



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505T)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

83529-171

Date of Issuance:

10/14/22

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Sharda USA LLC
c/o Wagner Regulatory Associates, Inc.
P.O. Box 640
7217 Lancaster Pike, Suite A
Hockessin, DE 19707

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Continues page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

Heather McFarley, Product Manager 24
Fungicide and Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505P)

Date:

10/14/22

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, “EPA Reg. No. 83529-171.”
3. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

The record for this product currently contains the following CSF(s):

- Basic CSF dated 03/25/2021

If you have any questions, please contact Marc Sheahin at 202-566-2896 or at sheahin.marc@epa.gov.

Enclosure:

- Stamped label

{MASTER LABEL}}

{Master Label consists of:

Sub-Label A: For use on Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Grain Sorghum, and Fallow.

Sub-Label B: For use on Tree Plantations, Rangeland and Pastures, Non-Crop Industrial Sites, and Turf (Industrial, Unimproved and Commercial)

Sub-Label C: For use on Turf, Including Lawns, Parks, Cemeteries, Golf Courses (Fairways, Aprons, Tees, and Roughs), Industrial Turf Sites, and Sod Farms}

METSULFURON-METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
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{Base label}

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG

ABNs: Merissa; Mivum and Mito

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	WT. BY %
Metsulfuron-Methyl: methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2yl)amino]carbonyl] amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	60.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	40.0%
TOTAL:	100.0%

Contains 0.60 lb. of metsulfuron-methyl per pound of product.

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 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 by mouth 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.
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.

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**.

[Optional referral statements when booklets and container labels are used:]

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

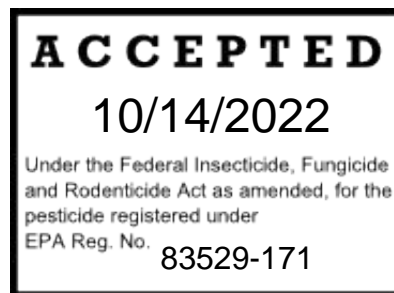
EPA Reg. No. 83529-RTR

EPA Est. No. XXXXX-XX-XXX



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

Net Contents: _____ [Lbs. [Kg.]



[Sub-Label A]

METSULFURON-METHYL GROUP **2** HERBICIDE

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG

For use on Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Grain Sorghum, and Fallow.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	WT. BY %
Metsulfuron-Methyl: methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2yl)amino]carbonyl] amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	60.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	<u>40.0%</u>
TOTAL:	100.0%

Contains 0.60 lb. of metsulfuron-methyl per pound of product.

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EPA Reg. No. 83529-RTR

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Manufactured for:

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

Net Contents: _____ [Lbs. [Kg.]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Applicators and other handlers should:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

Metsulfuron-methyl is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Metsulfuron-methyl may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

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

Windblown Soil Particles Advisory

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

Non-Target Organism Advisory

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the **MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of this label.

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.

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 **4 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, including plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG is registered for use on land primarily dedicated to the production of wheat, barley, triticale, grain sorghum and fallow.

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG is registered for use on wheat, barley, triticale, grain sorghum and fallow. Check with your State Extension or Department of Agriculture before use, to be certain **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is registered in your State. **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is not registered for use in Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, RioGrande, and Saquache counties of Colorado.

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG is a dry-flowable granule that controls weeds in wheat (including durum), barley, triticale, grain sorghum and fallow. **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is mixed in water or can be pre-slurried in water and added to liquid nitrogen carrier solutions and applied as a uniform broadcast spray. Use a surfactant in the spray mix unless otherwise specified on this label. **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is noncorrosive, nonflammable, nonvolatile, and does not freeze.

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG controls weeds by post-emergence activity. For best results, apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** to young, actively growing weeds. The use rate depends upon the weed spectrum and size of weeds at application. The degree and duration of control may depend on the following factors:

- Weed spectrum and infestation intensity.
- Weed size at application.
- Environmental condition at and following treatment.

Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG is absorbed through the foliage of broadleaf weeds, rapidly inhibiting their growth. Leaves of susceptible plants appear chlorotic from 1 - 3 weeks after application and the growing point subsequently dies. Application of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** provides the best control in vigorously growing crops that shade competitive weeds. Weed control in areas of thin crop stand or seeding skips may not be as satisfactory. However, a crop canopy that is too dense at application can intercept spray and reduce weed control. **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** may injure crops that are stressed from adverse environmental conditions (including extreme temperatures or moisture), abnormal soil conditions, or cultural practices. In addition, different varieties of the crop may be sensitive to treatment with **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** under otherwise normal conditions. Treatment of such varieties may injure crops. In warm, moist conditions, the expression of herbicide symptoms is accelerated in weeds; in cold, dry conditions, expression of herbicide symptoms is delayed. In addition, weeds hardened-off by drought stress are less susceptible to **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**. Weed control may be reduced if rainfall or snowfall occurs soon after application.

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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflicts with this **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** label, **DO NOT** use in a tank mixture with **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**.

Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** discharge excess material on the soil at a single spot in the field, grove, or mixing/loading station.
- **DO NOT** store pesticides near well sites.
- **DO NOT** apply or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the product may be washed or moved into contact with their roots, as injury or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result.
- **DO NOT** use on lawns, walks, driveways, tennis courts, golf courses, athletic fields, commercial sod operations, or other high-maintenance, fine turfgrass areas.
- **DO NOT** use on grasses grown for seed.
- **DO NOT** apply to irrigated land where tailwater will be used to irrigate crops other than wheat and barley.

- **DO NOT** apply to frozen ground as surface runoff may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply to snow-covered ground.
- **DO NOT** apply to wheat, barley, or triticale undersown with legumes, as injury to the forage may result.

Use Precautions:

- Calibrate sprayers only with clean water away from the wellsite.
- Make scheduled checks of spray equipment.
- Assure accurate measurement of pesticides by all operation employees.
- Mix only enough product for the job at hand.
- Avoid overfilling of spray tank.
- Dilute and agitate excess solution and apply at labeled rates/uses.
- Avoid storage of pesticides near well sites.
- When triple rinsing the pesticide container, be sure to add the rinsate to the spray mix.
- Wheat and barley varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. SHARDA USA LLC advises that you first consult your State Experiment Station, University, or Extension agent as to sensitivity to any herbicide. If no information is available, limit the initial use of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** to a small area.
- Under certain conditions (including: heavy rainfall, water-saturated soil, prolonged cold weather, wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures pre- or post-application, severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, disease, or insect damage) temporary discoloration and/or crop injury may occur. Risk of injury is greatest when crop is in the 2- to 5- leaf stage. **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** to wheat or barley under these conditions if this crop response is unacceptable.
- The combined treatment effects of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** post-emergence preceded by pre-emergence wild oat herbicides may cause crop injury to Spring wheat when crop stress (soil crusting, planting too deep, prolonged cold weather, or drought) causes poor seedling vigor.
- In the Pacific Northwest, to prevent cold weather-related crop injury, avoid making applications during Winter months when weather conditions are unpredictable and can be severe.
- To reduce the potential for movement of treated soil due to wind erosion, avoid applying to powdery dry or light sandy soils until they have been stabilized by rainfall, trashy mulch, reduced tillage, or other cultural practices. Injury to immediately adjacent crops may occur when treated soil is blown onto land used to produce crops other than cereal grains or pasture/rangeland.
- For ground applications applied to weeds when dry, dusty field conditions exist, control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA may improve weed control under these conditions.
- Pre-plant or pre-emergence applications of 2,4-D or herbicides containing 2,4-D made within 2 weeks of planting Spring cereals may cause crop injury when used in conjunction with early post-emergence applications of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**. For increased crop safety, delay **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** treatment until crop tillering has begun.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

METSULFURON-METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
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Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG contains metsulfuron and is classified in the sulfonylurea chemical class as a Group 2 herbicide, Acetolactate Synthase (ALS) or Acetohydroxy Acid Synthase (AHAS) inhibitor. Herbicide resistance is defined as the inherited ability of a plant to survive and reproduce following exposure to a dose of herbicide normally lethal to the wild type. In a plant, resistance may be naturally occurring or induced by such techniques as genetic engineering or selection of variants produced by tissue culture or mutagenesis. Any weed population may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** and other Group 2 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 2 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 2 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** or other Group 2 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider the below best practices for resistance management:

- Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.
- To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible, incorporate multiple weed-control practices including mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- Fields with difficult to control weeds must be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.
- To the extent possible, **DO NOT** allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program must consider all of the weeds present.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.
- Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. **DO NOT** use more than 2 applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.

- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.
- Monitor treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Scout field(s) before and after application.
- Report lack of performance to registrant or their representative.

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.

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

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

To better manage weed resistance when using **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**, use a combination of tillage and tank mix partners or sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** to control escaped weeds. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate State Agricultural Extension Service representative for specific alternative herbicide treatment available in your area. It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to treated areas to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

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

Boom-less Ground Applications:

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

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

A most effective way to reduce spray drift potential is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles** - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles must be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

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

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

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

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

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

Air Assisted (Air Blast) Field Crop Sprayers

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring. **Note:** Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

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

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Drift Control Additives

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read, and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology CPDA).

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ full of water. (If using liquid nitrogen fertilizer solution in place of water, see **Tank Mixtures** sections for additional details.)
2. While agitating, add the required amount of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**.
3. Continue agitation until the **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** must be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired) then add the necessary volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly re-agitate before using.
7. Apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** spray mixture within 24 hours of mixing to avoid product degradation.
8. If **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**.

DO NOT use **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with spray additives that reduce the pH of the spray solution to below 3.0.

Spray Equipment

For specific application equipment, refer to the manufacturer's directions for additional information on GPA, pressure, speed, nozzle types and arrangements, nozzle heights above the target canopy, etc. Be sure to calibrate air or ground equipment properly before application. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern with minimum drift. Use higher spray volumes to obtain better coverage when the crop canopy is dense. Avoid swath overlapping, and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid crop injury. **DO NOT** make applications using equipment and/or spray volumes or under weather conditions that might cause spray to drift onto non-target sites. For additional information on spray drift, refer to the **MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of the label. Continuous agitation is required to keep **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** in suspension.

Sprayer Cleanup

Spray equipment must be cleaned before **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the 6 steps outlined in the below **After Spraying Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** section.

At the End of the Day

When multiple loads of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** are applied, it is advised that at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits that can accumulate in the application equipment.

After Spraying Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG and Before Spraying Crops Other Than Wheat, Barley, Triticale, Grain Sorghum or Fallow

To avoid subsequent injury to desirable crops, thoroughly clean all mixing and spray equipment immediately following applications of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** as follows:

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal. of household ammonia* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gals. of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 min. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only Ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) specified on this label. **DO NOT** exceed the maximum labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

*Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or a SHARDA USA LLC-approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions. Consult your agricultural dealer, applicator, or SHARDA USA LLC representative for a listing of approved cleaners.

Attention:

1. **DO NOT** use chlorine bleach with ammonia, as dangerous gases will form. **DO NOT** clean equipment in an enclosed area. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is advised prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
2. When **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is tank mixed with other pesticides, examine all required cleanout procedures, and follow the most rigorous procedure.
3. In addition to this cleanout procedure, follow all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products as per the individual labels.
4. Where routine spraying practices include shared equipment frequently being switched between applications of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** and applications of other pesticides to **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**-sensitive crops during the same spray season, it is advised that a sprayer be dedicated to **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** to further reduce the chance of crop injury.

USE INFORMATION

FALLOW

Application Information

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be used as a fallow treatment, in the Spring or Fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and are actively growing. Apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** at 0.1 oz. (0.0038 lb. a.i.) per acre. In the states of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** at 0.1 - 0.2 oz. (0.0038 - 0.0075 lb. a.i.) per acre.

Tank Mixtures in Fallow

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be used as a fallow treatment, and may be tank mixed with other herbicides that are registered for use in fallow. If the label instructions conflict with this label, **DO NOT** tank mix that product with **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

Restriction:

- For all applications of product, **DO NOT** exceed the following restrictions (including in tank-mixes or sequential applications with other products containing metsulfuron-methyl):

Active Ingredient in Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG: Metsulfuron-methyl								
Crop/Use	Application Timing	Maximum Product Oz. per Acre per Single Application	Maximum a.i. lb. per Acre per Single Application	Maximum Oz. per Acre of Product per Year	Maximum a.i. lb. per Acre per Year	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Minimum Treatment Interval (Days)	Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
Fallow	In the Spring or Fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and actively growing.	0.10	0.0038	0.10	0.0038	2	14	N/A
Fallow (Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas)	In the Spring or Fall when the majority of weeds have emerged and actively growing.	0.20	0.0075	0.20	0.0075	1	–	N/A

WHEAT, BARLEY, AND TRITICALE**Application Information**

Apply 0.1 oz. (0.0038 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre to wheat, barley, or triticale. Applications to Wheat (including durum), Barley and Triticale are limited to one 0.1 oz. (0.0038 lb. a.i.) per acre application within 1 calendar year.

- Dryland Wheat, Barley and Triticale (Except Durum Variety):** Make applications after the crop is in the 2-leaf stage but before boot. Applications to Dryland Wheat, Barley and Triticale (except durum variety) are limited to one 0.1 oz. (0.0038 lb. a.i.) per acre application within 1 calendar year.
- Durum Variety Spring Wheat:** Make applications after the crop is tillering but before boot. Applications to durum variety Spring Wheat are limited to one 0.1 oz. (0.0038 lb. a.i.) per acre application within 1 calendar year.
- Irrigated Wheat and Barley:** Make applications after the crop begins tillering but before boot. Delay first post-treatment irrigation for at least 3 days after treatment and **DO NOT** exceed 1" of water.

Restrictions:

- DO NOT** apply during boot and early heading, as crop injury may result.
- 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.
- For all applications of product, **DO NOT** exceed the following restrictions (including in tank-mixes or sequential applications with other products containing metsulfuron-methyl):

Crop/Use	Application Timing	Maximum Product Oz. per Acre per Single Application	Maximum a.i. lb. per Acre per Single Application	Maximum Oz. per Acre of Product per Year	Maximum a.i. lb. per Acre per Year	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
Dryland wheat, barley, and triticale	After the crop is in the 2-leaf stage, but before boot once per year.	0.10	0.0038	0.10	0.0038	1	No grazing restrictions
Durum variety Spring wheat	After the crop is tillering, but before boot once per year	0.10	0.0038	0.10	0.0038	1	No grazing restrictions
Wheat, barley, and triticale – Harvest Aid	In combination with 2,4-D or glyphosate after the crop has reached the hard dough stage, but no later than 10 days before harvest	0.10	0.0038	0.10	0.0038	1	10

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Unless otherwise directed, treat when weeds are less than 4" tall or in diameter and are actively growing. Effectiveness may be reduced if rainfall occurs within 4 hours after application.

WEEDS CONTROLLED - ALL CROPS		
Blue/Purple Mustard ¹	Groundsel (Common)	Smallseed Falseflax
Bur Buttercup (Testiculate)	Henbit	Smartweed (Green, Ladysthumb, Pale)
Coast Fiddleneck (Tarweed)	Kochia ¹	Snow Speedwell
Common Chickweed	Lambsquarters (Common, Slimleaf)	Tansymustard ¹
Common Purslane	Mayweed Chamomile	Treacle Mustard (Bushy Wallflower)
Conical Catchfly	Miners Lettuce	Tumble/Jim Hill Mustard
Cowcockle	Pigweed (Redroot, Smooth, Tumble)	Volunteer Sunflower

False Chamomile	Plains Coreopsis	Waterpod
Field Pennycress (Fanweed)	Prickly Lettuce ¹	Wild Mustard
Filaree	Russian Thistle ¹	
Flixweed ¹	Shepherd's Purse	
WEEDS SUPPRESSED^{1*} - ALL CROPS		
Canada Thistle ¹	Corn Gromwell ¹	Sowthistle (Annual) ¹
Common Sunflower ¹	Knotweed (Prostrate) ¹	Wild Buckwheat ¹

¹See the Specific Weed Problems section.
*Weed suppression is a reduction in weed competition (reduced population and/or vigor) as visually compared to an untreated area. The degree of suppression varies with the rate used, the size of the weeds, and the environmental conditions following treatment.

Specific Weed Instructions

Thorough spray coverage of all weed species listed below is very important.

- **Blue Mustard, Flixweed, and Tansymustard:** For best results, apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** tank mixtures with 2,4-D or MCPA post-emergence to mustards, but before bloom.
- **Canada Thistle and Sowthistle:** Apply either **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** plus surfactant or **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** plus 2,4-D or MCPA in the Spring after the majority of thistles have emerged and are small (rosette stage to 6" elongating stems) and actively growing. The application will inhibit the ability of emerged thistles to compete with the crop.
- **Corn Gromwell and Prostrate Knotweed:** Apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** plus surfactant when weeds are actively growing, are no larger than 2" tall, and when crop canopy will allow thorough coverage. Tank mixing 2,4-D or MCPA with **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** can improve results.
- **Kochia, Russian Thistle, and Prickly Lettuce:** Naturally occurring resistant biotypes of these weeds are known to occur. For best results, apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** in a tank mix with dicamba and 2,4-D, or bromoxynil and 2,4-D containing products. **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** must be applied in the Spring when kochia, Russian thistle, and prickly lettuce are less than 2" tall or 2" across and are actively growing (refer to the Tank Mixtures section of this label for additional details).
- **Sunflower (Common/Volunteer):** Apply either **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** plus surfactant or **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** plus 2,4-D or MCPA after the majority of sunflowers have emerged, are 2" - 4" tall and are actively growing. Use spray volumes of at least 3 gals. by air or 5 gals. by ground.
- **Wild Buckwheat:** For best results, apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** plus 2,4-D or MCPA when plants have no more than 3 true leaves (not counting the cotyledons). If plants are not actively growing, delay treatment until environmental conditions favor active weed growth.

Tank Mixtures in Wheat, Barley, and Triticale

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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflicts with this **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** label, **DO NOT** use in a tank mixture with **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**. **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** may be tank mixed with other suitable registered herbicides to control weeds listed under Weeds Suppressed, weeds resistant to **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**, or weeds not listed under **WEEDS CONTROLLED**.

- **2,4-D (amine or ester) or MCPA (amine or ester):** **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** can be used as a tank-mix treatment with 2,4-D or MCPA (ester formulations provide best results) herbicides after weeds have emerged. For best results, use 0.1 oz. (0.0038 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre; add 2,4-D or MCPA herbicides to the tank at labeled rates. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 0.5 - 1 qt. per 100 gals. of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** plus MCPA after the 3- to 5-leaf stage but before boot (with durum varieties **DO NOT** apply before tillering). Apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** plus 2,4-D at labeled rates, after tillering, but before boot.
- **Dicamba:** For best results, apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** at 0.1 oz. (0.0038 lb. a.i.) per acre with products containing the a.i. dicamba. Surfactant may be added to the mixture at 0.5 - 1 qt. per 100 gals. of spray solution; however, adding surfactant may increase the potential for crop injury. Refer to the tank mix partner label for rates and use instructions.
- **2,4-D (amine or ester) and Dicamba:** **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** may be applied in a 3-way tank mix with formulations of dicamba and 2,4-D. Observe all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on tank mix partner labels. Make applications at 0.1 oz. (0.0038 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** plus products containing the a.i. dicamba plus products containing the active 2,4-D ester or amine at labeled rates per acre. Use higher rates when weed infestation is heavy. Add 1 - 2 pts. of surfactant to the 3-way mixture, where necessary, as deemed by local advisories. Use of additional surfactant may not be needed with the higher phenoxy rates and ester phenoxy formulations. Refer to the tank mix partner labels for rates and further use instructions. Apply this 3-way combination to Winter wheat after the crop is tillering and prior to jointing (first node). In Spring wheat (including durum wheat) apply after the crop is tillering and before it exceeds the 5-leaf stage. **DO NOT** apply this 3-way mixture at high rates more than once a year or more than twice per year at the low rates.
- **Bromoxynil-Containing Products:** **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** may be tank mixed with bromoxynil containing herbicides registered for use on wheat, barley, or fallow. For best results, add bromoxynil containing herbicides to the tank at labeled rates per acre.
- **"Starane":** For improved control of Kochia (2" - 4" tall), Russian thistle, mustard species, and wild buckwheat, **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** may be tank mixed with "Starane", (Starane® Flex herbicide, Starane® NXT herbicide).
- **Colt® + Salvo® Herbicide:** For improved control of Kochia (2" - 4" tall), Russian thistle, mustard species and wild buckwheat, **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** may be tank mixed Colt + Salvo Herbicide.
- **Colt®+ Sword® Herbicide:** For improved control of Kochia (2" - 4" tall) Russian thistle, mustard species and wild buckwheat,

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be tank mixed Colt + Sword Herbicide.

- **Outrider® Herbicide: Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**, can be tank mixed with Outrider herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat.
- **Aim® EC Herbicide: Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**, can be tank mixed with Aim EC herbicide for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.
- **Stinger® Herbicide, Curtail® Herbicide, or Curtail® M Herbicide or WideMatch® Herbicide: Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**, can be tank mixed with Stinger, Curtail, or Curtail M herbicides for improved control of weeds in wheat and barley.
- **Express® herbicide (with TotalSol® Soluble Granules): Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** may be tank mixed with Express® herbicide (with TotalSol® Soluble Granules) based on local advisories.
- **Harmony® Extra SG (with TotalSol® Soluble Granules): Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** may be tank mixed with Harmony Extra SG (with TotalSol® Soluble granules) based on local advisories.
- **Grass Control Products:** Tank mixtures of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** and grass control products may result in poor grass control. Sharda USA LLC advises that you first consult your State Experiment station, university, or extension agent, Agricultural dealer, or Sharda USA LLC representative as to the potential for antagonism before using the mixture. If no information is available, limit the initial use of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** and the grass product to a small area. **Restrictions: DO NOT** tank mix **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with Outrider® Herbicide, as grass control may be reduced.
- **With Discover® NG Herbicide: Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**, can be tank mixed with Discover NG herbicide for improved control of weeds in Spring wheat.
- **“Everest”(Everest®2.0 Herbicide, Everest® 3.0 AG, Everest® 3.0) Herbicide: Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**, can be tank mixed with Everest herbicides for improved control of weeds in Spring wheat.
- **With Insecticides and Fungicides: Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** may be tank mixed or used sequentially with insecticides and fungicides registered for use on cereal grains. However, under certain conditions (drought stress, cold weather, or if the crop is in the 2- to 4-leaf stage), tank mixes or sequential applications of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with organophosphate insecticides may produce temporary crop yellowing or, in severe cases, crop injury. The potential for crop injury is greatest when wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures occur just prior to or soon after application. Test these mixtures in a small area before treating large areas. **Restrictions: DO NOT** apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** within 60 days of crop emergence where an organophosphate insecticide has been applied as an in-furrow treatment, as crop injury may result. **DO NOT** use **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** plus products containing malathion, as crop injury will result.
- **Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer:** Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** in fertilizer solution. **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting. If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 0.5 pt. - 1 qt. per 100 gals. of spray solution (0.06 - 0.25% v/v) based on local advisories. When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or Sharda USA LLC representative for specific advise before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures. If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer’s label).**Note:** In certain areas east of the Mississippi river unacceptable crop response may occur with use of straight or dilute nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions where cold temperatures or widely fluctuating day/night temperatures exist. In these areas, consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or Sharda USA LLC representative for specific advise before using nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions. Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur can increase crop response.
 - **Restrictions:**
 - **DO NOT** add surfactant when using **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** in tank mix with 2,4-D ester or MCPA ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.
 - **DO NOT** use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.
 - **DO NOT** use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

SHARDA METSULFURON 60% WG WITH MCPA, 2,4-D AND/OR DICAMBA FOR SUPPRESSION OF WINTER ANNUAL BROADLEAF WEEDS IN WINTER WHEAT TO BE GRAZED OUT IN THE STATES OF TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, NEW MEXICO, AND KANSAS

Application Information

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be tank mixed with MCPA, 2,4-D and/or dicamba for suppression of Winter annual broadleaf weeds in Winter wheat to be grazed out and not harvested for grain, in the States of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Kansas. For the suppression of Winter annual broadleaf weeds (including henbit and mustards) in Winter wheat in the states of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Kansas, mix **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** at 0.05 oz. (0.0019 lb. a.i.) per acre with MCPA, 2,4-D and/or dicamba at labeled rates. Winter annual broadleaf weeds must be less than 1” tall or in the rosette stage for suppression. Add a Sharda USA LLC advised nonionic surfactant having at least 80% a.i. at 1 - 2 qts. per 100 gals. of spray solution (0.25 - 0.5% v/v).

Rotation Intervals for Crops in Non-Irrigated Land Following Use of Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG at 0.05 oz. (0.0019 lb. a.i.) per Acre on Wheat that will be Grazed Out

Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (Months)
Sorghum, Grain	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
Cotton	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
Alfalfa	6.8 or lower	No restrictions	10
	6.9 - 7.9	No restrictions	22
Beans, Dry	6.8 or lower	No restrictions	10
	6.9 - 7.9	No restrictions	22

Rotation Intervals for crops not covered above following the use of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** at 0.05 oz. (0.0019 lb. a.i.) per acre on wheat that will be grazed out.

The minimum rotation interval is 22 months with at least 18" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- To any crop not listed in the Rotation Intervals table above.
- If the soil pH is not in the specified range.

To rotate to a crop at an interval shorter than specified, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to rotate to that crop. See section on **Field Bioassay** for further information.

Restriction:

- This treatment is for use on Winter wheat that will be grazed out and will not be harvested for grain.

Precautions - Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG suppresses weeds by post-emergence activity. For best results, apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** to young, actively growing weeds. The degree and duration of suppression at 0.05 oz. (0.0019 lb. a.i.) per acre may depend upon the following factors:

- Weed spectrum and infestation intensity.
- Weed size at application.
- Environmental condition at and following treatment.

WHEAT, BARLEY AND TRITICALE - HARVEST AID

Apply 0.1 oz. (0.0038 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre in combination with 2,4-D or glyphosate containing products to aid in dry down of many broadleaved weeds, thereby aiding grain harvest. Make applications after the crop has reached the hard dough stage, but no later than 10 days before harvest.

Restriction:

- For all applications of product, **DO NOT** exceed the following restrictions (including in tank-mixes or sequential applications with other products containing metsulfuron-methyl):

Crop/Use	Application Timing	Maximum Product Oz. per Acre per Single Application	Maximum a.i. lb. per Acre per Single Application	Maximum Oz. per Acre of Product per Year	Maximum a.i. lb. per Acre per Year	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
Wheat, barley, and triticale - Harvest Aid	In combination with 2,4-D or glyphosate after the crop has reached the hard dough stage, but no later than 10 days before harvest.	0.10	0.0038	0.10	0.0038	1	10

Tank Mixtures in Harvest Aid

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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflicts with this **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** label, **DO NOT** use in a tank mixture with **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**. A tank mix of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** plus 2,4-D and surfactant, or glyphosate, will typically aid in dry down of many broadleaved weeds, thereby aiding grain harvest. Make post-emergence application to actively growing weeds after the crop is in the hard dough stage. If weeds are not dry within 10 days after application, delay harvest until weeds are dry. See weeds listed in **WEEDS CONTROLLED** chart of this label.

- 2,4-D:** Use 0.1 oz. (0.0038 lb. a.i./A) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** plus label rates of 2,4-D per acre on moderate weed infestations. Higher rates of 2,4-D may be used on large weeds if permitted by the 2,4-D brand labeling. Include 1 - 2 qts. surfactant per 100 gals. spray solution. In addition to the weeds listed in **WEEDS CONTROLLED** chart of this label, the 2,4-D combination will also dry down common cocklebur, marestalk, puncturevine and common wild sunflower. In areas where 2,4-D use is restricted, apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with surfactant only; however, this treatment may be less effective.
- Glyphosate:** Use 0.1 oz. (0.0038 lb. a.i./A) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** plus the locally directed rate of glyphosate. **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** requires the use of an adjuvant for optimum activity. Consult the glyphosate label or local directions for the amount of adjuvant to include.

GRAIN SORGHUM

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG is registered for use on irrigated or dryland grain sorghum in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas (North of I-20).

- **Use Rates:** Apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** at 0.05 oz. (0.0019 lb. a.i.) per acre plus 2,4-D amine at labeled rate per acre. **DO NOT** use surfactant or crop oil.
- **Crop Stage:** For optimum performance and crop safety, apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** plus 2,4-D amine when grain sorghum is 3" - 15" in height. If sorghum is taller than 10" to the top of the canopy, use drop nozzles and keep spray off the foliage. Apply only before the boot stage. Read and follow all other use instructions, warnings, and precautions on companion herbicide labels. Sorghum varieties vary in sensitivity to 2,4-D amine. Spray only varieties known to be resistant to 2,4-D amine. Contact seed company and local county extension service for this information.
- **Pest Stage:** Make application of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** plus 2,4-D amine when all, or a majority, of the weeds have germinated and emerged. For best results, spray when weeds are less than 6" tall.

Weeds Controlled with Tank Mix of Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG plus 2,4-D amine: Pigweed species, Puncture vine, and Velvetleaf

Application Information

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG must be applied to grain sorghum by properly calibrated ground or aerial equipment. **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** may be used on either dryland or irrigated grain sorghum. If application is made to irrigated sorghum, delay first post-treatment irrigation for at least 3 days after treatment. The first post-treatment irrigation must not exceed 1". Use cultivation prior to **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** plus 2,4-D amine treatment to cover exposed brace roots of grain sorghum to minimize injury from 2,4-D amine.

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. If the instructions on the tank mix partner label conflicts with this **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** label, **DO NOT** use in a tank mixture with **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** use on grain sorghum grown for seed production or syrup.
- **DO NOT** use on forage sorghum.
- **DO NOT** use for forage or silage within 30 days of application.
- **DO NOT** include a surfactant or crop oil to the tank mix.
- **DO NOT** apply this treatment under cold, wet weather conditions or to grain sorghum growing under stress caused by weather, insects or disease as crop injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply to long season grain sorghum varieties or grain sorghum that is planted after July 1, as crop injury or delayed maturity may occur.
- **DO NOT** exceed 1 application per year.

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG must be used with 2,4-D; in areas where 2,4-D use is restricted, follow requirement of the restriction. If 2,4-D use is prohibited, **DO NOT** use **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** on grain sorghum.

For all applications of product, **DO NOT** exceed the following restrictions (including in tank-mixes or sequential applications with other products containing metsulfuron-methyl):

Crop/Use	Application Timing	Maximum Product Oz. per Acre per Single Application	Maximum a.i. lb. per Acre per Single Application	Maximum Oz. per Acre of Product per Year	Maximum a.i. lb. per Acre per Year	Maximum Number of Applications per Year	Pre-Harvest Interval (Days)
Grain Sorghum (dryland or irrigated in the states Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Texas – North of I- 20)	With 2,4-D. If application is made to irrigated sorghum, delay first post-treatment irrigation for at least 3 days and limit irrigation to not exceed 1".	0.05	0.0019	0.05	0.0019	1	DO NOT use for forage or silage within 30 days of application.

Precaution:

- Temporary crop yellowing and/or stunting may occur soon after application, especially when crop is under stress conditions.

Spray Adjuvants

Applications of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** must include either a nonionic surfactant or a crop oil concentrate, except for grain sorghum. In addition, an ammonium nitrogen fertilizer may be used. Consult local Sharda USA LLC fact sheets, technical bulletins, and service policies prior to using other adjuvant systems. If another herbicide is tank mixed with **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** select adjuvants authorized for use with both products. Products must contain only EPA-exempt ingredients. Antifoaming agents may be needed. Consult your Ag dealer, applicator, or Sharda USA LLC representative for a listing of advised surfactants.

- **Nonionic Surfactant (NIS):** Apply 0.06 - 0.50% v/v (0.5 - 4 pts. per 100 gals. of spray solution) - See **Tank Mixtures** section for additional information. Surfactant products must contain at least 60% nonionic surfactant with a hydrophilic/lipophilic balance

(HLB) greater than 12. **Exceptions:** On all Spring wheat and Spring or Winter barley use 0.5 - 1 qt. per 100 gals.

- **Petroleum Crop Oil Concentrate (COC) or Modified Seed Oil (MSO):** Apply at 1% v/v (1 gal. per 100 gals. spray solution) or 2% under arid conditions. Oil adjuvants must contain at least 80% high quality, petroleum (mineral) or modified vegetable seed oil with at least 15% surfactant emulsifiers.
- **Ammonium Nitrogen Fertilizer:** Use 2 qts. per acre of a high-quality urea ammonium nitrate (UAN), including 28%N or 32%N, or 2 lbs. per acre of a spray-grade ammonium sulfate (AMS). Use 4 qts. per acre UAN or 4 lbs. per acre AMS under arid conditions. **DO NOT** use liquid nitrogen fertilizer as the total carrier solution.
- **Special Adjuvant Types:** Combination adjuvant products may be used at doses that provide the required amount of NIS, COC, MSO and/or ammonium nitrogen fertilizer. Consult product literature for use rates and restrictions. In addition to the adjuvants specified above, other adjuvant types may be used if they provide the same functionality and have been evaluated and approved by Sharda USA LLC product management. Antifoaming agents may be used if needed. **DO NOT** use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for surfactant.

Ground Application

To obtain optimum spray distribution and thorough coverage, use flat-fan or low-volume flood nozzles. For flood nozzles on 30" spacings, use at least 10 gals. per acre (GPA), flood nozzles no larger than TK10 (or equivalent), and a pressure of at least 30 lbs. per square inch (PSI). For 40" nozzle spacings, use at least 13 GPA; for 60" spacings, use at least 20 GPA. It is essential to overlap the nozzles 100% for all spacings.

With "Raindrop RA" nozzles, use at least 30 GPA and ensure that nozzle spray patterns overlap 100%. For flat-fan nozzles, use at least 3 GPA for applications to wheat or barley. Use 50-mesh screens or larger.

Aerial Application

Use nozzle types and arrangements that provide optimum spray distribution and maximum coverage.

Wheat, Barley, Triticale and Fallow, use 1 - 5 GPA. Use at least 3 GPA in Idaho, Oregon, or Utah.

When applying **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** by air in areas adjacent to sensitive crops, use solid stream nozzles oriented straight back. Adjust the swath to avoid spray drift damage to sensitive crops downwind and/or use ground equipment to treat the border edge of fields. See the **MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of this label.

Product Measurement

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG is measured using the **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** volumetric measuring cylinder. The degree of accuracy of this cylinder varies by +/- 7.5%. For more precise measurement, use scales calibrated in ounces.

With Liquid Nitrogen Solution Fertilizer

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions may be used as a carrier in place of water. Run a tank mix compatibility test before mixing **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** in fertilizer solution.

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG must first be slurried with water and then added to liquid nitrogen solutions (e.g., 28-0-0, 32-0-0). Ensure that the agitator is running while the **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is added. Use of this mixture may result in temporary crop yellowing and stunting. If using low rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution (less than 50% of the spray solution volume), the addition of surfactant is necessary. Add surfactant at 0.25 pt. per 100 gals. of spray solution (0.03% v/v).

When using high rates of liquid nitrogen fertilizer in the spray solution, adding surfactant increases the risk of crop injury. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, fieldman, or Sharda USA LLC representative for specific advisories before adding an adjuvant to these tank mixtures.

If 2,4-D or MCPA is included with **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** and fertilizer mixture, ester formulations tend to be more compatible (see manufacturer's label). **DO NOT** add surfactant when using **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** in tank mix with 2,4-D ester and liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions.

Note: In certain areas east of the Mississippi river unacceptable crop response may occur with use of straight or dilute nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions where cold temperatures or widely fluctuating day/night temperatures exist. In these areas consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, field advisor, or Sharda USA LLC representative for specific advisories before using nitrogen fertilizer carrier solutions.

Liquid nitrogen fertilizer solutions that contain sulfur can increase crop response. **DO NOT** use low rates of liquid fertilizer as a substitute for a surfactant.

DO NOT use with liquid fertilizer solutions with a pH less than 3.0.

CROP ROTATION

Before using **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, **DO NOT** treat all of your wheat, barley, triticale, or fallow acres at the same time.

Minimum Rotational Intervals

Minimum rotation intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** applied. **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** breakdown. Of these 3 factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture must be monitored regularly when considering crop rotations. The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

Soil pH Limitations

DO NOT use **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**.

Checking Soil pH

Before using **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0" - 4" samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on advised soil sampling procedures.

Bioassay

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop not listed (see the **Rotation Intervals** table), or if the soil pH is not in the specified range, or if the use rate applied is not specified in the table, or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

Field Bioassay

To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop or crops you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**. Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) grown in the test strips. If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local Agricultural dealer or Sharda USA LLC representative for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

Rotational Intervals for Cereals**All Areas - Following Use of Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**

Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (Months)
Winter and Spring Wheat	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	1
Durum Wheat, Barley, Spring/Winter Oat	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10

Rotation Intervals for Crops in Non-Irrigated Land**Following Use of Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**

Location		Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Cumulative Precipitation (Inches)	Minimum Rotation Interval (Months)
State	County or Area				
Colorado	Statewide	Grain Sorghum, Proso Millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Field Corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		BOLT® Technology Soybeans, STS Soybeans	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
Idaho	Southern Idaho	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Statewide	Peas, Lentils, Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 - 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 - 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 - 7.9	18	22
		Condiment Mustard	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condiment Mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Chickpeas	7.4 or higher	28	34
Kansas	Statewide	BOLT® Technology Soybeans	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Grain Sorghum, Proso Millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Field Corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Central and Western Kansas (West of the				

	Flint Hills)				
	Western Kansas W. of Hwy. 183	Soybeans	7.5 or lower	22	22
			7.6 - 7.9	33	34
	Central Kansas; generally E. of Hwy. 183 and W. of the Flinthills	Soybeans	7.9 or lower	15	12
STS Soybeans		7.9 or lower	15	4	
Montana	Statewide	Grain Sorghum, Proso Millet, Field Corn	7.9 or lower	22	22
		Alfalfa (Hay Only)	7.6 - 7.9	No restrictions	34
			7.5 or lower	No restrictions	22
Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22		
Nebraska	Statewide	Grain Sorghum, Proso Millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		BOLT® Technology Soybeans, STS Soybeans	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
	Generally W. of Hwy. 77 and E. of the Panhandle	Field Corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Soybeans	7.5 or lower	22	22
7.6-7.9	33		34		
New Mexico	Statewide	Grain Sorghum, Proso Millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Eastern New Mexico	Cotton (Dryland Only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
North Dakota	W. of Hwy. 1	BOLT® Technology Soybeans	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Grain Sorghum, Proso Millet, Field Corn, Dry Beans, Flax, Safflower, Soybean, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	22	22
	E. of Hwy. 1	Grain Sorghum, Proso Millet, Field Corn, Dry Beans, Flax, Safflower, Soybean, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	34	34
Oklahoma	Statewide	Grain Sorghum, Proso Millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Field Corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		BOLT® Technology Soybeans, STS Soybean	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
	Panhandle	Cotton (Dryland Only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
E. of the Panhandle	Cotton (Dryland Only)	7.9 or lower	25	14	
Oregon	Statewide	Peas, Lentils, Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 - 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 - 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 - 7.9	18	22
		Condiment Mustard	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condiment Mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Chickpeas	7.4 or higher	28	34
South Dakota	Statewide	BOLT® Technology Soybeans	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Flax, Safflower, Soybean, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	S. of Hwy. 212 & E. of the Missouri River, & S. of Hwy. 34 & W. of Missouri River	Grain Sorghum, Proso Millet	7.9 or lower	13	12
	Generally E. of Missouri River & S. of Hwy. 14, & W. of Missouri River	Field Corn	7.9 or lower	15	12

Texas	Statewide	BOLT® Technology Soybeans	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	4
		Grain Sorghum, Proso Millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
		Flax, Safflower, Soybean, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
	Panhandle	Field Corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Cotton (Dryland Only)	7.9 or lower	30	22
	N. Central Texas*	Field Corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
		Cotton (Dryland Only)	7.9 or lower	25	14
	*The counties of N. Central Texas are: Archer, Baylor, Bell, Bosque, Bowie, Callahan, Camp, Cass, Clay, Collin, Cooke, Coryell, Dallas, Delta, Denton, Eastland, Ellis, Falls, Fannin, Foard, Franklin, Grayson, Hardeman, Haskell, Hill, Hood, Hopkins, Hunt, Jack, Johnson, Kaufman, Knox, Lamar, Limestone, McLennan, Milam, Montague, Morris, Nafarro, Palo Pinto, Parker, Rains, Red River, Robertson, Rockwall, Shackelford, Somervell, Stephens, Tarrant, Throckmorton, Titus, Upshur, Van Zandt, Wilbarger, Wichita, Williamson, Wise, Wood, Young.				
Washington	Statewide	Peas, Lentils, Canola	6.8 or lower	18	10
		Peas	6.9 - 7.9	18	15
		Lentils	6.9 - 7.9	18	34
		Canola	6.9 - 7.9	18	22
		Condiment Mustard	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Condiment Mustard	7.4 or higher	28	34
		Chickpeas	7.3 or lower	10	10
		Chickpeas	7.4 or higher	28	34
Utah	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
Wyoming	Statewide	Flax, Safflower, Sunflower	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	22
		Grain Sorghum, Proso Millet	7.9 or lower	No restrictions	10
	Southern Wyoming (Goshen, Laramie, and Platte counties only)	Field Corn	7.9 or lower	15	12
	Northern Wyoming	Grain Sorghum, Proso Millet, Field Corn	7.9 or lower	22	22

Rotation Intervals Not Covered Above

The minimum rotation interval is 34 months with at least 28" of cumulative precipitation during the period:

- To any major field crop not listed (see the **Rotation Intervals** table).
- If the soil pH is not in the specified range.
- or if the minimum cumulative precipitation has not occurred since application.

To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than specified, a field bioassay must be successfully completed to that crop. A field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on **Field Bioassay** for further information.

RECROPPING INTERVALS FOR GRASSES ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP)

Whenever **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** has previously been used in wheat, barley, triticale or fallow, the following grasses may be planted after the intervals specified in the tables below. The planting of grass and legume mixtures is not advised as injury to the legume may occur: Bentgrasses, Blue grama, Bluestems (Big, Little, Plains, Sand, WW Spar), Buffalograss, Galleta, Green needlegrass, Green sprangletop, Indian ricegrass, Lovegrasses (Sand, Weeping), Orchardgrass (excluding Paiute), Prairie sandreed, Sand dropseed, Sheep fescue, Sideoats grama, Switchgrass, Wild ryegrasses (Beardless, Russian), and Wheatgrasses (Crested, Intermediate, Pubescent, Slender, Streambank, Tall, Thickspike, Western).

Rotation Intervals

MN, MT, ND, SD, and Northern WY		
Soil pH	Use Rate (Oz. per Acre)	Minimum Interval for Planting Grasses
7.5 or lower	0.1 (0.0038 lb. a.i.)	4 months (all grasses)
7.6 - 7.9	0.1 (0.0038 lb. a.i.)	4 months (Wheatgrasses only)
AR, CO, ID, KS, LA, NE, NM, OK, OR, TX, UT, WA, and Southern WY		
Soil pH	Use Rate (Oz. per Acre)	Minimum Interval for Planting Grasses
7.9 or lower	0.1 (0.0038 lb. a.i.)	2 months (all grasses)

FOR USE IN THE STATES OF COLORADO, IDAHO, MINNESOTA, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NORTH DAKOTA, OREGON, SOUTH DAKOTA, AND WASHINGTON

Application Information

Apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** at 0.033 oz. (0.0012 lb. a.i.) per acre when combined with at least 1 additional herbicide registered for use on the same crop including EXPRESS® with TotalSol®, Dicamba XP, and GR1™. Fields treated with **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** at 0.033 oz. (0.0012 lb. a.i.) per acre may be rotated to the following crops at the specified intervals when located in the states of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington; and outside of the Red River Valley in the states of North Dakota and Minnesota. Read and follow all label instructions for rotational crops and intervals for any companion products before using these mixtures. Follow the most restrictive labeling.

Crop Rotation

Follow the rotational intervals for **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** at 0.1 oz. (0.0038 lb. a.i.) per acre listed in the following sections: **Rotational Intervals for Cereals All Areas - Following Use of Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** at 0.1 oz. (0.0038 lb. a.i.) per acre, and **Rotational Intervals for Crops in Non-Irrigated Land Following Use of Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** at 0.1 oz. (0.0038 lb. a.i.) per acre for the states of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota (outside of the Red River Valley), Oregon, South Dakota, and Washington. For the State of Minnesota outside of the Red River Valley the rotational intervals listed below must be followed:

Crop	Soil pH	Minimum Rotation Interval (Months)
Sorghum, Grain	7.9 or lower	11
Peas, Dry/Green	7.9 or lower	11
Canola	7.9 or lower	11
Flax	7.9 or lower	11
Lentils	6.8 or lower	11
	6.9 - 7.9	22
Alfalfa	6.8 or lower	11
	6.9 - 7.9	22
Beans, Dry	6.8 or lower	11
	6.9 - 7.9	22
Sunflower	7.9 or lower	11
Field Corn	7.9 or lower	12
BOLT® Technology Soybeans	7.9 or lower	4
Soybean	7.9 or lower	12
Wheat (Spring, Durum, or Winter), Triticale, or Spring Barley	7.9 or lower	1 day

Rotation Intervals for Crops, and/or Soil pH Not Listed Above:

Refer to the EPA-registered package label for the appropriate rotational crop interval. To rotate to a major field crop at an interval shorter than specified, a field bioassay must be successfully completed for that crop. Also, a field bioassay must be successfully completed before rotation to any minor crops (as determined by the USDA criteria). See section on **Field Bioassay** on the **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** EPA-registered package label for further information.

Restrictions:

- When **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is applied at 0.033 oz. (0.0012 lb. a.i.) per acre, **DO NOT** use liquid fertilizer in addition to, or as a substitute for, a surfactant.
- **DO NOT** use on soils with pH greater than 7.9 (for example, highly calcareous soils) if the following rotated crop is sensitive to **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**. Extended soil residual activity could adversely affect minimum rotation intervals for all crops.
- **Grazing/Haying:** There are no grazing restrictions on **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**. Treated vegetation may be cut for forage or hay. Coveralls, shoes plus socks, must be worn if cutting within 4 hours of treatment.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only. **DO NOT** contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

[Nonrefillable Plastic Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple 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 and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]

[Nonrefillable Plastic Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple 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 rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]

[Nonrefillable Plastic Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]

[Nonrefillable Fiber Drums with Liners: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]

[Refillable Fiber Drums with Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with metsulfuron-methyl only. **DO NOT** reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: **DO NOT** reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]

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 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.]

Identification Information for Products Referenced in This Label

Product Name	Active Ingredient(s)	EPA Registration Number
AIM® EC Herbicide	Carfentrazone-ethyl	279-3241
Colt® + Salvo® Herbicide	2,4-D + Fluroxypyr	34704-1010
Colt® + Sword® Herbicide	MCPA + Fluroxypyr	34704-1011
Curtail® Herbicide	2,4-D + Clopyralid	62719-48
Curtail® M Herbicide	Clopyralid + MCPA	62719-86
Dicamba XP	Dicamba	7969-140-352
Discover® NG Herbicide	Clodinafop-Propargyl	100-1173
EXPRESS® Herbicide (with TotalSol® Soluble Granules)	Tribenuron-methyl	279-9594
Everest® 2.0 Herbicide	Flucarbazone-Sodium	70506-497
Everest® 3.0 AG	Flucarbazone-Sodium	70506-509
Everest® 3.0 Herbicide	Flucarbazone-Sodium	70506-506

GR1™	Pyroxsulam	279-9623
HARMONY® Extra SG (with TotalSol® Soluble Granules)	Thifensulfuron-methyl, Tribenuron-methyl	279-9602
Hoelon 3EC	Doclofop-methyl	264-641
Outrider® Herbicide	Sulfosulfuron	59639-223
Stinger® Herbicide	Clopyralid	62719-73
Starane® Flex Herbicide	Florasulam + Fluroxypyr	62719-604
Starane® NXT Herbicide	Fluroxypur + Bromoxynil	62719-557
Widematch® Herbicide	Clopyralid + Fluroxypyr	62719-512

[Sub-Label B]

METSULFURON-METHYL GROUP 2 HERBICIDE

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG

For use on Tree Plantations, Rangeland and Pastures, Non-Crop Industrial Sites, Turf (Industrial, Unimproved and Commercial)

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	WT. BY %
Metsulfuron-Methyl: methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2yl)amino]carbonyl] amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	60.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	40.0%
TOTAL:	100.0%

Contains 0.60 lb. of metsulfuron-methyl per pound of product.

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 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 by mouth 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.
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.
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 .	

[Optional referral statements when booklets and container labels are used:]

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

EPA Reg. No. 83529-RTR

EPA Est. No. XXXXX-XX-XXX

Manufactured for:

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

Net Contents: _____ [Lbs. [Kg.]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Applicators and other handlers should:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling the product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

Metsulfuron-methyl is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Metsulfuron-methyl may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

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

Windblown Soil Particles Advisory

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

Non-Target Organism Advisory

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the **MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of this label.

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.

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 **4 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, including plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG is a dispersible granule that is mixed in water and applied as a spray by ground or aerial application.

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be used for use for weed and brush control on tree plantations, rangeland and pastures, non-crop industrial sites including airports, military installations, fence rows, roadsides and associated rights-of-way, petroleum tank farms, pipeline and utility rights-of-way, pumping stations, railroads, storage areas, and State and Federal plant sites including government owned parks and recreational areas, Federal controlled customs and border crossings, and non-crop lands identified under government set-aside programs. This product may also be used for industrial unimproved and commercial turf sites.

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG controls weeds and woody plants primarily by post-emergent activity. Although **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** has pre-emergence activity, best results are generally obtained when **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is applied to foliage after emergence or dormancy break. Generally, for the control of annual weeds, **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** provides the best results when applied to young, actively growing weeds. For the control of perennial weeds, applications made at the bud/bloom stage or while the target weeds are in the Fall rosette stage may provide the best results. The use rate depends upon the weed species and size at the time of application.

The degree and duration of control may depend on the following:

- Weed spectrum and infestation intensity.
- Weed size at application.
- Environmental conditions at and following treatment.
- Soil pH, soil moisture, and soil organic matter.

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be applied on conifer and hardwood plantations, and non-crop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by the collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions created by management activities. It is permissible to treat intermittently flooded low lying sites, seasonally dry flood plains and transitional areas between upland and lowland sites when no water is present. It is also permissible to treat marshes, swamps and bogs after water has receded as well as seasonally dry flood deltas.

Use Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz (0.25 lbs. of product or 0.15 lbs. of a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre per year. One (1) pound of this product contains 0.60 lbs. of the active ingredient metsulfuron-methyl.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz (0.25 lbs. of product or 0.15 lbs. of a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per single application.
- **DO NOT** use on food or feed crops except as specified by this label or supplemental labeling.
- **DO NOT** use on irrigation ditches.
- **DO NOT** make applications to natural or man-made bodies of water including lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams, and canals.
- Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result if the precautions listed below are not followed:
 - **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** (except as specified), or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
 - Prevent drift of spray to desirable plants.
 - **DO NOT** contaminate any body of water including irrigation water.
 - Keep from contact with fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and seeds.

Low rates of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

Environmental Conditions and Biological Activity

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG is absorbed primarily through the foliage of plants and by the roots to a lesser degree. Plant cell division is generally inhibited in sensitive plants within a few hours following uptake. 2 - 4 weeks after application, leaf growth slows followed by discoloration and tissue death. The final effect on annual weeds is evident about 4 - 6 weeks after application. The ultimate effect on perennial weeds and woody plants occurs in the growing season following application.

Warm, moist conditions following treatment promote the activity of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**, while cold, dry conditions may reduce or delay activity. Weeds and brush hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be controlled. The use of a surfactant may be applied to enhance the control of susceptible plants except where noted. Apply at a minimum rate (concentration) of 0.25% v/v (1 qt. per 100 gals. of spray solution) or at the manufacturer's suggested rate. Use only EPA approved surfactants containing at least 80% a.i. Certain types of surfactants, including those incorporating acetic acid (i.e., LI-700), may not be compatible with **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** and may result in decreased performance. Certain surfactants may not be suitable for use on desirable plants, including turf, listed on this label. Consult the surfactant manufacturer's label for appropriate uses. Weed and brush control may be reduced if rainfall occurs soon after application.

Effects on Weeds

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG applied to foliage of weeds rapidly inhibits growth of susceptible plants; however, typical symptoms (discoloration) of dying weeds may not be noticeable for several weeks after applications, depending on growing conditions and weed susceptibility. Warm, moist conditions following treatment enhance the activity of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**, while cold, dry conditions delay activity. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be fully controlled or suppressed and regrowth may occur. Snow or rainfall received within 4 hours after application can reduce the level of post-emergence weed control. **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** will also affect certain seedling weeds that have emerged after application.

Degree of control and duration of effect depend on: Weed spectrum and density, weed size and variability, growing conditions prior to and following application, amount of precipitation, and spray coverage. With adequate rainfall for soil activation, short-term residual control of the more sensitive species may be obtained for a few weeks after application.

Spray Preparation

Add the proper amount of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** to the necessary volume of water in the spray tank with the agitator running. Continuous agitation is required for a uniform suspension and application. If spray preparation is left standing, thoroughly agitate before reusing.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

METSULFURON-METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
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Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG contains metsulfuron and is classified in the sulfonylurea chemical class as a Group 2 herbicide, Acetolactate Synthase (ALS) or Acetohydroxy Acid Synthase (AHAS) inhibitor. Herbicide resistance is defined as the inherited ability of a plant to survive and reproduce following exposure to a dose of herbicide normally lethal to the wild type. In a plant, resistance may be naturally occurring or induced by such techniques as genetic engineering or selection of variants produced by tissue culture or mutagenesis. Any weed population may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** and other Group 2 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 2 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 2 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** or other Group 2 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider the below best practices for resistance management:

- Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.
- To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible, incorporate multiple weed-control practices including mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- Fields with difficult to control weeds must be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.
- To the extent possible, take steps to avoid allowing weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program must consider all of the weeds present.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.
- Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. **DO NOT** use more than 2 applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.
- Monitor treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.

- Scout field(s) before and after application.
- Report lack of performance to registrant or their representative.

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.

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

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

To better manage weed resistance when using **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**, use a combination of tillage and tank mix partners or sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** to control escaped weeds. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate State Agricultural Extension Service representative for specific alternative herbicide treatment available in your area. It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to treated areas to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

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

Boom-less Ground Applications:

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

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

A most effective way to reduce spray drift potential is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles** - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles

must be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

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

RELEASE HEIGHT - Aircraft

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

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

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

Air Assisted (Air Blast) Field Crop Sprayers

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring. **Note:** Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

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

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Drift Control Additives

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology CPDA).

Aerial Application on Utility Rights-of-Way, Military Installations, Rangeland, and Pastures (Western U.S.)

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be applied for control of noxious and troublesome species of weeds and brush on rangeland, and pastures in the western U.S. by aerial (helicopter and fixed wing) application.

Applications may be made in the states of Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Refer to the "Weeds Controlled" and "Brush Species Controlled" found elsewhere on this label for species of weeds and brush controlled and the appropriate use rates. When used as directed, forage grasses may be cut for hay, fodder, or green forage and fed to livestock 3 days after treatment at rates up to 3.33 ounces (0.125 lbs. a.i.) per acre. At rates of 1.66 ounces (0.062 lbs. a.i.) per acre and less, there is no grazing restriction. Apply with helicopter or fixed wing aircraft fitted with application equipment designed to deliver droplets of uniform size and to prevent drift. Mix tanks or nurse tanks should be equipped with an agitation system capable of keeping the **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** thoroughly mixed during the application. If the spray preparation is left standing, thoroughly agitate before using. The use of a non-ionic surfactant of at least 80% active ingredient at a minimum rate of 1 qt./100 gals. of spray solution is necessary for acceptable performance. Apply the finished solution at rates between 5 and 25 gals./acre. Apply a minimum of 5 gallons of solution per acre when application rates of greater than 0.5 ounces (0.0188 lbs. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre are used. A minimum of 2 gallons of solution per acre may be used when application rates of 0.5 ounces of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre and less are used. Use the lower volumes when applications are made with fixed wing aircraft or when the target vegetation is small or sparse. Use the higher volumes when applications are made with a helicopter (10 to 25 gals./acre) or when the target vegetation is tall, dense, or forms multiple canopies (strata) of foliage. Thorough

coverage of the target plant's foliage is necessary to obtain adequate control. For broader spectrum control, **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for tank mix combination and aerial application on the specific use sites. Refer to the respective package labels for appropriate use rates and use sites. Read and follow the most restrictive cautionary statements and restrictions on the **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** and companion product's package label.

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS: In Idaho, Oregon and Washington State use at least 3 gallons of spray solution per acre.

TANK MIX INFORMATION

Tank Mixes

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for the use sites described in this label. Use only those tank mix partners that are labeled for the appropriate use site. 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.

Spray Equipment

Low rates of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

The selected sprayer must be equipped with an agitation system to keep **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** suspended in the spray tank. Use a sufficient volume of water to thoroughly cover the foliage of undesirable weeds, generally 10 - 40 gals. per acre. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will deliver a uniform spray pattern. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to desired plants. Refer to the **BRUSH CONTROL** section of this label for information unique to that particular use.

Mixing Instructions

1. Fill the tank $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**.
3. Continue agitation until the **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.
4. Once the **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** must be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
5. As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired), and then add the necessary volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.
6. If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly reagituate before using.
7. **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** spray preparations are stable if they are pH neutral or alkaline and stored at or below 100°F.
8. If **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**.

Sprayer Cleanup

Spray equipment must be cleaned before **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the 6 steps outlined below before applying **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**.

When multiple loads of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** are applied, it is suggested that at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits that can accumulate in the application equipment.

1. Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
2. Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal. of household ammonia* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gals. of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
3. Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
4. Repeat step 2.
5. Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
6. If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) listed on this label. **DO NOT** exceed the maximum-labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

*Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or an approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.

Attention:

1. **DO NOT** use chlorine bleach with ammonia, as dangerous gases will form. **DO NOT** clean equipment in an enclosed area.
2. Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is advised prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
3. When **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures must be examined and

the most rigorous procedure must be followed.

- In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products must be followed as per the individual labels.

AGRICULTURAL USES

CONIFER TREE PLANTATIONS

Application Information

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG is used to control of many species of weeds and deciduous trees on sites where conifers are growing or are to be planted. Apply by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only). Refer to the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** and **Brush Species Controlled** for a listing of susceptible species.

Application Timing

Apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** after weeds have emerged or after undesirable hardwoods have broken Winter dormancy and have reached the point of full leaf expansion.

Restrictions - Conifer Plantations:

- DO NOT** apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** to conifers grown as ornamentals.
- DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz (0.25 lbs. of product or 0.15 lbs. of a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre per year. One (1) pound of this product contains 0.60 lbs. of the active ingredient metsulfuron-methyl.
- DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz (0.25 lbs. of product or 0.15 lbs. of a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per single application.
- DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.

Precautions - Conifer Plantations:

- Applications of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** made to conifers that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, diseases, drought, Winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock, or other stresses may injure or kill the trees.
- Make applications of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** for herbaceous release only after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** applications may result in damage and mortality to other species of conifers when they are present on sites with those listed in the preceding section for conifer plantations.

Conifer Site Preparation - Application Before Transplanting

After consulting the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** and **Brush Species Controlled** tables, apply the rates of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** specified for the most difficult to control species on the site:

- Southeast:** Apply up to 4 oz. (0.15 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre for loblolly and slash pines. Transplant the following planting season.
- Northeast and Lake States:** Apply up to 2 oz. (0.075 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre for red pine. Transplant the following planting season. Apply up to 2 oz. (0.075 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre for black, white and Norway spruce. Transplant the following Spring.
- West:** Apply up to 2 oz. (0.075 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre prior to planting Douglas Fir, Sitka Spruce, Western Red Cedar, Western Hemlock, Ponderosa Pine, and Grand Fir in the Coast Rangeland, and western slope of the Cascades in Oregon and Washington. These conifer species listed can be planted any time after application. Other conifer species can be planted providing the user has prior experience indicating acceptable plant resistance to **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** soil residues.

Without prior experience, it is suggested that other species be planted on a small scale to determine selectivity before large-scale plantings are made as unacceptable injury may occur. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Sharda USA LLC will not assume responsibility for injury to any conifer species not listed on this label.

Tank Mix Combinations

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. For broader spectrum control, the following products may be used in combination with **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**:

- Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG plus Glyphosate:** Tank mix 1 - 2 oz. (0.0375 - 0.075 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with specified rate of glyphosate per acre. Refer to the product container for a list of species controlled. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on the glyphosate label.
- Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG plus Imazapyr:** Tank mix 1 - 2 oz. (0.0375 - 0.075 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with specified rate of imazapyr per acre. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on imazapyr label. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. The combination controls ash, black gum, cherry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, hophorn beam, persimmon, oaks (red, white and water), sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, and suppresses blackberry, dogwood, elms, myrtle dahoon, hickories, and red maple.
- Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG plus Glyphosate plus Imazapyr:** Tank mix 0.5 - 1 oz. (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with specified rates of glyphosate and imazapyr per acre. Slash and loblolly pines may be transplanted the planting

season following application. The combination controls cherry, dogwood, elms, oaks (red and water), persimmon, sassafras, sweetgum and suppresses hickory. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on glyphosate and imazapyr labels.

- **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG plus Hexazinone:** Tank mix 1 - 2 oz. (0.0375 - 0.075 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre with hexazinone at the rates specified on the container for various soil textures. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. Refer to the product container for a list of species controlled. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on hexazinone label.
- **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG plus Sulfometuron-Methyl:** Tank mix 0.5 - 1.5 oz. (0.0188 - 0.056 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with specified rates of sulfometuron-methyl per acre for herbaceous weed control. Refer to the product container and the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label for a listing of the weeds controlled. Loblolly and slash pines may be transplanted the planting season following application. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on sulfometuron-methyl label. Tank mix 2 oz. (0.075 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with specified rates of sulfometuron-methyl per acre for herbaceous weed control and early Spring suppression of bull thistle and Canada thistle in the Coast Rangeland and western slope of the Cascade Mountains. Douglas fir may be transplanted at least 90 days following application. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on sulfometuron-methyl label.

Release - Hardwood Control and Suppression

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG is used for application over-the-top of established slash and loblolly pine to control the species listed in **WEEDS CONTROLLED** and **Brush Species Controlled** section of this label. Apply 1 - 4 oz. (0.0375 - 0.15 lb. a.i.) per acre to control the species indicated, including kudzu.

Tank Mix Combinations

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. For broader spectrum control, the following products may be used in combination with **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**:

- **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG plus Imazapyr:** A tank mix of 1 - 2 oz. (0.0375 - 0.075 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with specified rate of imazapyr per acre may be applied to loblolly pine. Refer to the imazapyr label regarding the use of surfactants and the appropriate application timing with respect to the age and development stage of the pines. The combination controls ash, black gum, cherry, hawthorn, honeysuckle, hophornbeam, oaks (red, white and water), sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, and suppresses blackberry, dogwood, elms, myrtle dahoon, hickories, persimmon, and red maple. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on imazapyr label.
- **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG plus Hexazinone:** Tank mix 1 - 2 oz. (0.0375 - 0.075 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with hexazinone at the rates specified on the container for various soil textures. The combination may be applied to loblolly and slash pines. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on hexazinone label.

Release - Herbaceous Weed Control

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be applied to transplanted loblolly and slash pine for the control of herbaceous competition. Consult the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** for a listing of the susceptible species and application rates. Best results are obtained when **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is applied just before weed emergence until shortly after weed emergence.

Tank Mix Combinations

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. For broader spectrum control, the following products may be used in combination with **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**:

- **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG plus Imazapyr:** Tank mix 0.5 - 1 oz. (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with specified rate of imazapyr per acre. The tank mix may be used on loblolly pine. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on imazapyr label.
- **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG plus Sulfometuron-Methyl:** Tank mix 0.5 - 1.5 oz. (0.0188 - 0.056 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with specified rates of sulfometuron-methyl per acre. Best results are obtained when **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is applied just before weed emergence until shortly after weed emergence. The tank mix may be used on loblolly and slash pine. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on sulfometuron-methyl label.
- **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG plus Hexazinone:** Tank mix 0.5 - 1 oz. (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with hexazinone at the rates specified on the container for various soil textures. The combination may be applied to loblolly and slash pines. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on hexazinone label.

Release - Directed Spray in Conifers (Western U.S.)

To release conifers from competing brush species, including, blackberry, salmonberry, snowberry, thimbleberry, and wild roses, mix 2 - 4 oz. (0.075 - 0.15 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per 100 gals. of spray solution. Direct spray onto the foliage of competing brush species using a knapsack or backpack sprayer. For best results, apply any time after the brush species have reached full leaf stage but before autumn coloration. At application, the majority of the brush species must be less than 6 ft. in height to help ensure adequate spray coverage. Thorough coverage of the target foliage is necessary to optimize results. Care must be taken to direct the **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** spray solution away from the conifer foliage.

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may cause temporary yellowing and/or growth suppression when the spray solution contacts conifer foliage. The use of a surfactant with **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** may improve brush control results. When using a surfactant with **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**, extra precaution must be taken to avoid contact with conifer foliage. Excessive drift onto conifers may result in severe injury.

SLASH PINE TREE PLANTATIONS

Site Preparation

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be applied for site preparation to control Blackberry and other vegetation where plantations of Slash pine will be transplanted the following season.

Weeds/Brush	Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG Rate Oz. per Acre
Blackberry	0.5 - 1.5 oz. (0.0188 – 0.056 lbs. a.i.)
Black Cherry Black Locust Diffuse Knapweed Japanese Honeysuckle Palmetto	3.33 oz. (0.416 lbs. a.i.)

Application Information

Apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** in a minimum of 10 gals. water per acre by helicopter or ground sprayer; add surfactant at 0.25% by volume (1 qt. per 100 gals. water). Treat perennial weeds and brush after they have reached full leaf, but before leaf tissue has hardened. Use sufficient spray volume for complete coverage of these plants. Apply as a full coverage spray to foliage and stems. Total spray volume per acre will depend upon plant height and density of growth, and the type of equipment used. Effectiveness may be reduced if rainfall occurs within 24 hours after application.

Slash pine may be transplanted the next season, at least 6 months after application of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**.

Tank Mix Combinations

For broader spectrum control, tank mix **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with products containing the active ingredients hexazinone or glyphosate or imazapyr. For aerial application of combinations, follow directions on the package label of the companion product in addition to **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** directions above; see labels for additional plants controlled.

For Control of Black Locust

On Slash Pine Plantations for site preparation only, ground, or aerial application may be used as specified on this label. Apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** at the rate of 1 - 2 oz. (0.0375 - 0.075 lb. a.i.) per acre after the Black locust has reached full leaf but before leaf tissue has hardened in the Fall. Use a nonionic surfactant of at least 80% a.i. at a minimum rate of 1 qt. per 100 gals. of spray solution. Control may not be satisfactory if the Black locust is under stress at the time of treatment from drought or insects (i.e., Locust leafminer).

Restrictions - Slash Pine Plantations:

- **DO NOT** use on poorly drained or marshy sites.
- **DO NOT** apply by air within 200 ft. of any homestead, agricultural land or other desirable plantings, agricultural land, or any body of water.
- **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz (0.25 lbs. of product or 0.15 lbs. of a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre per year. One (1) pound of this product contains 0.60 lbs. of the active ingredient metsulfuron-methyl.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz (0.25 lbs. of product or 0.15 lbs. of a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.

Precautions - Slash Pine Plantations:

- Poor weed and brush control may occur from application made when the soil is saturated with water and rain is imminent within 24 hours.

LOBLOLLY PINE TREE PLANTATIONS

Site Preparation for Control of Black Locust

Refer to the **SLASH PINE PLANTATIONS** section for control of Kudzu in listed states.

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be used where Loblolly pine is to be planted or has been established for at least 1 year on sites infested with Kudzu in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia.

Apply 4 oz. (0.15 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre; add a nonionic surfactant (80% a.i.) at 1 qt. per 100 gals. spray mix. Apply after full foliation of Kudzu. Application must be made with sufficient volume to thoroughly wet the Kudzu canopy from top to bottom with crossing passes of 45 - 90 degrees. A minimum of 30 gals. water per acre per pass by ground equipment must be used, totaling 60 gals. per acre.

Retreatment may be necessary. Retreat the area 1 year after the initial treatment. Use broadcast application if resprouting of Kudzu

root-crowns are less than 20 ft. apart. If root-crowns are greater than 20 ft., spot application may be utilized. Failure to treat escaped or border patches of Kudzu will result in reinvasion over the entire treated area in subsequent years.

Tank Mix Combinations

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG, alone or tank mixed with hexazinone, may be used for control of brush and weeds in established plantations of Loblolly pine at least 1 year old in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia. In addition to brush species listed on the hexazinone labeling, the combination controls or improves control of Blackberry, Black gum, Elm, and Winged elm, and Cherry. Additionally, the combination controls many weeds as shown on product labels. Apply 1.5 oz. (0.056 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** in 5 - 30 gals. per acre. For broader spectrum control, tank mix with hexazinone at rates specified on container labels. Apply the combination during late Spring to early Summer. Apply by helicopter as described on the hexazinone container label. Application may also be applied by ground spray equipment.

Restrictions - Loblolly Pine Plantations:

- **DO NOT** apply where conifers are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, disease, drought, Winter damage, or other stresses, as injury may result.
- **DO NOT** add surfactant to tank mixes containing hexazinone.
- **DO NOT** use on poorly drained or marshy sites; however, pine on raised beds may be treated.
- Temporary distortion of tip growth of pine may occur.
- **DO NOT** apply by air within 200 ft. of any homestead, agricultural land or other desirable plantings, agricultural land, or any body of water.
- **DO NOT** apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz (0.25 lbs. of product or 0.15 lbs. of a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre per year. One (1) pound of this product contains 0.60 lbs. of the active ingredient metsulfuron-methyl.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz (0.25 lbs. of product or 0.15 lbs. of a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.

Precautions- Loblolly Pine Plantations:

- Use on coarse-textured, gravelly, or rocky soils or exposed subsoils may result in conifer injury.
- Poor weed and brush control may occur from application made when the soil is saturated with water and rain is imminent within 24 hours.

HARDWOOD TREE PLANTATIONS

Application Information

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be used to control many species of weeds on sites where yellow poplar is growing or is to be planted, and on sites where red alder is to be planted. Apply at up to 2 oz. (0.075 lb. a.i.) per acre by ground equipment or by air (helicopter only). Refer to the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** sections of this label for a listing of susceptible species.

Application Timing

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be applied as a site preparation treatment prior to planting red alder or yellow poplar. As a prior to planting site preparation treatment for red alder, **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** may be tank mixed with other herbicides labeled for this use. **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** may also be applied over-the-top of planted yellow poplar seedlings after the soil has settled around the root system, but before the seedlings have broken dormancy (prior to bud break).

Release - Herbaceous Weed Control

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be applied to yellow poplar for the control of herbaceous competition. Consult the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** for a listing of the susceptible species and application rates. Best results are obtained when **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is applied just before weed emergence until shortly after weed emergence.

Tank Mix Combinations

Tank mix 0.5 oz. (0.0188 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with hexazinone as specified on the package label for **Release - Herbaceous Weed Control** in pine plantations in the eastern U.S. Follow the hexazinone label directions regarding altering the application rate by soil texture. 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.

Restrictions - Hardwood Plantations:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz (0.15 lbs. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 oz (0.075 lbs. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year when using reduced rates.
- **Retreatment Interval: 30 days**

Precautions – Hardwood Plantations:

- Application of hexazinone and **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** made to yellow poplar that are suffering from loss of vigor caused by insects, disease, drought, Winter damage, animal damage, excessive soil moisture, planting shock or other stresses may injure or kill the seedlings.

- Make applications of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** for release only after adequate rainfall has closed the planting slit and settled the soil around the roots following transplanting.
- The use of surfactant is not advised for applications made over the tops of trees.
- Careful consideration must be given by an experienced and knowledgeable forester to match the requirements of yellow poplar and/or red alder to the conditions of the site. Treatment of yellow poplar and/or red alder planted on a site inadequate to meet its requirements may injure or kill the seedlings.

RANGELAND AND PASTURES

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG can be used for control of certain broadleaf weeds, brush and several woody vine species in establishment, maintenance, and restoration of rangeland and pastures where certain desirable perennial grasses are established. **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** may be tank mixed with other pesticides labeled for use in pasture and rangeland. Read and follow the labels on all products used in the tank mix. Observe the most restrictive precautions on each of the product's labels. Application of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** to pasture and rangeland may be made by ground or air. Use a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage of the targeted weeds with the equipment being used. In Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, use a minimum application volume of 3 gals. of spray solution per acre.

RESTRICTIONS

- **DO NOT** apply more than 1.66 oz. (0.063 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre per year on pasture, rangeland, or CRP.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 1 oz. (0.0375 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year when using reduced rates.
- **Minimum Retreatment Interval:** 14 days
- **DO NOT** apply to forage grasses known to be sensitive to **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** including ryegrass (Italian and perennial), bahia, or Garrison's creeping foxtail.
- **Grazing/Haying:** When used as directed, there is no grazing or haying restriction for use rates of 1.66 oz. (0.063 lb. a.i.) per acre and less. Coveralls, shoes plus socks must be worn if cutting within 4 hours of treatment.

PRECAUTIONS

- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. If no information is available, limit the initial use of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** to a small area.
- Components in a grass seed mixture will vary in resistance to **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** so the final stand may not reflect the seed ratio.
- Under certain conditions including heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** must not be applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soils, disease, or insect damage as grass injury may result. Severe Winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.
- Applications of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** to pasture and rangeland undersown with legumes may cause injury to the legumes. Legumes in a seeding mixture may be severely injured or killed following an application of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**.
- Applications made to some established grasses may cause temporary stunting, yellowing or seedhead suppression (i.e., fescue, timothy).
- Applications made to newly established grasses less than 2 years from seeding may result in injury or loss.
- Broadleaf forage species, including alfalfa and clover, are highly sensitive to **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** and will be severely injured or killed.
- The control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced if ground applications are made when dry, dusty field conditions exist. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA will help improve weed control under these conditions.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR GRASS ESTABLISHMENT IN RANGELAND AND PASTURES

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be applied for the control or suppression of broadleaf weeds to aid in the establishment of the following perennial native or improved grasses: Blue Grama, Bluestems (Big, Little, Plains, Sand, WW spar), Buffalograss, Green sprangletop, Kleingrass, Lovegrasses (Atherstone, Sand, Weeping, Wilman), Orchardgrass, Sideoats grama, Switchgrass (Blackwell), Wheatgrasses (bluebunch, crested, intermediate, pubescent, Siberian, slender, steambank, tall, thickspike, western), Wildgrass (Russian)

Maximize potential for grass establishment by consulting with the Natural Resource and Conservation Service of other government agencies or local experts concerning planting techniques and other cultural practices. Performance from **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** may not always be satisfactory due to the inability of newly planted grass stands to sufficiently compete with weeds, and the severity of weed pressure in new grass stands. An additional herbicide application or mowing may be needed.

Use Rates and Application Timing for Grass Establishment in Rangeland and Pastures

- **Pre-Plant (prior to planting) or Pre-Emergence (after planting but before grass emergence):** **DO NOT** use more than 0.1 oz. (0.0038 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre for grass establishment. Apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** at 0.1 oz. (0.0038 lb. a.i.) per acre on all labeled grasses except orchardgrass and Russian wildrye grass. **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** pre-plant or pre-emergence to orchardgrass and Russian wildrye grass as severe crop injury may result.
- **Early Post-Emergence to New Plantings:** Apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** at 0.1 oz. (0.0038 lb. a.i.) per acre, plus a nonionic

surfactant at the rate of 2 - 4 pts. per 100 gals. of spray solution on all labeled grasses any time after grass emergence. **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant other than nonionic surfactant. Because grass species differ in time of emergence, apply only after the majority of grasses are in the 3- to 4-leaf stage.

- **Post-Emergence to Stands with 1- to 5-Leaf Grasses Planted the Previous Season:** Apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** at 0.1 oz. (0.0038 lb. a.i.) per acre plus a nonionic surfactant at the rate of 2 - 4 pts. per 100 gals. of spray solution on all labeled grasses when the majority of the grasses have 1 or more leaves. **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant other than nonionic surfactant.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR ESTABLISHED GRASSES IN RANGELAND AND PASTURES

Use Rates - Established Grasses

Apply up to 1 oz. (0.0375 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre as a broadcast application to established grasses. For spot applications, use 1 oz. (0.0375) per 100 gals. of water. **DO NOT** apply more than 1.66 oz. (0.063 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre per year. Refer to the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section of this label for a listing of the weeds controlled by **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** and the appropriate use rate to obtain control.

Application Timing - Established Grasses

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be applied to established native grasses including bluestems and grama, and on other established grasses including bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, fescue and timothy that were planted the previous growing season (or earlier) and are fully tillered, unless otherwise directed on this label. Specific application timing information on several of these grass species follows:

Grass	Minimum Time from Grass Establishment to Application (Months)
Bermudagrass	2
Bluegrass, Bromegrass, Orchardgrass	6
Timothy	12
Fescue	24

Rotation Intervals in Rangeland and Pastures for Overseeding and Renovation

Location	Crop or Grass Species	Maximum Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG Rate: Oz. per Acre (lbs a.i)	Minimum Rotation Interval (Months)
AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, WV	Alfalfa, Red Clover, White Clover, Sweet Clover, Bermudagrass, Bluegrass, Ryegrass, Tall Fescue	0.1 - 0.3 oz (0.0038-0.0113)	4
	Wheat (Except Durum)	0.1 - 0.3 oz (0.0038-0.0113)	1
	Durum, Barley, Oat	0.1 - 0.3 oz (0.0038-0.0113)	10
All States Not Included Above	Red Clover, White Clover, and Sweet Clover	0.1 - 0.2 oz (0.0038-0.0076)	12
	Bermudagrass, Bluegrass, Ryegrass	0.1 - 0.2 oz (0.0038-0.0076)	6
	Tall Fescue	0.1 - 0.2 oz (0.0038-0.0076)	18
	Wheat (Except Durum)	0.1 - 0.2 oz (0.0038-0.0076)	1
	Durum, Barley, Oat	0.1 - 0.2 oz (0.0038-0.0076)	10
All Areas with Soil pH of 7.5 or Less	Russian Wildrye	0.1 - 0.5 oz (0.0038-0.0188)	1
	Green Needlegrass, Switchgrass, Sheep Fescue	0.1 - 1 oz (0.0038-0.0375)	1
	Meadow Brome, Smooth Brome, Alta Fescue, Red Fescue, Meadow Foxtail, Orchardgrass, Russian Wildrye, Timothy	0.1 - 1 oz (0.0038-0.0375)	2
All Areas with Soil pH of 7.9 or Less	Alkali Sacaton, Mountain Brome, Blue Grama, Thickspike Wheatgrass	0.1 - 1 oz (0.0038-0.0375)	1
	Sideoats Grama, Switchgrass	0.1 - 0.5 oz (0.0038-0.0188)	2
	Western Wheatgrass	0.1 - 1 oz (0.0038-0.0375)	2
	Sideoats Grama, Switchgrass, Big Bluestem	0.1 - 1 oz (0.0038-0.0375)	3

Fescue - Tall fescue that has been treated with this product may experience temporary stunting, yellowing, or seedhead suppression. To minimize these effects, observe the following:

- Use a tank mix with 2,4-D.

- Use the lowest specified rate for the target weeds.
- Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.5 - 1 pt. per 100 gals. of spray solution.
- Make application later in the Spring after the new growth is 5" - 6" tall or apply in the Fall.
- The first cutting yields may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**.
- **Restrictions:**
 - **DO NOT** use more than 0.4 oz. (0.015 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per application.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 0.4 oz. (0.015 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre per year.
 - **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
 - **DO NOT** use a surfactant if liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
 - **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant unless it is a nonionic surfactant.

Timothy - Observe the following:

- Use a tank mix with 2,4-D.
- Use the lowest specified rate for the target weeds.
- Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.5 pt. per 100 gals. of spray solution (0.0625%).
- Make applications in the late Summer or Fall.
- **Restrictions:**
 - **DO NOT** apply unless timothy is at least 6" tall and actively growing, or crop yellowing and/or stunting may occur.
 - **DO NOT** use more than 0.4 oz. (0.015 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per application.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 0.4 oz. (0.015 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre per year.
 - **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
 - **DO NOT** use a surfactant if liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
 - **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant unless it is a nonionic surfactant.

Other Rangeland and Pasture Grasses:

Application of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** to Pensacola bahiagrass, ryegrass (Italian or perennial) and Garrison's creeping foxtail may cause severe injury to and/or loss of forage. Varieties and species of forage grasses differ in their resistance to herbicides. When using **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to a small area. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated the following season. Broadleaf forage species, including alfalfa and clover, are highly sensitive to **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** and will be severely stunted or injured by **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**.

SPOT TREATMENTS

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be used for use as spot treatment to control noxious and troublesome weeds on pasture and rangeland.

Application Information

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be used to control many species of weeds, including noxious weeds, in forage grasses growing on pasture and rangeland. Refer to the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section of the package label or supplemental labeling for a listing of susceptible weed species. If the sprayer is calibrated, consult the package label or other supplemental labeling to select the application rate per acre of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** appropriate for the target weeds. Or mix 1 gram of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per 1 gal. of water along with a suitable surfactant. Spray to the point of wetting the entire surface of the target weeds, approximately 40 gals. of solution per acre. When applied in this manner there is no grazing restrictions following the use of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**. Applications may be made at any time of the year, except when the soil is frozen.

CROP ROTATION

Before using **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options. For rotational flexibility, **DO NOT** treat all of your pasture and rangeland at the same time.

Minimum Rotational Intervals

Minimum rotation intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** applied. **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** breakdown. Of these 3 factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture must be monitored regularly when considering crop rotations.

*The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

Soil pH Limitations

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG must not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**.

Checking Soil pH

Before using **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value

for the test area, take several 0" - 4" samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on soil sampling procedures.

BIOASSAY

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop or grass species/variety not listed in the Rotation Intervals Table, or if the soil pH is not in the specified range, or if the use rate applied is not specified in the table. To conduct a field bioassay, grow test strips of the crop(s) or grass(es) you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**. Crop or grass response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) or grass(es) grown in the test strips. If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local Agricultural dealer for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

NON-CROP APPLICATIONS

Application Information

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be used for use for listed weeds and brush control on non-crop, industrial sites including airports, military installations, fence rows, roadsides and associated rights-of-way, petroleum tank farms, pipeline and utility rights-of-way, pumping stations, railroads, storage areas, and State and Federal plant sites including government owned parks and recreational areas, Federal controlled customs and border crossings, and non-crop lands identified under government set-aside programs.

Consult the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** and **Brush Species Controlled** tables to determine the appropriate application rate.

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be applied in tank mixture with other herbicides labeled for use on non-crop sites. Fully read the labels and follow all directions and restrictions on each label.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz (0.15 lbs. of a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 oz (0.114 lbs. of a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 6 applications per acre per year when using reduced rates.
- **Minimum Retreatment Interval:** 7 days

BRUSH CONTROL

Application Information

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be used for the control of undesirable brush growing in non-crop areas. Applications may be made by air, high-volume ground application, low-volume ground application, and ultra-low volume ground application. Except as noted elsewhere for multiflora rose, **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** must be applied as a spray to the foliage.

The application volume required will vary with the height and density of the brush and the application equipment used. Generally, aerial applications will require 15 – 25 gals. of water per acre; high-volume ground application will require 100 – 400 gals. of water per acre; low-volume ground application will require 20 – 50 gals. of water per acre; and ultra-low volume ground application will require 10 – 20 gals. of water per acre. Regardless of the application volume and equipment used, thorough coverage of the foliage is necessary to optimize results.

Restriction – Brush Control:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz (0.15 lbs. of a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 oz (0.114 lbs. of a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 6 applications per acre per year when using reduced rates.
- **Minimum Retreatment Interval:** 7 days
- When used as directed, there is no grazing restriction for use rates of 1.66 oz. per acre and less. At use rates of 1.66 to 3.5 oz. (0.063 – 0.131 lbs a.i.) per acre, forage grasses may be cut for hay, fodder, or green foliage and fed to livestock, including lactating animals, 3 days after treatment.

Brush Species Controlled

Species	High-Volume Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG Rate Oz. (lbs. a.i.) per 100 Gals.	Broadcast Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG Rate Oz. (lbs a.i.) per Acre
Ash	1 - 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Aspen	1 - 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Black Locust	1 - 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Blackberry	1 - 2(0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Camelthorn	1 - 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Cherry	1 - 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Cottonwood	1 - 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	2 – 3 (0.075 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Eastern Red Cedar	1 - 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	2 - 3 (0.075 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Elder	1 - 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	2 - 3 (0.075 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Elm	1 - 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)

Firs	3 (0.114 lbs a.i.)	1 - 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)
Hawthorn	1 - 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Honeysuckle	1 - 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)
Mulberry	1 - 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	2 - 3 (0.075 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Multiflora Rose	1 - 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Muscadine (Wild Grape)	1 - 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	2 - 3 (0.075 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Oaks	1 - 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Ocean Spray (Holodiscus)	1 - 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	2 - 3 (0.075 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Osage Orange	1 - 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	2 - 3 (0.075 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Red Maple	1 - 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	2 - 3 (0.075 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Salmonberry	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Snowberry	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Spruce (Black and White)	3 (0.114 lbs a.i.)	2 - 3 (0.075 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Thimbleberry	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Tree of Heaven (Ailanthus)	1 - 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	1 - 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)
Tulip Tree	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Wild Roses	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Willow	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)

For low-volume and ultra-low volume ground applications, mix 4 - 8 oz. of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per 100 gals. of spray solution.

Application Timing

Make a foliar application of the specified rate of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** during the period from full leaf expansion in the Spring until the development of full Fall coloration on deciduous species to be controlled. Coniferous species may be treated at any time during the growing season.

Spot Treatment

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be used for the control of many species of weeds including noxious/invasive weeds in certain established grasses growing on non-crop areas. Refer to the **WEEDS CONTROLLE**” section for a listing of susceptible weed species and the application rate per acre per the target weed. Or mix 1 gram of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per 1 gal. of water along with a surfactant. Spray to the point of wetting the entire surface of the target weeds, approximately 40 gals. of solution per acre.

Tank Mix Combinations

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be tank mixed with any product labeled for non-crop brush control at the application rates specified on the companion product’s label for the pests specified on the product’s companion label. Read and follow the label instructions of both products when tank mixing. 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.

- **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG plus Glyphosate:** After consulting the **Brush Species Controlled** table, tank mix the prescribed rate of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with the rate of glyphosate indicated for various application methods on the glyphosate label. Refer to glyphosate label for list of species controlled. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on the glyphosate label.
- **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG plus Imazapyr:** Combine 1 - 2 oz. (0.0375 - 0.075 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with the prescribed rate of imazapyr per acre and apply as a broadcast spray. Aerial application must use a minimum of 15 gals. per acre spray volume. In addition to species listed above controlled by **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**, this combination controls black gum, hophornbeam, sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, dogwood, myrtle dahoon, hickories, and persimmon. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on the imazapyr label.
- **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG plus Triclopyr:** After consulting the **Brush Species Controlled** table, tank mix the prescribed rate of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with the rate of triclopyr indicated for the various application methods on its label. Refer to the triclopyr label for list of species controlled. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on the triclopyr label.
- **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG plus Fosamine:** After consulting the **Brush Species Controlled** table, tank mix the prescribed rate of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with the rate of fosamine indicated for the various application methods on its label. Refer to the fosamine label for list of species controlled. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on the fosamine label.
- **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG plus Picloram:** After consulting the **Brush Species Controlled** table, tank mix the prescribed rate of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with the rate of picloram indicated for the various application methods on its label. Refer to the picloram label for list of species controlled. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on the picloram label.
- **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG plus Picloram plus Imazapyr:** Combine 1 - 1.5 oz. (0.0375 - 0.056 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with prescribed rates of picloram and imazapyr per 100 gals. of water. Apply as a high-volume spray. The tank mix controls cherry, elms, box elder, maples, hackberry, redbud, ash, oaks (including shingle oak), black locust and sassafras. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on the imazapyr and picloram labels.

Spotgun Basal Soil Treatment

For control of multiflora rose, prepare a spray suspension of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** by mixing 1 oz. (0.0375 lb. a.i.) per gal. of water. Mix vigorously until the **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is dispersed and agitate periodically while applying the spray suspension. Apply the spray preparation with an exact delivery handgun applicator. Apply at the rate of 4 milliliters for each 2 ft. of rose canopy

diameter. Direct the treatment to the soil within 2 ft. of the stem union. When treating large plants and more than 1 delivery is required, make applications on opposite sides of the plant. Applications must be made from early Spring to Summer.

NATIVE GRASSES

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be used for weed control and suppression in the establishment and maintenance of native grasses. It may be used where blue gramma, bluestems (big, little, plains, sand, ww spar), bromegrasses (meadow), buffalograss, green sprangletop, indiagrass, kleingrass, lovegrasses (atherstone, sand, weeping, wilman), orchardgrass, sideoats gramma, switchgrass (blackwell), wheatgrass (bluebunch, intermediate, pubescent siberian, slender, streamband, tall, thickspike, western), and Russian wildrye are established. It may also be applied over these species in the seedling stage, except for orchardgrass and Russian wildrye.

Application Information

Apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** at the rate of 0.1 oz. (0.0038 lb. a.i.) per acre for the control and suppression* of bur buttercup (testiculate), common purslane, common sunflower*, cutleaf eveningprimrose*, flixweed*, lambsquarters* (common and slimleaf), marehail*, pigweed (redroot and tumble), snow speedwell, tansymustard* and tumble mustard (Jim Hill mustard).

*Suppression is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. Degree of suppression will vary with the size of weed and environmental conditions following treatment.

Application Timing

For established grasses, apply when weeds are in the seedling stage. For grasses in the seedling stage, apply pre-plant or pre-emergence where the soil (seed bed) has been cultivated.

Restrictions - Native Grasses:

- **DO NOT** apply to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soils, disease, or insect damage as grass injury may result. Severe Winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.
- **DO NOT** use more than 0.1 oz (0.0038 lbs a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre for grass establishment.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz (0.25 lbs. of product or 0.15 lbs. of a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre per year. One (1) pound of this product contains 0.60 lbs. of the active ingredient metsulfuron-methyl.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 oz (0.125 lbs. of product or 0.075 lbs. of a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year when using reduced rates.
- **Minimum Retreatment Interval: 28 days**

Precautions - Native Grasses:

- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to this herbicide. Consult with your State Experiment Station, University, or Extension agent or other local experts as to sensitivity to this herbicide. If inadequate information is available, limit the initial use of this product to a small area. The types of grass in a grass seed mixture will vary in resistance to this product, so the grasses in the final stand may not reflect the same ratio as in the seed mix.

Grass Replant Intervals

Following an application of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** to non-crop areas, the treated sites may be replanted with various species of grasses at the intervals indicated below:

For soils with a pH of 7.5 or less observe the following replant intervals:		
Species	Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG Rate: Oz. per Acre (lbs a.i.)	Replant Interval (Months)
Brome, Meadow	0.5 – 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	2
	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	3
Brome, Smooth	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	2
	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	4
Fescue, Alta	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	2
	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	4
Fescue, Red	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	2
	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	4
Fescue, Sheep	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	1
	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	4
Foxtail, Meadow	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	2
	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	4
Green Needlegrass	0.5 – 2 (0.0188 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	1
Orchardgrass	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	2
	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	4
Russian Wildrye	0.5 -1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	1
	1 (0.0375 lbs a.i.)	2
	2 (0.075 lbs a.i.)	3
Switchgrass	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	1
	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	3
Timothy	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	2
	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	4

Wheatgrass, Western	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	2
	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	3
For soils with a pH of 7.5 or greater observe the following replant intervals:		
Species	Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG Rate Oz. per Acre (lbs. a.i.)	Replant Interval (Months)
Alkali Sacaton	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	1
	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	3
Bluestem, Big	0.5 – 2 (0.0188 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	3
Brome, Mountain	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	1
	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	2
Gramma, Blue	0.5 – 2 (0.0188 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	1
Gramma, Sideoats	0.5 (0.0188 lbs a.i.)	2
	>0.5 (0.0188 lbs a.i.)	>3
Switchgrass	0.5 (0.0188 lbs a.i.)	2
	>0.5 (0.0188 lbs a.i.)	>3
Wheatgrass, Thickspike	0.5 - 2 (0.0188 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	1
Wheatgrass, Western	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	2
	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	3

The indicated intervals are for applications made in the Spring to early Summer. Because **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** degradation is slowed by cold or frozen soils, applications made the late Summer or Fall must consider the intervals as beginning in the Spring following treatment.

Testing has indicated that there is considerable variation in response among the species of grasses when seeded into areas treated with **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**. If species her than those listed above are to be planted into areas treated with **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**, a field bioassay must be performed or previous experience may be used to determine the feasibility of replanting treated sites.

ADDITIONAL GRASS APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR GRASS ESTABLISHMENT

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be applied for the control or suppression of broadleaf weeds to aid in the establishment of the following perennial native or improved grasses: Blue Grama, Bluestems (Big, Little, Plains, Sand, WW spar), Buffalograss, Green sprangletop, Kleingrass, Lovegrasses (Atherstone, Sand, Weeping, Wilman), Orchardgrass, Sideoats grama, Switchgrass (Blackwell), Wheatgrasses (bluebunch, crested, intermediate, pubescent, Siberian, slender, steambank, tall, thickspike, western), Wildgrass (Russian)

Maximize potential for grass establishment by consulting with the Natural Resource and Conservation Service of other government agencies or local experts concerning planting techniques and other cultural practices. Performance from **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** may not always be satisfactory due to the inability of newly planted grass stands to sufficiently compete with weeds, and the severity of weed pressure in new grass stands. An additional herbicide application or mowing may be needed.

Use Rates and Application Timing for Grass Establishment

- **Pre-Plant (prior to planting) or Pre-Emergence (after planting but before grass emergence):** **DO NOT** use more than 0.1 oz. (0.0038 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre for grass establishment. Apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** at 0.1 oz. (0.0038 lb. a.i.) per acre on all labeled grasses except orchardgrass and Russian wildrye grass. **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** pre-plant or pre-emergence to orchardgrass and Russian wildrye grass as severe crop injury may result.
- **Early Post-Emergence to New Plantings:** Apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** at 0.1 oz. (0.0038 lb. a.i.) per acre, plus a nonionic surfactant at the rate of 2 - 4 pts. per 100 gals. of spray solution on all labeled grasses any time after grass emergence. **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant other than nonionic surfactant. Because grass species differ in time of emergence, apply only after the majority of grasses are in the 3- to 4-leaf stage.
- **Post-Emergence to Stands with 1- to 5-Leaf Grasses Planted the Previous Season:** Apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** at 0.1 oz. (0.0038 lb. a.i.) per acre plus a nonionic surfactant at the rate of 2 - 4 pts. per 100 gals. of spray solution on all labeled grasses when the majority of the grasses have 1 or more leaves. **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant other than nonionic surfactant.

APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR ESTABLISHED GRASSES

Use Rates - Established Grasses

Apply up to 1.66 oz. (0.063 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre as a broadcast application to established grasses. For spot applications, use 1 oz. (0.0375 lb. a.i.) per 100 gals. of water. **DO NOT** apply more than 1.66 oz. (0.063 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre per year. Refer to the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** section of this label for a listing of the weeds controlled by **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** and the appropriate use rate to obtain control.

Application Timing - Established Grasses

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be applied to established native grasses including bluestems and grama, and on other established grasses including bermudagrass, bluegrass, orchardgrass, bromegrass, fescue and timothy that were planted the previous growing season (or earlier) and are fully tillered, unless otherwise directed on this label. Specific application timing information on several of these grass species follows:

Grass	Minimum Time from Grass Establishment to Application (Months)
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Bermudagrass	2
Bluegrass, Bromegrass, Orchardgrass	6
Timothy	12
Fescue	24

Fescue - Tall fescue that has been treated with this product may experience temporary stunting, yellowing, or seedhead suppression. To minimize these effects, observe the following:

- Use a tank mix with 2,4-D.
- Use the lowest specified rate for the target weeds.
- Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.5 - 1 pt. per 100 gals. of spray solution.
- Make application later in the Spring after the new growth is 5" - 6" tall or apply in the Fall.
- The first cutting yields may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**.
- **Restrictions:**
 - **DO NOT** use more than 0.4 oz. (0.015 lb. a.i.) **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per application.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 0.4 oz. (0.015 lb. a.i.) **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre per year.
 - **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
 - **DO NOT** use a surfactant if liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
 - **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant unless it is a nonionic surfactant.

Timothy - Observe the following:

- Use a tank mix with 2,4-D.
- Use the lowest specified rate for the target weeds.
- Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.5 - 1 pt. per 100 gals. of spray solution (0.0625%).
- Make applications in the late Summer or Fall.
- **Restrictions:**
 - **DO NOT** apply unless timothy is at least 6" tall and actively growing, or crop yellowing and/or stunting may occur.
 - **DO NOT** use more than 0.4 oz. (0.015 lb. a.i.) **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per application.
 - **DO NOT** apply more than 0.4 oz. (0.015 lb. a.i.) **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre per year.
 - **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
 - **DO NOT** use a surfactant if liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
 - **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant unless it is a nonionic surfactant.

Other Grasses:

Application of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** to Pensacola bahiagrass, ryegrass (Italian or perennial) and Garrison's creeping foxtail may cause severe injury to and/or loss of forage. Varieties and species of forage grasses differ in their resistance to herbicides. When using **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** on a particular grass for the first time, limit use to a small area. If no injury occurs throughout the season, larger acreage may be treated the following season. Broadleaf forage species, including alfalfa and clover, are highly sensitive to **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** and will be severely stunted or injured by **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**.

CROP ROTATION

Before using **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**, carefully consider your crop rotation plans and options.

Minimum Rotational Intervals

Minimum rotation intervals* are determined by the rate of breakdown of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** applied. **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** breakdown in the soil is affected by soil pH, presence of soil microorganisms, soil temperature, and soil moisture. Low soil pH, high soil temperature, and high soil moisture increase **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** breakdown in soil, while high soil pH, low soil temperature, and low soil moisture slow **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** breakdown. Of these 3 factors, only soil pH remains relatively constant. Soil temperature, and to a greater extent, soil moisture, can vary significantly from year to year and from area to area. For this reason, soil temperatures and soil moisture must be monitored regularly when considering crop rotations.

*The minimum rotation interval represents the period of time from the last application to the anticipated date of the next planting.

Soil pH Limitations

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG must not be used on soils having a pH above 7.9, as extended soil residual activity could extend crop rotation intervals beyond normal. Under certain conditions, **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** could remain in the soil for 34 months or more, injuring wheat and barley. In addition, other crops planted in high-pH soils can be extremely sensitive to low concentrations of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**.

Checking Soil pH

Before using **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**, determine the soil pH of the areas of intended use. To obtain a representative pH value for the test area, take several 0" - 4" samples from different areas of the field and analyze them separately. Consult local extension publications for additional information on soil sampling procedures.

Bioassay

A field bioassay must be completed before rotating to any crop or grass species/variety not listed in the **Rotation Intervals** table, or if the soil pH is not in the specified range, or if the use rate applied is not specified in the table. To conduct a field bioassay, grow test

strips of the crop(s) or grass(es) you plan to grow the following year in fields previously treated with **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**. Crop or grass response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to rotate to the crop(s) or grass(es) grown in the test strips. If a field bioassay is planned, check with your local Agricultural dealer for information detailing the field bioassay procedure.

Rotation Intervals for Overseeding and Renovation

Location	Crop or Grass Species	Maximum Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG Rate Oz per Acre (Lbs. A.I.)	Minimum Rotation Interval (Months)
AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, and WV	Alfalfa, Red Clover, White Clover, Sweet Clover, Bermudagrass, Bluegrass, Ryegrass, Tall Fescue	0.1 - 0.3 (0.0038-0.0114)	4
	Wheat (Except Durum)	0.1 - 0.3 (0.0038-0.0114)	1
	Durum, Barley, Oat	0.1 - 0.3 (0.0038-0.0114)	10
All States Not Included Above	Red Clover, White Clover, Sweet Clover	0.1 - 0.2 (0.0038-0.0076)	12
	Bermudagrass, Bluegrass, Ryegrass	0.1 - 0.2 (0.0038-0.0076)	6
	Tall Fescue	0.1 - 0.2 (0.0038-0.0076)	18
	Wheat (Except Durum)	0.1 - 0.2 (0.0038-0.0076)	1
	Durum, Barley, Oat	0.1 - 0.2 (0.0038-0.0076)	10
All Areas with Soil pH of 7.5 or Less	Russian Wildrye	0.1 - 0.5 (0.0038-0.0188)	1
	Green Needlegrass, Switchgrass, Sheep Fescue	0.1 - 1 (0.0038-0.0375)	1
	Meadow Brome, Smooth Brome, Alta Fescue, Red Fescue, Meadow Foxtail, Orchardgrass, Russian Wildrye, Timothy	0.1 - 1 (0.0038-0.0375)	2
All Areas with Soil pH of 7.9 or Less	Alkali Sacaton, Mountain Brome, Blue Grama, Thickspike Wheatgrass	0.1 - 1 (0.0038-0.0375)	1
	Sideoats Grama, Switchgrass	0.1 - 0.5 (0.0038-0.0188)	2
	Western Wheatgrass	0.1 - 1 (0.0038-0.0375)	2
	Sideoats Grama, Switchgrass, Big Bluestem	0.1 - 1 (0.0038-0.0375)	3

When used as directed, there is no grazing or haying restriction for use rates of 1.66 oz. (0.063 lb. a.i.) per acre or less. At use rates greater than 1.66 oz. (0.063 lb. a.i.) per acre and up to 3.33 oz. (0.126 lb. a.i.) per acre, forage grasses may be cut for hay, fodder or green forage and fed to livestock, including lactating animals, 3 days after treatment.

Precautions

- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. If no information is available, limit the initial use of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** to a small area.
- Components in a grass seed mixture will vary in resistance to **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** so the final stand may not reflect the seed ratio.
- Under certain conditions including heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** must not be applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soils, disease, or insect damage as grass injury may result. Severe Winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.
- Applications of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** to lands undersown with legumes may cause injury to the legumes. Legumes in a seeding mixture may be severely injured or killed following an application of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**. The control of weeds in wheel track areas may be reduced if ground applications are made when dry, dusty field conditions exist. The addition of 2,4-D or MCPA will help improve weed control under these conditions.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

0.33 - 0.5 Oz. (0.012 - 0.0188 lb. a.i.) of Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG per Acre

Annual Sowthistle	Common Groundsel	Goldenrod	Smallseed Falseflax
Aster	Common Purslane	Lambsquarters	Smooth Pigweed
Bahiagrass	Common Yarrow	Marestail/Horseweed****	Sweet Clover
Beebalm	Conical Catchfly	Maximillion Sunflower	Tansymustard

Bittercress	Corn Cockle	Miners Lettuce	Treacle Mustard
Bitter Sneezeweed	Cow Cockle	Pennsylvania Smartweed	Tumble Mustard
Blackeyed-Susan	Crown Vetch	Plains Coreopsis	Wild Carrot
Blue Mustard	Dandelion	Plantain	Wild Garlic
Bur Buttercup	Dogfennel	Redroot Pigweed	Wild Lettuce
Chicory	False Chamomile	Redstem Filaree	Wild Mustard
Clover	Fiddleneck Tarweed	Rough Fleabane	Wooly Croton
Cocklebur	Field Pennycress	Shepherd's Purse	Wood Sorrel
Common Chickweed	Flixweed	Silky Crazyweed (Locoweed)	Yankee weed
0.5 - 1 Oz. (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb. a.i.) of Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG per Acre			
Blackberry	Curly Dock	Honeysuckle	Rosering Gaillardia
Black Henbane	Dewberry	Multiflora Rose and Other Wild Roses	Seaside Arrowgrass
Broom Snakeweed*	Dyer's Woad	Musk Thistle***	Sericea Lespedeza
Buckhorn Plantain	Gorse	Oxeye Daisy	Tansy Ragwort
Bull Thistle	Halogeton	Plumeless Thistle	Teasel
Common Crupina	Henbit	Prostrate Knotweed	Wild Caraway
Common Sunflower			
1 - 2 Oz. (0.0375 - 0.075 lb. a.i.) of Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG per Acre			
Common Mullein	Lupine	Purple Scabious	St. Johnswort
Common Tansy	Old World Climbing Fern (Logodium)	Scotch Thistle	Sulfur Cinquefoil
Field Bindweed**	Perennial Pepperweed	Scouringrush	Western Salsify
Greasewood	Poison Hemlock	Salsify	Whitetop (Hoary Cress)
Gumweed	Purple Loosestrife	Snowberry	Wild Iris
Houndstongue			
1.5 - 2 Oz. (0.056 - 0.075 lb. a.i.) of Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG per Acre			
Canada Thistle**	Duncecap Larkspur	Tall Larkspur	Yellow Toadflax**
Dalmation Toadflax**	Russian Knapweed**	Wild Parsnip	
3 - 4 Oz. (0.1125 - 0.15 lb. a.i.) of Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG per Acre			
Kudzu			
*Apply Fall through Spring.			
**Suppression, which is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. Apply as a full coverage spray for best performance.			
***Certain biotypes of musk thistle are more sensitive to Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG and may be controlled with rates of 0.25 - 0.5 oz. (0.0094 - 0.0188 lb. a.i.) per acre. Treatments of Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be applied from rosette through bloom stages of development.			
****Certain biotypes of maretail/horsetail are less susceptible to Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG and may be controlled by tank mixes with herbicides with a different mode of action.			

Problem Weed Control

For broader spectrum control and for use on certain biotypes of broadleaf weeds which may be resistant to **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** and herbicides with the same mode of action, the following tank mixes may be applied.

Dicamba plus 2,4-D

Weed	Rate of Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG Oz. per Acre (lbs a.i.)	Rate of Dicamba (Fl. oz. per Acre)	Rate of 2,4-D (Fl. oz. per Acre)
Kochia Control	0.5 (0.0188 lbs a.i.)	8	16
Spotted Knapweed Control	0.5 (0.0188 lbs a.i.)	8	16
Rush Skeletonweed Suppression	1 (0.0375 lbs a.i.)	8	16

TURF – INDUSTRIAL

INDUSTRIAL TURF APPLICATIONS (UNIMPROVED ONLY)

Application Information

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be used for selective weed control in unimproved industrial turf where certain grasses are well established and desired as ground cover. **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** may also be used for the control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds in turf.

In addition to conventional spray equipment, **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** may also be applied with invert emulsion equipment. When using an invert emulsion, mix the prescribed rate of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** in the water phase. Consult the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** table to determine which weeds will be controlled by the following applications:

- **Fescue and Bluegrass:** Apply 0.25 - 0.5 oz. (0.0094 - 0.0188 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre.
- **Crested Wheatgrass and Smooth Brome:** Apply 0.25 - 1 oz. (0.0094 - 0.0375 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre.
- **Bermudagrass:** Apply 0.25 - 2 oz. (0.0094 - 0.075 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre.

Application Timing

Applications may be made at any time of the year, except when the soil is frozen. When a Spring application is made on fescue or

bluegrass, a second application may be made during the Summer after full seed head maturation.

Restrictions - Turf:

- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** to turf under stress due to drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures, high temperatures above 85° F on cool season grasses, or poor soil fertility as injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply to turf less than 1 year old.
- **DO NOT** use on Bahiagrass where it is the desired turf, as severe injury may result.
- **DO NOT** plant ornamentals including shrubs and trees in treated areas for at least 1 year after the last application or bedding plants for at least 2 years.
- **DO NOT USE ON FOOD OR FEED CROPS.** Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from failure to observe the following:
 - **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** (except as indicated on the label) or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
 - **DO NOT** apply to any body of water, including streams, irrigation water, or wells.
 - **DO NOT** apply where runoff water may flow on agricultural land, as injury to crops may result.
 - **DO NOT** allow spray drift on adjacent crops or other desirable plants or trees as injury may occur.

Precautions – Turf:

- Use lowest rates for minimum chlorosis of the turf.
- Addition of a nonionic surfactant of at least 80% a.i. at 0.25% volume (1 qt./100 gals.) provides maximum performance but may temporarily increase chlorosis of the turf.
- Allow 1 week between applications of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** and other pesticide products (this guideline can be relaxed where severe insect or disease attack requires immediate treatment).
- When overseeding, wait 2 months (8 weeks) after application.
- Follow these practices to minimized drift:
 - Stop spraying if wind speed becomes excessive. Spray drift can occur at wind speeds less than 10 mph. If sensitive plants are downwind, extreme caution must be used. Avoid making applications when winds are gusty.
 - High temperatures, drought and low relative humidity increase the possibility of harmful spray drift. Caution must be used when these conditions are present and sensitive plants are nearby.
 - Use large droplets size sprays to minimize drift.
 - Use spray pressures of 35 PSI or less when applying this product.

GROWTH SUPPRESSION AND SEED HEAD INHIBITION (CHEMICAL MOWING)

Application Information

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be applied for growth suppression and seed head inhibition in well-established fescue and bluegrass turf at the use rate of 0.25 - 0.5 oz. (0.0094 - 0.0188 lb. a.i.) per acre.

Tank Mix Combination

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be tank mixed with Embark for improved performance in the regulation of growth and seed head suppression. Tank mix 0.25 - 0.5 oz. (0.0094 - 0.0188 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with 0.125 - 0.25 pt. of Embark. 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.

Application Timing

Application may be made after at least 2" - 3" of new growth has emerged until the appearance of the seed stalk.

Precautions - Fescue:

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may temporarily stunt tall fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- Tank mix **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with 2,4-D.
- Use the lowest labeled rate for target weeds.
- Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.5 - 1 pt. per 100 gals. of spray solution.
- Make application later in the Spring after the new growth is 5" - 6" tall, or in the Fall.
- The yields from the first cutting may be reduced due to seedhead suppression resulting from treatment with **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**.

Restrictions - Fescue:

- **DO NOT** use more than 0.4 oz. (0.015 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.4 oz. (0.015 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** use a surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
- **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant other than nonionic surfactant.

Precautions - Industrial Turf Only:

- An application of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** may cause temporary discoloration (chlorosis) of the grasses. Use the lower labeled rates for minimum discoloration.

- With fescue and bluegrass, sequential applications made during the same or consecutive growth periods (i.e., Spring and Fall) may result in excessive injury to turf.
- Excessive injury may result when **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is applied to turf that is under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures (Winter injury), or poor fertility.
- **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is not for use on bahiagrass.

SPRAYER CLEAN-UP

Immediately after spraying, thoroughly remove all traces of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** from mixing and spray equipment as follows:

1. Drain tank, rinse interior surface of tank, then flush tank, boom, and hoses with clean water for a minimum of 5 minutes.
2. Fill the tank with clean water, then add an ammonia cleaning solution. Use 1 gal. ammonia (containing 3% active) per 100 gals. of water. Turn on sprayer long enough to flush through boom, hoses, and nozzles. Stop spraying, but keep agitator working in the tank for 15 minutes, then drain.
3. Repeat Step 2.
4. Repeat Step 1.
5. Nozzles and screens must then be removed and cleaned separately. To remove traces of cleaning solution, rinse the tank thoroughly with clean water and flush through hoses and boom.
6. Flush boom and hoses with clean water for 5 minutes just prior to using the sprayer for the first time after the **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** application.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only. **DO NOT** contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

[Nonrefillable Plastic (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds)] Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple 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 ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]

[Nonrefillable Plastic Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple 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 ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]

[Nonrefillable Plastic Containers, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down): Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]

[Nonrefillable Fiber Drums with Liners:] Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Completely empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]

[Refillable Fiber Drums with Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum:] Refill this fiber drum with metsulfuron-methyl only. **DO NOT** reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: **DO NOT** reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]

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 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.]

[Sub-Label C]

METSULFURON-METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
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Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG

For use on Turf, Including Lawns, Parks, Cemeteries, Golf Courses (Fairways, Aprons, Tees, and Roughs), Industrial Turf Sites, and Sod Farms,

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	WT. BY %
Metsulfuron-Methyl: methyl 2-[[[(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2yl)amino]carbonyl] amino]sulfonyl]benzoate	60.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	40.0%
TOTAL:	100.0%

Contains 0.60 lb. of metsulfuron-methyl per pound of product.

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 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 by mouth 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.
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.
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 .	

[Optional referral statements when booklets and container labels are used:]

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

EPA Reg. No. 83529-RTR

EPA Est. No. XXXXX-XX-XXX



Net Contents: _____ [Lbs. [Kg.]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Applicators and other handlers should:

- 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 clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

DO NOT apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean highwater mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters or rinsate.

Groundwater Advisory

Metsulfuron-methyl is known to leach through soil into groundwater under certain conditions as a result of label use. Metsulfuron-methyl may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Surface Water Advisory

This product may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rainwater. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several weeks or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and Springs will reduce the potential loading of this product from runoff water and sediment.

Runoff of this product will be greatly reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall or irrigation is expected to occur within 48 hours.

Windblown Soil Particles Advisory

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

Non-Target Organism Advisory

This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated area. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by minimizing spray drift. For further guidance and instructions on how to minimize spray drift, refer to the **MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** section of this label.

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.

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 **4 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, including plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

DO NOT enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

[Note to label editor: The statement below is a voluntary State specific restriction added that may be dropped at such time that Arizona allows use of Metsulfuron-Methyl on agricultural uses]

[**State Specific Restrictions:** The state of Arizona has not approved this product for use on agricultural sites. **DO NOT** use this product on uses considered by the Arizona statutes to be agricultural uses.]

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

METSULFURON-METHYL	GROUP	2	HERBICIDE
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Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG contains metsulfuron and is classified in the sulfonylurea chemical class as a Group 2 herbicide, Acetolactate Synthase (ALS) or Acetohydroxy Acid Synthase (AHAS) inhibitor. Herbicide resistance is defined as the inherited ability of a plant to survive and reproduce following exposure to a dose of herbicide normally lethal to the wild type. In a plant, resistance may be naturally occurring or induced by such techniques as genetic engineering or selection of variants produced by tissue culture or mutagenesis. Any weed population may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** and other Group 2 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 2 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 2 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** or other Group 2 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider the below best practices for resistance management:

- Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.
- To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible, incorporate multiple weed-control practices including mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- Fields with difficult to control weeds must be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.
- To the extent possible, avoid allowing weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-

harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.

- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program must consider all of the weeds present.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.
- Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. **DO NOT** use more than 2 applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.
- Monitor treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Scout field(s) before and after application.
- Report lack of performance to registrant or their representative.

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.

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

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

To better manage weed resistance when using **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**, use a combination of tillage and tank mix partners or sequential herbicide applications that have a different mode of action than **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** to control escaped weeds. Weed escapes that are allowed to go to seed will promote the spread of resistant biotypes. Consult your agricultural dealer, consultant, applicator, and/or appropriate State Agricultural Extension Service representative for specific alternative herbicide treatment available in your area. It is advisable to keep accurate records of pesticides applied to treated areas to help obtain information on the spread and dispersal of resistant biotypes.

MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- **DO NOT** release spray at a height greater than 10 ft. above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- **DO NOT** apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- **DO NOT** apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

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

Boom-less Ground Applications:

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

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

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

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

A most effective way to reduce spray drift potential is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

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

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles** - Follow nozzle manufacturers recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles must be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

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

RELEASE HEIGHT – Aircraft

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

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

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

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

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

Air Assisted (Air Blast) Field Crop Sprayers

Air assisted field crop sprayers carry droplets to the target via a downward directed air stream. Some may reduce the potential for drift, but if a sprayer is unsuitable for the application and/or set up improperly, high drift potential can result. It is the responsibility of the applicator to determine that a sprayer is suitable for the intended application, is configured properly, and that drift is not occurring. **Note:** Air assisted field sprayers can affect product performance by affecting spray coverage and canopy penetration. Consult the application equipment section of this label to determine if use of an air assisted sprayer is recommended.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

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

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Drift Control Additives

Using product compatible drift control additives can reduce drift potential. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe cautionary statements and all other information on the additive's label. If using an additive that increases viscosity, ensure that the nozzles and other application equipment will function properly with a viscous spray solution. Preferred drift control additives have been certified by the Council of Producers & Distributors of Agrotechnology (CPDA).

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

1. Fill the tank $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ full of water.
2. While agitating, add the required amount of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**.
3. Continue agitation until the **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is fully dispersed, at least 5 minutes.

- Once the **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is fully dispersed, maintain agitation and continue filling tank with water. **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** must be thoroughly mixed with water before adding any other material.
- As the tank is filling, add tank mix partners (if desired), and then add the necessary volume of nonionic surfactant. Always add surfactant last.
- If the mixture is not continuously agitated, settling will occur. If settling occurs, thoroughly reagitrate before using.
- Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** spray preparations are stable if they are pH neutral or alkaline and stored at or below 100°F.
- If **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** and a tank mix partner are to be applied in multiple loads, pre-slurry the **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** in clean water prior to adding to the tank. This will prevent the tank mix partner from interfering with the dissolution of the **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**.

Sprayer Cleanup

Spray equipment must be cleaned before **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is sprayed. Follow the cleanup procedures specified on the labels of previously applied products. If no directions are provided, follow the 6 steps outlined below before applying **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**.

When multiple loads of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** are applied, it is suggested that at the end of each day of spraying, the interior of the tank be rinsed with fresh water and then partially filled, and the boom and hoses flushed. This will prevent the buildup of dried pesticide deposits that can accumulate in the application equipment.

- Drain tank; thoroughly rinse spray tanks, boom, and hoses with clean water. Loosen and physically remove any visible deposits.
- Fill the tank with clean water and 1 gal. of household ammonia* (contains 3% active) for every 100 gals. of water. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles with the cleaning solution. Then add more water to completely fill the tank. Circulate the cleaning solution through the tank and hoses for at least 15 minutes. Flush the hoses, boom, and nozzles again with the cleaning solution, and then drain the tank.
- Remove the nozzles and screens and clean separately in a bucket containing cleaning agent and water.
- Repeat step 2.
- Rinse the tank, boom, and hoses with clean water.
- If only ammonia is used as a cleaner, the rinsate solution may be applied back to the crop(s) listed on this label. **DO NOT** exceed the maximum-labeled use rate. If other cleaners are used, consult the cleaner label for rinsate disposal instructions. If no instructions are given, dispose of the rinsate on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.
*Equivalent amounts of an alternate-strength ammonia solution or an approved cleaner can be used in the cleanout procedure. Carefully read and follow the individual cleaner instructions.

Attention:

- DO NOT** use chlorine bleach with ammonia, as dangerous gases will form. **DO NOT** clean equipment in an enclosed area.
- Steam-cleaning aerial spray tanks is advised prior to performing the above cleanout procedure to facilitate the removal of any caked deposits.
- When **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is tank mixed with other pesticides, all required cleanout procedures must be examined and the most rigorous procedure must be followed.
- In addition to this cleanout procedure, all pre-cleanout guidelines on subsequently applied products must be followed as per the individual labels.

TURF

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE – LAWNS, PARKS, CEMETERIES, AND GOLF COURSES (FAIRWAYS, APRONS, TEES, AND ROUGHS)
AGRICULTURAL USE – SOD FARMS

Controls the following perennial and annual weedy grasses:

Bahiagrass	Foxtail	Ryegrass
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Controls the following broadleaf (dicot) weeds:

Annual Sowthistle	Common Purslane	Hoary Cress (Whitetop)	Smallseed Flaxweed
Aster	Common Sunflower	Kochia	Smooth Pigweed
Bittercress	Common Yarrow	Lambsquarters	Spurge (Prostrate)
Blue Mustard	Crown Vetch	Miner's Lettuce	Sweet Clover
Buckhorn	Curly Dock	Pennsylvania Smartweed	Tansy Mustard
Bur Buttercup	Dandelion	Plantain	Treacle Mustard
Canada Thistle	Dogfennel	Prickly Lettuce	Tumble Mustard
Chicory	Dandelion	Prostrate Knotweed	Virginia Buttonweed
Clover (White)	Dogfennel	Redroot Pigweed	Wild Carrot
Common Chickweed	Field Pennycress	Redstem Filaree	
Common Groundsel	Henbit	Shepherd's Purse	

- For use only on Kentucky Bluegrass, Fine Fescue, Bermudagrass, Centipedegrass, Zoysiagrass, and St. Augustinegrass turf areas.
- Use lowest rates for minimum chlorosis of the turf.

RESTRICTIONS:

- **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** to turf under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures, high temperatures of above 85°F on cool season grasses, or poor fertility as injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply to turf less than 1 year old.
- **DO NOT** use on Bahiagrass where it is the desired turf, as severe injury may result.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz. (0.15 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre in a single application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz. (0.15 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year when using reduced rates.
- **Minimum Retreatment Interval:** is 4 weeks (refer to Weeds Controlled table).
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.15 lb. a.i. metsulfuron-methyl per acre per year when using any combination products containing metsulfuron-methyl.
- **DO NOT** plant ornamentals including shrubs and trees in treated areas for at least 1 year after the last application, or bedding plants for at least 2 years.
- **DO NOT** apply in areas where tree roots may be directly contacted due to poor turf density or shallow soil profiles.
- **DO NOT** apply to semi-dormant St. Augustine grass or during periods of slower growth.
- **DO NOT USE ON FOOD OR FEED CROPS.** Injury to or loss of desirable trees or other plants may result from failure to observe the following: **DO NOT** apply **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**(except as directed) or drain or flush equipment on or near desirable trees or other plants, or on areas where their roots may extend or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots.
- **DO NOT** apply to any body of water, including streams, irrigation water, or wells.
- **DO NOT** apply where runoff water may flow onto agricultural land, as injury to crops may result.
- **DO NOT** allow spray drift onto adjacent crops or other desirable plants or trees as injury may occur. See **MANDATORY SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT** box.

PRECAUTIONS:

- Addition of a nonionic surfactant of at least 80% a.i. at 0.25% by volume (1 qt./100 gals.) provides maximum performance but may temporarily increase chlorosis of the turf.
- When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Sharda USA LLC suggests the use of a Council of Producers and Distributors of Agrotechnology certified adjuvant.
- Allow 1 week between the application of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** and other pesticide products. (This guideline can be relaxed where severe insect or disease attack requires immediate treatment).
- When overseeding, wait 2 months (8 weeks) after application.

HOW TO USE

Use spray volumes of 20 - 80 gals./acre and pressures of 25 - 35 PSI at the following rates of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** from the weeds listed below:

0.125 - 0.25 Oz. (0.0047 - 0.0094 lb. a.i.) of Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG per Acre	
Ryegrass (Greens)	
0.25 - 0.33 Oz. (0.0094 - 0.012 lb. a.i.) of Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG per Acre	
Bittercress	Field Pennycress
Blue Mustard	Ground Ivy (Fall)
Bur Buttercup	Parsley-Piert
Chickweed	Prostrate Spurge
Chicory	Redstem Filaree
Clover (White)	Spurweed
Creeping Beggarweed	Wild Carrot
Dandelion	
0.33 - 0.5 Oz. (0.012 - 0.0188 lb. a.i.) of Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG per Acre	
Annual Sowthistle	Ryegrass (Fairways)
Aster	Seedling Dogfennel
Carolina Geranium	Shepherd's Purse
Common Yarrow	Smooth Pigweed
Crown Vetch	Smallseed Falseflax
Florida Betony	Sweet Clover
Ground Ivy (Spring*)	Tansymustard
Henbit	Treacle Mustard
Lambsquarters	Tumble Mustard
Lespedeza	Wild Celery
Miner's Lettuce	Wild Garlic
Plantain	Wild Lettuce
Prickly Lettuce	Wild Onion
Ragweed	Woodsorrel (Oxalis)
Redroot Pigweed	
0.25 - 0.75 Oz. (0.0094 - 0.028 lb. a.i.) of Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG per Acre	
Bahiagrass*	
0.5 - 1 Oz. (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb. a.i.) of Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG per Acre	

Brazil Pusley	Florida Pusley
Buckhorn Plantain	Foxtail
Canada Thistle**	Hoary Cress (Whitetop)
Curly Dock	Kochia
Common Groundsel	Pennsylvania Smartweed
Common Purslane	Plantain
Common Sunflower	Prostrate Knotweed
Crabgrass	Sida (Southern)
Dogfennel	Virginia Buttonweed
Dollarweed*	Wild Mustard
*A repeat application may be required in 4 - 6 weeks.	
**Suppression only involving a visual reduction in competition compared to an untreated area.	
***Controls seedling Virginia buttonweed. Suppression only of more mature plants. Repeat application may be required in 4 - 6 weeks.	

The required amount of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is advised to be added when the spray tank is half full of water with agitator running. Once mixed, add water to bring to final desired spray volume. Continuous agitation is required to keep the product in suspension.

Spray preparations of this product may degrade in acid solutions if not used in 24 hours; it is stable in alkaline solutions. Thoroughly re-agitate before using.

Tank mixes with other registered herbicides are advised to be tested for compatibility before full scale mixing. Use mechanical or bypass agitation to thoroughly mix the spray suspension. It is not necessary to premix this product with water in a separate container prior to adding it to the spray tank. This product must always be added to the tank first, before any other herbicides or adjuvants. 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.

Kentucky Bluegrass and Fine Fescue: Apply 0.25 - 0.5 oz. (0.0094 to - 0.0188 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre for control of the listed weeds. **DO NOT** exceed a total of 0.5 oz. (0.0188 lb. a.i.) per acre within a 9-month period.

St. Augustinegrass and Bermudagrass: Apply 0.25 - 1 oz. (0.0094 to - 0.0375 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre for weed control. Some chlorosis or stunting of the turfgrass may occur following application.

Zoysiagrass (including but not limited to Meyers and Emerald varieties): Apply 0.25 - 0.5 oz. (0.0094 to - 0.01875 lbs. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre for weed control. Some chlorosis or stunting of the turfgrass may occur following application. **Precaution:** Sensitivity of the majority of cultivars of Zoysiagrass to **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** has not been fully investigated. It is known that Emerald, Zenith, and Meyer cultivars of Zoysiagrass have shown sensitivity similar to that of bermudagrass. The effects of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** on these turfgrasses during transition have not been fully evaluated.

Bahiagrass Control: For the selective control of Bahiagrass in Bermudagrass turf, use 0.25 - 0.75 oz. (0.0094 - 0.028 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre. Use the higher rates of the range on Argentine, Common and Paraguayan Bahiagrass. Apply a repeat treatment in 4 - 6 weeks if necessary. Some chlorosis or stunting of the Bermudagrass may occur following the application.

Centipedegrass: Apply 0.25 - 0.5 oz. (0.0094 - 0.0188 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre for weed control. Some chlorosis or stunting of the turfgrass may occur following the application.

NON-AGRICULTURAL USES

WEEDS CONTROLLED

0.33 - 0.5 Oz. (0.012 - 0.0188 lb. a.i.) of Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG per Acre			
Annual Sowthistle	Common Groundsel	Goldenrod	Smallseed Falseflax
Aster	Common Purslane	Lambsquarters	Smooth Pigweed
Bahiagrass	Common Yarrow	Marestail/Horseweed****	Sweet Clover
Beebalm	Conical Catchfly	Maximillion Sunflower	Tansymustard
Bittercress	Corn Cockle	Miners Lettuce	Treacle Mustard
Bitter Sneezeweed	Cow Cockle	Pennsylvania Smartweed	Tumble Mustard
Blackeyed-Susan	Crown Vetch	Plains Coreopsis	Wild Carrot
Blue Mustard	Dandelion	Plantain	Wild Garlic
Bur Buttercup	Dogfennel	Redroot Pigweed	Wild Lettuce
Chicory	False Chamomile	Redstem Filaree	Wild Mustard
Clover	Fiddleneck Tarweed	Rough Fleabane	Wooly Croton
Cocklebur	Field Pennycress	Shepherd's Purse	Wood Sorrel
Common Chickweed	Flixweed	Silky Crazyweed (Locoweed)	Yankeeweed
0.5 - 1 Oz. (0.0188 - 0.0375 lb. a.i.) of Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG per Acre			
Blackberry	Curly Dock	Honeysuckle	Rosering Gaillardia

Black Henbane	Dewberry	Multiflora Rose and Other Wild Roses	Seaside Arrowgrass
Broom Snakeweed*	Dyer's Woad	Musk Thistle***	Sericea Lespedeza
Buckhorn Plantain	Gorse	Oxeye Daisy	Tansy Ragwort
Bull Thistle	Halogeton	Plumeless Thistle	Teasel
Common Crupina	Henbit	Prostrate Knotweed	Wild Caraway
Common Sunflower			
1 - 2 Oz. (0.0375 - 0.075 lb. a.i.) of Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG per Acre			
Common Mullein	Lupine	Purple Scabious	St. Johnswort
Common Tansy	Old World Climbing Fern (Logodium)	Scotch Thistle	Sulfur Cinquefoil
Field Bindweed**	Perennial Pepperweed	Scouringrush	Western Salsify
Greasewood	Poison Hemlock	Salsify	Whitetop (Hoary Cress)
Gumweed	Purple Loosestrife	Snowberry	Wild Iris
Houndstongue			
1.5 - 2 Oz. (0.056 - 0.075 lb. a.i.) of Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG per Acre			
Canada Thistle**	Duncecap Larkspur	Tall Larkspur	Yellow Toadflax**
Dalmation Toadflax**	Russian Knapweed**	Wild Parsnip	
3 - 4 Oz. (0.1125 - 0.15 lb. a.i.) of Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG per Acre			
Kudzu			
*Apply Fall through Spring.			
**Suppression, which is a visual reduction in weed competition (reduced population or vigor) as compared to untreated areas. Apply as a full coverage spray for best performance.			
***Certain biotypes of musk thistle are more sensitive to Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG and may be controlled with rates of 0.25 - 0.5 oz. (0.0094 - 0.0188 lb. a.i.) per acre. Treatments of Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be applied from rosette through bloom stages of development.			
****Certain biotypes of maretail/horsetail are less susceptible to Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG and may be controlled by tank mixes with herbicides with a different mode of action.			

Tank Mix Combinations for Problem Weed Control

For broader spectrum control and for use on certain biotypes of broadleaf weeds which may be resistant to **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** and herbicides with the same mode of action, the following tank mixes may be used.

Dicamba plus 2,4-D:

- Combine 0.5 oz. (0.0188 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with labeled rates of dicamba and 2,4-D for the control of kochia and spotted knapweed.
- Combine 1 oz. (0.0375 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with labeled rates of dicamba and for the suppression of rush skeletonweed.

NON-CROP (INDUSTRIAL) SITES

Application Information

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be used for listed weeds and brush control on non-crop and outdoor industrial sites including airports, military installations, fence rows, roadsides and associated rights-of-way, petroleum tank farms, pipeline, and utility rights-of-way, pumping stations, railroads, storage areas, and industrial plant sites. It may also be used for the control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds. For best results, **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** must be applied post-emergence to young, actively growing weeds. Application may be made at any time of the year, except when the ground is frozen.

Consult the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** and **Brush Species Controlled** tables to determine the appropriate application rate. **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** may be applied in tank mixture with other herbicides labeled for use on non-crop sites. Fully read the labels and follow all directions and restrictions on each label.

Grass Replant Intervals

Following an application of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** to non-crop areas, the treated sites may be replanted with various species of grasses at the intervals specified below:

For soils with a pH of 7.5 or less observe the following replant intervals:		
Species	Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG Rate: Oz. per Acre (lbs a.i.)	Replant Interval (Months)
Brome, Meadow	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 - 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	2
	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lbs a.i.)	3
Brome, Smooth	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 - 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	2
	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lbs a.i.)	4
Fescue, Alta	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 - 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	2
	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lbs a.i.)	4
Fescue, Red	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 - 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	2
	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lbs a.i.)	4
Fescue, Sheep	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 - 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	1
	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lbs a.i.)	4
Foxtail, Meadow	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 - 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	2
	1 - 2 (0.0375 - 0.075 lbs a.i.)	4
Green Needlegrass	0.5 - 2 (0.0188 - 0.075 lbs a.i.)	1
Orchardgrass	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 - 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	2

	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	4
	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	1
Russian Wildrye	1 (0.0375 lbs a.i.)	2
	2 (0.075 lbs a.i.)	3
Switchgrass	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	1
	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	3
Timothy	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	2
	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	4
Wheatgrass, Western	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	2
	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	3
For soils with a pH of 7.5 or greater observe the following replant intervals:		
Species	Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG Rate (Oz. per Acre)	Replant Interval (Months)
Alkali Sacaton	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	1
	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	3
Bluestem, Big	0.5 – 2 (0.0188 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	3
Brome, Mountain	0.5 - 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	1
	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	2
Gamma, Blue	0.5 – 2 (0.0188 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	1
Gamma, Sideoats	0.5 (0.0188 lbs a.i.)	2
	>0.5 (0.0188 lbs a.i.)	>3
Switchgrass	0.5 (0.0188 lbs a.i.)	2
	>0.5 (0.0188 lbs a.i.)	>3
Wheatgrass, Thickspike	0.5 – 2 (0.0188 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	1
Wheatgrass, Western	0.5 – 1 (0.0375 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	2
	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	3

The specified intervals are for applications made in the Spring to early Summer. Because **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** degradation is slowed by cold or frozen soils, applications made in the late Summer or Fall must consider the intervals as beginning in the Spring following treatment.

Testing has indicated that there is considerable variation in response among the species of grasses when seeded into areas treated with **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**. If species other than those listed above are to be planted into areas treated with **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** a field bioassay must be performed, or previous experience may be used, to determine the feasibility of replanting treated sites.

TURF, INDUSTRIAL (UNIMPROVED ONLY)

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be used for use weed and brush control on non-crop industrial sites including airports, military installations, fence rows, roadsides and associated rights-of-way, petroleum tank farms, pipeline and utility rights-of-way, pumping stations, railroads, storage areas, and State and Federal plant sites including government owned parks and recreational areas, Federal controlled customs and border crossings, and non-crop lands identified under government set-aside programs.

Application Information

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be used for selective weed control in unimproved industrial turf where certain grasses are well established and desired as ground cover. **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** may also be used for the control of certain noxious and troublesome weeds in turf. In addition to conventional spray equipment, **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** may also be applied with invert emulsion equipment. When using an invert emulsion, mix the prescribed rate of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** in the water phase. Applications may be made at any time of the year, except when the soil is frozen. When a Spring application is made on fescue or bluegrass, a second application may be made during the Summer after full seedhead maturation.

Consult the **WEEDS CONTROLLED** table to determine which weeds will be controlled by the following specified rates:

- **Fescue and Bluegrass:** Apply 0.25 - 0.5 oz. (0.0094 - 0.0188 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre.
- **Crested Wheatgrass and Smooth Brome:** Apply 0.25 - 1 oz. (0.0094 - 0.0375 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre.
- **Bermudagrass:** Apply 0.25 -1 oz. (0.0094 - 0.0375 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre.

Growth Suppression and Seedhead Inhibition (Chemical Mowing)

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be used for growth suppression and seedhead inhibition in well-established fescue and bluegrass turf at the use rate of 0.25 - 0.5 oz. (0.0094 - 0.0188 lb. a.i.) per acre. Application may be made after at least 2" - 3" of new growth has emerged until the appearance of the seed stalk.

Restrictions - Fescue:

- **DO NOT** use more than 0.4 oz. (0.015 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per application.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 0.4 oz. (0.015 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per year.
- **DO NOT** use a surfactant when liquid nitrogen is used as a carrier.
- **DO NOT** use a spray adjuvant other than nonionic surfactant.

Precautions - Fescue: This product may temporarily stunt tall fescue, cause it to turn yellow, or cause seedhead suppression. To

minimize these symptoms, take the following precautions:

- Use a tank mix with 2,4-D.
- Use the lowest specified rate for the target weeds.
- Use a nonionic surfactant at 0.5 - 1 pt. per 100 gals. of spray solution.
- Make application later in the Spring after the new growth is 5" - 6" tall, or in the Fall yields from the first cutting may be reduced.

Precautions - Industrial Turf Only:

- An application of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** may cause temporary discoloration (chlorosis) of the grasses. Use the lower specified rates for minimum discoloration.
- With fescue and bluegrass, sequential applications made during the same or consecutive growth periods (i.e., Spring and Fall) may result in excessive injury to turf.
- Excessive injury may result when **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is applied to turf that is under stress from drought, insects, disease, cold temperatures (Winter injury) or poor fertility.
- **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is not for use on bahiagrass.

BRUSH CONTROL

Application Information

Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG may be used for the control of undesirable brush growing in non-crop areas. Applications may be made by air, high-volume ground application, low-volume ground application and ultra-low volume ground application. Except as noted for multiflora rose, **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** must be applied as a spray to the foliage. The application volume required will vary with the height and density of the brush and the application equipment used. Aerial application will require 15 - 25 gals. of water per acre; high-volume ground application will require 100 - 400 gals. of water per acre; low-volume ground application will require 20 - 50 gals. of water per acre; and ultra-low volume ground application will require 10 - 20 gals. of water per acre.

Regardless of the application volume and equipment used, thorough coverage of the foliage is necessary to optimize results.

Brush Species Controlled

Species	High-Volume Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG Rate Oz. (lbs a.i.) per 100 Gals.	Broadcast Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG Rate Oz. (lbs a.i.) per Acre
Ash	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Aspen	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Black Locust	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Blackberry	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Camelthorn	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Cherry	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Cottonwood	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	2 – 3 (0.075 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Eastern Red Cedar	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	2 – 3 (0.075 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Elder	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	2 – 3 (0.075 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Elm	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Firs	3 (0.113 lbs a.i.)	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)
Hawthorn	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Honeysuckle	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	0.5 – 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)
Mulberry	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	2 – 3 (0.075 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Multiflora Rose	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Muscadine (Wild Grape)	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	2 – 3 (0.075 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Oaks	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Ocean Spray (Holodiscus)	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	2 – 3 (0.075 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Osage Orange	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	2 – 3 (0.075 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Red Maple	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	2 – 3 (0.075 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Salmonberry	0.5 – 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Snowberry	0.5 – 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Spruce (Black and White)	3 (0.113 lbs a.i.)	2 – 3 (0.075 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Thimbleberry	0.5 – 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Tree of Heaven (Ailanthus)	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)	1 – 2 (0.0375 – 0.075 lbs a.i.)
Tulip Tree	0.5 – 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Wild Roses	0.5 – 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)
Willow	0.5 – 1 (0.0188 – 0.0375 lbs a.i.)	1 – 3 (0.0375 – 0.113 lbs a.i.)

For low-volume and ultra-low volume ground applications, mix 4 - 8 oz. (0.15 – 0.30 lbs. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per 100 gals. of spray solution.

Application Timing

Make a foliar application of the specified rate of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** during the period from full leaf expansion in the Spring until the development of full Fall coloration on deciduous species to be controlled. Coniferous species may be treated at any time during the growing season.

Restrictions:

- **DO NOT** apply more than 4 oz (0.15 lbs a.i.) **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per acre per year.
- **DO NOT** apply more than 3 oz (0.114 lbs a.i.) **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** per single application.
- **DO NOT** make more than 6 applications per acre per year when using reduced rates.
- **Minimum Retreatment Interval:** 7 days

Tank Mix Combinations

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.

- **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG plus Glyphosate:** After consulting the **Brush Species Controlled** table, tank mix the prescribed rate of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with the rate of glyphosate indicated for various application methods on the glyphosate label. Refer to glyphosate label for list of species controlled. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on the glyphosate label.
- **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG plus Imazapyr:** Combine 1 - 2 oz. (0.0375 - 0.075 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with the prescribed rate of imazapyr per acre and apply as a broadcast spray. Aerial application must use a minimum of 15 gals. per acre spray volume. In addition to species listed above controlled by **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG**, this combination controls black gum, hophornbeam, sassafras, sweetgum, Vaccinium species, dogwood, myrtle dahoon, hickories, and persimmon. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on the imazapyr label.
- **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG plus Triclopyr:** After consulting the **Brush Species Controlled** table, tank mix the prescribed rate of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with the rate of triclopyr indicated for the various application methods on its label. Refer to the triclopyr label for list of species controlled. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on the triclopyr label.
- **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG plus Fosamine:** After consulting the **Brush Species Controlled** table, tank mix the prescribed rate of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with the rate of fosamine indicated for the various application methods on its label. Refer to the fosamine label for list of species controlled. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on the fosamine label.
- **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG plus Picloram:** After consulting the **Brush Species Controlled** table, tank mix the prescribed rate of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with the rate of picloram indicated for the various application methods on its label. Refer to the picloram label for list of species controlled. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on the picloram label.
- **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG plus Picloram plus Imazapyr:** Combine 1 - 1.5 oz. (0.0375 - 0.056 lb. a.i.) of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** with prescribed rates of picloram and imazapyr per 100 gals. of water. Apply as a high-volume spray. The tank mix controls cherry, elms, box elder, maples, hackberry, redbud, ash, oaks (including shingle oak), black locust and sassafras. Follow use directions, precautions, and restrictions on the imazapyr and picloram labels.

Spotgun Basal Soil Treatment

For control of muliflora rose, prepare a spray suspension of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** by mixing 1 oz. (0.0375 lb. a.i.) per gal. of water. Mix vigorously until the **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** is dispersed and agitate periodically while applying the spray suspension. Apply the spray preparation with an exact delivery handgun applicator. Apply at the rate of 4 milliliters for each 2 ft. of rose canopy diameter. Direct the treatment to the soil within 2 ft. of the stem union. When treating large plants and more than 1 delivery is required, make applications on opposite sides of the plant. Applications must be made from early Spring to Summer.

Spray Equipment

Following a **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** application, **DO NOT** use the sprayer or mixing equipment for application to agricultural crops, except that it may be used to treat pasture, range, and wheat. This is extremely important as low rates of **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** can kill or severely injure most agricultural crops. The selected sprayer must be equipped with an agitation system to keep **Sharda Metsulfuron 60% WG** suspended in the spray tank. Use a sufficient volume of water to thoroughly cover the foliage of undesirable weeds, 10 - 40 gals. per acre. Select a spray volume and delivery system that will deliver a uniform spray pattern. Be sure the sprayer is calibrated before use. Avoid overlapping and shut off spray booms while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to desired plants.

Refer to the **BRUSH CONTROL** section of this label for information unique to that particular use.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store product in original container only. **DO NOT** contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage. Store in a cool, dry place.

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

CONTAINER HANDLING:

[Nonrefillable Plastic Containers (Capacity Equal to or Less Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple 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 and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]

[Nonrefillable Plastic Containers (Capacity Greater Than 50 Pounds): Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple 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 rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then, for Plastic Containers, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]

[Nonrefillable Plastic, e.g., Intermediate Bulk Containers [IBC] (Size or Shape Too Large to be Tipped, Rolled or Turned Upside Down):] Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying the contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank and before final disposal using the following pressure rinsing procedure. Insert a lance fitted with a suitable tank cleaning nozzle into the container and ensure that the water spray thoroughly covers the top, bottom, and all sides inside the container. The nozzle manufacturer generally provides instructions for the appropriate spray pressure, spray duration and/or spray volume. If the manufacturer's instructions are not available, pressure rinse the container for at least 60 seconds using a minimum pressure of 30 PSI with a minimum rinse volume of 10% of the container volume. Drain, pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this pressure rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]

[Nonrefillable Fiber Drums with Liners: Nonrefillable container. **DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Completely empty fiber sack or drum liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty paper or plastic bag, fiber sack or fiber drum and liner in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]

[Refillable Fiber Drums with Liners: Refillable container (fiber drum only). Refilling Fiber Drum: Refill this fiber drum with metsulfuron-methyl only. **DO NOT** reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Disposing of Fiber Drum and/or Liner: **DO NOT** reuse this fiber drum for any other purpose other than refilling (see preceding). Cleaning the container (liner and/or fiber drum) before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Offer the liner for recycling if available or dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. **DO NOT** burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of it in the manner required for its liner. To clean the fiber drum before final disposal, completely empty the fiber drum by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application or manufacturing equipment. Then offer the fiber drum for recycling if available or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.]

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 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.]

[OPTIONAL MARKETING LANGUAGE]

1	<p>[www.shardausa.com]</p> 
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2	[Handle with Care]
3	[This side Up]
4	{The below graphic to be added to box if formulated in the United States} 