

Product Bulletin

Corteva Agriscience LLC

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Novixid™

EPA Reg. No. 62719-701

2(ee) Recommendation†

For Distribution and Use Only in the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri

Applications of Novixid Herbicide Impregnated on Dry Fertilizer

ATTENTION

† This recommendation is made as permitted under FIFRA 2(ee) and has not been submitted to or approved by the EPA.

- It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- Read and follow all applicable directions for use, precautions, and limitations on the product label attached to the container for this product.

Directions for Use

Novixid should be applied at 27.4 fluid ounces per acre on a minimum of 150 pounds of fertilizer per acre to ensure satisfactory blending and acceptable weed control. Novixid impregnation is recommended on premium grade dry fertilizers which include granular urea and premium grade granular ammonium sulfate (AMS). A drying agent can be used to reduce moisture if needed. Commercial fertilizer blending equipment with proper nozzle arrangement for even blending is recommended. When adding liquid herbicide to blending equipment, stage or spread out the liquid product throughout the blending process to ensure proper distribution and to avoid wet final product. Impregnated product should be used as soon as possible.

Fertilizer impregnated with Novixid herbicide should be applied into the flood. Weed control is best achieved when weeds are small (<4 inches), at least 70% submerged, and exposed to a constant flood for a minimum of ten days.

Impregnated product should be used as part of a comprehensive weed control program. Follow applicable use directions, precautions, and restrictions on the EPA-registered label for Novixid.

At a rate of 27.4 fl oz per acre impregnated onto dry fertilizer, the following weeds are controlled or suppressed:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Controlled (C) or Suppressed (S)	Maximum Growth Stage
alligatorweed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	C	10 inch runners
arrowhead / bulltongue / grassy arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria</i> spp.	C	4 inches
creeping burhead	<i>Echinodorus cordifolius</i>	C	4 inches
creeping water primrose	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i>	S	4 inches
ducksalad	<i>Heteranthera limosa</i>	C	spooning
eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	C	4 inches
hemp sesbania	<i>Sesbania herbacea</i>	C	4 inches
jointvetch, Indian	<i>Aeschynomene indica</i>	C	4 inches
jointvetch, northern	<i>Aeschynomene virginica</i>	C	4 inches
Palmer amaranth	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i>	C	4 inches
pickerelweed	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	S	4 inches
rice flatsedge	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	C	4 inches
roundleaf mudplantain	<i>Heteranthera reniformis</i>	C	spooning
spreading dayflower	<i>Commelina diffusa</i>	C	4 inches
water hyssop	<i>Bacopa</i> spp.	C	4 inches

Additional Recommendations

- To reduce potential for off-target movement, avoid fertilizer blends that tend to contain more dust (SGN <200). Consult your local company representative for additional guidance on fertilizer blend applications.
- Avoid standard grade ammonium sulfate or prill urea since smaller granule size leads to more dusting and off-target movement potential including onto sensitive crops.
- Tender truck augers with spray nozzles are not recommended.
- Clean impregnated fertilizer from tender or application equipment immediately after the application.
- Failure to clean all traces of Novixid herbicide from fertilizer mixing and application equipment may result in injury to crops other than rice.
- To thoroughly clean equipment, run two batches of non-impregnated fertilizer in the mixer and transport tenders used in the Novixid application before using for another crop.
- Aerial applicators need to follow standard hopper triple rinse procedures when switching between the Novixid application and other crops or herbicide programs.
- Any crop stress or environmental factor which influences plant health may impact efficacy and crop tolerance. Rice crops grown under adverse environmental conditions such as abnormally hot or cold temperatures, drought, or poor fertilization conditions may express temporary crop injury when Novixid is applied, including slight height reduction or leaf malformations. Medium grain varieties and hybrids may be more sensitive to Novixid herbicide than long grain varieties. Work with your local extension service consultant, seed representative, or local company representative to discuss management and use on specific varieties or hybrids.

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