

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

MAY INJURE (PHYTOTOXIC) SUSCEPTIBLE, NON-TARGET PLANTS.

FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS OR, PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION. COMMERCIAL CERTIFIED APPLICATORS MUST ALSO ENSURE THAT ALL PERSONS INVOLVED IN THESE ACTIVITIES ARE INFORMED OF THE PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

2,4-D	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
PICLORAM	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

Pastisha

For the Control of Broadleaf Annual and Perennial Weeds, and Certain Woody Plants and Vines on CRP, Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures, Forest Planting Sites and Non-Crop Areas Including Industrial, Manufacturing, and Storage Sites; Rights-Of-Way, such as Electrical Power Lines, Communication Lines, Pipelines, Highways, Railroads; and Wildlife Openings in Forest and Non-Crop Areas.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

2,4-D, triisopropanolamine salt: (2,4-dichlorophenoxy) acetic acid, triisopropanolamine salt	WT. BY %
Picloram, triisopropanolamine salt: 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, triisopropanolamine salt	

OTHER INGREDIENTS:	39.6%
	10.2%

TOTAL:	50.2%
	100.0%

Acid equivalents:

2,4-D: (2,4-dichlorophenoxy) acetic acid - 21.2% - 2 lbs./gal.

Picloram: 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid - 5.7% - 0.54 lb./gal.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

See label booklet for complete First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.

Manufactured For:

Sharda USA LLC 

7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-127

EPA Est. No. **DI** 05905-1A-001; **GH** 70815-GA-002; **SC** 39578-TX-001;

VP 07401-TX-001; **MA** 83411-MN-001

The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

FIRST AID	
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 SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • DO NOT give anything to an unconscious person.
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.
HOTLINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222 .	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. 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. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wear appropriate PPE as specified below.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators, mixers, loaders, flaggers, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, natural rubber \geq 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils, or viton \geq 14 mils
- Protective eyewear (goggles or face shield)
- Chemical-resistant apron when mixing or loading, cleaning up spills or equipment, or otherwise exposed to the concentrate

See **ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENT** for additional requirements.

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 STATEMENT

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the WPS (40 CFR 170.607(d-e)), the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

Pilots must use an enclosed cockpit that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR 170.607(d-f)).

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, 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

Picloram is toxic to some plants at very low concentrations. 2,4-D may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

Picloram is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of agricultural use. Use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. 2,4-D has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

Surface Water Advisory

Picloram can contaminate surface water through spray drift. Under some conditions, picloram may also have a high potential for runoff into surface water (primarily via dissolution in runoff water). These include poorly draining or wet soils with readily visible slopes toward adjacent surface waters, frequently flooded areas, areas over-lying extremely shallow groundwater, areas with in-field canals or ditches that drain to surface water, areas not separated from adjacent surface waters with vegetated filter strips, and areas over-lying tile drainage systems that drain to surface water.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

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

This product can only be used in accordance with the Directions For Use on this label. **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 regulations.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, please note that **Pastisha** contains 2,4-D and picloram, which are both Group 4 (synthetic auxin growth regulator) herbicides. Any weed population may contain plants naturally resistant to Group 4 (synthetic auxin growth regulator) herbicides. The resistant individuals may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of **Pastisha** or other Group 4 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. 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.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact your local Sharda USA, LLC representative.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 48 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 \geq 14 mils, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, natural rubber \geq 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) \geq 14 mils, or viton \geq 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.

Entry Restriction for Non-WPS Uses: **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.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Pastisha is a water-soluble liquid product containing picloram and 2,4-D. Use **Pastisha** in rangeland and permanent grass pastures, on forest planting sites and non-crop areas including industrial manufacturing and storage sites, rights-of-way, such as electrical power lines, communication lines, pipelines, highways, railroads, and wildlife openings in forest and non-crop areas, to selectively control many annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds and woody species and vines listed on this label.

Use **Pastisha** at rates of 2 - 8 pints per acre to control broadleaf weeds and at rates of 1 - 2 gallons per acre to control woody plants and vines. **Pastisha** may be tank mixed products containing triclopyr, or 4 lbs./gal. 2,4-D low-volatile esters registered for sites listed on this label, to control mixed woody plant and vine species. When tank mixing, observe all precautions, directions, and limitations on both products labeling. In all cases use the amounts specified in enough water to give thorough and uniform coverage of the plants to be controlled.

Note: **Pastisha** does not mix readily with oil. Use of a non-ionic agricultural surfactant, such as Ortho X-77, Triton AG-98, or Tronic, is recommended for all applications. When using surfactants, follow the use directions and precautions listed on the surfactant manufacturer's label. Use the higher specified concentrations of surfactant in the spray mixture when applying lower spray volumes per acre.

Herbicidal effects of **Pastisha** occur primarily from uptake by plant foliage and translocation throughout the plant, however, secondary herbicidal activity may occur from soil uptake of picloram. Very small amounts can kill or damage broadleaf plants. To prevent damage to crops and other desirable plants, carefully follow all directions and precautions.

Application Rate Ranges: Use higher rates in areas with dense weed populations or for longer residual control. For best results, the lower rate must be used only when environmental conditions are favorable for plant growth and when the plants are in the specified growth stage. Compared to results obtained with the higher rate: a lower rate may be slower to show activity, provide a lower level of control, and may require retreatment.

Field Bioassay Instructions: In fields previously treated with this product, plant short test rows of the intended rotational crop across the original direction of application. The test area must sample field conditions such as soil texture, soil pH, drainage, and any other variable that could affect the seed bed of the new crop. The field bioassay can be initiated at any time between harvest of the treated crop and the planting of the rotational crop. Observe the test crop for herbicidal activity, such as poor stand (effect on seed germination), chlorosis (yellowing), and necrosis (dead leaves or shoots), or stunting (reduced growth). If herbicidal symptoms do riot occur, the test crop can be grown. If there is apparent herbicidal activity, **DO NOT** plant the field to the test rotational crop; plant only a labeled crop such as pasture grasses, small grains (barley, oats, rye or wheat), or, after a rotational interval of 8 months, grain sorghum.

Use Restrictions

- Total use of **Pastisha** must not exceed 8 quarts per acre per year on rights-of-way and other non-crop areas. No more than 8 quarts per acre may be applied within a period of 2 years on forest sites. See appropriate section under **APPLICATION DIRECTIONS** for specific precautions and restrictions.
- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** rotate food or feed crops on treated land if they are not registered for use with picloram until an adequately sensitive bioassay or chemical test shows that no detectable picloram is present in the soil.
- **Grazing Restrictions:**
 - There are no grazing restrictions for non-lactating dairy animals or other livestock including horses, sheep, goats, and other animals in the treatment area.
 - **DO NOT** allow lactating dairy animals to graze treated areas within 7 days after application.
 - **DO NOT** harvest grass cut for hay from treated areas for 30 days after application.
 - Meat animals must be withdrawn from treated forage at least 3 days before slaughter.
- **Pastisha** must not be applied in residential or commercial areas or near ornamental trees and shrubs. Untreated trees can be affected by root uptake of the herbicide through movement into the topsoil or by excretion of the product from the roots of nearby treated trees. **DO NOT** apply **Pastisha** within the area occupied by roots of desirable trees, unless such injury can be tolerated.
- On areas treated with this product, **DO NOT** rotate to crops intended for food or feed use, other than range or pasture grasses, rye, forage sorghum, sudan-grass, wheat, barley, or oats not underseeded with a legume. **DO NOT** move treated soil or use treated soil for growing other plants until soil residues of picloram are no longer detectable as indicated by an adequately sensitive bioassay or chemical test.
- **DO NOT** spray pastures if the injury to existing forage legumes cannot be tolerated. **Pastisha** may injure or kill legume plants. Forage legumes may be less sensitive to the herbicide after the seed has set and plant growth is mature. Seeding of legumes may not be successful if made within 1 year of application.
- Established grasses are tolerant to this product, but newly seeded grasses may be injured until well-established as indicated by tillering, development of a secondary root system and vigorous growth (see the **PLANTING GRASSES** section).
- **Pastisha** may suppress certain established grasses such as smooth brome grass, Willman's lovegrass and buffalograss. However, subsequent grass growth should be improved by release from weed competition. Smooth brome grass and Willman's lovegrass grown for seed may be sensitive to this product if applied under adverse growing conditions (moisture stress).
- **DO NOT** transfer livestock from treated grazing areas to broadleaf crop areas without first allowing 7 days of grazing on untreated grass pasture. Otherwise, urine may contain enough picloram to cause injury to sensitive broadleaf plants.
- **DO NOT** use grass or hay or plant materials from treated areas or manure from animals being fed treated forage or hay for composting or mulching of desirable, susceptible broadleaf plants.
- **DO NOT** use manure from animals grazing treated areas on land used for growing broadleaf crops, ornamentals, orchards, or other susceptible, desirable plants. Manure may contain enough picloram to cause injury to susceptible plants.
- **DO NOT** mix with dry fertilizer.
- Avoid injury to newly planted conifers. Conifer planting intervals vary. Pines planted sooner than 6 months after treatment with **Pastisha** may be injured in the south or west of the Cascade Mountains. Other conifers, west of the Cascade Mountains, may be injured if planted sooner than 8 - 9 months after treatment. For all conifers, the waiting period treatment and planting must be 11 - 12 months in the area between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains and 8 - 9 months in the lake States and the Northeastern U.S.
- **DO NOT** contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes. To avoid injury to crops or other desirable plants, **DO NOT** treat or allow spray drift or run-off to fall onto banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation or domestic purposes.
- **DO NOT** apply to snow or frozen ground.
- **DO NOT** use on sub-irrigated land.
- **DO NOT** apply or otherwise permit **Pastisha** or sprays containing **Pastisha** to contact crops or other desirable broadleaf plants, including but not limited to alfalfa, beans, cotton, grapes, melons, peas, potatoes, safflower, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflower, tobacco, tomatoes, and other vegetable crops, flowers, fruit plants, ornamentals, and shade trees.
- **DO NOT** make application when circumstances favor movement from treatment site.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine 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 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 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory.

Droplet Size

When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D as the sole active ingredient, or when applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with active ingredients that require a coarse or coarser spray, apply only as a coarse or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 385 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles. When applying sprays that contain 2,4-D mixed with other active ingredients that require a medium or more fine spray, apply only as a medium or coarser spray (ASABE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Wind Speed

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 - 10 mph. Only apply this product if the wind direction favors on target deposition and there are not sensitive areas (including, but not limited to, residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for non-target species, non-target crops) within 250 feet downwind. If applying a medium spray, leave 1 swath unsprayed at the downwind edge of the treated field.

Temperature Inversions

If applying at wind speeds less than 3 mph, the applicator must determine if: a) conditions of temperature inversion exist, or b) stable atmospheric conditions exist at or below nozzle height. **DO NOT** make applications into areas of temperature inversions or stable atmospheric conditions.

Susceptible Plants

DO NOT apply under circumstances where spray drift may occur to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. Susceptible crops include, but are not limited to, cotton, okra, flowers, fruit trees, grapes (in growing stage), fruit trees (foliage), soybeans (vegetative stage), ornamentals, sunflowers, tomatoes, beans, and other vegetables, or tobacco. Small amounts of spray drift that may not be visible may injure susceptible broadleaf plants.

Other State and Local Requirements

Applicators must follow all State and local pesticide drift requirements regarding application of 2,4-D herbicides. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed.

Equipment

All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers or surrogates.

Aerial Application

The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter. Release spray at the lowest height consistent with efficacy and flight safety. **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 feet above the crop canopy unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. This requirement does not apply to forestry or rights-of-way applications. When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

Ground Boom Application

DO NOT apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above the crop canopy. Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 - 10 mph.

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.

MIXING PROCEDURES

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.

Ground or Aerial Application - For Use with Water Alone

Start with about half the required amount of water in the spray tank. With agitation operating, add the required amount of **Pastisha**. If a surfactant is needed, it must be added as the remainder of the required water is added to complete the spray mix. When using a drift control additive, carefully follow the manufacturer's directions. Complete dispersion and uniform mixing is essential to proper performance of drift control additives. This can be aided by thorough circulation through a mixing pump with moderate to high shearing action.

Use With Oil/Water Emulsions

- **Ground Application:** Add oil to the total spray mix at a rate of 5% - 10% of the total mix, up to a maximum of 1 gal. of oil per acre, using agricultural spray emulsifiers and mixing procedures given below.
- **Aerial Application:** Use oil and water in the spray mixture in a 1:5 ratio (1 part oil to 5 parts water), up to a maximum of 1 gal. of oil per acre using mixing procedures given below.

Mixing Instructions for Oil/Water Emulsions (Batch Mixing)

With continuous, vigorous agitation:

1. Add to the spray tank half the amount of water to be used.
2. Add the amount of **Pastisha** required for the total volume of spray being mixed.
3. Premix the required amount of oil with an emulsifier such as Sponto 712 or Triton X-100, using the manufacturer's rate of emulsifier per gal. of oil. Add the oil-emulsifier premix to the spray tank.
4. Finally, add the remaining amount of water required to bring the spray batch to the desired total volume.
5. Maintain agitation in the spray tank during application.

Mixing with Liquid Fertilizer for Broadleaf Weed Control in Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures

Pastisha may be tank mixed with liquid fertilizers and used in foliar application for weed control and fertilization of rangelands and permanent grass pastures. Avoid using liquid fertilizers in applications to brush as efficacy may be reduced. Use liquid fertilizers at rates specified by supplier or local Extension Service Specialist.

Compatibility with Liquid Fertilizer: Prior to large scale batch mixing, conduct a "jar test" for spray mixture compatibility by mixing each component in the required order and proportion in a clear glass jar. Close the jar and agitate the mixture until evenly dispersed. Use of a compatibility agent is indicated if components of the mixture **DO NOT** disperse readily or **DO NOT** remain dispersed after mixing. Use of a compatibility aid such as Unite or Compex is recommended to help obtain and maintain a uniform spray solution during mixing and application. Compatibility is best with straight liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions. Mixing with N-P-K fertilizer solutions or suspensions is more difficult and must not be attempted without first conducting a successful jar test. Agitation in the spray tank must be vigorous to compare with jar test agitation.

Suggested Mixing and Application Procedure

With continuous vigorous agitation:

1. Add half the amount of liquid fertilizer to the spray tank.
2. Add compatibility aid such as Unite or Compex at 1 qt. per 100 gals. of total spray mix.
3. First add the amount of **Pastisha** needed for the total spray mixture. Mixing with N-P-K fertilizer solutions may be improved by premixing **Pastisha** with water (1 part **Pastisha** to 25 - 30 parts water) before adding to the spray tank.
4. Add the remaining liquid fertilizer to produce the needed total spray volume.
5. Apply as soon as mixing is complete, maintaining continuous, vigorous agitation throughout mixing and application without interruption.

Precautions:

Application during very cold (near freezing) weather is not advisable. The likelihood of mixing or compatibility problems with liquid fertilizer increases under cold conditions.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use spray equipment for application of other products to land planted, or to be planted, to susceptible crops or desirable sensitive plants, unless it has been determined that all phytotoxic herbicide residue has been removed by thorough cleaning of the equipment (See the below **Cleaning Instructions for Sprayer Equipment** section).
- **DO NOT** store the spray mixture.

Cleaning Instructions for Spray Equipment

To avoid injury to desirable plants, equipment used to apply **Pastisha** must be thoroughly cleaned before reusing to apply any other chemicals.

1. Rinse and flush application equipment thoroughly after use. Flush the entire system at least 3 times with water, and dispose of rinse water in non-cropland area away from water supplies.
2. During the second rinse, add 1 qt. of household ammonia for every 25 gals. of water. Circulate the solution through the entire system so that all internal surfaces are contacted (15 - 20 minutes). Let the solution stand for several hours, preferable overnight.
3. Flush the solution out the spray tank through the boom.
4. Rinse the system twice with clean water, recirculating and draining each time.
5. Nozzles and screens must be removed separately.

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP), RANGELAND AND PERMANENT GRASS PASTURES

Broadcast Foliar Application (Ground or Aerial)

Unless otherwise specified, apply in water alone or in an oil-water emulsion in a total spray volume of 10 - 40 gals. per acre using ground equipment or 1 or more gallons per acre by aerial application. If aerially applied, results will be more consistent for spray volumes of 2 or more gallons per acre. Use of the lower total spray volume with ground equipment is advised primarily where **Pastisha** is applied simultaneously with liquid fertilizer. Good coverage is essential. For aerial application, swath width must not exceed 1 1/4 times the wingspan of the aircraft.

To provide more complete wetting and coverage of the foliage, a non-ionic surfactant may be used at specified rates. The use of a drift control additive is advised for drift reduction and improved deposition.

Restrictions:

- **Maximum Seasonal Rate: DO NOT** apply more than 16 pts. per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year.
- **Pre-Harvest Interval: DO NOT** cut forage for hay within 30 days of application. For program lands, such as CRP, consult program rules to determine whether grass or hay may be used. The more restrictive requirements of the program rules or this label must be followed.
- **DO NOT** apply within 30 days of previous application.
- If grass is to be cut for hay, Agricultural Use Requirements for the Worker Protection Standard are applicable.

Section I: Control of Broadleaf Weeds and Woody Plants in Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures in the Southwest, Southeast, and Mid-Atlantic States

1 - 2 Pints/Acre -or- 3 - 4 Pints/Acre	
Apply at the rate indicated by stage of growth to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds.	
Weed Species	Specific Use Directions
Annual Broomweed, Bitter Sneezeweed, Bitterweed, Buffalo Bur, Bull Thistle, Bursage (Bur Ragweed), Camphor Weed, Cocklebur, Common Ragweed, Croton, Horsetweed, Lambsquarters, Pigweed, Prickly Lettuce, Smartweed, Sunflower, Tasajillo, and Wild Carrot	Early Season: Apply at a rate of 1 - 2 pts. per acre in early to mid-spring when weeds are less than 3" tall. Rates in the lower end of the rate range are effective only when weeds are less than 2" tall and conditions are favorable for plant growth. Mid to Late Season: Apply at a rate of 3 - 4 pts. per acre in late spring to early summer when weeds are 3" tall to early flowering. Use higher rate when plants are in the bud to flowering stage or under stress from heat or drought.

2 - 4 Pints/Acre	
Apply at the rate indicated by stage of growth to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds.	
Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
Aster, Heath	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
Aster, Spiny (Mexican Devilweed)	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
Bee Plant, Rocky Mountain	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
Bindweed, Hedge	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
Blackberry	Tank mix 2 pts. per acre of Pastisha with product containing triclopyr as the active ingredient, plus surfactant. Apply in late May to early June during or after bloom (not before) when the foliage is dark green. DO NOT treat blackberries in the same year after mowing, shredding, or burning. Even 1 year after removal of top growth, blackberry stands will be more difficult to control than undisturbed stands and will require retreatment.
Buckwheat, Climbing False	Apply prior to seed development when actively growing.
Buckwheat, Wild	Apply prior to seed development when actively growing.
Bullnettle, Western	Apply in spring when plants begin to flower.
Bundleflower, Illinois	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
Burdock (Common)	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
Buttercup	Apply in early spring prior to bud stage.
Chickweed, Mouseear	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
Chicory	Apply from rosette stage to early bud stage when actively growing.
Coneflower, Upright Prairie	Apply when plants are to 6" tall, but before flowering.
Curly Dock	Early Season: Apply 2 pts. per acre prior to bolting stage of growth. Mid to Late Season: Apply at a rate of 3 - 4 pts. per acre from bolting to bud stage.
Devil's-Claw	Apply prior to flowering when actively growing.
Dogfennel (Cypressweed)	Apply when plants are from 6" - 24" tall, but before flowering. Increase rate within the rate range as season progresses and plants become larger.
Eriogonum, Annual	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
Fleabane, Rough	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
Goldaster, Gray and Narrowleaf	Apply in the spring during the bud stage (pre-bloom) using an oil-water emulsion spray. Thorough coverage is essential.
Goldenrod, Missouri	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
Goldenweed (Common), Drummond's Goldenweed (<i>Isocoma</i> spp.)	Apply in the spring (April - June) when favorable growing conditions result in substantial canopy development. Thorough and uniform coverage is essential. Use higher spray volumes (20 - 25 gpa for ground and 4 - 5 gpa for aerial equipment). Use of a non-ionic surfactant or oil-water emulsion is advised (see MIXING PROCEDURES).
Hemlock, Poison	Apply from rosette stage in spring or fall up to 36" tall.
Hemlock, Water (Common)	Apply from rosette stage in spring or fall up to bud stage.
Horsenettle, Carolina	Apply 2 pts. per acre when plants are 4" - 6" tall. At 2 pts. per acre retreatment may be necessary for acceptable control. Apply 3 - 4 pts. per acre when flowering or for longer residual control of later emerging plants and greater stand reduction the following year.
Horehound	Apply during active growth.
Jimsonweed	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
Morningglory, Ivyleaf	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
Mugwort	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.

(continued)

2 - 4 Pints/Acre (continued)	
Apply at the rate indicated by stage of growth to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds.	
Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
Nightshade, Silverleaf	Apply 2 pts. per acre when plants are 4" - 6" tall. Apply 3 - 4 pts. per acre when flowering or for longer residual control of later emerging plants and greater stand reduction the following year. Retreatment is necessary for total control.
Pennycress, Field	Apply when plants are to 6" tall, but before flowering.
Plantain, Buckhorn	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
Pricklepoppy, Annual	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
Puncturevine	Apply prior to flowering when actively growing.
Ragweed (Common, Giant, Lanceleaf, and Western)	Use lower rates in rate range when weeds no more than 2" tall and conditions are favorable for plant growth. Use higher rates when weeds are from 3" tall to early flowering.
Sagebrush, Sand	Apply when new terminal growth reaches 6" - 12" and before average daytime temperature reaches 95°F. Use low rate only in early season.
Snow-On-The-Mountain	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
Sowthistle, Spiny (Prickly)	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
Stickweed	Apply 2 - 3 pts. per acre pre-bloom.
Thistles (Biennial), Including: Bull, Musk, Plumeless, or Scotch	Apply 2 pts. per acre at rosette stage. Apply 3 - 4 pts. per acre in mid to late season from bolting to bud stage.
Vervain, Blue and Hoary	Apply when plants are 6" tall to early flowering. Increase rate within the rate range as season progresses and weeds mature.
Vetch, Hairy	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
Wingstem	Apply 2 - 3 pts. per acre pre-bloom.
Yankeeeweed	Apply when plants are 8" - 10" tall.

3 - 4 Pints/Acre	
Apply at the rate indicated by stage of growth to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds.	
Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
Marshelder (Sumpweed)	Apply in early season when weeds are less than 4" tall. Older plants require higher rates. Thorough and uniform coverage is essential. Use higher spray volumes (20 - 25 gpa for ground and 5 or more gpa for aerial equipment).
Mesquite and Oak Sprouts (suppression of regrowth)	Delay applications of Pastisha for weed control until the foliage of regrowth brush in the treatment area is fully expanded and turned from light to dark green.
Milkweed	Apply 4 pts. per acre to actively growing milkweeds less than 4" tall. Add a surfactant at the manufacturer's rate to improve wetting of foliage.
Mullein (Common)	Apply 4 pts. per acre during the rosette stage in spring or fall prior to bolting. Add a surfactant at the manufacturer's rate to improve wetting of foliage.
Poisonous Plants, such as: Groundsel (<i>Senecio</i> spp.), Garbancillo, (Wooton Loco), and Woolly Loco	Apply in fall or winter when moisture conditions are favorable. Because locoweeds are difficult to wet, use of a surfactant (0.25 - 0.5% v/v) or oil-water emulsion is advised (see MIXING PROCEDURES). Herbicide treatment may increase palatability of poisonous plants. Treated areas must not be grazed until the foliage of poisonous plants is dried and will not be eaten by livestock.
Thistle, Wayleaf	Apply from rosette to late bolt stage.
Tropical Soda Apple	Apply when plants are beginning to flower.

8 Pints/Acre	
Apply at the rate indicated by stage of growth to control the following woody plants or broadleaf weeds.	
Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
Cactus, Pricklypear or Cholla	Make ground broadcast application in the spring or early summer to control a broad-spectrum of broadleaf weeds in addition to pricklypear.
Chinese Tallowtree	Apply in spring or fall when conditions are favorable for plant growth. Thorough and uniform spray coverage is required. Use higher spray volumes (20 - 25 gpa for ground and 5 or more gpa for aerial equipment). Use of a non-ionic surfactant or oil-water emulsion is advised (see MIXING PROCEDURES).
Macartney Rose and Multiflora Rose	Apply in spring or fall when conditions are favorable for plant growth. Thorough and uniform spray coverage is essential. Use higher spray volumes (20 - 25 gpa for ground and 5 or more gpa for aerial equipment). Use of a non-ionic surfactant or oil-water emulsion is advised (see MIXING PROCEDURES). Avoid application within 9 - 12 months after mowing or when plants have a high percentage of new growth. Poor control will result if plants are less than 3 ft. tall.
Locust (Honey and Black) and Wild Plum	Apply in spring when leaves are fully expanded and mature. Use of a surfactant (0.25 - 0.5% v/v) is advised.

Section II: Control of Broadleaf Weeds and Woody Plants in Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures in the North and Northwestern U.S. including Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming

For best results in terms of forage response, desirable forage grasses must be present in the area to be treated in sufficient density to provide competition to lessen weed re-establishment following treatment. Additionally, good grazing management practices are advised, particularly in the year following treatment, to allow forage grass density to increase.

Application Rates: Use higher rates in areas with dense weed populations or for longer residual control. For best results, the lower rate must be used only when environmental conditions are favorable for plant growth and when the plants are in the specified growth stage. Compared to results obtained with the higher rate, a lower rate may be slower to show activity, provide a lower level of control, and may require retreatment.

2 - 4 Pints/Acre	
Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following broad leaf plant species. Increase rate within rate range as growing season progresses.	
Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
Absinth Wormwood and Annual Broomweed	Apply when actively growing in spring or early summer.
Broom Snakeweed	Apply after full leaf development to early bloom stage when plants are actively growing.
Curly Dock	Apply 2 pts. per acre early season prior to bolting. Apply 3 - 4 pts. per acre in mid to late season from bolting to early flower.
Curlycup Gumweed	Apply when new growth and seedlings have fully emerged before bloom stage.
Fringed Sagebrush	Apply a minimum of 3 pts. per acre after seed stalk elongation and early flowering (mid - late June) and throughout the summer under good growing conditions.
Goldenrod	Apply prior to bud stage during active growth.
Hemp (Marijuana) and Hemlock, Poison	Apply from rosette stage in spring or fall up to 36" tall.
Hemlock, Water (Common)	Apply from rosette stage in spring or fall up to bud stage.
Ironweed, Western	Apply 2 - 3 pts. per acre prior to bud stage during active growth. A surfactant is advised.
Locoweeds, such as: Silky Crazyweed (White Point Loco) and Lambert Crazyweed	Apply from early bud to early bloom stage. Herbicide application may increase palatability of these poisonous plants. Therefore, treated areas must not be grazed until after the toxic plants have dried up. Higher rate range must be considered to provide greater reduction of poisonous plants.
Phlox, Hoods	Apply during active growth.
Plains Pricklypear	Apply when the majority of plants are in the flower stage. The lower rate will provide a partial stand reduction. More complete control may be obtained with the higher rate. Treatment response is very slow and may continue for 2 years or longer.

(continued)

2 - 4 Pints/Acre (continued)	
Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following broad leaf plant species. Increase rate within rate range as growing season progresses.	
Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
Ragweed (Common, Giant, Lanceleaf, and Western)	Use the lower rate in early season when weeds are no more than 2" tall. Use the higher rate when weeds range from 3" tall to early flowering, when conditions are favorable for plant growth.
Thistles (Biennial), Including: Bull, Musk, Plumeless, or Scotch	Apply 2 pts. per acre at rosette stage. Apply 3 - 4 pts. per acre in mid to late season from bolting to bud stage.
Vervain, Blue and Hoary	Apply when plants are 6" tall to early flowering. Increase rate within the rate range as season progresses and plants mature.
Wormwood, Louisiana and Absinth	Apply during active growth prior to woody stem development.
Yarrow	Apply 2 pts. per acre prior to bud stage. A surfactant is advised.

4 Pints/Acre	
Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following broadleaf weed species.	
Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
Dense Club Moss	Apply in early summer with a surfactant at 0.25% v/v.
Geyer Larkspur	Apply from rosette to flower bud formation.
Hairy Goldenaster	Apply at bloom stage during active growth.
Houndstongue	Apply to rosettes in late fall or early summer.
Larkspur, Plains	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing.
Licorice, Wild	Apply at bloom stage, but before bur formation.
Loco, Woolly	Apply from bolting to early bloom. Herbicide application may temporarily increase palatability of this poisonous plant. Therefore, treated areas must not be grazed until toxic plants have dried up.
Milkweed (Common)	Apply at bud stage when actively growing.
Mullein (Common)	Apply during rosette stage in spring or fall prior to bolting. Add a surfactant at the manufacturer's rate to improve wetting of foliage.
Oxeye Daisy	Apply 3 - 4 pts. per acre when all plants have emerged to late flowering.
Pussytoes	Apply prior to bud stage when actively growing. Use a surfactant at the manufacturer's rate to improve wetting of foliage.

8 Pints/Acre	
Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following broadleaf weed species or woody plants.	
Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
Macartney Rose and Multiflora Rose	Apply in spring or fall when conditions are favorable for plant growth. Thorough and uniform spray coverage is essential. Use higher spray volumes (20 - 25 gpa for ground and 5 or more gpa for aerial equipment). Use of a non-ionic surfactant or oil-water emulsion is advised (see MIXING PROCEDURES). Avoid application within 9 - 12 months after mowing or when plants have a high percentage of new growth. Poor control will result if plants are less than 3 ft. tall.
Locust (Honey and Black) and Wild Plum	Apply in spring when leaves are fully expanded and mature. Use of a surfactant (0.25 - 0.5% v/v) is advised.

High-Volume Foliar Applications

Spray to thoroughly wet foliage and stems. The use of an approved agricultural surfactant is advised. **DO NOT** use more than 1 gal. of **Pastisha** (2.0 lb. of 2,4-D, 0.54 lb. of picloram) per acre. To minimize spray drift, use lowest possible pressure and coarse spray to achieve good coverage. Keep sprays no higher than brush tops. Use of an approved drift control agent is advised to reduce the potential for spray drift.

8 Pints/Acre per 100 Gallons of Spray	
Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following broadleaf weed species or woody plants.	
Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
Blackberry, Elm, Granjeno, Locust, Maple, Oaks, Sweetgum, and Sumac	Tank mix rate of Pastisha product containing triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester and apply in late spring to early summer when leaves are fully expanded and mature. Use of a surfactant (0.25 - 0.5% v/v) is advised. Spray to thoroughly wet foliage. For best results on blackberry, treat during or after bloom.
Annual Broomweed, Bitterweed, Bitter Sneezeweed, Bullnettle, Bursage (Bur Ragweed), Bull Thistle, Buffalo Bur, Camphorweed, Cocklebur, Common Ragweed, Croton, Gray Goldaster, Lanceleaf Ragweed, Marshelder (Sumpweed), Musk Thistle, Narrowleaf Goldaster, Prickly Lettuce, Smartweed, Sunflower, Wild Carrot, Silverleaf Nightshade, Tasajillo, Upright Prairie Cone Flower, Western Horsenettle, Western Ragweed, and Yankeeweed	Apply when target weeds are 2 - 3" tall until early flowering.
Flameleaf Sumac and Honeylocust	Apply in spring when leaves are fully expanded and mature. Use of a surfactant (0.25 - 0.5% v/v) is advised. Spray to thoroughly wet foliage.
Tropical Soda Apple	Apply when plant begin to flower.

8 Pints/100 Gallons of Spray	
Apply at the indicated stage of growth to control the following broadleaf weed species or woody plants.	
Weed or Brush Species	Specific Use Directions
Chinese Tallow Tree	Apply in spring or fall when conditions are favorable for plant growth.
Cactus, Pricklypear or Cholla	Applications may be made throughout the year. Spray to wet all pads to runoff. Use of a surfactant (0.25 - 0.5% v/v) is advised. Water soluble dye may be added to the spray mixture to mark treated plants.
Goldenweed (Common), Drummond's Goldenweed	Apply in the spring (April - June) when favorable growing conditions result in substantial canopy development.
Macartney Rose and Multiflora Rose	Apply in spring or fall when conditions are favorable for plant growth. High volume application is needed for control of large undisturbed clumps or small regrowth.
Poisonous Plants, such as: Groundsel (<i>Senecio</i> spp.), Garbancillo, (Wooton Loco), and Woolly Loco	Apply in fall or winter when moisture conditions are favorable. Herbicide treatment may increase palatability of poisonous plants. Treated areas must not be grazed until the foliage of poisonous plants is dried and lost their palatability.

TREATMENT AFTER PLANTING GRASSES, INCLUDING CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) ACRES

Weed Control Prior to Seeding or Planting Grasses

Pastisha may be applied to control weeds prior to planting cool season grasses. Apply **Pastisha** at 4 pts. per acre or less depending on the target species. **Pastisha** may be tank mixed with glyphosate to control grasses prior to seeding.

- To optimize weed control, minimal disturbance of the treatment area with the seeding operation is suggested. The site must be left undisturbed for a minimum of 21 days prior to seedbed preparation or seeding. To optimize weed control and reduce the potential for injury of seeded grasses, increase the interval between application of **Pastisha** and planting grass seed.
- **DO NOT** plant smooth brome grass for 60 days after treatment.

Perennial Grasses

Applications of **Pastisha** to perennial grasses must be made only after perennial grasses are well-established as indicated by vigorous growth and a well-developed secondary root system.

Sprigged Bermudagrass: Pastisha at 1.5 pts. per acre or less can be used on sprigged bermudagrass once the runners (stolons) have reached 6" in length and growing conditions are favorable.

Overseeding: Pastisha at rates of 1.5 pts. per acre or less can be applied to permanent pastures that have been over seeded with small grains (such as barley, forage sorghum, oats, rye, ryegrass, sudangrass, or wheat) grown for pasture or hay only. Young seedling small grains or grasses are sensitive to **Pastisha**. **Pastisha** must not be applied until overseeded grasses are well-established and at tillering stage of growth or later.

Precautions:

- Applications of **Pastisha** to established warm season grasses such as bermudagrass during initial green-up in early spring could delay or suppress emergence of new growth. If temporary suppression of new growth cannot be tolerated, application of **Pastisha** must be made prior to green-up or after vigorous vegetative growth has resumed.
- Conditions unfavorable to plant growth, such as drought, will increase potential for injury to grasses at all stages of growth.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use **Pastisha** if legumes are a desired cover during CRP.
- **Crop Rotation: DO NOT** rotate to grain sorghum (milo) if greater than 4 pts. per acre of **Pastisha** has been applied. For rates below 4 pts. per acre, **DO NOT** plant grain sorghum for 8 months after application. This product is not intended for use on land planted to sweet sorghum. To avoid potential crop injury, planting of small grains must be delayed a minimum of 60 days of soil temperatures above 40°F following application, except in Idaho, North Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming, where the minimum interval must be 90 days.

After CRP, **DO NOT** plant broadleaf crops in treated acres until an adequately sensitive bioassay (refer to the **PRODUCT INFORMATION** section) shows that no detectable picloram is present in the soil.

FORESTRY AND NON-CROP AREAS

Restrictions - Non-Cropland (fencerows, hedgerows, roadsides, ditches, rights-of-way, utility power lines, railroads, airports, and industrial sites):

- **Post-Emergence (Annual and Perennial Weeds)**
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 16 pts. per acre per application.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 16 pts. per acre per year.
 - Use 2 or more gals. of spray solution per acre.
- **Post-Emergence (Woody Plants)**
 - Limited to 1 application per year.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 16 pts. per acre per application.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 16 pts. per acre per year.
 - Use 2 or more gals. of spray solution per acre.
- Applications to non-cropland areas are not applicable to treatment of commercial timber or other plants being grown for sale or other commercial use, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

Restrictions - Forestry:

- For broadcast applications, apply no more than 16 pts. per acre per application.
- For basal spray, cut surface - stumps, and frill, apply no more than 16 pts. per 100 gals. of spray solution and 1 basal spray or cut surface application.
- For injection applications, apply no more than 2 mL of 16 pts. formulation per injection site.
- Use is allowed only once every 2 years.

PLANTS CONTROLLED BY PASTISHA

Annual and Perennial Broadleaf Weeds Controlled			
Bindweed, Field Bouncing Bet Carrot, Wild Chicory Clover Dandelion	Dock Fleabane Goldenrod Horsenettle Knapweed Milkweed	Plantain Prickly Lettuce Ragweed Ragwort, Tansy Rush Skeleton Weed Sowthistle	Spurge, Leafy Starthistle, Yellow Thistles Toadflax Vetch
Woody Plants and Vines Controlled			
Ailanthus Alder Aspen Birch Blackberry Bracken Fern Buttonbush Cherry	Douglas Fir Elm Fir, Balsam Gorse Gum Hemlock Hickory Honeysuckle	Kudzu Locust Maple Oak Persimmon Pine Poison Oak	Sassafras Sourwood Spruce Sumac Tulip Poplar Wild Rose Willow

HIGH VOLUME LEAF-STEM TREATMENT

Use **Pastisha** at the rate of 8 pts. in water to make 100 gals. of spray to control broadleaf weeds, vines, and other woody plants. To control a wider range of plant species, mix 1/4 - 1/2 gallon. of **Pastisha** with 1 - 3 qts. of Garlon 4 herbicide or 1 - 4 qts. of Garlon 3A Herbicide or 4 lbs./gal. 2,4-D low-volatile ester and dilute to make 100 gals. of spray. Apply after the foliage is well developed and in a manner to give thorough spray coverage. For woody plants, apply the spray mixture in a manner which thoroughly wets all leaves, stems, and root collars. For hard-to-kill species, such as ash and oak, also wet the soil around the root collar. The amount of spray mixture applied per acre will vary with plant size and density; however, total use of **Pastisha** must not exceed 8 qts. per acre. **Note: DO NOT** allow the spray, even as minute amounts of spray drift, to contact desirable broadleaf plants, and **DO NOT** wet the soil over roots of such plants.

BROADCAST GROUND OR AERIAL FOLIAGE TREATMENT

To obtain adequate plant coverage, ground applications of **Pastisha** must be made in 15 or more gallons of total spray mixture per acre. For aerial applications, use of 5 - 20 gals. per acre of spray mixture. Use higher spray volumes where plants are tall, where the vegetation to be treated is dense, or where difficult to control species are present.

Broadleaf Annual and Perennial Weed and Woody Vine Control

Use **Pastisha** weed and brush herbicide at rates of 1 - 2 gals. per acre in a water spray mixture. Apply to problem weeds and vines any time after growth begins in the spring and late in summer or fall.

For seasonal control of vigorously growing stands of field bindweed, Canada thistle, or mixtures of these with susceptible annual weeds such as ragweed, dandelion, plantain, clovers, and dock, use 2 - 3 qts. of **Pastisha** per acre in water spray.

In arid areas and for control of more resistant perennial weeds use 1 - 2 gals. of **Pastisha** per acre. Use 1 - 1 1/2 gals. per acre to control species such as Canada thistle, field bindweed, and milkweed. The higher rates must be used under drought stress conditions and for the more resistant species such as bouncingbet, leafy spurge, toadflax, and woody vines. The spectrum of activity can be improved by tank mixing 1/2 - 1 gal. of **Pastisha** with 1/3 - 1 gal. of 44.4% (w/w) Triclopyr or 1 - 3 qts. of 61.6% (w/w) Triclopyr per acre.

Woody Plant Control

Use **Pastisha** at the rate of 1 - 2 gals. per acre in a water spray mixture.

For susceptible seedling stages of species such as aspen, cherry, and sumac, use 1 - 1 1/2 gals. of **Pastisha** per acre in a water spray mixture.

For more mature and/or less susceptible species such as poison oak, blackberries, Douglas fir, willow, buttonbush, black locust, sassafras, sumac, tulip poplar, and cherry, use 2 gals. of **Pastisha** per acre in a water spray mixture.

For more resistant brush, such as maple, pine, sourwood, blackgum, cedar, and oak, and to improve the spectrum of species controlled, 1 - 2 gals. of **Pastisha** per acre can be tank mixed with 1/2 - 2 gals. per acre of Triclopyr. **Pastisha** at 1 gal. per acre can also be tank mixed with 4 lbs./gal. 2,4-D low-volatile ester. When applying tank mixes with 2,4-D, the total amount of 2,4-D that is applied per acre must comply with the use rate limitations on the product label. **Note:** For best results under conditions of drought stress, use the higher rates specified. Even these rates under such conditions may not be as effective as the lower rates under good growing conditions.

BROADCAST TREATMENTS FOR FOREST SITE PREPARATION (not for conifer release)

For broadcast applications, apply the rate of **Pastisha** in a total spray volume of 5 - 25 gals. per acre by air or 10 - 100 gals. per acre by ground. Use spray volumes sufficient to provide thorough coverage of treated foliage. Use application systems designed to prevent spray drift to off-target sites. Nozzles or additives that produce larger droplets may require higher spray volumes to provide adequate coverage. **Note:** This use is not intended for conifer release.

Southern States Including Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia

To control susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds, apply **Pastisha** at a rate of 6 - 8 qts. per acre. To broaden the spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds controlled, apply 6 - 8 qts. per acre of **Pastisha** in tank mix combination with 2 - 4 qts. per acre of 60.45% (w/w) triclopyr or 1.3 - 2.6 qts. per acre of 83.9% (w/w) triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester. Where grass control is also desired, **Pastisha**, alone or in combination 60.45% (w/w) triclopyr or 83.9% (w/w) triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester, 0.75 - 3 qts. per acre of 50.2% (w/w) glyphosate or 53.8% (w/w) glyphosate, or 8 - 16 fl. oz. per acre of 53.1% (w/w) imazapyr IPA salt. Susceptible woody plants, broadleaf weeds, and grasses may also be controlled using a tank mix of 6 - 8 qts. per acre of **Pastisha** and 2.25 - 3.75 qts. per acre of 50.2% (w/w) glyphosate or 53.8% (w/w) glyphosate, or 16 - 24 fl. oz. per acre of 53.1% (w/w) imazapyr IPA salt. When applying tank mixes, follow use directions and precautions on each product label. The higher rates in the ranges mentioned above for the various herbicide products and tank mixes must be used where weed and brush growth is heavy or dense, when hard-to-control species are prevalent, during applications in late summer or early fall when plants are mature, and/or during drought conditions.

In Western, Northeastern, North Central, and Lake States (States not listed above as Southern States)

To control susceptible woody plants and broadleaf weeds, apply **Pastisha** at a rate of 4 - 8 qts. per acre. To broaden the spectrum of woody plants and broadleaf weeds controlled, apply 4 - 8 qts. per acre of **Pastisha** in tank mix combination with 1 1/2 - 3 qts. of 60.45% (w/w) triclopyr or 1 - 2 qts. per acre of 83.9% (w/w) triclopyr, butoxyethyl ester. Where grass control is also desired, **Pastisha** alone or in tank mix combination with 60.45% (w/w) triclopyr, may be applied with 0.75 - 2.25 qts. of 50.2% (w/w) glyphosate or 53.8% (w/w) glyphosate, 2 - 4 fl. oz. of 75% (w/w) sulfometuron-methyl, a combination of, 50.2% (w/w) glyphosate or 53.8% (w/w) glyphosate plus 75% (w/w) sulfometuron-methyl at the rates listed, or 8 - 16 fl. oz. of 53.1% (w/w) imazapyr IPA salt. When applying tank mixes, follow the use directions and precautions on each product label. The higher rates in the ranges mentioned above for the various herbicide products and tank mixes must be used where weed and brush growth is heavy or dense, when hard-to-control species are prevalent, during applications in late summer or early fall when plants are mature, and/or during drought conditions.

CONIFER STRIP THINNING IN THE NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

To thin stands of naturally regenerated spruce and fir by applying herbicide in treated bands or strips which alternate with untreated bands or strips, apply **Pastisha** such that the application rate in the treated bands or strips is 2 gals. of herbicide per acre in a total spray mixture volume of 12 - 20 gals. For best results, apply during the period of active conifer growth. To obtain the precise placement of spray mixture in the treated bands that is required for this technique, aerial applications must be made using a helicopter equipped with a Microfoil or Thru-Valve boom. Multiple treated bands may be obtained within a single spray swath by establishing alternating series of flowing and blocked spray nozzles. **Note:** Injury or death of desired residual conifers may result if spray mixture is permitted to contact their foliage as a result of inaccurate flight guidance during aerial application or as a result of spray drift from treated into untreated strips.

CUT SURFACE TREATMENTS

In forest and other non-crop areas to kill unwanted trees such as elm, maple, oak, and pine apply **Pastisha**, either undiluted or diluted in a 1:1 ratio with water, as directed below.

With Tree Injector Method

Application must be made by injecting 1/2 milliliter of undiluted **Pastisha** or 1 milliliter of the diluted solution through the bark at intervals of 3" between edges of the injector wound. The injections must completely surround the tree at any convenient height. **Note:** No Worker Protection Standard worker entry restrictions or worker notification requirements apply when this product is directly injected into agricultural plants.

With Frill or Girdle Method

Make a single girdle through the bark completely around the tree at a convenient height. Wet the cut surface with the diluted solution.

Stump Treatment

Spray or paint to wet the cut surfaces of freshly cut stumps or stubs with **Pastisha** undiluted or diluted 1:1 in water. All of the cambium area next to the bark is the most vital area to wet.

The above methods may be used successfully at any season except during periods of heavy sap flow of certain species, such as maples, or during drouthy periods. Untreated trees within a few feet of the treated trees or stumps may be injured or killed.

BROADCAST CUT STUBBLE TREATMENT

To prevent resprouting of susceptible woody species, after mowing or hand-cutting on non-crop areas and rights-of-way, use **Pastisha** at the rate of 2 gals. per acre in 25 or more gals. of a water spray mixture. Best results may be obtained when applications are made before or during periods of active root growth. Applications must not be made when the soil surface is frozen or covered by snow or standing water. It is advised that applications be made soon after cutting, before sprouting of woody species has occurred.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: If exposed to subfreezing temperatures (below 32°F), the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and agitated thoroughly before using.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be used 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 in proper disposal methods.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Less Than or Equal to 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinse into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinse for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

Greater Than 5 Gallons: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinse into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinse for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

For Bulk and Mini-Bulk Containers: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** use this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the person refilling. To clean container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinse into application equipment or rinse collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

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

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

NOTICE: Read the entire Directions for Use and Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

The Directions for Use of this product must be followed carefully. It is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as manner of use or application, weather, presence of other materials or other influencing factors in the use of the product, which are beyond the control of Sharda USA LLC or Seller. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by Buyer and User, and Buyer and User agree to hold Sharda USA LLC and Seller harmless for any claims relating to such factors.

Sharda USA LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above, when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. This warranty does not extend to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to or beyond the control of Seller or Sharda USA LLC and, to the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyer and User assume the risk of any such use. To the extent consistent with applicable law, SHARDA USA LLC MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, neither Sharda USA LLC nor Seller shall be liable for any incidental, consequential or special damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER, AND THE EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY OF SHARDA USA LLC AND SELLER FOR ANY AND ALL CLAIMS, LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES (INCLUDING CLAIMS BASED ON BREACH OF WARRANTY, CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, TORT, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE) RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, SHALL BE THE RETURN OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT OR, AT THE ELECTION OF SHARDA USA LLC OR SELLER, THE REPLACEMENT OF THE PRODUCT.**

Sharda USA LLC and Seller offer this product, and Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of Sale and Limitation of Warranty and Liability, which may not be modified except by written agreement signed by a duly authorized representative of Sharda USA LLC.

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

MAY INJURE (PHYTOTOXIC) SUSCEPTIBLE, NON-TARGET PLANTS.

FOR RETAIL SALE TO AND USE ONLY BY CERTIFIED APPLICATORS OR, PERSONS UNDER THEIR DIRECT SUPERVISION AND ONLY FOR THOSE USES COVERED BY THE CERTIFIED APPLICATOR'S CERTIFICATION. COMMERCIAL CERTIFIED APPLICATORS MUST ALSO ENSURE THAT ALL PERSONS INVOLVED IN THESE ACTIVITIES ARE INFORMED OF THE PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

2,4-D	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE
PICLORAM	GROUP	4	HERBICIDE

Pastisha

For the Control of Broadleaf Annual and Perennial Weeds, and Certain Woody Plants and Vines on CRP, Rangeland and Permanent Grass Pastures, Forest Planting Sites and Non-Crop Areas Including Industrial, Manufacturing, and Storage Sites; Rights-Of-Way, such as Electrical Power Lines, Communication Lines, Pipelines, Highways, Railroads; and Wildlife Openings in Forest and Non-Crop Areas.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:	WT. BY %
2,4-D, triisopropanolamine salt; (2,4-dichlorophenoxy) acetic acid, triisopropanolamine salt	39.6%
Picloram, triisopropanolamine salt; 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, triisopropanolamine salt	10.2%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	50.2%
TOTAL:	100.0%
Acid equivalents:	
2,4-D: (2,4-dichlorophenoxy) acetic acid - 21.2% - 2 lbs./gal.	
Picloram: 4-amino-3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridinecarboxylic acid - 5.7% - 0.54 lb./gal.	

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

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

FIRST AID - IF IN EYES: • 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 SWALLOWED:** • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything to an unconscious person. **IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** • 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.

HOTLINE NUMBER - Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For emergency information concerning this product, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222.

Manufactured For: Sharda USA LLC, 7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A, Hockessin, Delaware 19707

EPA Reg. No. 83529-127 EPA Est. No. **DI** 05905-IA-001; **GH** 70815-GA-002; **SC** 39578-TX-001; **VP** 07401-TX-001; **MA** 83411-MN-001

The EPA Establishment Number is identified by the circled letters above that match the first two letters in the batch number.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS - HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS - CAUTION - Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. 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. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wear appropriate PPE as specified below. **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS** - Picloram is toxic to some plants at very low concentrations. 2,4-D may be toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. **DO NOT** apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: If exposed to subfreezing temperatures (below 32°F), the product should be warmed to at least 40°F and agitated thoroughly before using.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of unused pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be used 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 in proper disposal methods.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

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See label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions For Use.

Net Contents: 2.5 Gals.* ☐ 265 Gals.

* Unless alternate checked