

Specimen Label



Herbicide

™Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

For selective postemergence weed control in rice in the states of Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee and Texas

Active Ingredient:

penoxsulam: 2-(2,2-difluoroethoxy)-N-(5,8-dimethoxy[1,2,4] triazolo[1,5c]pyrimidin-2-yl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonamide.....	2.95%
cyhalofop: 2-[4-(4-cyano-2- fluorophenoxy) phenoxy] propanoic acid, butyl ester, (R).....	21.06
Other Ingredients.....	75.99%
Total	100.00%

Contains 0.25 lb of penoxsulam active ingredient and 1.78 lb of cyhalofop-butyl active ingredient per gallon

Keep Out of Reach of Children CAUTION

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information including Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. **Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.**

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-607

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Harmful If Inhaled • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions In Some Individuals

Avoid breathing spray mist.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Gloves

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

First Aid

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

Except when treating rice fields as specified in this product label, do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

Surface Water: Cyhalofop-butyl can contaminate surface water through spray drift from aerial and ground application equipment. Treated rice field water can contaminate surface water through accidental release or overflow, or by deliberate release due to normal growing practices, including interim or final release of flood water at harvest

Groundwater: Cyhalofop-butyl demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination.

Directions for Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner

inconsistent with its labeling.
Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR Part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in cool dry place in original container.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or less:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Refillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Nonrefillable containers 5 gallons or larger:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

General Information

Rebel^{EX}™ herbicide is a postemergence herbicide for selective control of susceptible grass, broadleaf, and annual sedge weeds in rice. Susceptible weeds emerged at the time of application will be controlled. Rebel^{EX} will not provide residual control of sprangletop grass weeds. A spray volume of 10 gallons or more per acre (gpa) and uniform coverage are required for optimum performance. Rebel^{EX} is rainfast within 2 hours after application and has soil residual herbicidal activity dependent upon weed species, soil type, soil moisture (rainfall or irrigation after application) and the rate of application.

Rice crops grown under adverse environmental conditions, such as extreme cold or heat, may express temporary crop injury, including slight height reduction or root stunting, when Rebel^{EX} is applied. Any crop stress or environmental factors which decrease plant metabolism and growth may reduce weed control efficacy and crop tolerance. Such effects are transient and do not affect yield. Rebel^{EX} may be used on all rice varieties.

General Use Precautions and Restrictions

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 60 days of rice harvest.
- Do not rotate treated land to crops other than rice for 3 months following application.
- Use of an agriculturally approved crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil adjuvant at a minimum of 1 quart per acre is necessary with Rebel^{EX}.
- Do not use organosilicone surfactants in spray mixtures of this product.
- Poor weed control may result from application of Rebel^{EX} made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, hail damage, hydrogen sulfide, or high pH soils; or prior herbicide applications.
- Do not apply where runoff or irrigation water may flow directly onto

agricultural land other than rice fields.

- Do not tank mix Rebel_{EX} with malathion or methyl parathion. Do not make an application of malathion or methyl parathion within 7 days of an application of Rebel_{EX}.
- Do not apply Rebel_{EX} directly to, or otherwise permit Rebel_{EX} to come into contact with, cotton, soybeans, grapes, tobacco, vegetable crops, flowers, ornamental shrubs or trees, pome/stone/nut trees, or other desirable broadleaf plants, as serious injury may occur. Do not permit spray mists containing Rebel_{EX} to drift onto desirable broadleaf plants.
- Do not apply Rebel_{EX} directly to, or otherwise permit Rebel_{EX} to come into contact with, non-target grass crops and cereals such as corn, sorghum, wheat, sugar cane, turfgrass, sod farms, grass grown for seed, etc.
- Application of Rebel_{EX} to fields which have been leveled (except water leveling) within 12 months prior to application may result in serious rice injury in areas that have been cut or filled.
- Application of Rebel_{EX} to rice grown in soils with pH >7.8 or high salt content may result in serious rice injury.
- Do not fish or commercially grow fish, shellfish or crustaceans on treated acres during the year of treatment.
- Do not make more than 1 application or apply more than 20 fl oz of Rebel_{EX} per acre during the growing season in both the first and ratoon crops combined.
- One sequential application of Clincher® SF herbicide can be made greater than 10 days before or after an application of Rebel_{EX} depending upon the rate of Rebel_{EX} applied.

Rate of Rebel _{EX} (fl oz/acre)	Maximum Sequential Rate of Clincher SF (fl oz/acre)
16	13
18	11.5
20	10

- Reduced weed control may result if application of Rebel_{EX} is made to weeds under stress from prior herbicide applications, preventing active growth. To help prevent reduced control, delay the application of Rebel_{EX} until labeled weeds resume active growth.
- If applied to heading grass weeds, heavy weed densities and/or previously untreated areas (salvage treatment), only partial control or suppression should be expected from Rebel_{EX}. Regrowth of these weeds may occur.
- Rebel_{EX} does not control ACC'ase or ALS resistant weeds.
- If the spray solution pH of Rebel_{EX} is >8, a buffering agent should be used to lower the pH to <8.
- Always use clean water with spray mixes of Rebel_{EX}. Do not use water containing rinsate from a previous spray solution, even at low concentrations, as this may reduce grass weed control from Rebel_{EX}.
- Do not allow tank mixes of Rebel_{EX} to sit overnight.
- Do not overlap or double spray ends of fields.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not use Rebel_{EX} on wild rice.
- To avoid the potential of reduced weed control, apply Rebel_{EX} to actively growing, non-stressed labeled weeds at least 5 days before or 7 days after the application of other herbicides.
- Following a NewPath or Facet (quinclorac) application, wait 7 days after establishment of the permanent flood before making an application of Rebel_{EX}.

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. Make applications only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. The applicator, crop consultant, and grower are responsible for considering all of these factors when making the decision to apply this product.

Avoid all direct or indirect contact with non-target plants. Do not apply near desirable vegetation. Allow adequate distance between target area and desirable plants to minimize exposure.

Sensitive Areas: The pesticide should only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target movement from aerial applications:

- The distance between the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 70% of the wingspan of fixed wing aircraft or 80% of the helicopter rotor width.
- Nozzle set up must use a medium spray quality category per ASABE S-572 Standard.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be followed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that minimize drift and provide sufficient coverage of weeds.

Endangered Species

If endangered plant species occur in the proximity of the application site, the following mitigation measure is required to avoid adverse effects:

- Leave untreated buffer zones of 25 feet for ground applications or 200 feet for aerial applications.

To determine whether your county has an endangered terrestrial plant species, consult <http://www.epa.gov/espp/usa-map.htm>. Endangered Species Bulletins may also be obtained from extension offices or state pesticide agencies. If the bulletin is not available for your specific area, check with the appropriate local state agency to determine if known populations of terrestrial endangered plants occur in the area to be treated.

Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory

Information on Droplet Size: For ASABE S-572 Standard compliance, see nozzle manufacturer catalogs, NAAA booklet, or USDA literature or website <http://apmru.usda.gov/> for nozzle and application conditions. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Larger droplets reduce drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size:

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- **Pressure** - Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types lower pressure produces larger droplets.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length: Reducing the effective boom length to 70% of the wingspan of fixed wing aircraft or 80% of the helicopter rotor width may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height: Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft or boom on-off. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, height, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind: Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Application is not allowed when wind speeds exceed 10 mph due to risk of direct drift to sensitive crops. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift. **Note:** State and local regulations with regard to minimum and maximum wind speeds during aerial application may be more restrictive. Aerial applicators should be familiar with these regulations.

Temperature and Humidity: When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is greatest when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions: Applications should not occur during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Small droplets can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of the smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Mixing Instructions

Use of Adjuvants

Use of an agriculturally approved crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil adjuvant at a minimum of 1 quart per acre is necessary with Rebel_{EX}. When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Dow AgroSciences recommends the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant. Read and follow all use directions and precautions on crop oil concentrate labels.

Rebel_{EX} - Alone

Fill spray tank to one-half full with water. Start agitation. Add correct quantity of Rebel_{EX} and recommended adjuvant. Continue agitation while filling spray tank to required volume and during application.

Rebel_{EX} - Tank Mixes

Continuous agitation is required for tank mixes. Sparger pipe agitators generally provide the best agitation in spray tanks.

Rebel_{EX} may be applied in tank mix combination with labeled rates of Command (clomazone), Prowl (pendimethalin), Facet (quinclorac), and

Newpath for early postemergence, pre-flood application in rice. Tank mixing or sequential applications of Rebel_{EX} with propanil-containing products to stressed weeds may result in reduced control of some weeds (i.e., alligatorweed). Tank mixing Rebel_{EX} with quinclorac may result in reduced control of annual smartweed. When tank mixing, follow label directions, including application rates, use precautions and limitations on each respective label. State regulations may apply.

Reduced grass weed control may result if Rebel_{EX} is applied in tank mix combination with or immediately following other herbicides not listed above, especially if applied under conditions of plant stress and/or advanced grass weed growth stages. To avoid the potential of reduced weed control, apply Rebel_{EX} to actively growing, non-stressed labeled weeds at least 5 days before or 7 days after the application of other herbicides.

Following a NewPath or Facet (quinclorac) application, wait 7 days after establishment of the permanent flood before making an application of Rebel_{EX}.

Tank mixing or using Rebel_{EX} with any other product not specifically and expressly authorized by the label shall be the exclusive risk of the user, applicator and/or application advisor. When tank mixing, follow label directions, including application rates, use precautions and limitations on each respective label.

Tank Mix Compatibility Testing: When tank mixing Rebel_{EX} with other materials, a compatibility test (jar test) using relative proportions of the tank mix ingredients should be conducted prior to mixing ingredients in the spray tank. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately one-half (1/2) hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, jels, oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

Mixing Order: Fill the tank one-third (1/3) full with water. Start the agitation. Different formulation types should be added in the following order: dry flowables (DF), wettable powders (WP), aqueous suspensions (AS), flowables (F), or liquids (L). Allow each product type to completely disperse before adding another. Continue agitation and fill tank to three-fourths (3/4) full, add the correct quantity of Rebel_{EX} and mix thoroughly. Finally, add any solution (S) formulations or surfactant, agitate and finish filling. Maintain agitation during filling and during application. If spraying and agitation must be stopped before the tank is empty, suspended materials may settle to the bottom. It is important to resuspend all of the settled material before continuing application. A sparger agitator is particularly useful for this purpose. Do not allow tank mixes to set overnight.

Carefully follow all mixing instructions for each material added to the tank. Initial dispersion of dry or flowable formulations can be improved by mixing with a small amount of water (slurrying) and pouring the slurry through a 20 to 35 mesh wetting screen in the top of the spray tank. Line screens in the tank should be no finer than 50 mesh (100 mesh is finer than 50 mesh).

Application Instructions

Environmental Conditions and Herbicidal Activity of Rebel_{EX}

Factors for effective weed control with Rebel_{EX} include proper application rate, weed size, daytime and nighttime temperatures, soil moisture prior to and following application, and use of adjuvants. Best weed control results are obtained when Rebel_{EX} is applied to small, actively growing weeds, when daytime and nighttime temperatures are warm (60°F or more), and soil moisture is adequate to support active weed growth prior

to and following application. If weeds are under drought stress, consider delaying application until more favorable conditions resume. Application when weeds are moisture stressed or larger than the recommended size for control may result in only partial control.

- Rebel_{EX} is rainfast in 2 hours.
- Applications made immediately prior to, during, or immediately following periods of large day/night temperature fluctuations or where daytime and nighttime temperatures do not exceed 60°F may result in decreased weed control.
- Poor weed control may result from application of Rebel_{EX} made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, hail damage, hydrogen sulfide, or high pH soils; or prior herbicide applications.

Aerial Application

Apply in a spray volume of 10 gpa or more when applying by air. Apply with medium to coarse droplet category per S-572 ASABE standard; see NAAA, USDA or nozzle manufacturer guidelines. Follow guidelines in the Spray Drift Management and Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory to minimize potential drift to off-target vegetation. Aircraft should be patterned per Operation Safe/PAASS program for calibration and uniformity to provide sufficient coverage and control.

Ground Application

Apply in a spray volume of 10 gpa or more when applying by ground. Use medium to coarse nozzle spray quality per S-572 ASABE standard; see USDA literature or nozzle manufacturer guidelines. Follow nozzle manufacturer’s recommendations for nozzle pressure, spacing and boom height to provide a uniform spray pattern. Follow appropriate Spray Drift Management information where drift potential is a concern.

Avoiding Injury to Non-Target Plants

Do not apply this product where drift may be a problem due to proximity to susceptible crops or other desirable plants. See Buffer Zones below for restrictions.

Spray drift produced during application is the responsibility of the applicator and care should be taken to minimize off-target movement of spray during application. A drift control agent suitable for agricultural use may be used with this product to aid in reducing spray drift. However, if a drift control agent is used, weed control may be reduced. If used, follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

Buffer Zones: Buffer zones are defined as the distance between the application site and the sensitive crop. For aerial applications, follow recommendations in Spray Drift Management and Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory sections, in addition to the recommended buffers, to minimize potential drift to off-target vegetation. Do not apply Rebel_{EX} when wind speeds are less than 3 mph or greater than 10 mph. The potential for injury to non-target crops is less likely under conditions of advanced growth stages, low wind, and dry soil moisture conditions. The buffer zones listed below must be followed:

Sensitive Crop	Ground Restrictions (ft)	Aerial Restrictions
non-target cereal and grass crops such as corn, sugar cane sudangrass, sorghum, grass grown for seed, millet, and sod farms.	50	150 feet
commercial peach and nectarine orchards	660	2 miles if wind blowing from treatment area away from sensitive crop. 4 miles if wind blowing from treatment area toward sensitive crop.

Application Timing

Rebel_{EX} may be applied to rice from rice emergence (drill seeded rice) or rice pegging at 1 leaf stage with no exposed roots (water seeded rice) up to 60 days before harvest. Within this application window, application timing is dependent upon cultural practices and optimum timing for weed species present. (See Application Rates and Weeds Controlled table.) Do not apply if crop or weeds are under drought stress.

- To avoid the potential of reduced weed control, apply Rebel_{EX} to actively growing, non-stressed labeled weeds at least 5 days before or 7 days after the application of other herbicides.
- Following a NewPath or Facet (quinclorac) application, wait 7 days after establishment of the permanent flood before making an application of Rebel_{EX}.
- One sequential application of Clincher SF can be applied before or after applying Rebel_{EX} in drill seeded or water seeded rice as a pre-flood or post-flood application. Allow 10 days between applications. Do not make more than two applications of Rebel_{EX} and Clincher SF combined per season.

Water Seeded Rice

Fields must be partially drained to expose weeds prior to application. Residual water remaining in the field does not adversely affect weed control so long as weeds are at least 70% exposed. For delayed flood application, do not allow excessive drying of the soil which may cause the weeds to become drought stressed, resulting in unacceptable weed control. For best results, soils should be moist at application and maintain good soil moisture after application by flushing or rainfall until establishment of permanent flood. After an application of Rebel_{EX} to a partially drained field with standing water present over the entire field, wait at least 3 hours before beginning the establishment of the permanent flood. If the field is completely drained with no standing water at application, wait at least 3 days before beginning the establishment of the permanent flood.

- One sequential application of Clincher SF can be made greater than 10 days before or after an application of Rebel_{EX} depending upon the rate of Rebel_{EX} applied.

Rate of Rebel _{EX} (fl oz/acre)	Maximum Sequential Rate of Clincher SF (fl oz/acre)
16	13
18	11.5
20	10

Drill Seeded Rice

Preflood Application: Adequate soil moisture for actively growing weeds is essential for preflood applications. Flushing of rice fields may be necessary prior to application if rice or weeds are moisture stressed. Residual water remaining in the field does not adversely affect weed control as long as weeds are at least 70% exposed. Flushing fields or rainfall after application may improve weed control. After application, follow standard cultural practices for flooding fields. Following the application, wait at least 3 days before establishing the permanent flood, then establish permanent flood as soon as rice can tolerate flooding. If a field treated with Rebel_{EX} is going to be flushed, and the permanent flood is not going to be established with this flood, wait at least 3 hours after the application of Rebel_{EX} before starting to flush. If the permanent flood will be established after treatment with Rebel_{EX}, wait at least 3 days before beginning the establishment of the permanent flood. Reinfestation of some weeds may occur if a permanent flood is not established in a timely manner.

- One sequential application of Clincher SF can be made greater than 10 days before or after an application of Rebel_{EX} applied preflood or postflood depending upon the rate of Rebel_{EX} applied.

Rate of Rebel _{EX} (fl oz/acre)	Maximum Sequential Rate of Clincher SF (fl oz/acre)
16	13
18	11.5
20	10

Postflood Application: Prior to application, the flood water must be lowered to expose at least 70% of the weed foliage. A shallow flood depth in the field (1 to 2 inches deep) will not adversely affect weed control. For best results, re-establishment of normal flood depth should begin within 3 hours after application to prevent germination of new weeds. One sequential application of Clincher SF can be applied before or after applying Rebel_{EX} in rice as a postflood application. Allow 10 days between applications. Do not make more than two applications of Rebel_{EX} and Clincher SF combined per season.

If Rebel_{EX} is applied as a postflood salvage treatment (e.g., heavy weed infestations, headed weeds, failure of previous herbicide applications, and/or previously untreated areas), it should be considered an emergency salvage treatment. Good control of labeled weeds should not be expected. Regrowth of treated weeds may occur.

Resistance Management

Rebel_{EX} contains two mode of action products. The modes of action of Rebel_{EX} are the inhibition of the acetolactate synthase (ALS) enzyme and the ACC^{ase} enzyme. Weed populations may develop biotypes that are resistant to different herbicides with the same mode of action. If herbicides with the same mode of action are used repeatedly in the same field, resistant biotypes may eventually dominate the weed population and may not be controlled by these products. Other resistance mechanisms, such as enhanced metabolism, may also exist and may cause reduced weed control.

This product should be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that may include biological, cultural, and chemical practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. Application of this product should be based upon appropriate IPM and resistance management strategies and practices that delay or reduce the development of resistant weed biotypes. Such practices include, but are not limited to, field scouting, use of weed free crop seed, proper water management, correct weed pest identification, following rotational practices outlined on pesticide labels, and treating when target weed populations are at the correct stage and economic thresholds for control. Make only 1 application per year of Rebel_{EX}.

To delay development of herbicide resistance, the following practices are recommended:

- The use of herbicides with the same mode of action should not be used in sequential applications.
- Rebel_{EX} can be tank mixed or used sequentially with other approved ALS or ACC^{ase} mode of action products to broaden the spectrum of weed control and control weeds that Rebel_{EX} does not control.
- Herbicides should be used based upon an IPM program.
- Monitor treated areas and control escaped weeds.
- Contact local extension or crop advisor for IPM and resistance management information.

Application Rates and Weeds Controlled – Drill Seeded and Water Seeded Rice

Weeds Controlled Preflood		Application Rates and Stage of Weed Development
Common Name	Scientific Name	16 to 18 fl oz/acre
eclipta hemp sesbania Indian/northern jointvetch rice flatsedge smartweed spp, annual	<i>Eclipta alba</i> <i>Sesbania exaltata</i> <i>Aeschynomene</i> spp. <i>Cyperus iria</i> <i>Polygonum</i> spp.	up to 7 leaf
Amazon (tighthead) sprangletop arrowhead barnyardgrass ¹ cocklebur dayflower ducksalad fall panicum junglerice pigweed red sprangletop	<i>Leptochloa panicoides</i> <i>Sagittaria</i> spp. <i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i> <i>Xanthium strumarium</i> <i>Commelina communis</i> <i>Heteranthera limosa</i> <i>Panicum</i> <i>dichotomiflorum</i> <i>Echinochloa colona</i> <i>Amaranthus</i> spp. <i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>	up to 4 leaf
Texas/ Mexicanweed	<i>Caperonia</i> spp.	up to 3 leaf
Weeds Suppressed Preflood		
Common Name	Scientific Name	18 to 20 fl oz/acre
broadleaf signalgrass brook paspalum goosegrass Texas panicum water paspalum	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i> <i>Paspalum acuminatum</i> <i>Eleusine indica</i> <i>Panicum texanum</i> <i>Paspalum hydrophilum</i>	pre-flood up to 4 leaf
perennial barnyardgrass	<i>E. polystacha</i>	<18"
alligatorweed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	<24" runners
morningglory spp. nutsedge, yellow redstem	<i>Ipomoea</i> spp. <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> <i>Ammania</i> spp.	up to 4 leaf

¹Including propanil and Facet resistant barnyardgrass.

Weeds Controlled Postflood		
Common Name	Scientific Name	18 to 20 fl oz/acre
Amazon (tighthead) sprangletop barnyardgrass ¹ bearded sprangletop fall panicum	<i>Leptochloa panicoides</i> <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i> <i>Leptochloa fasciculari</i>	postflood, mid- to late tillering or branching, prior to grass weed heading
junglerice red sprangletop	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i> <i>Echinochloa colona</i> <i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>	
ducksalad	<i>Heteranthera limosa</i>	<6"
hemp sesbania Indian/northern jointvetch	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i> <i>Aeschynomene</i> spp	<15"
rice flatsedge	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	<12"
Weeds Suppressed Postflood		
Common Name	Scientific Name	18 to 20 fl oz/acre
brook paspalum Texas panicum water paspalum	<i>Paspalum acuminatum</i> <i>Panicum texanum</i> <i>Paspalum hydrophilum</i>	postflood, mid- to late tillering or branching, prior to grass weed heading
alligatorweed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	<24" runners
perennial barnyardgrass	<i>E. polystacha</i>	<18"
eclipta redstem smartweed spp., annual	<i>Eclipta alba</i> <i>Ammania</i> spp. <i>Polygonum</i> spp.	<12"

¹Including propanil and Facet resistant barnyardgrass.

Additional Weeds Controlled –Water Seeded Rice

Weeds Controlled		Application Rates and Stage of Weed Development	
Common Name	Scientific Name	16 to 18 fl oz/acre	18 to 20 fl oz/acre
dwarf spike rush gooseweed hedge hyssop narrow leaf aster parrotfeather pickerel weed spike rush water plantain (bull tongue)	<i>Eleocharis parvula</i> <i>Sphenoclea zeylancia</i> <i>Gratiola neglecta</i> <i>Aster tenuifolius</i> <i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> <i>Pontederia cordata</i> <i>Eleocharis obtuse</i> <i>Sagittaria lancifolia</i>	up to 7 leaf	<12"
Weeds Suppressed		Application Rates and Stage of Weed Development	
Common Name	Scientific Name	16 to 18 fl oz/acre	18 to 20 fl oz/acre
rush	<i>Juncus</i> L.	---	<12"

Note: Do not make more than 1 application or apply more than 20 fl oz of Rebel_{EX} per acre during the growing season in both the first and ratoon crops combined.

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