

Rice, July 15, 2002

## **RICE PRODUCT REVIEW**

Andy Kendig

Extension Weed Specialist

Commercial Agriculture Program

MU Delta Center

Based on phone calls, a lot of you tried the newer rice herbicides. We enjoy answering the questions, but we'd also like to hear what you've seen and what you like or dislike about the products. Please don't be shy about that information.

Unfortunately, many of these questions are stimulated by the "can 'em and confuse 'em name games" that marketing departments use. We used to get products with boring names like Aatrex and Treflan which were related to the actual chemical name. But now we have a lot of "New and Improved" herbicides which are actually, old standbys in new jugs.

With some of the newer rice herbicides, you may be more familiar with them than you think. We thought it might be worthwhile to break the secret codes and provide some basic information on all of the new rice chemistry.

Clincher. Clincher is a grass-only herbicide and is what weed guys like to call "fop chemistry". Clincher's active ingredient is cyhalofop and is a cousin to Fusilade (fluazifop) and Hoelon (diclofop). Because this is a grass only herbicide, it only affects grass plants and should have drift safety to beans or cotton. That doesn't mean it can legally be drifted on these plants- but does mean that you can sleep easier when you've been spraying it near those crops. Rice herbicides are usually pretty hard when they get on cotton or beans. One warning- peach trees are very sensitive to Clincher- and we've got a few of them around. The key issue with Clincher is that you target small, actively growing grass, just like we've always done with Stam. If the grass has any size or there's any stress, Clincher works poorly.

Ricestar. Like Clincher, Ricestar is grass only, size sensitive, and safe to use near beans or cotton. Clincher and Ricestar do injure corn and milo so normal precautions care is needed when those crops are nearby. Ricestar and Whip are based on the active ingredient fenoxaprop (again "fop" chemistry). Fenoxaprop is actually registered on cotton and beans as one of the active ingredients in Fusion. Just like Clincher- you must target small, actively growing grass.

Newpath. Newpath controls several common grass and broadleaf weeds, but does not control the legume weeds coffeebean and indigo. Newpath is basically just the old soybean herbicide Pursuit (imazethapyr is the active ingredient) in the old liquid form. Consequently, Newpath can be applied adjacent to soybean fields without concern. Pursuit is also registered on Clearfield corn, consequently, there is no concern spraying next to Clearfield corn. Regular corn and cotton are sensitive to Newpath, and don't forget- non Clearfield rice is sensitive too. Moisture is key to Newpath activity.

Regiment. Regiment (and Newpath) are what chemists call ALS inhibitors. These types of herbicides provide very good control of some weeds and are very weak on others. With

Regiment- a nice mixture of grass and broadleaf weeds are controlled; however, it is weak on broadleaf signalgrass, crabgrass, fall panicum and sprangletop. Regiment's active ingredient is bispyribac and it's closest cousin is the cotton herbicide Staple. However, Regiment drift is harmful to Corn, Cotton and Soybeans. Regiment is part of many of our better looking weed control programs this year. My favorite place for this herbicide is shortly ahead of the flood after another herbicide has set the stage by removing sprangletop and most (but not all) barnyardgrass.