

Restricted Use Pesticide

Due to acute toxicity. For retail sale to and use by certified applicators only – NOT to be used by uncertified persons working under the supervision of a certified applicator.

PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE GROUP 22 HERBICIDE

Para-SHOT 3.0

Defoliant and desiccant herbicide for the control of weeds and grasses and as a harvest aid.

Active Ingredient: Paraquat dichloride (1,1'-dimethyl-4,4'-bipyridinium dichloride)	WT. BY % 43.2%
Other Ingredients:	56.8%
Total	100.0%

Contains 3.0 pounds paraquat cation per gallon as 4.14 pounds of paraquat dichloride salt per gallon.
Contains emetic and stench (odor).

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER



POISON

READ ENTIRE LABEL PRIOR TO USING THIS PRODUCT. IN THE CASE OF AN ACCIDENT, SEEK IMMEDIATE MEDICAL ATTENTION. SYMPTOMS ARE PROLONGED, PAINFUL, AND CAN BE FATAL.

If you do not understand the label,
find someone to explain it to you in detail.

MANTENER FUERA DEL ALCANCE DE LOS NIÑOS PELIGRO



VENENO

LEA LA ETIQUETA COMPLETA ANTES DE USAR ESTE PRODUCTO. EN CASO DE ACCIDENTE, BUSQUE ATENCIÓN MÉDICA INMEDIATA. LOS SÍNTOMAS SON PROLONGADOS, DOLOROSOS, Y PUEDEN SER MORTALES.

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle.

- IF SWALLOWED, TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION AS PRESCRIBED IN FIRST AID. SYMPTOMS ARE PROLONGED AND PAINFUL.
- CORROSIVE TO SKIN AND EYES. / CORROSIVO PARA LA PIEL Y LOS OJOS.
- NEVER TRANSFER THIS PRODUCT INTO FOOD OR BEVERAGE CONTAINERS OR CONTAINERS NOT EXPLICITLY INTENDED FOR PESTICIDES. / NUNCA TRANSFEIERA ESTE PRODUCTO A RECIPIENTES PARA COMIDA O DE BEBIDAS O RECIPIENTES NO EXPLICITAMENTE PREVISTOS PARA PLAGUICIDAS.
- DO NOT USE OR STORE IN OR AROUND THE HOME.
- DO NOT REMOVE CONTENTS EXCEPT FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
- THE ODOR OF THIS PRODUCT IS FROM THE STENCHING AGENT WHICH HAS BEEN ADDED, NOT FROM PARAQUAT.

FIRST AID	
Contains Paraquat, a Bipyridylium Herbicide. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor IMMEDIATELY for treatment advice.• SPEED IS ESSENTIAL. Immediate medical attention is required. If available, give an adsorbent such as activated charcoal, bentonite or Fuller's Earth.• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Move person to fresh air.• The odor of this product is from the stenching agent, which has been added, not from the paraquat.• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN Administer either activated charcoal (100g for adults or 2g/kg body weight in children) or Fuller's Earth (15% solution; 1 liter for adults or 15ml/kg body weight in children). NOTE: The use of gastric lavage without administration of an adsorbent has not shown any clinical benefit. Do not use supplemental oxygen. Eye splashes from concentrated material should be treated by an eye specialist after initial treatment. With the possibility of late onset corneal ulceration, it is advised that patients with paraquat eye injuries are reviewed by an eye specialist the day after first presentation. Use treatment that is appropriate for chemical burns. Intact skin is an effective barrier to paraquat; however, contact with irritated or cut skin or repeated contact with intact skin may result in poisoning.	
HOTLINE NUMBERS	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For 24-hour medical emergency assistance (human or animal), call the National Poison Control Center at 1-800-222-1222 . For chemical emergency assistance (spill, leak, fire, or accident), call: CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300 .	

See label booklet for complete Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use

Manufactured For:

Sharda USA LLC

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No.: 83529-27

EPA Est. No.: 83411-MN-001

Net Contents: 135 GALLONS

- **Danger – Fatal If Swallowed or Inhaled.**
- **Causes Severe Eye Injury.**
- **Corrosive to Skin.**
- **NEVER TRANSFER THIS PRODUCT INTO FOOD OR BEVERAGE CONTAINERS OR CONTAINERS NOT EXPLICITLY INTENDED FOR PESTICIDES.**
- **Store Tightly Closed in Original Container, and in a Locked Place Away from Children and Animals.**
- **Never Use this product in Residential or Public Recreational Settings (e.g. Homes, Home Gardens, Schools, Recreational Parks, Golf Courses, and/or Playgrounds).**
- **This Product is TOXIC! An Alerting Agent (Odor) Has Been Added to Help Prevent Accidental Ingestion.**
- **See Back of Product Container for Important Safety Information.**

- **Peligro – Mortal Si Se Ingiere o Inhala.**
- **Causa Lesiones Graves En Los Ojos.**
- **Corrosivo Para La Piel.**
- **Nunca Transfeiera Este Producto A Recipientes Para Comida O De Bebidas O Recipientes No Explicitamente Previstos Para Plaguicidas.**
- **Guarde Bien Cerrado En El Envase Original Y En Un Lugar Cerrado Lejos De Niños Y Animales.**
- **Nunca Use Este Producto En Áreas Residenciales O Públicas (Como Hogares, Jardines, Escuelas, Parques Recreativos, Campos De Golf, O Salones De Juegos).**
- **¡Este Producto Es Tóxico! Se Ha Agregado Un Agente De Alerta (Olor) Para Ayudar A Prevenir Su Ingestión Accidental.**
- **La Parte Posterior Del Envase Del Producto Tiene Información De Seguridad Importante.**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS DANGER - POISON



May be fatal if swallowed. Fatal if inhaled. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Do not breathe spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

IMPORTANT: Inhalation is an unlikely route of exposure due to low vapor pressure and large spray droplet size, but mucosal irritation or nose bleeds may occur. Prolonged contact with this concentrated product can irritate your skin.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is **toxic to wildlife**. 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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash waters.

Paraquat dichloride is **toxic to non-target crops and plants** if off-target movement occurs because it desiccates all green plant tissue. Extreme care must be taken to ensure that off-target drift is minimized to the greatest extent possible. Refer to the local State laws, regulations, guidelines, and spray drift information contained in the Directions for Use section for proper application to avoid off-target movement. Do not apply under conditions involving possible drift to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or the crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use, or consumption. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. To avoid drift, do not make aerial application during periods of thermal inversion.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container and place in a locked storage area. Do not mix or store in containers, spray tanks, nurse tanks, or such systems made of aluminum or having aluminum fittings. Store at temperatures above 32°F. For Emergencies involving a Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident, contact: CHEMTREC at (800) 424-9300.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Rigid, Nonrefillable Container Small Enough to Shake (Capacity of 5 Gallons or Less): Nonrefillable Container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Pump or empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Shake for 10 seconds. Pump rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank. Repeat this procedure two more times. [Prepare container for recycling.] Then offer container for recycling or reconditioning if available, or puncture and dispose and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

Pressure rinse as follows: Pump or empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. While container is in the closed transfer system, rinse at 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Once container is rinsed, [prepare container for recycling, then] offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

Rigid, Nonrefillable Container Not Large Enough to Shake (Capacity of Greater than 5 Gallons, but Less than 120 Gallons): Nonrefillable Container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Pump or empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Remove transfer hoses. 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. Once container is rinsed, [prepare container for recycling, then] offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

Pressure rinse as follows: Pump or empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. While container is in the closed transfer system, rinse at 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Once container is rinsed, [prepare container for recycling, then] offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Container Greater than or Equal to 120 Gallons: Nonrefillable Container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse 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. Then offer container for recycling or reconditioning if available, or puncture and dispose and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Danger – Fatal If Swallowed or Inhaled. • Causes Severe Eye Injury. • Corrosive to Skin. • NEVER TRANSFER THIS PRODUCT INTO FOOD OR BEVERAGE CONTAINERS OR CONTAINERS NOT EXPLICITLY INTENDED FOR PESTICIDES. • Store Tightly Closed in Original Container, and in a Locked Place Away from Children and Animals. • Never Use this product in Residential or Public Recreational Settings (e.g. Homes, Home Gardens, Schools, Recreational Parks, Golf Courses, and/or Playgrounds). • This Product is TOXIC! An Alerting Agent (Odor) Has Been Added to Help Prevent Accidental Ingestion. • See Back of Product Container for Important Safety Information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peligro – Mortal Si Se Ingiere o Inhala. • Causa Lesiones Graves En Los Ojos. • Corrosivo Para La Piel. • Nunca Transfeiera Este Producto A Recipientes Para Comida O De Bebidas O Recipientes No Explicitamente Previstos Para Plaguicidas. • Guarde Bien Cerrado En El Envase Original Y En Un Lugar Cerrado Lejos De Niños Y Animales. • Nunca Use Este Producto En Áreas Residenciales O Públicas (Como Hogares, Jardines, Escuelas, Parques Recreativos, Campos De Golf, O Salones De Juegos). • ¡Este Producto Es Tóxico! Se Ha Agregado Un Agente De Alerta (Olor) Para Ayudar A Prevenir Su Ingestión Accidental. • La Parte Posterior Del Envase Del Producto Tiene Información De Seguridad Importante.
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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER - POISON



May be fatal if swallowed. Fatal if inhaled. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Do not breathe spray mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

IMPORTANT: Inhalation is an unlikely route of exposure due to low vapor pressure and large spray droplet size, but mucosal irritation or nose bleeds may occur. Prolonged contact with this concentrated product can irritate your skin.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers (other than mixers and loaders) must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, natural rubber ≥14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or Viton® ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- NIOSH-approved particulate respirator with any N, R, or P filter, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A, or a NIOSH-approved powered air-purifying respirator with an HE filter with NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C.

Mixers and loaders must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, natural rubber ≥14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or Viton® ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical resistant apron
- Face shield
- NIOSH-approved particulate respirator with any N, R, or P filter, NIOSH approval number prefix TC-84A, or a NIOSH-approved powered air-purifying respirator with an HE filter with NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow 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 before eating, drinking, and chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product.
- Wash the outside of gloves before removing.
- As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is **toxic to wildlife**. 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 cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash waters.

Paraquat dichloride is **toxic to non-target crops and plants** if off-target movement occurs because it desiccates all green plant tissue. Extreme care must be taken to ensure that off-target drift is minimized to the greatest extent possible. Refer to the local State laws, regulations, guidelines, and spray drift information contained in the Directions for Use section for proper application to avoid off-target movement. Do not apply under conditions involving possible drift to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or the crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use, or consumption. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. To avoid drift, do not make aerial application during periods of thermal inversion.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

This product is **mildly corrosive to aluminum** and produces hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible gas mixture. Do not mix or store in containers, spray tanks, nurse tanks, or such systems made of aluminum or having aluminum fittings. The product is compatible with high density polyethylene and rubber-lined steel containers.

CERTIFIED APPLICATOR TRAINING

Applicators must complete an EPA-approved paraquat training listed on the following website: <https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-worker-safety/paraquat-dichloride-training-certified-applicators>. The training must be completed a minimum of every three years.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Restricted Use Pesticide.

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

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. Do not use this product in residential or public recreational settings (e.g., homes, home gardens, schools, recreational parks, golf courses, and/or playgrounds).

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 use of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

For early post-emergence broadcast in peanuts and dormant season applications, chemical fallow, and “between cutting” applications in alfalfa: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

For harvest aid and desiccation application and pre-plant or pre-emergence (broadcast or banded), and post-emergence directed spray applications: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 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 barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥14 mils, natural rubber ≥14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥14 mils, or Viton® ≥14 mils
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

DO NOT enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

AVOID working in spray mist.

Keep all unprotected persons out of operating areas or vicinity where there may be danger of drift.

Certain states may require more restrictive reentry intervals; consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

PRODUCT INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

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

When Para-SHOT 3.0 is applied at less than 10 gallons per acre finished spray volume, a drift control or spray deposition additive SHOULD be used. Refer to the additive label for rates of applications, directions for use, limitations, and restrictions.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Para-SHOT 3.0 contains paraquat dichloride and is classified as a Group 22 herbicide, chemical class bipyridylum, with photosystem I electron diverter mode of action.

Herbicide resistance is defined as the inherited ability of a plant to survive and reproduce following exposure to a dose of herbicide normally lethal to the wild type. In a plant, resistance may be naturally occurring or induced by such techniques as genetic engineering or selection of variants produced by tissue culture or mutagenesis. Any weed population may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to **Para-SHOT 3.0** and other Group 22 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 22 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 22 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by **Para-SHOT 3.0** or other Group 22 herbicides.

Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed. 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.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of **Para-SHOT 3.0** or other target site of action Group 22 herbicides that have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.

Users should scout before and after application. Users should report lack of performance to Sharda USA LLC representative.

Contact your local sales representative, extension agent, or certified crop advisors 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.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Para-SHOT 3.0 may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when target pest populations reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your State cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop systems in your area.

SPRAY DRIFT INFORMATION

AVOIDING SPRAY DRIFT AT THE APPLICATION SITE IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICATOR. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following DRIFT MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45°. Where states have more stringent regulations, they shall be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

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

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

Information on Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environment conditions (see **Wind, Temperature and Humidity**, and **Temperature Inversions**).

Controlling Droplet Size

Volume - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest 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. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

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 airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle 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

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the wingspan or rotor length 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 application 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, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.).

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 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. **NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity

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

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud 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. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft 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.

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).

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Para-SHOT 3.0 is a liquid formulation containing 3 lbs. of active ingredient per gallon. It contains a nontoxic odor to help prevent accidental ingestions. It also contains an emetic (an agent which will induce vomiting if the product is swallowed).

APPLICATION

Para-SHOT 3.0 is a contact herbicide for control or suppression of a broad spectrum of emerged weeds including most small annual broadleaf and grass weeds. It can also be used to suppress perennial weeds by destroying green foliage and as a desiccant/defoliant at harvest.

Complete coverage of target weeds is necessary to get good control because **Para-SHOT 3.0** is a contact-type herbicide. It is also necessary to obtain complete coverage for good crop desiccation and defoliations. Undesirable weed control and undesirable crop desiccation/defoliation will result if improper application technique and/or application to large, stressed, or mown weeds are made. Refer to the following details for specific application instructions.

Thorough coverage of all green foliage is required for efficacious weed control and crop defoliation and desiccation because **Para-SHOT 3.0** requires actively growing green plant tissue to function. Drought-stressed weeds, weeds with little green foliage (i.e., mowed or cut weeds), or mature woody bark of trees and vines are unaffected by application with **Para-SHOT 3.0**.

There is no residual soil activity to affect later-planted crops or later germinating weeds because clay and organic matter rapidly tie up **Para-SHOT 3.0**.

ROTATIONAL CROPS

After the last application **Para-SHOT 3.0**, all rotational crops may be planted immediately.

RAINFASTNESS

Rain occurring 30 minutes or more after application will have no effect on the activity of **Para-SHOT 3.0** because it is rapidly absorbed by the weed foliage.

USE OF A NONIONIC SURFACTANT OR CROP OIL CONCENTRATE

The following should always be added and be used at the listed rates or there will be a reduction in efficacy of **Para-SHOT 3.0**.

Nonionic Surfactant: Either add a nonionic surfactant cleared for the current use containing 50-74% surface-action agent at 0.25% v/v (2 pts./100 gals.), or add nonionic surfactant containing 75% or more surface-active agent at 0.125% v/v (1 pt./100 gals.), of the finished spray volume for ground applications. Add a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pts./100 gals.) of the finished spray volume for aerial applications.

Crop Oil Concentrate: For ground applications, add a nonphytotoxic crop oil concentrate cleared for the current use that contains 15-20% approved emulsifier, with 1.0% v/v, (1 gal./100 gals.) of the finished spray volume. Add 1 pt. of crop oil concentrate per acre for aerial applications. **For cotton harvest aid, do not use crop oil concentrate when using Para-SHOT 3.0.**

NOZZLE SELECTION

The use of flat-fan nozzles is the most effective application of **Para-SHOT 3.0**. The use of flood nozzles may result in a reduction of weed control due to inadequate coverage because they produce large uneven droplets.

Use only flat fan nozzles when spraying less than 20 gallons of spray carrier per acre using the following table.

Recommended Nozzle Type and Spray Pressures and Setup

	Nozzle Type	
	Flat Fan	Flood
Maximum Size	8	15
Spray Pressure (at nozzle)	30-50 PSI	30-50 PSI
Maximum Nozzle Spacing	30"	40"
Direction of Spray Pattern	Down	Down
Maximum Speed	10 mph	10 mph
Spray Overlap (at each edge)	30%	50%

Reduced control will result if nozzles, pressures, or setups differ from the above chart.

SPRAY CARRIER

Para-SHOT 3.0 may be inactivated by muddy water, or suspension-type fertilizers containing clay. Therefore, always use clean water (free of mud or clay), clear liquid nitrogen, or complete clear liquid fertilizers as the carrier when spraying this product. Never use suspension-type fertilizers containing clay as the spray carrier. Always use the higher rate of **Para-SHOT 3.0** and surfactant if using a complete clear liquid fertilizer containing high phosphate levels as the spray carrier. **Note:** It is important that when using liquid fertilizers such as 28% N as a spray carrier, that nonionic surfactant still be used with **Para-SHOT 3.0**. The use of liquid fertilizer carriers are not substitutes for surfactants.

RATES OF PARA-SHOT 3.0

With each use, follow rates listed in the following tables. When weeds are larger or are dense, use the higher label rates. For use as a harvest aid, use higher rate when crop vegetation is dense. Do not exceed 0.50 lb. a.i./A in a minimum of 30 gallons of spray for broadcast applications with backpack sprayers.

SPRAY VOLUME

With each use, follow rates listed in the following tables. Spray volumes should be increased as necessary to obtain complete coverage of the target weed or plant without runoff from the foliage, because **the volumes listed are minimum volumes only.**

TARGET WEEDS SHOULD NOT EXCEED SIX INCHES IN HEIGHT WHEN SPRAYING LESS THAN 20 GALLONS OF SPRAY CARRIER PER ACRE.

APPLICATION TIMING

Applications should be made to small emerged weeds. Larger weeds more than 6 inches in height may be more difficult to control than weeds 1-6 inches in height. If possible, when green foliage is removed either from grazing or mowing, allow the weeds to grow 2-4 inches in height. Also, during harvesting forage or grain crops before spraying, weeds present in the field are also cut. Therefore, raise cutter bars as high as possible from the ground to cut stubble and weeds at a greater height, allowing sufficient green foliage to remain for applications.

BURNDOWN OF GRASS COVER CROPS OR VOLUNTEER CEREALS

The best results occur for control of grass cover crops or volunteer cereals when **Para-SHOT 3.0** is applied prior to tillering or after boot stage, especially with a wheat cover crop or volunteer wheat. Complete control may not be achieved with treatments made between tillering and boot stage. Complete control of perennial cover crops should not be expected.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

This product is active over a wide range of environmental conditions such as cool (below 55°F), cloudy or overcast weather. However these conditions will slow the activity of **Para-SHOT 3.0**.

SPOT SPRAYING

Refer to the following table if only small areas are to be sprayed with labeled applications.

Mixing Instructions for Small Quantities for Spot Spraying

If the Broadcast Rate Per Acre for Para-SHOT 3.0 is:	Add The Following Amount of Para-SHOT 3.0 to 1 Gallon of Water
1.5 pts.	0.33 fl. oz.
2 pts.	0.375 fl. oz.
2.5 pts.	0.5 fl. oz.
3 pts.	0.67 fl. oz.

Add 0.33 – 0.5 fl. oz. of a nonionic surfactant for each gallon of spray at all times. Thoroughly wet the foliage, but not to the point of runoff when spot spraying in this manner.

TANK MIXING: ENHANCED BURNDOWN OF DIFFICULT-TO-CONTROL WEEDS AND FOR RESIDUAL WEED CONTROL

Photosynthetic Inhibitor Herbicides

To control difficult weeds, tank mix **Para-SHOT 3.0** with other herbicides. The addition of other photosynthetic inhibitors (PSI) herbicides will slow the activity of **Para-SHOT 3.0**. This allows **Para-SHOT 3.0** to thoroughly distribute throughout a treated leaf, thus achieving better control than if **Para-SHOT 3.0** was applied alone.

Para-SHOT 3.0 may be applied in tank mixture with the following PSI herbicides:

AATrex® Herbicide	Lariat® Herbicide
Atrazine Herbicide	Lexone® Herbicide
Bicep Lite II	Linex® Herbicide
MAGNUM® Herbicide	Lorox® Herbicide
Bicep MAGNUM® Herbicide	Princep® Herbicide
Canopy® Herbicide	Sencor® Herbicide

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Improved Weed Control with PSI's

The addition of a PSI herbicide will help improve the control of difficult weeds listed below. Make a second application for best results.

Barnyardgrass	Marestail
Broadleaf signalgrass	Morningglory
Cheatgrass	Pennsylvania smartweed
Cocklebur	Perennial weeds (suppression only)
Fall panicum	Prickly lettuce
Giant ragweed	Sedges
Knotweed	Tansymustard
Kochia	Velvetleaf
Lambsquarters	Volunteer wheat
Malva (cheeseweed)	

Improved Control of Perennial and Annual Broadleaf Weeds

Tank mixing with labeled 2,4-D ester (Low Volatile), 2,4-DB or Banvel® herbicide will help improve control when perennial broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle, bindweed, dandelion, etc., or difficult to control annual broadleaf weeds such as giant ragweed or morningglory are present. Reduced grass control may be achieved when tank mixing the amine formulation of 2,4-D with **Para-SHOT 3.0**.

Order of Tank Mixing

It is advisable to tank mix **Para-SHOT 3.0** and other listed products as follows:

1. Fill spray tank ½ full with clean water or other approved carriers such as clear liquid fertilizer.
2. Begin tank agitation and continue throughout mixing and spraying.
3. Add dry formulations (WP, DF, etc.) to tank.
4. Add liquid formulations (SC, EC, L, etc.) to tank.
5. Add **Para-SHOT 3.0** to tank.
6. Add nonionic surfactant to tank.
7. Fill remainder of spray tank.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Tank mix compatibility testing (a.k.a., jar testing) is prohibited. For approved tank mix partners, please consult with your Sharda USA LLC representative.

PRODUCT PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

EQUIPMENT

Para-SHOT 3.0 is **corrosive to aluminum**. Thoroughly flush all aluminum spray equipment and aluminum aircraft structures that are exposed to spray solution or spray drift with water immediately after use.

The activity of **Para-SHOT 3.0** may be reduced in dry areas where dust stirred up by high winds or equipment tires can coat weed or plant leaves. Therefore, avoid applications in extremely dusty conditions.

CLOSED SYSTEMS USE

CONTAINERS WITH CAPACITIES LESS THAN 120 GALLONS: This product must only be removed from the original container with a closed transfer system. Any subsequent transfer of this product must utilize a closed transfer system. Any attempt to circumvent the closed transfer system is prohibited.

CONTAINERS WITH CAPACITIES GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 120 GALLONS: A closed transfer system is not required.

RESTRICTIONS

- Do not graze livestock in treated fields or feed treated foliage in cotton when this product is used as a cotton harvest aid.
- Do not use this product in residential or public recreational settings (e.g. homes, home gardens, schools, recreational parks, golf courses, and/or playgrounds).
- Do not make application to soils lacking clay minerals such as peat, muck, pure sand, artificial planting media for pre-plant and pre-emergence (to the crop) uses.
- Application methods listed on this label are the only permissible application methods.
- Applications made by backpack or handheld sprayers must be in a closed system.

PRECAUTIONS

- **Unless otherwise indicated, Para-SHOT 3.0 will severely injure or kill crops that are emerged at time of application if they come in contact with sprays.**
- To enable optimum weed and grass emergence prior to treatment, seedbeds and plantbeds should be formed as far ahead of planting and treatment as possible.
- Avoid disturbing the soil when seeding or transplanting.
- Transplanted plants may become damaged when they come in contact with plastic mulch used for pre-plant weed control that has been treated with this product. To prevent damage to the crop, sufficient wash-off from rainfall or sprinkler irrigation, or other means before planting may be needed.
- **Para-SHOT 3.0** will be ineffective in controlling or suppressing weeds and grasses that emerged after application.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Crop	Weeds	Use Pattern	Para-SHOT 3.0 Rate Per Acre	Minimum Total Spray Per Acre	Grazing or Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
ALFALFA (California Only) New seedlings	—	Broadcast	0.7 – 1.3 pts. See Table 2.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	70
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applications should be made during late winter or early spring. Precautions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alfalfa foliage present at time of application will be injured/burned. Replanting may be needed due to the reduction of seedling stands. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 1 application per year. PHI: Do not cut or harvest within 70 days after application. Do not make application to seedling alfalfa grown for seed. 					
ALFALFA Pre-Plant or Pre-Emergence (No-till or conventional planting)	—	Broadcast or Banded Over-Row	1.7 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make application before crop emergence. Avoid disturbing soil when seeding. Precaution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop that have emerged at time of application will be killed. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 2 applications per year. 					
ALFALFA Dormant Season Established Plantings Region A – See table at end of Alfalfa section.	Weeds, including bluegrass, chickweed, henbit, downy brome, ryegrass, cheatgrass, dogfennel, tansymustard, London Rocket, Sowthistle, rescue brome, wild oats, and other winter annuals; and suppression of perennial weeds.	Broadcast	1.3 – 2.0 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	42
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> After crop enters dormant period, make application to well-established stands that are at least 1-year old. For improved and longer-lasting weed control, tank mix with metribuzin. Always refer to the metribuzin label for weeds controlled, use rates, directions for use, limitations, restrictions and additional product information. Precaution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yield of first cutting may be reduced if alfalfa foliage is present at the time of application and is injured/burned. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 1 application per year. Fall Regrowth: Do not make application if last cutting is greater than 6". Spring Regrowth: Do not make application if last cutting is greater than 2". PHI: Do not cut or harvest within 42 days after application. 					
ALFALFA Dormant Season Tank Mix with Velpar® L - Herbicide Region A - See table at end of Alfalfa section.	Weeds, including chickweed, downy brome, and tansymustard.	Broadcast	0.7 – 1.3 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 10 gals.	42
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When weeds are less than 4 inches tall, make application at 0.7 pt. use rate. Mix Para-SHOT 3.0 with hexazinone (refer to the product label for use information). Use lower rate of hexazinone on loamy sands or sandy loams. Always refer to the hexazinone label for weeds controlled, use rates, directions for use, limitations, restrictions and other product information. During the dormant season, apply only 1 application to established alfalfa stands. Precautions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased chance of crop injury may result if crop is under stress caused in part by low fertility, disease, insects, winterkill, over cutting, drought, frost or other factors. Temporary chlorosis may be exhibited on alfalfa regrowth. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 2 applications per year. Fall Regrowth: Do not make application if last cutting is greater than 6". Spring Regrowth: Do not make application if last cutting is greater than 2". Do not make application to alfalfa during the first season after seeding. DO NOT USE on gravelly or rocky soils, exposed subsoils, hardpan, sand or poorly drained alkaline soils as crop injury, including death of plant, may occur. PHI: Do not cut or harvest within 42 days after application. 					

(continued)

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS (cont.)

Crop	Weeds	Use Pattern	Para-SHOT 3.0 Rate Per Acre	Minimum Total Spray Per Acre	Grazing or Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
ALFALFA Dormant Season On established plantings: Region B - See table at end of Alfalfa section.	Weeds including London rocket, sowthistle, rescue brome, wild oats, chickweed, ryegrass, bluegrass, cheatgrass, dogfennel, tansymustard,	Broadcast	0.7 – 1.3 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	60
On fall-seeded, newly established stands less than 1-year-old: Region A - See table at end of Alfalfa section.	henbit, downy brome, and other winter annuals; and suppression of perennial weeds. California: Desiccation of weeds including bluegrass, ryegrass,	Broadcast	0.7 – 1.3 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	60
On fall-seeded, newly established stands less than 1-year-old: Region B - See table at end of Alfalfa section.	shepherd's purse, chickweed, tansymustard, foxtail, sowthistle, and groundsel.	Broadcast	0.5 – 0.8 pt.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	60
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applications should be made before first spring cutting and during late fall or winter months after the last fall cutting. For improved and residual weed control in dormant established (at least 1-year-old) alfalfa, tank mix with metribuzin. Do not make application of tank mix with metribuzin on alfalfa that is less than 1-year-old. Always refer to metribuzin label for weeds controlled, use rates, directions for use, limitations, restrictions, and additional product information. Precautions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applications made to alfalfa that is not dormant, or has broken dormancy, may result in stand and/or yield reductions. Replanting may become necessary. Green alfalfa foliage present at time of application will be injured or burned. If there is a severe weed infestation, total hay yield for the first cutting in alfalfa fields may be reduced and the reduction is typically directly proportionate to the loss of weed weight. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 1 application per year. California: Do not make application if spring regrowth after grazing or cutting is more than 2 inches in Orange and Riverside counties, and all counties north of these counties. All other areas within Region B: Do not make application if regrowth after grazing or cutting is more than 2 inches. PHI: Do not harvest within 60 days of application. California <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If ryegrass, shepherd's purse, sowthistle, or groundsel are present use higher specified use rate. 					
ALFALFA (East of the Rocky Mountains) Between-cuttings treatment in established plantings. (Includes first-year alfalfa)	—	Broadcast	0.7 pt.	Ground: 10 gals.	30
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make applications immediately after alfalfa crop has been removed for hay or silage. Make application as needed up to 3 times during the growing season in addition to 1 dormant application. Precautions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control of weeds beyond the seedling stage and weed stubble cut off during harvest are less affected by this treatment. A reduction in first year alfalfa stands and yields may result if alfalfa is allowed to regrow more than 2 inches. Burning or injury of alfalfa will occur if green foliage is present at time of application. Weed control may be reduced where moisture is limited in areas such as arid climates. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. Do not make application more than 5 days after cutting. PHI: Do not cut or harvest within 30 days of application. Do not apply more than 2 applications during the first growing season of first-year alfalfa. 					

(continued)

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS (cont.)

Crop	Weeds	Use Pattern	Para-SHOT 3.0 Rate Per Acre	Minimum Total Spray Per Acre	Grazing or Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
ALFALFA (For Use Only in the following states: ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, and WY) Desiccation of alfalfa to aid harvesting alfalfa seed	—	Broadcast	1.7 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 20-25 gals. Air: 5-10 gals.	See Precautions
Para-SHOT 3.0 / Reglone Tank Mix		Broadcast	1.3 – 2.7 pts. Para-SHOT 3.0 / 2 pts. Reglone	Ground: 20-25 gals. Air: 5-10 gals.	See Precautions
Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not make more than 2 applications per year. Do not harvest until at least 4 days after application. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not apply by ground equipment within 25 ft. or by air within 75 ft. of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish farm ponds. Use only on fields in production of alfalfa seed. Do not use on fields producing alfalfa for livestock feed. Do not use any portion of the treated field for human or animal feed, including seed, seed screenings, hay forage, or stubble. Do not cut current year's treated alfalfa seed crop for hay or forage. Do not graze current year's treated alfalfa seed crops. Do not use treated alfalfa seed for sprouting. Tag all alfalfa seed treated with Para-SHOT 3.0/Reglone tank mix at processing plants with "NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION". The grower is responsible for notifying the processing plants of any seed crop treated with Para-SHOT 3.0/Reglone tank mix. Remove ALL Para-SHOT 3.0/Reglone treated alfalfa seed screenings from the market because all screening from alfalfa seed processing are prohibited from feed channels. 					

Table 2. ALFALFA: New Seedlings - Suppression and control of broad leaf weeds and grasses in new alfalfa seedlings grown for hay (California Only).

For Control of:	Rate/Acre*	
	For Suppression	For Control
Annual Bluegrass	—	10.7 – 21.3 fl. oz.
Chickweed	—	10.7 – 21.3 fl. oz.
Fiddleneck (6 inches tall or less)	5.4 – 10.7 fl. oz.	21.3 fl. oz.
Red Maids (6 inches tall or less)	—	10.7 – 21.3 fl. oz.
Shepherd's Purse	10.7 – 21.3 fl. oz.	—
Spikeweed (4 inches tall or less)	5.4 fl. oz.	10.7 – 16.0 fl. oz.
Volunteer Small Grain (8 inches tall or less)	5.4 – 10.7 fl. oz.	21.3 fl. oz.

***Use the 5.4 fl. oz. rate only when alfalfa has at least 3 trifoliate leaves; use the 10.7 fl. oz. rate only when alfalfa has 6 trifoliate leaves; or use rates over 10.7 fl. oz. only when there are 9 trifoliate leaves.**

Alfalfa – Regions

REGION A
Alaska, California (counties of Del Norte, Siskiyou, Modoc, Shasta, Lassen, Plumas, Sierra and Nevada), Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming

REGION B
Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California (all other counties not listed in Region A), Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas

Crop	Use Pattern	Para-SHOT 3.0 Rate Per Acre	Minimum Total Spray Per Acre	Grazing or Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
ALMONDS	Directed Spray	0.8 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 10 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid allowing spray to contact green stems (except suckers) or foliage, as crop injury can result. When spraying around young trees, use a shield or wrap plant to avoid crop injury. Precaution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retreatment or spot treatments may be necessary for mature woody weeds, perennial weeds, late germinating weeds, and green suckers. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 5 applications per year. Do not graze treated areas and do not feed cover crops grown in treated areas to livestock. Do not make application when nuts to be harvested are on the ground. 				

Crop	Use Pattern	Para-SHOT 3.0 Rate Per Acre	Minimum Total Spray Per Acre	Grazing or Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
ARTICHOKE (GLOBE)	Directed Spray	1.7 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 20-100 gals.	1
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make applications at least 7 days apart. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. Do not exceed 8 pts. per acre per season. PHI: Do not harvest within 24 hours of last application. 				
ASPARAGUS	Pre-Plant or Pre-Emergence Broadcast or Banded Over-Row	1.7 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Additional Precautions, Restrictions, and Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not make more than 3 applications per year. Application should be made prior to emergence of the crop. Emerged asparagus at time of application will be killed. 				
ASPARAGUS Pre-Emergence to established plantings at least 2 years old	Broadcast or Banded Over-Row	1.7 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 10 gals.	6
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make application before crop emergence. Precaution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asparagus plants that have emerged at time of application will be killed. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. 				
BEANS, DRY Not for use in California Sweet lupin White sweet lupin White lupin Grain lupin Adzuki beans Asparagus beans Black beans Broad beans Field beans Garbanzo beans Kidney beans Lablab beans Moth beans Mung beans Navy beans Pinto beans Rice beans Tepary beans Urd beans Guar PEAS, DRY Not for use in California Blackeyed peas Chickpeas Cowpeas Crowder peas Southern peas Catjang	Harvest Aid	0.8 – 1.3 pts.	Ground: 20 gals. Air: 5 gals.	7
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add nonionic spreader at 1 qt./100 gals. of spray volume. Use a single application of the higher specified use rate for vining type beans or bush type with lush growth. May also be applied as a split application which may improve vine coverage. However, do not apply more than 2 applications per year or exceed a total of 1.3 pints per acre per year. Make application when at least 80% of the pods are yellowing and mostly ripe and when leaves are no more than 40% of bush type peas or beans or 30% of vining type peas or beans are green. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not registered for use in dry beans and dry peas in California. Do not apply more than 2 applications per year. Do not make application when weather conditions favor spray drift. To reduce drift, a drift control agent may be included. 				

Crop	Use Pattern	Para-SHOT 3.0 Rate Per Acre	Minimum Total Spray Per Acre	Grazing or Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
BERRIES Blackberry Blueberry Boysenberry Currant Elderberry Gooseberry Huckleberry Loganberry Raspberry	Post-Emergence Directed Spray	1.3 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 50 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make application before emergence of new canes or shoots to avoid injury. • Make application as a coarse spray to prevent crop injury. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 5 applications per year. 				
CACAO	Directed Spray	1.3 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 50-200 gals.	1
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make application when weeds are succulent and growth is from 1-6". • Use a shield for young trees to prevent sprays from contacting cacao plants, as adverse crop injury may occur. Precaution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retreatment or spot treatments may be necessary for mature woody weeds, late-germinating weeds and grasses and for perennials. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 5 applications per year. • Do not make application under windy conditions. • Do not graze treated areas or feed treated cover crops to livestock. 				
CASSAVAS, TANIERS & YAMS (Puerto Rico Only)	Shielded Post-Directed Spray	1.3 pts.	Ground: 50 gals.	90
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make applications when weeds are succulent and growth is 1-6". • Prevent spray from contacting crop to prevent injury to crop. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cassavas and Taniers: Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. • Yams: Do not make more than 2 applications per year. • Do not make application under windy conditions. • Do not graze treated areas or feed treated forage to livestock. 				

Product Information For Chemical Fallow

- As the density of stubble, crop residue or weeds increases, use higher spray volumes for better coverage.
- To control volunteer wheat or downy brome, fall-applied treatments generally work best with **Para-SHOT 3.0**. If possible, tank mix with atrazine for maximum burndown and residual control.
- Apply from immediately after harvest up to emergence of the newly seeded crop as a broadcast or band treatment.
- Before applying **Para-SHOT 3.0**, cut wheat as high as possible to avoid cutting weeds too short, and allow the weeds to grow at least 2-3" after harvest.
- The addition of dicamba (Banvel) or 2,4-D ester (Low Volatile) may aid in the suppression of emerged perennial broadleaf weeds and large annual broadleaf weeds. Always refer to the product label(s) for 2,4-D ester (Low Volatile), Banvel, or residual herbicide for rates of applications, directions for use, limitations, and restrictions.
- It is permissible to tank mix with registered residual herbicide combinations other than listed for extended weed control during the fallow period.
- Weeds and grasses emerging after application and weeds taller than 6 inches will not be controlled.
- Crop plants emerged at the time of application will be killed.
- The minimum total spray per acre allowed is 5 gallons for ground and 5 gallons for air applications.
- Apply 5-60 gallons spray mix per acre by ground application.
- When applying at less than 10 GPA by ground:
 - Do not apply with floaters or exceed a speed of 10 mph.
 - Apply with flat fan nozzles at 30-40 PSI.
 - Apply only in a tank mix with atrazine at a minimum of 0.5 lb. a.i./acre.
 - By air: apply in 5-10 gallons of spray mix per acre.

Crop	Use Pattern	Para-SHOT 3.0 Rate Per Acre	Minimum Total Spray Per Acre	Grazing or Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
CHEMICAL FALLOW Continuous Wheat (2-3 month recrooping interval)	Broadcast	Weeds 1 – 3": 1.3 – 1.7 pts. Weeds 3 – 6": 1.7 – 2.0 pts. Weeds 6": 2.0 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 5 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make application at least 45 days before seeding. • For volunteer wheat or downy brome control in spring, use at least 1.3 pts. of Para-SHOT 3.0 per acre with a Photosynthetic Inhibitor Herbicide. • Refer to the section "Product Information for Chemical Fallow". Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. 				

Crop	Use Pattern	Para-SHOT 3.0 Rate Per Acre	Minimum Total Spray Per Acre	Grazing or Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
CHEMICAL FALLOW Wheat-Fallow-Wheat Rotations (Fall applied after harvest: seeded 12-14 months later)	Broadcast	Weeds 1 – 3": 1.3 – 1.7 pts. Weeds 3 – 6": 1.7 – 2.0 pts. Weeds 6": 2.0 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 5 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make application before weeds produce seeds. • Control of volunteer wheat and downy brome increases when applications are made in late August or early September. • For improved burndown and residual control of weeds, tank mix with atrazine, atrazine + dicamba, or clomazone. • For improved burndown and residual control of grass and broadleaf weeds, tank mix with metribuzin. Always refer to the respective product label(s) for use rates, directions for use, limitations, and additional product information • Refer to the section "Product Information for Chemical Fallow". Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. 				
CHEMICAL FALLOW Wheat-Fallow-Wheat Rotations (Spring applied: seeded 3-5 months later)	Broadcast	Weeds 1 – 3": 1.3 – 1.7 pts. Weeds 3 – 6": 1.7 – 2.0 pts. Weeds 6": 2.0 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 5 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conserve moisture, application should be made between March 1st and April 15th, before spring rains. • Even though moisture loss is greater when applications are made after the boot stage, volunteer wheat is easier to control after this stage. • For volunteer wheat or downy brome control in spring, use at least 1.3 pts. of Para-SHOT 3.0 per acre with a Photosynthetic Inhibitor Herbicide. • See the section "Product Information for Chemical Fallow". • For burn down and residual control of grass and broadleaf weeds, tank mix with metribuzin. Always refer to the label for metribuzin for use rates, directions for use, limitations, restrictions, and additional product information. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. 				
CHEMICAL FALLOW Wheat-Annual Crop ¹ -Wheat Rotations (Fall applied in wheat stubble)	Broadcast	Weeds 1 – 3": 1.3 – 1.7 pts. Weeds 3 – 6": 1.7 – 2.0 pts. Weeds 6": 2.0 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 5 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For improved burndown and residual weed control, tank mix with Atrazine or Atrazine + Dicamba. Always refer to the respective product label(s) for use rates of, directions for use, limitations, restrictions, and additional product information. • Make applications after wheat harvest and before weeds produce seed. • If grasses such as foxtails or barnyardgrass recover, respray before seed production. • Applications made late August to November help control volunteer wheat and downy brome. • Refer to the section "Product Information for Chemical Fallow". Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. • ¹Approved Annual Crops are grain sorghum, corn, wheat, or proso millet. 				
CHEMICAL FALLOW Wheat-Annual Crop-Wheat Rotations (Spring applied prior to planting an annual crop ¹)	Broadcast	Weeds 1 – 3": 1.3 – 1.7 pts. Weeds 3 – 6": 1.7 – 2.0 pts. Weeds 6": 2.0 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 5 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For enhanced burndown and residual weed control, tank mix with Atrazine. Always refer to the respective product label(s) for Atrazine for use rates, directions for use, limitations, restrictions, and additional product information. • For volunteer wheat or downy brome control in spring, use at least 1.3 pts. of Para-SHOT 3.0 per acre with a Photosynthetic Inhibitor Herbicide. • See the section "Product Information for Chemical Fallow". • See the Atrazine label for directions pertaining to soil pH and re-cropping intervals. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. • ¹Approved Annual Crops are grain sorghum, corn, wheat, or proso millet. 				

Crop	Weeds	Use Pattern	Para-SHOT 3.0 Rate Per Acre	Minimum Total Spray Per Acre	Grazing or Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
CLOVER AND OTHER LEGUMES Including velvetbean, lespedeza, lupine, sainfoin, trefoil, vetch, crown vetch, and milk vetch. Dormant Season On established plantings: Region A - See table at end of Alfalfa section.	For desiccation of weeds, including London rocket, sowthistle, rescue brome, wild oats, chickweed, ryegrass, bluegrass, cheatgrass, dogfennel, tansymustard, henbit, downy brome, and other winter annuals; and suppression of perennial weeds. California Use for desiccation of weeds including bluegrass, ryegrass, shepherd's purse, chickweed, tansymustard, foxtail, sowthistle, and groundsel.	Broadcast	1.3 – 2.1 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	60
On established plantings: Region B - See table at end of Alfalfa section.	—	Broadcast	0.7 – 1.3 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	60
On fall-seeded, newly established stands less than 1-year-old: Region A - See table at end of Alfalfa section.	—	Broadcast	0.7 – 1.3 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	60
On fall-seeded, newly established stands less than 1-year-old: Region B - See table at end of Alfalfa section.	—	Broadcast	0.5 – 0.8 pt.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	60
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none">Applications should be made during late fall or winter months after the last cutting and before first spring cutting. In California: If ryegrass, shepherd's purse, sowthistle or groundsel are present, use higher specified rate. Precautions <ul style="list-style-type: none">CAUTION: Stand and/or yield reductions may occur when applications are made to clover or other legumes that are not dormant, or have broken dormancy. Therefore, it may be necessary to replant. Burning or crop injury will occur to green clover or other legumes' foliage present at the time of application.Discoloration and temporary stunting will result in clover or other legumes foliage present at the time of application.If there is severe weed infestation, the total hay yield of first cutting may be reduced in clover or other legumes fields and is usually directly proportionate to the loss of weed weight. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none">Do not apply more than 1 application per year.Do not make application if regrowth after grazing or cutting is more than 2".PHI: Do not harvest within 60 days of application.					

Crop	Use Pattern	Para-SHOT 3.0 Rate Per Acre	Minimum Total Spray Per Acre	Grazing or Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
CORN FIELD CORN POPCORN SWEET CORN SEED CORN (Used alone)	Pre-Plant or Pre-Emergence Broadcast or Banded Over-Row	Weeds 1 – 3": 1.3 – 1.7 pts. Weeds 3 – 6": 1.7 – 2.0 pts. Weeds 6": 2.0 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none">Includes field, fresh sweet, forage, fodder and popcorn.To allow for maximum weed and grass emergence, seedbeds should be formed as far ahead of planting and treatment as possible.Seeding should be done with a minimum amount of soil disturbance. Precautions <ul style="list-style-type: none">Control will not occur when applications are made after weeds and grasses have emerged. However, crops that have emerged at time of application will be killed. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none">Do not apply more than 3 applications per year.				

Crop	Use Pattern	Para-SHOT 3.0 Rate Per Acre	Minimum Total Spray Per Acre	Grazing or Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
CORN Tank mixes for no-till/ reduced till	Pre-Plant or Pre-Emergence Broadcast or Banded Over-Row	Weeds 1 – 3": 1.3 – 1.7 pts. Weeds 3 – 6": 1.7 – 2.0 pts. Weeds 6" : 2.0 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.*	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applications should be made as broadcast sprays before, during or after planting, but before crop emergence. Para-SHOT 3.0 may be tank mixed with the following herbicides for improved burndown or residual control: 2,4-D Ester (Low Volatile), acetochlor; acetochlor + atrazine; alachlor; atrazine + metolachlor; atrazine + dimethenamid-p; dicamba; metolachlor; s-metolachlor; linuron; simazine; thifensulfuron-methyl + tribenuron-methyl. Para-SHOT 3.0 may also be tank mixed with permethrin. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. <p>*Always refer to respective product label(s) to confirm if these products can be applied by air.</p>				
FIELD CORN, POPCORN, SWEET CORN, SEED CORN	Post-Emergence Directed Spray (including Hooded or Shielded)	0.7 – 1.3 pts.	Ground: 10 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applications should be made when weeds are actively growing. Use a higher specified rate on larger or hard to control weeds. Weeds 6" or taller may not be controlled. Precaution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe damage and/or complete kill can occur if spray contacts corn plants. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. Directions For Hooded Or Shielded Sprayers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a hooded or shielded sprayer with skids or wheels on the spray boom to maintain spray height in order to prevent excessive crop injury or burning. Make application by directing spray between the rows and using hooded or shielded sprayers to prevent spray contact with crop plants. Directions for Direct Spray Without Hooded Or Shielded Sprayers (Corn height is measure from soil surface to top of whorl): Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make application when corn is at least 10" tall with nozzles arranged to spray no higher than the lower 3" of corn stalks. For corn greater than 20" tall: Arrange the nozzles to spray no higher than the lower 1/3 of the corn stalks. Precautions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corn plants that are less than 10" may be injured and not recover. Injury to corn foliage will occur if sprayed. However, corn will recover and develop normally. 				
FIELD CORN, POPCORN, SEED CORN	Harvest Aid Broadcast	0.8 – 1.3 pts.	Ground: 20 gals. Air: 5 gals.	7
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make application after the corn is mature. This is indicated by a black layer which forms at the base of the kernels. You may consult your local agricultural authority for help in identifying the black layer. Add a nonionic surfactant containing at least 75% surface active ingredient at 0.25% v/v. To desiccate mature broadleaf weeds and grasses or broadleaf weeds and grasses that are higher than 18", use 1.3 pts. Precaution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drought stressed plants, especially broadleaf weeds, can be difficult to kill, and desiccation may not be complete. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 1 application per year. Make 1 application at least 7 days prior to harvest. 				
FIELD CORN ONLY (Grain, Fodder, Forage)	Post-Emergence Directed Spray USDA Witchweed Eradication Program	1.3 pts.	Ground: 10 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If regrowth occurs, begin sprays in late June to early July and repeat in early August. Follow application instructions in the post-emergence directed spray section above. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. 				
FIELD CORN ONLY (Grain, Fodder, Forage) 2,4-D Amine AE Tank Mix	Post-Emergence Directed Spray USDA Witchweed Eradication Program	5.4 fl. oz. + 0.5 lb. 2,4-D Amine AE	Ground: 10 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make application as directed spray onto grassy weeds and witchweed before witchweed blooms. If regrowth occurs, reapply. Follow application instructions in the post-emergence directed spray section above. Always refer respective product label(s) for rates of applications, directions for use, limitations, and restrictions. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. 				
COTTON (Used alone)	Pre-Plant or Pre-Emergence	1.7 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make application before, during or after planting but before crop has emerged. For fallow bed treatment, beds should be pre-formed to allow for maximum weed and grass emergence prior to treatment. Seeding should be done with a minimum of soil disturbance. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. 				

Crop	Use Pattern	Para-SHOT 3.0 Rate Per Acre	Minimum Total Spray Per Acre	Grazing or Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
COTTON (California Only; Used alone)	Pre-Plant	5.4 – 10.7 fl. oz.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For control of volunteer barley in pre-formed seedbeds. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not make more than 3 applications per year. 				
COTTON Goal® Herbicide Tank Mix	Pre-Plant or Fallow Bed Broadcast	1.7 – 2.7 pts.	Ground or Air: 10 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Always refer to the Goal label for weeds controlled, rates of applications, and directions for use, limitations, and restrictions. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not make more than 3 applications per year. 				
COTTON Other Tank Mixes	Pre-Plant or Pre-Emergence	1.7 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make application as a broadcast spray before, during or after planting, but before crop has emerged. For improved residual control or burndown, Para-SHOT 3.0 may be tank mixed with the following herbicides: diuron; fluometuron; metolachlor/s-metolachlor; MSMA; pendimethalin; prometryn; pyridazinone; and thifensulfuron-methyl + tribenuron-methyl (Pre-plant Only). When tank mixing with fluometuron follow mixing instructions carefully, maintain constant agitation, and see Order of Tank Mixing section in respective labels. When tank mixing with any of the herbicides listed above, always refer to respective product label(s) for weeds controlled, use rates, directions for use, limitations, restrictions, and additional product information. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. 				

COTTON Harvest Aid Use Restrictions

- Do not apply more than 4 applications per year.
- Do not graze or feed livestock in treated fields or treated foliage.
- PHI: Do not make application to cotton within 3 days before harvest.
- Repeat application if necessary. Do not exceed a total of 1.3 pts./A as a harvest aid.

May be tank mixed with other cotton harvest aid materials known to be effective by a local expert. Unless otherwise instructed in this label, always refer to the respective product label(s) for rates of applications, directions for use, limitations, and restrictions. **Para-SHOT 3.0** can be applied in a tank mix with methyl parathion and/or Karate® insecticide. Always refer to the respective product label(s) for rates of applications, directions for use, limitations, and restrictions. Nodes above cracked bolls (NACB) timing is for guidance and is not intended to restrict the local expert in their use of the product.

Crop	Use Pattern	Para-SHOT 3.0 Rate Per Acre	Minimum Total Spray Per Acre	Grazing or Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
SOUTHERN COTTON Harvest aid for boll opening and defoliation (Tank mix with phosphate and chlorate defoliants).	Broadcast	5.4 fl. oz. + 1 pt. phosphate or 1 gal. chlorate	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	7
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make application when 80% or more of the bolls are open and the remaining bolls to be harvested are mature. Always refer to tank mix product label(s) for use rates, directions for use, limitations, restrictions, and additional product information. Precaution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of immature bolls will be hindered. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 4 applications per year. 				
SOUTHERN COTTON Additional tank mixes for boll opening and defoliation	Broadcast	2.1 – 3.3 fl. oz.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make application when 60% or more of the bolls are open and the remaining bolls to be harvested are mature. Para-SHOT 3.0 may be tank mixed with the following products to aid in defoliation and opening of mature bolls: Accelerate® Defoliant, Def® Defoliant, Dropp® Defoliant, Ethephon Plant Growth Regulator, Folex® Defoliant, Harvade® Harvest Growth Regulator, Prep™ PGR. Always refer to tank mix product label(s) for rates of applications, directions for use, limitations, and restrictions. Precaution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of immature bolls will be inhibited. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not make more than 4 applications per year. 				

Crop	Use Pattern	Para-SHOT 3.0 Rate Per Acre	Minimum Total Spray Per Acre	Grazing or Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
SOUTHERN COTTON Post-Defoliation - To aid in opening of mature bolls and to desiccate green weeds.	Broadcast	0.7 – 1.3 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	3
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If weed infestation is heavy or dense, use the higher specified rate. Make application when 75% or more of bolls are open and remaining bolls to be harvested are mature. After a defoliation or conditioning application has been made, delay desiccation application of Para-SHOT 3.0 for 3-7 days to minimize leaf sticking. Precaution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of immature bolls will be hindered. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 4 applications per year. 				
WESTERN COTTON Harvest aid for boll opening and early defoliation	Broadcast	3.7 – 5.4 fl. oz. + phosphate or sodium chlorate; and/or other compatible harvest aid products.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	7
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On rank cotton, use the higher specified rate. Precautions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early defoliation timing is when 60% or more of the bolls are open and the remaining bolls to be harvested are mature (approximately 4 NACB). Development of immature bolls will be hindered. Always refer to tank mix product label(s) for use rates, directions for use, limitations, restrictions, and additional product information. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 4 applications per year. Do not apply more than 5.4 fl. oz. of Para-SHOT 3.0 for early defoliation as excessive desiccation may result. Do not apply more than 4.0 lbs. of actual sodium chlorate defoliant per acre at this early defoliation timing. 				
WESTERN COTTON Harvest aid for boll opening and mid-to-late defoliation	Broadcast	5.4 – 10.7 fl. oz. alone or tank mix with sodium chlorate or phosphate defoliation and/or other compatible harvest aid products.	—	3 (Alone)
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make application using the 10.7 fl. oz. rate of Para-SHOT 3.0 in desert cotton areas or on rank vigorous cotton. Always refer to tank mix product label(s) for use rates, directions for use, limitations, restrictions and additional product information. Precautions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mid-to-late defoliation timing is when 75% or more of the bolls are open and the remaining bolls to be harvested are mature (approximately 3 or fewer NACB). Development of immature bolls will be hindered. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 4 applications per year. 				
COTTON Stripper or Spindle Harvested Harvest aid for defoliation and boll opening.	Broadcast	2.1 – 7.5 fl. oz.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	3
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BECAUSE OF EXTREMES IN ENVIRONMENTAL AND PLANT CONDITIONS, MAKE APPLICATION OF THE RANGE OF RATES ON A SMALL AREA TO DETERMINE THE RATE THAT BEST FITS YOUR NEEDS. Make application when 75% of the bolls are open and the remaining bolls to be harvested are mature. Para-SHOT 3.0 may be applied alone or tank mixed with the following cotton harvest aids: Accelerate Defoliant®, Def Defoliant®, Dropp Defoliant®, Ethephon Plant Growth Regulator, Folex Defoliant®, Harvade® Harvest Growth Regulator, Prep™ PGR. May be applied as split application. To avoid leaf sticking, apply Para-SHOT 3.0 as a desiccant approximately 3-7 days after defoliant or a conditioning application and 7-14 days before harvest. South of Interstate-10 in Texas, where temperatures are typically higher during defoliation, lower rates in the listed range may be necessary. Always refer to tank mix product label(s) for use rates, directions for use, limitations, restrictions and additional product information. Precautions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEVELOPMENT OF IMMATURE BOLLS WILL BE HINDERED. SLICE BOLLS AND INSPECT THE SEED FOR MATURITY. Cooler temperatures may cause a longer waiting period between application of Para-SHOT 3.0 as a desiccant and defoliation/conditioner. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 4 applications per year. Do not make applications that exceed a total of 1.3 pts./A. 				

Crop	Use Pattern	Para-SHOT 3.0 Rate Per Acre	Minimum Total Spray Per Acre	Grazing or Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
COTTON Late season desiccation	Broadcast	0.7 – 1.3 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	3
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BECAUSE OF EXTREMES IN ENVIRONMENTAL AND PLANT CONDITIONS, MAKE APPLICATION OF THE RANGE OF RATES ON A SMALL AREA TO DETERMINE THE RATE THAT BEST FITS YOUR NEEDS. • May be applied as split application. • Make application when 85% of the bolls are open and the remaining bolls to be harvested are mature (approximately 0 NACB). • Delay desiccation application of Para-SHOT 3.0 approximately 3-7 days to minimize leaf sticking if a defoliation or conditioning application has been made. • May be tank mixed with other harvest aid materials known to the local expert to be effective. Precautions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of immature bolls will be hindered. Slice bolls and inspect the seed for maturity. • South of Interstate-10 in Texas, where temperatures are typically higher during defoliation, lower rates in the range may be necessary. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 4 applications per year. • Do not make applications that exceed a total of 1.3 pts./A. 				
COTTON Desiccation of regrowth	Broadcast	0.75 – 1.25 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	3
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use as a desiccant on regrowth occurring after defoliation or desiccation. • Because regrowth is difficult to control, thorough coverage with the full listed use rate is necessary. • If regrowth is excessive, use the higher specified use rate. Precaution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control is dependent on growing conditions and desiccation of small new regrowth may not always be complete. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 4 applications per year. 				
EASTER LILIES (Field grown)	Pre-Emergence	1.7 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 10 gals.	—
Additional Precautions, Restrictions, and Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not exceed two applications per year. 				
FALLOW LAND Prior to planting of any crops.	Pre-Plant Broadcast to Fallow Land	1.0 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the control of weeds such as bluegrass, chickweed, henbit, downy brome, ryegrass, cheatgrass, dog fennel, tansy mustard, London rocket, sowthistle, rescue brome, wild oats, volunteer cereals and other winter annuals; and for the suppression of perennial weeds or sedges. • For weeds approaching the maximum size of 6", the higher specified use rate may be used. • Before making application, allow maximum weed emergence to maximize the benefit of this use. • Observe and follow the pre-harvest intervals and other crop specific restrictions for crops listed on this label. Precaution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fallow land is land that is between operations such as disking, ripping, plowing, leveling, irrigating or listing for ground preparation purposes. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 2 applications per year, during the fallow period. 				
GRASSES (For seed) (For use in seedbed preparation)	Pre-Plant, At- Planting, or Pre-Emergence	1.3 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 10 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare the seedbeds and allow weeds to germinate. • Make application of Para-SHOT 3.0 when weeds are at the 3-5 leaf stage. • Applications may be repeated as necessary (a maximum of 3 applications per year) before grass emergence. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. • Do not graze treated areas or use the seed or straw from treated areas for animal feed or bedding. 				
GUAR (Pre-harvest desiccation)	Pre-Harvest	1.3 pts.	Ground: 10 gals.	4
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make application after the pods are fully mature. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. • Do not graze treated areas or use the treated forage for animal feed. 				
GUAVA	Directed Spray	2.5 pts.	Ground: 10 gals.	—
Precaution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retreatment or spot spraying may be necessary for mature woody weeds, late-germinating weeds and grasses, and perennials. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not make more than 4 applications per year. • Do not allow spray to drift or contact green stems, fruit or foliage. • Do not graze treated areas. • Do not feed cover crops grown in treated areas to livestock. 				

Crop	Use Pattern	Para-SHOT 3.0 Rate Per Acre	Minimum Total Spray Per Acre	Grazing or Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
HOPS (ID, OR, & WA Only)	Directed Spray and/or Suckering and Stripping.	1.3 pts.	Ground: 10 gals.	14
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Silage and hop vine refuse may be fed to livestock. Spray only the basal 2 ft. of the vines for sucking and stripping. Repeat as necessary, up to 3 applications maximum per season. Chemical Pruning: Spray when hop vines are no taller 3 ft. tall to burn back existing vines and obtain even emergence of subsequent vines. Precautions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retreatment of spot treatment areas may be necessary. APPLICATION TO HOP VINES THAT ARE LESS THAN 6 FT. TALL MAY CAUSE UNACCEPTABLE INJURY TO THE CROP. Experience with varieties other than Cascade, Yakima Cluster, and Bullion is limited. If using Para-SHOT 3.0 on varieties other than these, test the planned spray program on a small number of vines for each variety to determine sensitivity to adverse crop response. Do not use on unlisted varieties if unacceptable crop injury results. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. Do not allow spray to drift or contact green stems, foliage, flowers, or cones as injury may result. Do not allow animals to graze in treated hopyards. 				
LENTILS NOT REGISTERED FOR USE ON LENTILS IN CALIFORNIA.	Harvest Aid	0.8 – 1.3 pts.	Ground: 20 gals. Air: 7 gals.	7
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Add a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pts./100 gals.) of the finished spray volume. May also be applied as split applications. Make application when crop is mature and at least 80% of the pods are yellowing and mostly ripe with no more than 30% of the leaves still green in color. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 2 applications per year. DO NOT apply more than 2 applications or exceed a total of 1.3 pts./A. The split application may improve coverage. DO NOT make application when weather conditions favor spray drift. To reduce spray drift a drift control agent may be included. 				
MINT (Peppermint, Spearmint)	Dormant Season	1.3 – 2.0 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make application when crop is dormant before spring growth begins and when weeds are less than 6" tall. May be used in tank mix with terbacil weed killer for improved contact activity and residual control of Italian ryegrass, prickly lettuce and groundsel. Make application this tank mixture no more than once per season. Always refer to terbacil label for weeds controlled, use rates, directions for use, limitations, restrictions and additional product information. Precaution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use for suppression of weeds such as groundsel, chickweed, downy brome, bluegrass, Italian ryegrass, prickly lettuce. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 2 applications per year. Do not exceed more than 2.0 pts./A per dormant season. 				
ONIONS (seeded) AND GARLIC	Pre-Plant/Pre-Emergence	1.7 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 10 gals.	60 200 (CA only)
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For heavy weed infestations or wild oat control use the higher specified use rate. Allow maximum weed and grass emergence before treatment but make application before crop emerges. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 1 application per year. Make only 1 application per season at the 2.7 pts./A dosage. Use a maximum of 2.7 pts./A per season. 				
PASSION FRUIT	Directed Spray	2.5 pts.	Ground: 10 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If bark is still green at the time of application, use a shield or wrap vine. Pick all fruit off the ground before application if application is to be made during harvest season. Precaution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It may be necessary to retreat or spot treat some areas. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 5 applications per year. Do not allow animals to graze on treated areas. 				
PEANUTS	Broadcast At Ground Crack Post-Emergence	5.4 – 10.8 fl. oz.	Ground: 10 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For control or suppression of small (1-6") emerged annual grass and broadleaf weeds in peanuts at ground crack. A second application may be applied up to 28 days after ground crack. For use at ground crack, Para-SHOT 3.0 may be tank mixed with imazethapyr or s-metolachlor/metolachlor for residual weed control. Always refer to the imazethapyr or s-metolachlor/metolachlor label for a list of weeds controlled, use rates, necessary precautions, use limitations, and other product information. Precaution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foliage of the crop that has been sprayed will be injured in the form of bronzing and crinkling, but the crop will recover and develop normally. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 2 applications per year. Apply no more than 2 applications per season and do not exceed a total of 10.8 fl. oz. of product per acre per season. Do not make application by air. 				

Crop	Use Pattern	Para-SHOT 3.0 Rate Per Acre	Minimum Total Spray Per Acre	Grazing or Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
PEANUTS Basagran® Herbicide Tank Mix	Broadcast At Ground Crack Post- Emergence	5.4 – 10.8 fl. oz.	Ground: 10 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tank mix Para-SHOT 3.0 with bentazon at labeled use rates for improved control of weeds such as cocklebur, bristly starbur, smartweed and prickly sida. This tank mix may be applied at the ground crack stage of peanuts. A second application can be made up to 28 days after ground crack. Always refer to the bentazon label for weeds controlled, use rates, directions for use, limitations, restrictions, and other product information. Precautions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foliage of the crop that has been sprayed will be injured in the form of bronzing and crinkling, but the crop will recover and develop normally. If peanuts show injury (leaf phytotoxicity and/or plant stunting) produced by any other herbicide treatment, do not make application of this tank mix as injury may be enhanced and/or prolonged. During prolonged periods of drought or unseasonably cold weather, do not make application of this tank mix as unsatisfactory weed control may result. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 2 applications per year. Apply no more than 2 applications per season and do not make application of a total of more than 10.8 fl. oz. of product per acre per season. Do not make application by air. 				
PEANUTS Butylrac® Herbicide or Butoxone® 200 Herbicide Tank Mix	Broadcast Post- Emergence	5.4 – 10.8 fl. oz.	Ground: 10 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use for improved control of weeds such as cocklebur, sicklepod and morningglory, tank mix Para-SHOT 3.0 with 8-16 oz. (0.125-0.25 lb.) per acre of 2,4-DB or 2,4-D. Always refer to the 2,4-DB or 2,4-D labels for weeds controlled, use rates, directions for use, limitations, restrictions, and additional product information. Precaution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foliage of the crop that has been sprayed will be injured in the form of bronzing and crinkling but the crop will recover and develop normally. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 2 applications per year. Do not make application of a total of more than 10.8 fl. oz. of product per season and make no more than 2 applications per season. Do not make application by air. 				
PIGEON PEAS (Puerto Rico Only)	Directed Spray	1.3 pts.	Ground: 10 gals.	60
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cannery waste may be fed to livestock. Precaution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid contact with foliage of pigeon pea. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 1 application per year. Do not apply more than 1 application per season. Do not graze treated areas or feed treated forage to livestock 				
PINEAPPLE	Directed Spray	1.3 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 10 gals.	20
Precaution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More mature weeds may require additional treatment. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 3 applications per season. 				
POTATO	Pre-Plant or Pre-Emergence Broadcast	0.7 – 1.3 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make application up to ground cracking stage, before potatoes have emerged. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. 				
POTATO (California, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho Only; Used alone)	Pre-Plant Broadcast	0.4 – 0.7 pt.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For use to control volunteer barley in preformed seedbeds. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. 				

Crop	Use Pattern	Para-SHOT 3.0 Rate Per Acre	Minimum Total Spray Per Acre	Grazing or Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
POTATO (Fresh Market Only) Pre-harvest vine killing and weed desiccation. For Use Only in the states of: Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming	Broadcast	0.7 – 1.3 pts.	Ground: 20 gals.	3
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvest potatoes promptly after desiccation and process or consume immediately. Make initial application when leaves begin to turn yellow. Use 1.3 pts./A rate where quick vine kill is needed. For dense vine growth, apply 2 applications of 0.6 pt./ A. Make split applications a minimum of 5 days apart. Precaution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immature potato foliage is tolerant to Para-SHOT 3.0, and desiccation will not be complete under this condition. Restrictions For Fresh Market Potatoes Only. (Fresh Market Potatoes include potatoes that are sent directly from the field to a consumer, grocery store, or processor for use.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DO NOT apply more than 2 applications per year. DO NOT use on potatoes that will be stored as tuber decomposition may occur. DO NOT make application to drought stressed potato vines. DO NOT use Para-SHOT 3.0 to desiccate the vines of seed potatoes as seed pieces may fail to germinate and grow normally. DO NOT pasture livestock in treated potato fields. DO NOT exceed 2.6 pts./A per season. 				
RICE	Pre-Plant or Pre- Emergence Broadcast	Weeds 1 – 3": 1.3 – 1.7 pts. Weeds 3 – 6": 1.7 – 2.0 pts. Weeds 6": 2.0 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make application as a broadcast spray before, during or after planting, but before crop emergence. When vegetation is dense, use higher specified rates and spray volumes. Seeding should be done with a minimum amount of soil disturbance. Para-SHOT 3.0 may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for this use for improved or extended weed control. Always refer to the tank mix product label(s) for weeds controlled, use rates, directions for use, limitations, restrictions, and additional product information. Precaution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Para-SHOT 3.0 will not control weeds and grasses that emerge after application. Crops that are emerged at time of application will be killed. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. Do not flood/flush fields within 48 hours of application, in order to ensure complete kill of vegetation. If cool, cloudy and/or wet weather prolongs speed of kill, do not flood/flush field until complete kill is evident. 				
SAFFLOWER	Pre-Plant or Pre- Emergence Broadcast or Banded Over-Row	1.7 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make application before, during and after planting but before crop emergence. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. 				
SAFFLOWER (California Only)	Pre-Plant Broadcast	0.7 pt.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use for control of volunteer barley in preformed seedbeds. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. 				
SMALL GRAINS (Barley, Wheat)	Pre-Plant or Pre- Emergence	Weeds 1 – 3": 1.3 – 1.7 pts. Weeds 3 – 6": 1.7 – 2.0 pts. Weeds 6": 2.0 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 5 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Additional Precautions, Restrictions, and Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not make more than 3 applications per year. 				
SMALL GRAINS (Wheat Only) Hoelon® 3EC Tank Mix	Pre-Plant or Pre- Emergence	Weeds 1 – 3": 1.3 – 1.7 pts. Weeds 3 – 6": 1.7 – 2.0 pts. Weeds 6": 2.0 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a tank mix with diclofop-methyl to improve grass control. Make application when weeds are actively growing and 1-6" in height. Weeds 6 inches or taller may not be controlled. Always refer to the diclofop-methyl label for weeds controlled, use rates, directions for use, limitations, restrictions, and additional product information. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. Do not make application of this tank mix to barley as adverse crop response may occur. 				

Crop	Use Pattern	Para-SHOT 3.0 Rate Per Acre	Minimum Total Spray Per Acre	Grazing or Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
SORGHUM (Grain)	Pre-Plant/Pre- Emergence Broadcast or Band	Weeds 1 – 3": 1.3 – 1.7 pts. Weeds 3 – 6": 1.7 – 2.0 pts. Weeds 6": 2.0 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	48 (grain) 20 (forage)
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To allow for maximum weed and grass emergence, seedbeds should be formed as far ahead of planting as possible. Seeding should be done with a minimum amount of soil disturbance. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. 				
SORGHUM (Grain) Atrazine & 2,4-D ester [Low Volatile] Tank Mix	Pre-Plant or Pre- Emergence	Weeds 1 – 3": 1.3 – 1.7 pts. Weeds 3 – 6": 1.7 – 2.0 pts. Weeds 6": 2.0 – 2.7 pts.	—	48 (grain) 20 (forage)
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Para-SHOT 3.0 may be use in a tank mix with atrazine to improve pre-emergence or residual weed control. The addition of 2,4-D ester (Low Volatile) may help in the suppression of perennial and annual broadleaf weeds emerged at the time of application. Always refer to the specific product label(s) for weeds controlled, use rates, directions for use, limitations, restrictions, and additional product information. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. 				
SORGHUM (Grain) Harmony® Extra Herbicide Tank Mix	Pre-Plant	1.3 – 2.5 pts.	Ground: 10 gals.	48 (grain) 20 (forage)
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve weed control, Para-SHOT 3.0 may be tank mixed with Thifensulfuron-methyl + Tribenuron-methyl. Always refer to the Thifensulfuron-methyl + Tribenuron-methyl label for weeds controlled, use rates, directions for use, limitations, restrictions, and additional product information. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. 				
SORGHUM (Grain)	Post-Emergence Directed (Including Hooded or Shielded)	0.7 – 1.3 pts.	Ground: 10 gals.	48 (grain) 20 (forage)
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make application when weeds are actively growing. Use the higher specified use rate on larger or harder to control weeds. Weeds that are 6" or taller may not be controlled. Precaution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe damage and/or complete kill of plant can occur if spray contacts sorghum plants. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 2 applications per year. Do not apply more than 2 post-emergence-directed applications or exceed a total of 5.3 pts. Para-SHOT 3.0 per season. DIRECTIONS FOR USE HOODED OR SHIELDED SPRAYERS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid excessive adverse crop response or burning, use a hooded or shielded sprayer with skids or wheels on the spray boom to maintain spray height. Make application by directing spray between the rows and by using hooded or shielded sprayers to prevent spray contact with crop foliage. DIRECTIONS FOR USE DIRECTED SPRAY WITHOUT HOODED OR SHIELDED SPRAYERS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make application when sorghum is at least 12" tall when naturally standing. Use precision directed-spray equipment that is adjusted so that no more than the lower 3" of the sorghum stalk is contacted by the application spray. Precaution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some adverse crop response will occur. The degree of injury is related to the precision of application and spraying conditions. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not exceed a nozzle pressure of 30 psi or spray under conditions which may cause excessive drift. 				
SOYBEANS	Pre-Plant or Pre- Emergence	Weeds 1 – 3": 1.3 – 1.7 pts. Weeds 3 – 6": 1.7 – 2.0 pts. Weeds 6": 2.0 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make application as a broadcast spray before, during or after planting, but before crop emerges. Para-SHOT 3.0 may be tank mixed with the following herbicides to improve burndown or residual control: 2,4-DB; alachlor; chlorimuron-ethyl + metribuzin; glyphosate; imazaquin; imazethapyr; linuron; metolachlor/s-metolachlor; metribuzin; oryzalin; oxyfluorfen; thifensulfuron-methyl + tribenuron-methyl (pre-plant only) The use rate of this product in these tank mixtures is dependent on weed height and growing conditions. When weed canopy is dense or under dry conditions, use the highest specified use rate of Para-SHOT 3.0. Always refer to the product label(s) for a list of weeds controlled, use rates, directions for use, limitations, restrictions, and additional product information. The lower application use rate may be used when weeds are not taller than 4" and a selective post-emergence spray or cultivation will be made within 3 weeks after planting. Seeding should be done with a minimum amount of soil disturbance. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. Do not apply more than a total of 4.0 pts. of Para-SHOT 3.0 per season. Do not graze or harvest for forage or hay before the R3 stage of soybean development (early pod). 				

Crop	Use Pattern	Para-SHOT 3.0 Rate Per Acre	Minimum Total Spray Per Acre	Grazing or Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
SOYBEANS 2,4-D ester (Low Volatile) Tank Mix	Pre-Plant or Pre- Emergence	Weeds 1 – 3": 1.3 – 1.7 pts. Weeds 3 – 6": 1.7 – 2.0 pts. Weeds 6": 2.0 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make application of 2,4-D ester (Low Volatile) at labeled use rates at least 7 days before planting. • Make application of 2,4-D ester (Low Volatile) at labeled use rates at least 30 days before planting. • May be tank mixed with residual herbicides that are listed above. • Always refer to the 2,4-D ester (Low Volatile) label for weeds controlled, use rates, directions for use, limitations, restrictions, and additional product information. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. • Do not make application of 2,4-D ester (Low Volatile) prior to planting soybeans if you are not able to accept the results of soybean injury including possible loss of stand and yield. • Do not use an amine formulation. 				
SOYBEANS	Post-Emergence Directed Spray (Includes Hooded or Shielded)	3.0 – 5.3 fl. oz.	Ground: 10 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make application when weeds are actively growing. • Use the lower use rate of Para-SHOT 3.0 to control seedling johnsongrass, crabgrass, goosegrass, Brachiaria, Texas millet and pigweed that are less than 2" tall. • To control red rice, Brachiaria, barnyard grass, crabgrass, goosegrass, seedling johnsongrass, giant foxtail, and fall panicum, that are 2-4" in height, use 5.3 fl. oz. of Para-SHOT 3.0. • Use 5.3 fl. oz. of Para-SHOT 3.0 for control of sicklepod, purslane, pigweed, cutleaf ground cherry, and common ragweed that are 2-3" in height. • Make application of Para-SHOT 3.0 at 5.3 fl. oz./A plus 0.2 lb. active ingredient per acre of a 2,4-D formulation for control of grasses that are 2-4" in height in mixture with common cocklebur, morningglory, and red rice. Always refer to the 2,4-D label for weeds controlled, use rates, directions for use, limitations, restrictions, and additional product information. • If necessary, apply a second and final application 7-14 days later. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. • Do not graze or harvest for forage or hay. DIRECTIONS FOR HOODED OR SHIELDED SPRAYERS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make application by directing spray between the rows and using hooded or shielded sprayers to prevent spray contact with crop plants. • Use higher specified use rate on larger (less than 6") or harder to control weeds. Weeds 6" or taller may not be controlled. Precaution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Severe damage and/or complete kill of the plant can occur if spray intentionally or accidentally (including drift of fine droplets) contacts the plants. DIRECTIONS FOR USE DIRECTED SPRAY WITHOUT HOODED OR SHIELDED SPRAYERS Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use precision directed spray equipment adjusted so that no more than the lower 3" of the soybean plant is contacted by the application spray. Precaution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some adverse crop response will occur. The degree of injury is dependent upon the precision of application and spraying conditions. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not make application on soybeans that are less than 8" tall. • Do not exceed a nozzle pressure of 30 psi or spray under conditions which may cause excessive drift. 				
SOYBEANS	Harvest Aid	5.4 – 10.7 fl. oz.	Ground: 20 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always use the higher specified use rate when treating cocklebur. • For indeterminate varieties: Make applications when at least 65% of the seed pods have reached a mature brown color or when seed moisture is 30% or less. Determinant varieties: Make application when plants are mature, i.e., beans are fully developed, 1/2 of leaves have dropped, and remaining leaves are yellowing. Precautions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mature cocklebur (especially drought-stressed plants) are tolerant to Para-SHOT 3.0, and desiccation will not be complete. • Adverse crop response will occur on immature soybeans. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. • PHI: Do not make application within 15 days of harvest. • Do not graze or harvest for forage or hay. 				
STRAWBERRIES	Post-Emergence Directed Spray	1.3 pts.	Ground: 20 gals.	21
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a directed spray between the rows, using shields to prevent spray contact with crop plants. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. • Do not allow spray to contact or drift to strawberry plants as injury or excessive residues may result. • Do not apply more than 3 applications per season. • Do not graze livestock in treated areas. 				

Crop	Use Pattern	Para-SHOT 3.0 Rate Per Acre	Minimum Total Spray Per Acre	Grazing or Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
SUGAR BEETS	Pre-Plant or Pre-Emergence	1.3 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For heavier weed infestations, use the higher specified labeled use rate. Seeding or transplanting should be done with a minimum amount of soil disturbance. May be used in fallow bed/stale seedbed for weed control. Seedbeds or plant beds should be formed as far ahead of treatment as possible to permit maximum weed emergence. Precaution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crops that have emerged at time of application will be killed. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. 				
SUGARCANE	Post-Emergence Directed Spray (Includes Hooded or Shielded)	—	—	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make application as a hooded, shielded or directed spray to avoid contact with cane foliage to prevent leaf burn and yield reduction. If necessary, a second application may be made when new weed growth is 2-6" in height. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 2 applications per year, except applications made by air in Florida and Texas where the maximum number of applications allowed is 1 per year. Do not graze treated areas or feed treated forage to livestock. 				
SUGARCANE Florida	—	1.3 pts.	Ground: 50 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimum results may be obtained by applying in early spring (March-April) when weeds are small. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 2 applications per year. Do not make application after June 1 as cane growth may be stunted and yields reduced. 				
SUGARCANE Florida & Texas	Harvest Aid	0.4 – 0.7 pt.	Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under cool, cloudy weather conditions use higher rate. Apply 3-14 days before burning and harvest. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not make more than 1 application per year. 				
SUGARCANE Hawaii	—	1.3 pts.	Ground: 20 gals.	—
Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 2 applications per year. Do not make application after cane rows have closed in. 				
SUGARCANE Louisiana	—	0.7 – 2.0 pts.	Ground: 20 gals.	30
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For tiller control, make application when tillers are less than 18" high. For heavier weed infestations or tiller growth, use the higher specified use rate. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 2 applications per year. 				
SUNFLOWER	Pre-Plant or Pre-Emergence Broadcast or Banded Over-Row	1.7 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make application before, during, or after planting but before crop emergence. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. 				
SUNFLOWER	Pre-Harvest Desiccation Broadcast	0.8 – 1.3 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	7
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make application when sunflower seeds reach maturity (where seed moisture is 35% or lower). For many varieties, this is equivalent to the time when the back of the heads are yellow and the bracts start to turn brown. When crop stands or weed infestations are heavy, make application using the higher label use rate. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 2 applications per year. Do not graze treated areas or feed treated forage to livestock. 				
TARO, DRYLAND (Hawaii Only)	Post-Emergence Directed Spray	1.3 – 2.1 pts.	Ground: 10 gals.	180
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make the initial application when weed growth is 1-4" tall. Weeds that emerge after the application will not be controlled. One re-treatment application may be made; however, do not harvest dryland taro within 6 months of the last application. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 2 applications per year. Do not allow spray to drift or contact the taro plants as injury may result. 				

Crop	Use Pattern	Para-SHOT 3.0 Rate Per Acre	Minimum Total Spray Per Acre	Grazing or Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
TREE PLANTATION ESTABLISHMENT Deciduous and Conifers	Pre-Plant Broadcast	1.3 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 20 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To allow maximum emergence of weeds, prepare ground early. Make application before planting. Plant with minimal soil disturbance. For heavier weed infestations, use the higher use rate. For improved burndown or residual control, Para-SHOT 3.0 may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for this use. Always refer to the specific tank mix herbicide label(s) for weeds controlled, use rates, directions for use, limitations, restrictions, and additional product information. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. Do not make application in less than 20 gals./A as weed control will be reduced. 				
TREES AND VINES Orchards, Vineyards Windbreak, Shade & Ornamental Trees: Acerola, Apples, Apricots, Avocados, Bananas, Beechnut, Brazil nut, Butternut, Calamondin, Cashew, Cherries, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Citrus citron, Coffee, Figs, Filberts, Grapefruit, Grapes, Hickory nut, Kiwi fruit, Kumquat Lemon, Lime, Macadamia nuts, Mandarin, Nectarines, Olives, Orange (sour & sweet), Papayas, Peaches, Pears, Pistachios, Plums, Prunes, Pummelo, Satsuma mandarin, Walnuts, Other shade, and Ornamental Trees such as arborvitae, ash, elm, fir, oak, pine, etc.	Directed Spray	1.7 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 10 gals.	Apricots - 28 Cherries - 28 Figs - 13 Kiwi Fruit - 14 Nectarines - 28 Olives - 13 Peaches - 14 Pistachios - 7 Plums - 28
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a shield or wrap plant when spraying around young trees or vines to avoid adverse crop response. For mature woody weeds, perennial weeds, late germinating weeds and green suckers, retreatment or spot treatment may be needed. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 5 applications per year, except for the following: Do not apply more than 3 applications per year on Apricots, Cherries, Kiwi Fruit, Nectarines, Peaches, and Plums. Do not apply more than 4 applications per year on Olives. Do not apply more than 5 applications on Pistachios prior to shell split; after shells split, do not make more than 2 applications per year. Do not allow spray to drift or make contact with green stems (except suckers), fruit or foliage. Do not graze treated areas. Do not feed covered crops grown in treated areas to livestock. Do not make application when figs, nuts or olives to be harvested are on the ground. For Apricots – PHI: Do not harvest within 28 days after application and do not apply more than 3 post-emergence directed applications per season. For Cherries – PHI: Do not harvest within 28 days after application and do not apply more than 3 post-emergence directed applications per season. For Figs – PHI: Do not harvest within 13 days after application and do not apply more than 5 post-emergence directed applications per season. For Grapes - Make application when sucker growth is no more than 8" long. Late season applications to weeds should be made to avoid contact with desirable foliage. For Kiwi Fruit - Do not make application more than 3 times per year. For Nectarines – PHI: Do not harvest within 28 days after application and do not apply more than 3 post-emergence directed applications per season. For Olives – PHI: Do not harvest within 13 days after application and do not apply more than 4 post-emergence directed applications per season. For Peaches – PHI: Do not harvest within 14 days after application and do not apply more than 3 post-emergence directed applications per season. For Pistachios – Do not apply more than 2 applications after shells split. For Plums – PHI: Do not harvest within 28 days after application and do not apply more than 3 post-emergence directed applications per season. 				
TREES AND VINES Tank Mixes	Directed Spray	1.7 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 10 gals.	Always refer to other Tank Mix labels.
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Para-SHOT 3.0 may be tank mixed with registered residual herbicides listed below for combined emerged and residual weed control. Para-SHOT 3.0 may be tank mixed with the following herbicides: Diuron; diuron + bromacil; napropamide; norflurazon; oryzalin; oxyfluorfen; simazine; terbacil <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Always refer to other herbicide labels for weeds controlled, use rates, directions for use, limitations, restrictions, and additional product information. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 5 applications per year, except for the following: Do not apply more than 3 applications per year on Apricots, Cherries, Kiwi Fruit, Nectarines, Peaches, and Plums. Do not apply more than 4 applications per year on Olives. Do not apply more than 5 applications on Pistachios prior to shell split; after shells split, do not make more than 2 applications per year. 				
TYFON (New Hampshire Only)	Pre-Plant Pre-Emergence	1.7 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 10 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeding should be completed with a minimum of soil disturbance. Precautions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weeds and grasses that emerge after treatment will not be controlled. Crops that are emerged at time of application will be injured. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. 				

Crop	Use Pattern	Para-SHOT 3.0 Rate Per Acre	Minimum Total Spray Per Acre	Grazing or Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
VEGETABLES (Seeded or Transplanted) Beans (Lima, Snap), Broccoli, Cabbage, Cantaloupe, Carrots, Cauliflower, Chayote fruit, Chinese cabbage, Chinese waxgourd, Citron melon, Collards, Cucumber, Eggplant, Gherkin, Gourd (edible), Groundcherry, Lettuce, <i>Momordica</i> spp., Musk melons, Peas, Pepino, Pepper, Pumpkin, Squash, Sweet Corn, Tomatillo, Turnips, Tomatoes, and Watermelons	Pre-Plant Pre-Emergence	1.3 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seedbeds or plantbeds should be formed as far ahead of application as possible to permit maximum weed emergence. Banded or broadcast applications may be made before, during or after planting but before the crop emerges. For heavier weed infestations, use the higher specified use rate. Seeding or transplanting should be completed with a minimum amount of soil disturbance. Para-SHOT 3.0 may be used in fallow bed/stale seedbed for weed control alone or tank mixed with oxyfluorfen. Always refer to the oxyfluorfen label for weeds controlled, use rates, directions for use, limitations, restrictions, and additional product information. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. Crops plants that have emerged at time of application will be killed. PHI: Do not harvest tomatoes within 30 days after application. 				
VEGETABLES Eggplant, Peppers, and Tomatoes	Directed Spray	1.3 pts.	Ground: 10 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use for control or suppression of weeds that have emerged between rows after crop establishment. Use precision directed spray equipment adjusted to prevent spray contact with crops. Make application when weeds are succulent and weed growth is less than 6". Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. Do not exceed nozzle pressure of 30 psi. Do not make application under conditions which may cause excessive drift. Do not make application of more than 3 applications per season. Do not allow animals to graze in treated areas. PHI: Do not harvest tomatoes within 30 days after application. 				
VEGETABLES Tomatoes	After Final Harvest	1.6 – 2.5 pts.	Ground: 40-120 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make application in 40-120 gallons of water per acre (0.62-0.93 lb. a.i./A). Add a NIS that contains 75% or more surface active agent at 0.125 v/v (1 pt./100 gals., spray solution). To ensure maximum herbicide burndown, tomato vines should be completely and thoroughly covered. To assist in the removal of sweet potato whitefly, burn tomato vines with propane burners as soon as possible after the vines have dried down. Precaution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Para-SHOT 3.0 may be less efficacious and deactivated when dirty or muddy water is used. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 2 applications per year. DO NOT make application of more than a total of 3 lbs. active ingredient (paraquat) per acre per season. To minimize spray drift, do not use nozzles or nozzle configurations that produce fine spray droplets or spray mist. 				
VEGETABLES (California, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho Only) Lettuce, Melon, Sugar Beets, and Tomatoes	Broadcast	0.4 – 0.7 pt.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use for the control of volunteer barley in preformed seedbeds. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 2 applications per year. PHI: Do not harvest tomatoes within 30 days after application. 				
VEGETABLES Rhubarb	Dormant	1.7 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 10 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make application during dormant season before buds in crown begin to grow. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 2 applications per year. 				

RESIN SOAKING

Pines including Loblolly, Shortleaf, Longleaf, Slash, Virginia, Pond, Pitch, and Spruce Pines.

Tree Selection: Trees should be selected from stands on sites not subject to stress from periods of extreme drought stress because the desiccating effect of **Para-SHOT 3.0** is accentuated during drought, causing a reduction in the amount of oleoresin deposited in the xylem. Vigorous, non-stagnated natural or planted stands should be selected. Plan **Para-SHOT 3.0** treatments in stagnated or commercial timber stands, not sooner than three years after a commercial thinning.

Application Directions: To bring the treatment into contact with sapwood (or xylem); apply water-diluted **Para-SHOT 3.0** to an appropriate wound in the tree trunk.

Bark Streaks or Cuts: Use a standard or rotary bark hack or a chainsaw shipping tool (used in naval stores work) to remove a single 1-inch wide streak of bark about 1-2 ft. from ground level. Do not exceed 1/3 of the circumference of the tree. Serious girdling of the trunk and premature death of the tree can result if multiple streaks or cuts are made. Apply a coarse spray (about 1.7-5.0 ml) **Para-SHOT 3.0** solution (1-5% cation, wt./wt. basis) to runoff to the exposed xylem, using a low-pressure sprayer. The amount of spray required per cut depends on tree circumference and the length of cut or streak. For example, for a 9-inch diameter tree, using 3 ml of 2 or 4% **Para-SHOT 3.0** solution will cover the 1-inch wide streak and will result in application of 60 or 120 mg per streak.

Time of Treatment: Less severe pine beetle infestation and longer tree life usually result during cool season treatments under non-drought seasons. However, resin soaking can occur from treatments made any time of the year.

Interval between Treatment and Tree Harvest: There should be at least a 6-month interval between application of **Para-SHOT 3.0** and tree harvest. However, it is preferable the interval is from 12-24 months, even though intervals of over 6 months may not be possible under conditions of drought or serious pine beetle attacks, possibly making early harvest necessary.

With this treatment, there is a potential for promoting beetle attack or causing premature death of the tree. At high dosage rates, desiccation of the xylem tissue, rather than the desired resin soaking, may occur.

Note: This type of treatment may reduce stem growth during between treatment and tree harvest.

Dilution Table for Para-SHOT 3.0 (3.0 lbs. cation per gallon)	
Concentration of Cation Desired (wt./wt. basis)	Add the Following No. Gal. of Water to 1/2 Gallon of Para-SHOT 3.0
0.2%	118.8
0.5%	46.8
1.0%	22.9
2.0%	10.9
3.0%	6.9
4.0%	4.9
5.0%	3.7

Crop	Use Pattern	Para-SHOT Rate Per Acre	Minimum Total Spray Per Acre	Grazing or Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
CONSERVATION RESERVE, FEDERAL SET-ASIDE, CONSERVATION COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS (For use in compliance with the Federal Conservation Reserve Program or Federal set-aside programs)	Broadcast	1.7 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Para-SHOT 3.0 may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for this use to improve control of weeds that have emerged weed or to extend weed control.• Always refer to tank mix herbicide labels for weeds controlled, use rates, directions for use, limitations, restrictions, and additional product information. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not apply more than 3 applications per year.				
NON-CROP USES	Broadcast or Spot Treatment	1.7 – 2.7 pts.	Ground: 10 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Repeat treatments as necessary but do not apply more than 10 applications per year.• For use in non-crop areas including public airports, electric transformer stations, pipeline pumping stations, around commercial buildings, storage yards and other installations, and fence lines. Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Avoid spray contact and drift to the foliage of ornamentals or desired plants.				
PASTURE RESEEDING For suppression of existing sod and undesirable emerged broadleaf weeds and grasses prior to or at time of planting grasses or forage legumes.	Broadcast	0.7 – 1.3 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	See specific geographic directions
Restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not apply more than 3 applications per year. Directions West of Cascade and Sierra Nevada Mountains <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make application in October through December after first fall rains and after weeds are emerged and sod has started new growth.• Make application on moderately to heavily grazed areas for best seeding results. Restrictions West of Cascade and Sierra Nevada Mountains <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not use in areas of heavy sod and weed growth. Directions East of Rocky Mountains <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make application using the 1.3 pts. rate on vigorous or coarse sod species such as brome grass.• Make application before, or at time of seeding grasses or forage legumes.• Make application only to grazed or mowed pastures that are no taller than 3" in height at time of treatment. Directions Bermudagrass or Bahiagrass Sods <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make application in late summer or early fall to sod not exceeding 3" in height.• For control of emerged little barley, make application in February or March before the mid-boot stage of little barley. Directions Bermudagrass and Coastal Bermudagrass Pastures <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make application when bermudagrass is dormant.• For control of little barley, make application before the mid-boot stage. Restrictions Bermudagrass and Coastal Bermudagrass Pastures <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do not mow the field for hay until 40 days after treatment.				

Crop	Use Pattern	Para-SHOT Rate Per Acre	Minimum Total Spray Per Acre	Grazing or Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
For control of endophyte-fungus-infected fescue forage legume/grass mixture and other grass pastures	Broadcast (Split Application)	0.7 – 1.3 pts. followed by 0.7 – 1.3 pts.	Ground: 10 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For use as a split application of 10-21 days apart if needed. For spring plantings, the first application of 0.7-1.3 pts. may be made the previous fall. Make application when fescue is actively growing and is no more than 4" in height. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 2 applications per year. Do not apply more than 2.6 pts./A total in preparation for reseeding. To reduce the infestation of endophyte-infested grass, do not allow fescue to go to seed beginning with the preceding year's crop. 				
*For prickly pear desiccation in pastures. *Not for use in California.	Spot Sprays	0.8 fl. oz. per gallon of water	Spray to wet weed foliage	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hand-held equipment such as knapsacks backpack sprayers, pump-up pressure sprayers, hand guns, and hand wands may be used to direct the spray onto weed foliage so that the spray thoroughly and completely wets foliage. Mix 0.8 fl. oz. of Para-SHOT 3.0 and 1/3 fl. oz. of a nonionic surfactant per gallon of water. Be sure to completely and uniformly cover all green prickly pear foliage with spray. Make application in May through September for optimum desiccation results. Make application only to pastures with no more than 3" of height at time of treatment. Tank mix Para-SHOT 3.0 with 2,4-D + picloram at labeled use rate for increased desiccation and perennial control of prickly pear. Always refer to the 2,4-D + picloram label for weeds controlled, use rates, directions for use, limitations, restrictions, and additional product information. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 10 applications per year. Do not apply more than 1.6 pts. of Para-SHOT 3.0 per acre per year. 				
*For Juniper Species leaf moisture reduction or desiccation prior to prescribed burning of pastures. *Not for use in California.	Broadcast	1.3 pts.	Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use only in conjunction with prescribed burning as recommended and monitored by local SCS or University and Extension Range Specialists. Make application during hot, dry weather conditions (generally July and August). Use a 2% v/v nonionic surfactant in a minimum of 5 gals. spray solution. Monitor juniper leaf moisture content. Maximum leaf moisture reduction generally occurs approximately 3-4 weeks after Para-SHOT 3.0 application. Precautions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant soil moisture and/or wet weather conditions before or after application will decrease the potential for juniper crown burns. Reduction in leaf moisture may be adversely affected by humid or cool weather conditions. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 10 applications per year. Do not graze livestock after application or prior to burning. 				
*Native Pastures. *Not for use in California.	Broadcast	1.0 – 1.25 pts.	Ground: 10 gals. Air: 5 gals.	—
Directions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make application of Para-SHOT 3.0 for control of downy and Japanese brome. Make application in spring after 90% node formation of brome species, but before full bloom. Make application only to pastures with no more than 3" of height at time of treatment. Precaution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Native perennial grasses that have emerged will be burned by application, but application after 90% node formation will allow adequate time for native grasses to recover and reach maximum growth in the use season. Restrictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not apply more than 2 applications per year. Do not make applications of more than 1.25 pts. Para-SHOT 3.0 per year. 				

Conversion Table Para-SHOT 3.0 to Be Applied			
Fluid Ounces	Pints	Lb. a.i.	Acres/Gallon
2.5	0.16	0.06	51.3
4.8	0.30	0.11	26.7
5.28	0.33 (1/3)	0.12	24.2
5.52	0.35	0.13	23.2
10.00	0.63 (5/8)	0.23	12.8
11.00	0.69	0.26	11.6
11.20	0.70	0.26	11.4
12.00	0.75 (3/4)	0.28	10.7
16.00	1.00	0.38	8.0
20.00	1.25 (1 1/4)	0.47	6.4
20.80	1.30	0.49	6.2
24.00	1.50 (1 1/2)	0.56	5.3
28.00	1.75 (1 3/4)	0.66	4.6
32.00	2.00	0.75	4.0
40.00	2.50 (2 1/2)	0.94	3.2
43.20	2.70	1.00	3.0

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in original container and place in a locked storage area. Do not mix or store in containers, spray tanks, nurse tanks, or such systems made of aluminum or having aluminum fittings. Store at temperatures above 32°F. For Emergencies involving a Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident, contact: CHEMTREC at (800) 424-9300.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Rigid, Nonrefillable Container Small Enough to Shake (Capacity of 5 Gallons or Less): Nonrefillable Container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Pump or empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Shake for 10 seconds. Pump rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank. Repeat this procedure two more times. [Prepare container for recycling.] Then offer container for recycling or reconditioning if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

Pressure rinse as follows: Pump or empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. While container is in the closed transfer system, rinse at 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Once container is rinsed, [prepare container for recycling, then] offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

Rigid, Nonrefillable Container Not Large Enough to Shake (Capacity of Greater than 5 Gallons, but Less than 120 Gallons): Nonrefillable Container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Pump or empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Remove transfer hoses. 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. Once container is rinsed, [prepare container for recycling, then] offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

Pressure rinse as follows: Pump or empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. While container is in the closed transfer system, rinse at 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Once container is rinsed, [prepare container for recycling, then] offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

Nonrefillable Container Greater than or Equal to 120 Gallons: Nonrefillable Container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse 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. Then offer container for recycling or reconditioning if available, or puncture and dispose and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED, OR DRINKING WATER.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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