MANAGING SPRANGLETOP HERBICIDE RESISTANCE IN RICE PRODUCTION

1. Do not use herbicides with the same mode of action in sequential applications for the control of the same weed species year after year. Rotate or alternate your herbicides between products with different modes of action for the control of the same weeds.

2. RiceStar HT, Whip and Clincher® SF herbicides should not be used on fields with identified ACC'ase resistant biotypes of sprangletop. Do not use these products in sequential applications.

3. Rotate crops and alternate your herbicide products so you are not using the same mode of action products in sequential applications for the control of the same weed species between the different crops.

4. Use herbicides based on an Integrated Pest Management program.
   a. Use a glyphosate-based herbicide as a burndown treatment. Rotate with Roundup Ready® crops if possible. Delaying the burndown as late as possible will allow as many weeds to germinate prior to the burndown application taking place. This may mean a delayed planting date as well.
   b. Tillage in the spring will help to germinate seeds prior to the burndown treatment.
   c. Use a preemergence product like Command, Pendimethalin or Bolero to control grasses early in the rice crop. Use good water management practices to reduce additional flushes of weeds.
   d. Propanil products or Newpath® can be used early to control sprangletop when in the 1- to 2-leaf stage or at ¼ inch tall.

5. Monitor treated areas. Control escaped weeds.

6. Do not allow escaped weeds to produce seeds.

7. Clean equipment after working in the field to prevent spreading the seed and dirt from fields of known resistance to those that do not have resistance.

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®Roundup Ready is a trademark of Monsanto Company.
®Newpath is a trademark of BASF.
Always read and follow label directions.
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