

## Supplemental Label

# Paramount<sup>®</sup>

herbicide

## For use in aerial application

EPA Reg. No 7969-113

All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** on the EPA-registered label are to be followed. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

### Directions For Use

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

### Application Instructions

Applications must be made to actively growing weeds as broadcast applications at 3.0-8.0 ounces **Paramount<sup>®</sup> herbicide** per acre in 3-10 gallons of water per acre.

For most broadleaf weeds, the most effective control will result from applying **Paramount** early, when weeds are small. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size and may prevent adequate control.

In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth.

In all aerial applications, read and adhere to all drift management guidelines in this labeling.

Due to the possible presence of endangered plant species that might be impacted by air applications of **Paramount**, do not apply **Paramount** by air in the counties listed in **Table 1**.

#### Spray Exposure to Flaggers

Personnel working on the ground to help guide aerial applications must avoid contact with spray mist and must wear personal protective equipment and protective eyewear.

### Additives

To achieve consistent weed control, methylated seed oil or crop oil concentrate is required. AMS or UAN can be added to enhance efficacy, but cannot be used in place of methylated seed oil or crop oil concentrate. See **Table 1. Additive Rates Per Acre** for more information. Consult your local BASF representative for recommendations for your area.

**Table 1. Additive Rate Per Acre**

Additive	Aerial Application
Methylated Seed Oil	1.0-2.0 <sup>2</sup> pints
Crop Oil Concentrate	2.0 pints
UAN Solution <sup>1</sup>	0.5 gallon
AMS, Liquid <sup>1</sup>	1.5 quarts

<sup>1</sup> Optional

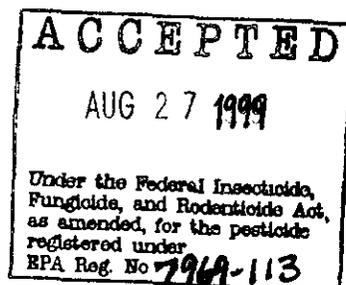
<sup>2</sup> For best grass control, use at least 1.5 pints/acre of MSO.

### Tank Mixes

Consult the EPA approved **Paramount** labeling for information for tank mixing with other registered products.

### 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



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Table 1. Due to the possible presence of endangered plant species that might be impacted by air application of **Paramount® herbicide**, do not apply **Paramount by air** in the following counties.

State	Counties
Colorado	Boulder, Delta, Garfield, Jefferson, La Plata, Mesa, Montezuma, Montrose, Morgan, Rio Blanco, San Miguel, Weld
Idaho	Idaho, Kootenai, Latah
Kansas	Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Bourbon, Coffey, Crawford, Douglas, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Leavenworth, Linn, Lyon, Miami, Neosho, Osage, Pottawatomie, Riley, Shawnee
Montana	Lake, Missoula
Nebraska	Box Butte, Cherry, Garden, Hall, Lancaster, Morrill, Seward, Sheridan
New Mexico	Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, San Miguel
North Dakota	Ransom, Richland
Oklahoma	Choctaw, Craig, Rogers
Oregon	Benton, Clackamas, Coos, Douglas, Harney, Klamath, Lane, Linn, Marion, Polk, Wallowa, Washington, Yamhill
South Dakota	Bennett, Brookings, Brown, Clay, Coddington, Day, Deuel, Grant, Lincoln, Minnehaha, Moody, Roberts, Todd, Turner, Union, Yankton
Texas	Bandera, Brazos, Burleson, Coke, El Paso, Fort Bend, Freestone, Harris, Hays, Hudspeth, Jim Wells, Kerr, Kimble, Kleberg, Leon, Live Oak, Madison, Mitchell, Nueces, Pecos, Refugio, Robertson, Runnels, San Patricio, Starr, Uvalde, Washington
Utah	Cache, Carbon, Duchesne, Emery, Garfield, Kane, Salt Lake, San Juan, Sanpete, Sevier, Tooele, Uintah, Utah, Washington, Wayne, Weber
Washington	Chelan, Clark, Cowlitz, Island, Spokane

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 downward 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 Information](#).

**Importance of Droplet Size**

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift 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 environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversion section of this label).

**Controlling Droplet Size**

**Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets. Apply **Paramount® herbicide** in 3-10 gallons spray volume per acre.

**Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy protection. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure. Use a maximum of 40 psi (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line).

**Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

**Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backward (the downward angle of the nozzles on fixed wing aircraft should not be greater than 20°) or parallel to the airstream on helicopters, will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

**Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types,

narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Some nozzle examples are CP Lund or flat fans with angles of 25°-65°. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types. If using nozzle screens, do not use screens finer than the 50 mesh size as nozzle plugging is possible.

**Boom Length** - For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

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

**Swath Adjustment**

When applications are made with a cross-wind, 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. Do not apply **Paramount** when wind is blowing more than 8 mph. **Note:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

**Temperature and Humidity**

When making applications in low relative humidity, set equipment up 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 set 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 smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards 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, nontarget crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

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# Paramount®

herbicide

Change grazing restriction to  
reflect 309 days.

## For use in Roadsides, Fence Lines, Rights-of-Ways and Non-crop Areas

EPA Registration Number 7969-113

All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** on the EPA-registered label are to be followed. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

### Directions For Use

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.

All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

### In Case of Emergency

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:

CHEMTREC 800-424-9300  
BASF Corporation 800-832-HELP

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

- Your local doctor for immediate treatment.
- Your local poison control center (hospital).
- BASF Corporation (800-832-HELP).

ACCEPTED

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Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under  
EPA Reg. No 7969-113

### Application Instructions

**Paramount® herbicide** is a dry flowable herbicide for selective control or suppression of bindweeds, leafy spurge and certain other weeds in roadsides, fence lines, rights-of-ways and non-crop areas. **Paramount** is a herbicide with mainly systemic action. Uptake into the plant occurs through both the foliage and root system. Adequate soil moisture and/or light rain after application is important for soil uptake. Thorough coverage of foliage is important for consistent weed control.

Visual symptoms of weed control of **Paramount** may take more than three weeks following application to develop on perennial weeds (see **Table 1**). The full affect of **Paramount** may not be evident on perennial weeds for 3-6 months after application. For annual weeds, visual symptoms of weed control of **Paramount** may take up to two weeks following application to develop (see **Table 2**). These symptoms include initial twisting to stunting, reddening, and chlorosis about 14 days followed by necrosis and death about 21 days after application. **Paramount** may be applied to non-crop areas such as fence lines, roadsides, highway medians, utilities, railroad and pipeline rights-of-way. **Paramount** may be applied to non-cropland areas for the control of certain weeds in the Noxious Weed Control Programs, Districts or Areas including broadcast or spot treatments.

Apply **Paramount** to actively growing weeds. Refer to **Table 1. Application Rates and Timing - Perennial Weeds** and **Table 2. Application Rates and Timing - Annual Weeds** for recommended rates and timing.

### Tank Mixing Information

Other registered products may be tank mixed with **Paramount**. Read and follow the applicable **Restrictions and Limitations and Directions For Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

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**Table 1. Application Rates and Timing - Perennial Weeds**

Perennial Weeds	Stage or Timing	Rate Per Acre
Bindweed, field Bindweed, hedge	Fall application prior to frost, at least 4" long and growing	8 ounces
Leafy Spurge	Suppression - apply at yellow bract (prebloom) or in fall prior to frost	8 ounces
Sowthistle Thistle, Canada Thistle, Russian	Suppression - apply at rosette stage or bud stage; avoid application when seed stalk is bolting	8 ounces
Clover	Small seeded legumes are controlled when they are actively growing	5.3-8 ounces

**Table 2. Application Rates and Timing - Annual Weeds**

Annual Weeds	Maximum Size	Rate per Acre	Maximum Size	Rate per Acre
Barnyardgrass Broadleaf signalgrass Foxtail, green	4 leaves	4 ounces	Up to tillering	8 ounces
Foxtail, giant Foxtail, yellow	2 leaves	4 ounces	Up to tillering	8 ounces
Crabgrass, large	-	-	3 leaves	8 ounces
Flax, volunteer	5 inches	4 ounces	7 inches	5.3 ounces
Bedstraw/cleavers	3 whorls	4 ounces	5 whorls	8 ounces
Morningglory	-	-	3 leaves	8 ounces

All leaf stages listed above refer to true leaves.

**Restrictions and Limitations**

Do not allow **Paramount® herbicide** to contact or drift onto sensitive crops. Severe injury may result if this occurs.

Do not graze or harvest hay from treated areas within 309 days after application.

Do not apply to water or to areas where surface water is present.

Do not apply to irrigation ditches or areas that act as a channel for water entering cropland.

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# Paramount®

herbicide

## For The Control of Bindweed and Other Weeds in Kentucky Bluegrass, Annual and Perennial Ryegrass, and Tall Fescue Grown For Seed

EPA Registration Number 7969-113

All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** on the EPA-registered label are to be followed. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

### Directions For Use

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.

All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

### In Case of Emergency

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:

CHEMTREC 800-424-9300  
BASF Corporation 800-832-HELP

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

- Your local doctor for immediate treatment.
- Your local poison control center (hospital).
- BASF Corporation (800-832-HELP).

### Application Instructions

**Paramount® herbicide** is a dry flowable herbicide for selective control of bindweeds in certain grasses grown for seed. **Paramount** is a herbicide with mainly systemic action. Uptake into the plant occurs through both the foliage and root system. Adequate soil moisture and/or light rain after application is important for soil uptake. Thorough coverage of foliage is important for consistent weed control. Apply **Paramount** for bindweed control after grass seed harvest and hay removal but before the first killing frost. Bindweed plants should be actively growing and at least 4 inches long. Apply **Paramount** at 5.3-8.0 ounces per acre. Use the higher rate for dense populations or large plants. For best long term bindweed control, **Paramount** should be used in a three-year planned program applying at least 5.3 ounces the first year and 3.0-5.3 ounces per acre in the subsequent years.

Visual symptoms of weed control of **Paramount** may take more than three weeks following application to develop on bindweed. The full long-term affect of **Paramount** may not be evident on bindweed for 3-6 months after application.

Apply **Paramount** to actively growing bindweed. Refer to **Table 1. Application Rates and Timing - Bindweed** for recommended rates and timing. Refer to the EPA approved label for directions for weed control on other weeds.

### Tank Mixing Information

Other registered products may be tank mixed with **Paramount**. Read and follow the applicable **Restrictions and Limitations** and **Directions For Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

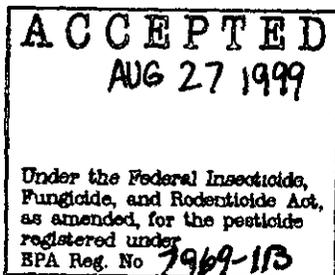


Table 1. Application Rates and Timing - Bindweed

Perennial Weeds	Stage or Timing	Rate Per Acre
Bindweed, field Bindweed, hedge	Late summer/fall application after harvest and hay removal but prior to frost; bindweed vines at least 4" long and growing	5.3-8.0 ounces

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**Restrictions and Limitations**

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Do not allow **Paramount® herbicide** to contact or drift onto sensitive crops. Severe injury may result if this occurs.

Do not allow livestock to graze in treated areas.

Do not feed treated grasses, forage, hay, silage, straw, seed nor seed screenings to livestock.

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