 4 + 0.125 to 0.25 lb/A	Barnyardgrass, morningglories, hemp sesbania, northern jointvetch, eclipta, pigweed, redstem and cocklebur.	<b>Propanil + Grandstand 3 SL</b> 3 to 4 qt/A + ½ to ⅔ pt/A. Surfactant not required when tank-mixing Grandstand and propanil. <b>If no grasses are present, the rate of propanil may be reduced to 1 to 2 qt/A.</b>	Apply after rice reaches 2- to 3-leaf stage, and before weeds exceed 6 inches in height. Use no more than ½ pt/A if applying to 2- to 3-leaf rice and up to ⅓ pt/A if after 4-leaf stage.	Research has shown that injury can be caused by fertilizing and flooding soon after application. Flood should be delayed 3 days after application.
carfentrazone @ 0.02 lb/A	Morningglories, hemp sesbania, groundcherry and smartweed.	<b>Aim 2 EC</b> 1.25 oz/A. Add a nonionic surfactant.	Apply after rice reaches 2-leaf stage to small, actively growing weeds. Avoid applications from flag leaf emergence through harvest aid applications.	Thorough mixing and excellent sprayer agitation required. Avoid drift to cotton. Can burn or speckle rice, especially if foliage is wet. Symptoms are cosmetic and quickly outgrown.
carfentrazone + quinclorac @ 0.02 + 0.19 to 0.25 lb/A	Barnyardgrass, morningglories, hemp sesbania, groundcherry and other grass and broadleaf weeds.	<b>Aim 2 EC + Facet 75 DF</b> 1.25 oz/A + 0.25 to 0.33 lb/A. Add crop oil concentrate at 1% v/v.	Apply after rice reaches 2-leaf stage.	See Aim and Facet precautions.
carfentrazone + halosulfuron @ 0.02 + 0.047 lb/A	Smartweed early, morningglories, sedges and other broadleaves.	<b>Aim 2 EC + Permit 75 WG</b> 1.25 oz/A + 1 oz/A. Add surfactant.	Apply after rice reaches 2-leaf stage.	Possible antagonism on hemp sesbania.
triclopyr + propanil @ 0.25 to 0.375 lb ai/A + 1 lb/A	Morningglories, jointvetch, cocklebur, alligatorweed, eclipta, redstem and sicklepod.	<b>Grandstand 3 SL + Propanil</b> 2/3 to 1 pt/A + 1 qt/A.	After rice reaches 3- to 4-leaf stage.	Research has shown that injury can be caused by fertilizing and flooding soon after application. Flood should be delayed 3 days after application.
triclopyr + acifluorfen @ 0.19 to 0.25 + 0.2 lb/A	Morningglories, jointvetch, hemp sesbania and cocklebur.	<b>Grandstand 3 SL + Ultra Blazer 2L</b> ½ to ⅔ pt/A + 0.8 pt/A. NIS required with tank mix.	Apply after rice reaches 2- to 3-leaf stage.	Research has shown that injury can be caused by fertilizing and flooding soon after application. Flood should be delayed 3 days after application. <b>Do not apply past ½ inch internode.</b>
triclopyr + halosulfuron @ 0.25 lb ai/A + 0.031 to 0.063 lb/A	Morningglories, jointvetch, hemp sesbania, cocklebur and nut-sedge.	<b>Grandstand 3 SL + Permit 75 WG</b> 0.67 pt/A + 0.67 to 1 oz Permit.	From 2-leaf stage until after field is flooded.	Same as above. Do not apply within 48 days of harvest.
<b>Postemergence [After Flooding]</b>				
cyhalofop @ 0.28 lb/A	Barnyardgrass, fall panicum and other annual grasses.	<b>Clincher 2.38 EC</b> 15 oz/A + 1 qt/A of COC or MSO.	Do not apply within 60 days of harvest. Apply to grasses in shallow flood. Best results have been achieved when applications are made no later than 7 days after flooding with 70% of the foliage exposed.	<b>Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.</b> Maintain flood after application. Do not tank-mix with broadleaf herbicides. (Later than 7 days after flood, <b>adding 0.25 to 0.50 lb/A of Facet will improve control and consistency.</b> ) In salvage situations, 15 oz/A of Clincher can be followed by 10 oz/A of additional product. Apply approximately 10 days apart, preferably in an alternative spray pattern. Do not use more than 25 oz per year. Do not add Facet if sprangletop is present.

Crop, Situation, and Active Chemical Per Broadcast Acre	Weeds Controlled	Formulated Material Per Broadcast Acre	Time of Application	Method of Application and Precautions
<b>RICE</b>				
<b>Postemergence [After Flooding] [cont.]</b>				
penoxsulam @ 0.044 lb/A	Suppression of barnyardgrass, jointvetch, hemp sesbania, eclipta and rice flatsedge.	<b>Grasp 2 SC</b> 2.8 oz/A + 1 qt/A COC or MSO.	Apply 7 to 10 days after flood. Not a salvage treatment.	At least 70% of target weed should be exposed (above flood). Good coverage is essential. Do not apply within 60 days of harvest.
quinclorac @ 0.375 lb/A + propanil @ 4 lb/A	Salvage barnyardgrass and broadleaf signalgrass.	<b>Facet 75 DF + Propanil</b> 0.5 lb/A + 4 qt/A + COC 1% v/v.	Apply to barnyardgrass before rice heads to desiccate barnyardgrass to minimize lodging and open up the canopy.	Broadcast aerially in 5 gallons of spray mixture to flooded field. An application of 20 to 30 lb/A of nitrogen 4 to 7 days later will stimulate rice recovery. NOTE: the newer formulations of Liquid N have less free ammonia than in early years. This often results in less effectiveness. Grower's risk treatment. Do not apply within 40 days of harvest.
penoxsulam + cyhalofop @ 0.031 to 0.039 lb/A + 0.22 to 0.28 lb/A	Barnyardgrass, fall panicum, duck-salad, rice flatsedge, dayflower, eclipta and suppression of other broadleaf weeds.	<b>Rebel EX</b> 16 to 20 fl oz/A. Use of COC or MSO at 1 qt/A recommended.	Emergence to 60 days preharvest.	Delay flooding for 3 days if applied to dry soil.
GENERAL INFORMATION ON PHENOXY HERBICIDE. Follow State Plant Board Regulations. Drain field or lower flood sufficiently to expose weeds to herbicides before treatment. Phenoxy herbicides are hazardous to cotton and soybeans. AVOID DRIFT. Cotton is extremely sensitive to 2,4-D and MCPA. Rain 1 to 6 hours after treatment may reduce effectiveness. Do not apply nitrogen during the 7 to 21 days before phenoxy herbicide application, since the nitrogen stimulates the rice plant growth, making it more susceptible to phenoxy treatment injury. <b>Note: Not all brands of 2,4-D and MCPA are labeled for use on rice. Choose a brand labeled for the intended use.</b>				
bensulfuron methyl @ 0.0375 to 0.063 lb/A	Ducksalad, redstem, eclipta, false pimpernel, gooseweed, dayflower, flatsedge, water hyssop, arrowhead and emerged yellow nutsedge.	<b>Londax 60 DF</b> 1 to 1.67 oz/A. Add 1% crop oil concentrate for emerged weeds.	For aquatics, apply within 5 days after flooding when target weeds are small and maintain flood at least 7 days. For water-seeded rice, apply as soon as possible after rice has pegged and flood stabilized. For emerged yellow nutsedge, when leaves are 3 to 4 inches above water surface.	Londax is highly water soluble, which requires non-moving water. Avoid pumping for 7 days after treatment, if possible. Activity is slow. Most consistent results are obtained on aquatics before or just at emergence.
2,4-D amine @ 1 to 1.5 lb/A	Broadleaf and aquatic weed control. Refer to rating table.	<b>2,4-D amine</b> 2 to 3 pt/A of 4 lb/gal.	Apply at correct DD50 threshold or when the first elongating internode begins movement to ½ inch long. Do not apply when internode exceeds ½ inch.	If rice injury occurs, apply 20 to 30 pounds of nitrogen within 5 days after phenoxy herbicide treatment. Apply additional nitrogen 10 to 14 days after the recommended mid-season stage for the variety. For specific nitrogen rates and timing, consult your county Extension agent. If for some reason nitrogen is applied first, a phenoxy herbicide can be safely applied 5 days after the nitrogen application, providing the first elongating internode is not longer than ½ inch. <b>Application of 2,4-D is restricted in some counties.</b>
acifluorfen @ 0.125 to 0.25 lb/A	Hemp sesbania (coffeebean).	<b>Ultra Blazer 2L</b> ½ to 1 pt/A. Add a surfactant.	When hemp sesbania is 1 to 5 feet tall. See DD50 program for specific begin and end dates.	<b>Do not apply past the boot stage of rice.</b> May cause tip burn on rice, but symptoms will be quickly outgrown. Do not apply more than 1 pt/A per season.

Crop, Situation, and Active Chemical Per Broadcast Acre	Weeds Controlled	Formulated Material Per Broadcast Acre	Time of Application	Method of Application and Precautions
triclopyr + propanil @ 0.25 + 1 lb/A	Morningglories, hemp sesbania and northern jointvetch.	<b>Grandstand 3 SL + Propanil</b> 2/3 pt/A + 1 qt/A. Surfactant not required when tank-mixing with propanil.	Apply prior to 1/2" internode elongation. See DD50 program for details.	For the midseason applications, research has shown significant yield reductions when applied soon after 1/2 inch internode elongation. Also, make sure flood water covers soil surface and root area of plants. Note: This is in contrast to the recommendation for the early season application.
<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i> f sp. aeschynomene	Northern jointvetch (curly indigo).	<b>LockDown</b> 75 billion spores/A. See label for specific instructions.	Apply when northern jointvetch averages 8 to 24 inches tall and when plants have emerged through rice canopy. See DD50 printout for specific beginning and ending dates.	Expect slow results. Special sprayer cleanup and mixing instructions must be used. Refer to LockDown label for details. Late application near blooming stage of northern jointvetch may not allow enough time to prevent seed production or kill weeds before harvest. Does not control Indian jointvetch. Do not apply Benlate within 14 days before or after a LockDown application. If possible, do not apply Quadris, Tilt or Moncut within 14 days of LockDown, but applications down to 7 days before or after Lockdown likely will not reduce overall effectiveness. Very late afternoon to early evening or just prior to rainfall are optimal for application.
propanil + 2,4-D @ 3 to 4 lb/A + 0.75 to 1.25 lb/A	Barnyardgrass, broadleaf and aquatic weeds on levees.	<b>Propanil + 2,4-D</b> 3 to 4 qt/A + 1.5 to 2.5 pt/A.	Apply at correct DD50 date or when the first elongating internode begins movement to 1/2 inch long. Do not apply when internode exceeds 1/2 inch.	Use 5 gpa by air and 10 to 20 gpa by ground. <b>Grower's risk treatment (see inside cover for explanation). Application of 2,4-D is restricted in some counties.</b> Follow all phenoxy regulations.
propanil + acifluorfen @ 3 to 4 lb/A + 0.25 lb/A	Barnyardgrass, broadleaf and aquatic weeds on levees.	<b>Propanil + Ultra Blazer 2L</b> 3 to 4 qt/A + 1 pt/A.	See DD50 printout for specific beginning and ending dates.	Less effective than propanil + 2,4-D, but is safer to use when cotton is grown nearby. Reduced activity on morningglories with runners greater than 1 foot.
propanil + bentazon/acifluorfen @ 3 to 4 lb/A + 0.5 + 0.25 lb/A	Barnyardgrass, cocklebur, hemp sesbania, morningglory, red-stem, smartweed, dayflower and eclipta.	<b>Propanil + Storm</b> 3 to 5 qt/A + 1 1/2 pt/A. [If grass weeds are not present, Storm alone will control broadleaf weeds such as cocklebur, morningglory and hemp sesbania.]	See DD50 printout for specific beginning and ending dates.	Less effective than propanil + 2,4-D, but is safer to use when cotton is grown nearby. Reduced activity on morningglories with runners greater than 1 foot.
triclopyr + propanil @ 0.25 + 4 lb/A	Jointvetch, barnyardgrass and other broadleaves.	<b>Grandstand + Propanil</b> 2/3 pt + 4 qt/A.	See Grandstand.	See Grandstand restrictions.
carfentrazone + propanil @ 0.02 + 4 lb/A	Pigweeds, morningglories and other broadleaves.	<b>Aim 2 EC + Propanil</b> 1.25 oz + 4 qt/A.	When pigweeds are 2 inches tall.	See Aim and propanil restrictions.
carfentrazone + quinclorac @ 0.02 + 0.375 lb/A	Groundcherry, morningglory and other broadleaf weeds.	<b>Aim 2 EC + Facet 75 DF</b> 1.25 oz + 0.5 lb/A.	Less than 6-inch weeds on levees.	See Aim and Facet restrictions.
halosulfuron @ 0.63 or halosulfuron + thifensulfuron @ 0.031 + 0.004 lb/A	Hemp sesbania and jointvetch.	<b>Halomax/Permit or Permit Plus 75 WG</b> 1.33 or 0.75 oz/A.	48 day PHI.	Suppression only.

Crop, Situation, and  
Active Chemical  
Per Broadcast Acre

Weeds Controlled

Formulated Material  
Per Broadcast Acre

Time of Application

Method of Application  
and Precautions

Levee Application

**LEVEE WEED CONTROL (LARGER WEEDS)\***

HERBICIDES	Herbicide Family	Grasses					Broadleaf Weeds								
		Barnyardgrass	Bermudagrass	Broadleaf Signalgrass	Crabgrass	Foxtail sp.	Entire/ivy/leaf Morningglory	Groundcherry	Hemp Sesbania (coffeebean)	Northern Jointvetch	Palmer Amaranth	Palmleaf Morningglory	Prickly Sida (Teaweed)	Sicklepod	Smartweed
Clincher	1	7	3	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ricestar	1	6	2	4	3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Beyond	2	7	0	7	4	4	4	3	0	0	0	4	4	0	6
Grasp	2	7	2	0	0	3	6	3	5	7	0	4	0	5	5
Permit	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	8	6	0	3	2	5	6
Permit Plus	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	8	7	0	4	3	5	8
Strada	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	5	5	0	0	0	4	0
Regiment	2	8	0	0	0	4	4	4	7	7	0	0	2	6	9
2,4-D	4	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	9	5	8	9	9	9	9
Facet	4	6	0	5	3	4	6	6	7	5	0	5	4	3	7
Grandstand	4	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	9	9	4	9	3	6	7
Basagran	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	4	4	0	5
Propanil	7	6	4	6	3	0	4	3	9	8	6	3	2	4	7
Aim	14	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	6	3	3	8	2	3	7
Sharpen	14	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	8	8	8	8	6	6	4
Ultra Blazer	14	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	9	0	4	6	2	0	6

\*For good levee broadleaf weed control, a combination of products is needed, especially where 2,4-D cannot be used. Applying Facet or other residuals prior to weed emergence is recommended in 2,4-D-restricted areas. Ratings based on maximum use rates.

**Preharvest**

sodium chlorate @ 6 lb/A

Desiccating green weed foliage.

**Sodium Chlorate**  
Several brands and trade names are available.  
2 gal/A of 3 lb/gal or 1 gal/A of 6 lb/gal.

When average moisture is 25% or below.

See label for details. **Harvest within 5 days after application to prevent overdrying, and potential milling quality reduction.**

carfentrazone @ 0.025 lb/A

Morningglories.

**Aim 2 EC**  
1.5 oz/A. Add 1% COC.

When average moisture is 25% or below.

Aim has a 3-day PHI. Can be tank-mixed with sodium chlorate.