

ORTHOSULFAMURON GROUP 2 HERBICIDE



For use as a selective herbicide for rice weed control in the states of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas.

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

**Orthosulfamuron:** Benzamide, 2-[[[(4,6-dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]amino]-N,N-dimethyl- ..... 50.0%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** ..... 50.0%

**TOTAL** ..... 100.0%

Contains 0.50 lb active ingredient per pound of product

(CB)

(E)

(GM)

EPA Reg. No. 71711-44

EPA Est. No. 70815-GA-002 39578-TX-1 67545-AZ-1  
superscript corresponds with lot number

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
CAUTION/AVISO**

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.  
(If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail).

*See inside booklet for First Aid, Precautionary Statements, and Directions for Use*

**NET CONTENTS: 42 ounces**

950005  
11/20

**NICHINO**  
AMERICA®

Nichino America, Inc.  
4550 Linden Hill Road, Suite 501  
Wilmington, DE 19808

## FIRST AID

<b>If swallowed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li><li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li><li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to by the poison control center or doctor.</li><li>• Do not give anything to an unconscious person.</li></ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li><li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>If inhaled</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Move person to fresh air.</li><li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>If in eyes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>

## HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For additional information on this pesticide product, including human health concerns and medical emergencies, call 1-800-348-5832. In case of fire or spills, information may be obtained by calling 1-800-424-9300.

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin, or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray.

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear the following:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves
- Protective eyewear

### Statements for Contaminated PPE

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, 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 thoroughly after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then, wash skin thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

With the exception of treating rice fields as specified in this 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 arable land and/or water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

### Groundwater Advisory

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

### Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of orthosulfamuron from runoff water and sediment. Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

### Nontarget Organism Advisory Statement

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of nontarget organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of nontarget organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the **Spray Drift Management** section of this label.

### IMPORTANT

Injury to or loss of desirable trees, vegetation, and/or adjacent sensitive crops may result from failure to observe the following: Avoid all direct or indirect contact with crops other than rice or land scheduled to be planted with crops other than rice due to the potential for sensitivity to the active ingredient in **STRADA**®.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE

**It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.**

Read the entire label. Use strictly in accordance with **Precautionary Statements** and **Directions** and with applicable state and federal regulations.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other people, 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 state or tribal 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), restricted-entry interval, and notifications to workers. Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

For early entry into 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, wear:

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks
- Waterproof gloves
- Protective eyewear

### **PRODUCT INFORMATION**

**STRADA** is a systemic herbicide formulated as a water dispersible granule suitable for selective postemergence weed control. When applied according to label directions, it is effective in the control of several annual and perennial broadleaf weeds and sedges.

To achieve the best control, apply **STRADA** to young, actively growing weeds. This stage usually corresponds to a rice growth stage between 2 and 4 leaves. Mix **STRADA** with water, and apply at specified rates as a foliar spray by ground or air application to water-seeded or dry-seeded rice. Efficacy may depend on the following parameters:

- Weed size at application
- Growing and environmental conditions (e.g., soil moisture, relative humidity, and temperature) prior to and following treatment
- Soil pH, texture, and organic matter content
- Water management

**STRADA** contains the active ingredient, orthosulfamuron, a sulfonyleurea herbicide. The mode of action (MOA) for **STRADA** inhibits the plant enzyme acetolactate synthase (ALS) which is also known as acetohydroxy acid synthase (AHAS). Inhibition of this enzyme blocks branched-chain amino acid biosynthesis of valine, leucine, and isoleucine which leads to plant death.

**STRADA** is particularly efficient by foliar application. Once in the target weed, it is translocated by xylem and phloem. Soon after **STRADA** is applied, growth of susceptible weeds is inhibited, and the plants are no longer competitive with rice. Typically, weed leaves turn yellow, then reddish; and within 10 to 20 days, depending on weed size, species, and growing conditions, the stem and roots die. Treated target weeds may stay green but are stunted and not competitive with the crop.

## USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not apply after 1/2 inch internode elongation.
- Do not enter treated fields until 12 hours after application (REI = 12 hours).
- Use of an approved agricultural surfactant or adjuvant is necessary for **STRADA**.
- Do not apply where runoff or irrigation water may flow directly onto agricultural land other than rice fields.
- Do not apply **STRADA** directly or indirectly to crops other than rice.
- Do not make more than 1 application or apply more than 2.1 ounces of **STRADA** per acre per year (equivalent to 0.067 lb ai/A) in both the first and ratoon crops combined.
- Do not allow tank mixtures containing **STRADA** to sit overnight.
- Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Refer to the **Spray Drift Management** and **Endangered Species** sections of the label for buffer restrictions.

## ROTATIONAL CROP INFORMATION

Use the time intervals listed below to determine the minimum required time interval between last **STRADA** application and new crop planting.

Rotational Crop Guideline	
Crop	Time Interval in Months Before Planting
Sugarcane	1
Corn (all)	3
Small Grains	3
Cotton	6
Soybean	6
All Other Crops	12

## USE PRECAUTIONS

- Rainfast within 6 hours.
- Application of **STRADA** to fields which have been levelled (except water levelling) within 12 months prior to application may result in rice injury in areas that have been cut or filled.
- Poor weed control may result from application of **STRADA** made to plants under stress from abnormally hot or cold weather; environmental conditions such as drought, hail damage, hydrogen sulphide; or prior herbicide applications.

## SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

**AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR.** The interaction of weather related factors and equipment determine the potential for spray drift. Application should only be made when there is little or no hazard of spray drift. The applicator, crop consultant, and/or grower are responsible for considering all factors when determining whether or not to apply this product.

**Avoid all direct or indirect contact with nontarget plants.** Do not apply directly to or near desirable vegetation. Allow an adequate distance between target application area and desirable plants to minimize any potential exposure.

### **Sensitive Areas**

Pesticides must only be applied when the potential for spray drift to adjacent sensitive nontarget areas (e.g., residential areas, known habitat for threatened or endangered plant species, bodies of water, nontarget crops, etc.) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). Avoid disturbing (e.g., cultivating) treated areas for at least 7 days following application.

### **Sensitive Crops**

Sensitive crops are defined as all nontarget crops.

### **Buffer Zones**

Buffer zone is defined as the distance between the application site and the nontarget sensitive crop.

Aerial applications shall not be made closer than 200 feet from sensitive crops.

Ground applications shall not be closer than 25 feet from sensitive crops when wind direction during the ground application is away from sensitive crops.

Ground applications shall not be closer than 200 feet from sensitive crops when wind direction is towards sensitive crops.

States that have more stringent spray drift regulations must be followed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **Aerial Applications, Spray Drift** box.

### **Endangered Species**

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

- Leave untreated downwind 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 state or county 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 or terrestrial endangered plants occur in the area to be treated.

### **Aerial Applications – Spray Drift**

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the vegetative canopy unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- 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 distances should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, height, smaller drops, etc.).

*(continued)*

### **Aerial Applications – Spray Drift** *(continued)*

- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

### **Ground Boom Applications – Spray Drift**

- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or crop canopy unless making a turf, pasture, or rangeland application, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the ground.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

### **Boomless Applications – Spray Drift**

- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

### **Spray Drift Advisories**

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

### **Importance of Droplet Size**

For ASABE S-572.1 Standard compliance, see nozzle manufacturer catalogs, NAAA booklet, USDA literature, or website <http://apmru.usda.gov/> for nozzle and application conditions. An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

### **Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft**

- Adjust Nozzles - Follow nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.
- 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 specified pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets.
- Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Use low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

## **Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom**

- Volume - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- Pressure - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- Spray Nozzle - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

## **Boom Height – Ground Boom**

Use the lowest boom height that is compatible with the spray nozzles that will provide uniform coverage. For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

## **Boomless Ground Applications**

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

## **Release Height – Aircraft**

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift. When applying aerially to crops, do not release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.

## **Shielded Sprayers**

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

## **Temperature and Humidity**

Applications made during periods of low relative humidity require set-up of equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is typically greatest when conditions are both hot and dry. When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

## **Temperature Inversions**

Do not apply this product during a local, low level temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Small droplets can be transported in unpredictable directions due to the light and variable winds common during temperature inversions. Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of 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. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

## **Wind**

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. **AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.** Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift. 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 di-



rection and high inversion potential. Application is not allowed when wind speeds exceed 10 mph due to risk of direct drift to nontarget sensitive crops or locations. **Note:** Wind patterns can be affected by local terrain. All applicators must be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift. **Note:** Follow state and local regulations with regard to minimum and maximum wind speeds during aerial application as they may be more restrictive. Applicators must be familiar with state and local regulations.

### **Windblown Soil Particles**

**STRADA** has the potential to move off-site due to wind erosion. Soils that are subject to wind erosion usually have a high silt and/or fine to very fine sand fractions and low organic matter content. Other factors which can affect the movement of windblown soil include the intensity and direction of prevailing winds, vegetative cover, site slope, rainfall, and drainage patterns. Avoid applying **STRADA** if prevailing local conditions may be expected to result in off-site movement.

### **WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT**

For resistance management, **STRADA** is a Group 2 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to **STRADA** and other Group 2 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed. **STRADA** and other pesticides should be incorporated into an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include the use of cultural, biological, and other chemical practices to prevent economical pest damage. Effective IPM practices include the use of weed-free seed, proper scouting and identification of weeds within each field or paddy, optimum water management (adequate soil moisture at the time of application and maintaining the permanent flood), pesticide treatment at the appropriate target stage, crop rotation, and mechanical weed control when appropriate. This list is not inclusive and should be used in conjunction with other practices to further prevent resistance development.

To delay herbicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:

- Always apply **STRADA** at a minimum of 1.7 oz formulated product per acre.
- Avoid following an ALS-inhibiting herbicide application with another herbicide application of the same mode of action unless in tank mixture with a product with a different mode of action.
- The use of ALS herbicides in consecutive years should be done in conjunction with herbicides containing other modes of action.
- Monitor escaped weeds and control them before they can produce seed.
- Rotate the use of **STRADA** or other Group 2 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties), and other management practices.

- Users should scout before and after application.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action if available.
- Users should report lack of performance to registrant or their representative.

Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

- Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- A spreading patch of noncontrolled plants of a particular weed species; and
- Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of action for each target weed.

## MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

### Adjuvants

To improve **STRADA** performance, an addition of 0.125% organo silicon surfactant (0.5 quart per 100 gallons spray solution volume) or 0.25% nonionic surfactant (1 quart per 100 gallons of spray solution volume) is recommended.

### Dilution Information

**STRADA Alone:** Apply **STRADA** in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre for ground application and a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre for aerial application. Fill the spray tank to about one-half of the desired volume with clean water. Add the specified amount of **STRADA**, and complete the filling process while maintaining agitation until the product is fully dispersed.

**STRADA Tank Mixtures:** **STRADA** fits well with typical weed management programs. Tankmix or sequential applications with commonly used herbicides registered for use on rice is suggested to complete the weed spectrum, especially for grass weeds.

### Tank Mixture Compatibility Testing

Before tank mixing **STRADA** with other pesticides or materials, it is recommended that a compatibility or jar test be performed. In order to perform the compatibility test, the relative proportions of the materials being considered for tank mixture should be added to a clear quart jar. After addition to the jar, invert or shake the jar numerous times to ensure complete mixing; then observe the jar for at least one-half hour. If precipitates (sludges, layers, flakes, balls, etc.) form, the tank mixture combination is not compatible and should not be used.

### Order of Mixing

1. Fill the tank at least one-half full of water, and begin agitation.
2. Add materials in the following order: **STRADA**, dry flowables (DF), wettable powders (WP), aqueous suspensions (AS), flowables (F), and liquids (L).
3. Allow each material to completely disperse before adding the next material.
4. While continuing agitation, fill the tank to three-fourths full.
5. Add any solution (S) formulations and surfactants.

6. Bring the tank to final volume.
7. Maintain agitation during the filling process and until the application is complete. If agitation and application are stopped, suspended materials may settle out to the bottom of the tank. It is very important to re-suspend all materials in the tank before applications are resumed. Sparger-type agitators are useful for these circumstances. Tank mixtures should not be allowed to remain in the spray tank overnight.

Refer to the companion herbicide label(s) for all applicable use directions, restrictions (including any water-holding requirements), and precautions. Read and follow the entire label of each product to be used in the tank mixture with this product.

Tank mixtures should not be applied if the crop is under severe stress due to drought, water saturated soils, poor fertility (especially low nitrogen levels), hail, frost, insects, or when the maximum daytime temperature is above 92°F. Tankmix applications under these conditions may cause temporary crop injury.

## SPRAYER TANK CLEANOUT

**Do not use chlorine bleach with ammonia.** To avoid injury to desirable crops, clean all mixing and spray equipment before and immediately following applications of **STRADA** as follows:

- Drain remaining spray solution from spray tank. Thoroughly rinse spray tank, boom, and hoses with clean water. Remove the nozzles, screens, and any components contacting the spray solution, and clean separately in a bucket containing ammonia and water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
- Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gallon of household ammonia (minimum 3% ammonia) for every 100 gallons of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution.\*
- Refill the spray tank back to full. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Again, flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution; and then drain the tank.
- Remove the nozzles, screens, and components as before, and clean separately in a bucket containing ammonia and water.
- Repeat Step 2.
- Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
- The rinsate may be disposed of on-site or at an approved disposal facility.

\* If using an ammonia product that is not 3% ammonia, an equivalent amount of an alternate strength ammonia solution can be used in the clean out procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.

## APPLICATION INFORMATION

### Use Rate

**STRADA:** 1.7 to 2.1 ounces per acre per year.

The lowest rate is intended for use of **STRADA** in tank mixture with other compounds effective on the same weeds and/or with low-medium weed infestation of annual weeds. The highest rate is intended for use of **STRADA** alone for the target weeds listed in the **Weeds Controlled** section of this label and/or when treating fields with high weed infestations.

### Application Timing

To achieve optimum weed control, apply **STRADA** to young, actively growing weeds up to 4 leaves. This stage usually corresponds to a rice growth stage between 2 and 4 leaves.

For dry-seeded rice, apply **STRADA** from early postemergence to pre-flood.

For water-seeded rice, apply **STRADA** from early postemergence to middle-late postemergence.

Due to the selectivity for use on rice, **STRADA** can be applied at very early stages of the crop. Occasionally, in the presence of very high temperatures, transient symptoms of chlorosis and slight reduction in vigor may appear on rice, but the crop recovers within a few days without any adverse effect on yield.

### Water Management

Before applying **STRADA** to water-seeded rice, water level in the rice field must be drained or lowered to allow exposure of the weed leaf surface for maximum uptake of the product by the leaves. Drain the field or lower the water level the day before the application. If the field cannot be drained before application, the water level must be reduced so that at least 70% of the weed leaf surface area is above the floodwater. Bring the field to normal flood level 24 to 48 hours after application.

If the soil is allowed to dry after application, a reduction in efficacy and weed regrowth may occur. Additional weed emergence may occur if the field is not flooded soon after application.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

STRADA SPECTRUM			
Weeds Controlled		Weed Size at Application	Rate of Application
Common Name	Scientific Name		
Ammannia, purple*	<i>Ammannia coccinea</i> *	Up to 4 leaf or 4 inches	<b>STRADA</b> 1.7 to 2.1 ounces/acre
Arrowhead spp.*	<i>Sagittaria</i> spp.*		
Bulrush, ricefield*	<i>Schoenoplectus mucronatus</i> *		
Dayflower, spreading	<i>Commelina diffusa</i>		
Ducksalad*	<i>Heteranthera limosa</i> *		
Eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>		
Falsepimpernel spp.	<i>Lindernia</i> spp.		
Flatsedge, rice*	<i>Cyperus iria</i> *		
Gooseweed	<i>Sphenoclea zeylanica</i>		
Jointvetch spp.	<i>Aeschynomene</i> spp.		
Monochoria	<i>Monochoria vaginalis</i>		
Morningglory spp.	<i>Ipomoea</i> spp.		
Redstem*	<i>Ammannia auriculata</i> *		
Sesbania, hemp	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>		
Sida, prickly	<i>Sida spinosa</i>		
Smartweed spp.	<i>Polygonum</i> spp.		
Waterhyssop spp.	<i>Bacopa</i> spp.		
Waterplantain spp. (seedling)*	<i>Alisma</i> spp. *		

Weeds Suppressed **		Weed Size at Application	Rate of Application
Common Name	Scientific Name		
Alligatorweed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	< 4 inch runner	<b>STRADA</b> 2.1 ounces/acre
Mexicanweed	<i>Cyperonia castaniifolia</i>	< 3 leaf	
Smallflower umbrella sedge*	<i>Cyperus difformis</i> *	Up to 4 inches	
Texasweed	<i>Cyperonia palustris</i>	< 3 leaf	
Yellow nutsedge*	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i> *	Up to 4 inches	

\* **STRADA** does not control ALS resistant biotypes of this weed which might be present in the field.

\*\* Control of suppressed weeds may be significantly improved using tank mixtures.

Notes: Weeds with gradual and late emergence (like purple ammannia) may escape an early herbicide application. As previously mentioned, optimum weed control is generally obtained when applications are made to young (less than 4 leaf) weeds that are actively growing.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store under well-vented, cool, and dry storage conditions. Do not store under moist conditions.

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

**CONTAINER HANDLING:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container 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 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. Then offer for recycling if available, or reconditioning if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. Do not burn unless allowed by state and local ordinances. In most states, burning is not allowed.

## **IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE**

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following conditions, warranty, disclaimer of warranties, and limitations of liability.

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