

PASSIONFRUIT

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION

The Parazone 3SL formulation contains 3 pounds of active ingredient per gallon. Parazone 3SL has a strong nontoxic odor and contains an emetic which will cause vomiting if the product is accidentally swallowed. The strong odor is intentionally part of the formulation to help prevent accidental ingestion of Parazone 3SL.

Parazone 3SL is a contact herbicide that is rapidly absorbed by green plant tissue. Once absorbed the active ingredient interacts with the photosynthetic process to produce superoxides that destroy the plant cells. Parazone 3SL must be applied to green plant tissue to be effective; therefore, excellent and complete coverage of all green foliage is necessary for effective weed control and effective leaf drop, desiccation and defoliation. Activity of Parazone 3SL is reduced when it is applied to drought-stressed weeds, weeds with little green foliage or to the mature woody bark of trees and vines. Parazone 3SL is tied up rapidly by clay soils and organic matter so it has no residual soil activity.

As a contact herbicide, Parazone 3SL will control most small broadleaf and grass weeds, as well as suppress perennial weeds through the destruction of green foliage. Parazone 3SL can also be used at harvest as a desiccant or defoliant.

Best weed control is achieved when Parazone 3SL is applied to emerged weeds that are still small (1 to 6 inches tall). Larger weeds are more difficult to control. Allow weeds that have been grazed or mowed to grow to 2 to 4 inches tall before applying Parazone 3SL. Also, during harvesting of forage or grain crops before spraying, weeds present in the field are also cut. Therefore, raise cutter bars as high as possible from the ground to cut stubble and weeds at a greater height allowing sufficient green foliage to remain for applications.

When Parazone 3SL is used for control of grass cover crops or volunteer cereals, application must be made prior to tillering or after the boot stage especially with a wheat cover crop or volunteer wheat. Application of Parazone 3SL between tillering and the boot stage may not provide acceptable control. Parazone 3SL will not provide complete control of perennial cover crops.

RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

Parazone 3SL is a Group 22 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America and a Group D, photosystem-I-electron diversion herbicide as classified by the Herbicide Resistant Action Committee (HRAC). Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Parazone 3SL and other Group 22 herbicides. Weed species with natural or acquired resistance to Group 22 may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 22 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. Such resistant weed plants may not be effectively managed using Group 22 herbicides but may be effectively managed utilizing another herbicide alone or in mixtures from a different Group and/or by using cultural or mechanical practices. However, the herbicide mode of action classification by itself may not adequately address specific weeds that are resistant to specific herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider using diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of Parazone 3SL or other target site of action Group 22 herbicides that might have a similar target site of action, on the same weed species.
- Using tank mixtures or premixes with herbicides from different target site of action Groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action and are both effective at the tank mix or premix rate on the

weed(s) of concern.

- Base herbicide use on a comprehensive Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Integrated Resistance Management (IRM) program.
- Use labeled rate and directions for use to delay selection for resistance.
- Monitor treated weed populations to facilitate the early identification of weeds shifts and/or weed resistance development (also provides direction on future weed management practices).
- Control escaped weeds by implementing measures to avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively is one of the best ways to contain resistant populations.
- Contact your local extension specialist, certified crop advisor, and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management recommendations for specific crops and resistant weed biotypes.

PRODUCT RESTRICTIONS

- Always read and follow label directions of all products. Always follow the most restrictive label language for all products whether used alone or in a tank mix. The most restrictive label language of any product used applies in tank mixtures, including all crop rotational and other crop restrictions.
- Replanting: Rotational crops can be planted after the last application of Parazone 3SL. Since Parazone 3SL has no soil activity, crops, planted after the last application, are not affected.
- Do not graze livestock in treated fields or feed treated foliage in cotton when using Parazone 3 SL for a cotton harvest aid.
- Use around home gardens, schools, recreational parks, or playgrounds is PROHIBITED.
- Do not apply to soils lacking clay, i.e., peat, muck, pure sand and artificial planting media if using Parazone 3SL in preplant or preemergence (to the crop) uses.
- Prepare seedbeds and plantbeds well ahead of planting and treatment to permit maximum weed and grass emergence prior to treatment.
- Do not disturb the soil any more than necessary during seeding or transplanting.
- Use caution when applying Parazone 3SL for preplant weed control over the top of plastic mulch. Transplants may be damaged if they come in contact with treated plastic mulch. Sprinkler irrigation or rainfall may be needed to wash off the herbicide from the plastic to prevent damage to the crop.
- Parazone 3SL will not control or suppress broadleaf or grassy weeds that emerge

after treatment.

- Unless otherwise indicated crop plants that are emerged at the time of application and contacted by sprays of Parazone 3SL will be injured or killed.
- Equipment: Since Parazone 3SL is corrosive to aluminum, all aluminum spray equipment and aluminum aircraft structures exposed to spray solution or spray drift must be flushed with water immediately after use.
- Dusty Leaf Surfaces: If weed or plant leaves are extremely dusty, (due to high winds, equipment tires, etc.) activity of Parazone 3SL can be reduced. Avoid applying Parazone 3SL in extremely dusty conditions.
- CHEMIGATION STATEMENT: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

ADJUVANT OR CROP OIL CONCENTRATE

Parazone 3SL herbicide does not contain an adjuvant system. Crop oil concentrate (COC) provides the most consistent activation of Parazone 3SL. Crop oil concentrates can cause crop injury with certain tank-mix partners or on sensitive crops. Under these circumstances non-ionic surfactants (NIS) can be used in replace of crop oil concentrate. Reduced weed control may result from use of non-ionic surfactant. Under drought conditions methylated seed oil adjuvants can be used in replacement of COC. Methylated seed oils can increase crop injury potential and care should be taken when considering its use. Ammonium sulfate (AMS) or urea-ammonium nitrate (UAN) can improve control of hard to control grasses and help overcome potential antagonism from tank-mix partners. The use of AMS or UAN is only allowed on specified crops.

It is important to always add a nonionic surfactant (NIS) or crop oil concentrate (COC) with Parazone 3SL. Otherwise, reduced activity of Parazone 3SL will result.

For ground applications, use a NIS containing 75% or more active ingredient at 0.125% v/v (1 pt/100 gals), OR use a NIS containing 50-74% active ingredient at 0.25% v/v (2 pts/100 gals.) of finished spray volume. If a COC is used, select a nonphytotoxic COC containing 15-20% approved emulsifier at 1.0% v/v (1 gal/100 gals) of finished spray volume.

Do not use a COC with Parazone 3 SL when it is applied as a cotton harvest aid.

For aerial applications, use a NIS at 0.25% v/v (2 pts/100 gals) of the finished spray volume. Or, use a COC at 1 pint per acre. Do not use a COC with Parazone 3 SL when it is applied as a cotton harvest aid.

When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, ADAMAAMVAC suggests the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant.

Weather Considerations: Although Parazone 3SL is effective under most environmental conditions, some conditions such as cool weather (below 55°), cloudy or overcast weather will slow its activity. Parazone 3SL is rapidly absorbed by plant foliage and becomes rainfast soon after application. If rain comes 30 minutes or more after application, activity of Parazone 3SL will not be affected.

Dosage: Specific application rates for Parazone 3SL are provided below under APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. Always follow the specified rates listed for each use. Higher label rates must be used to control or suppress large or dense weeds. Also, when using Parazone 3SL as a harvest aid, use the higher label rates when crop vegetation is dense. For broadcast application with backpack sprayers, do not exceed more than 0.50 lb ai/A in a minimum of 30 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Application: Thorough coverage of target weeds is critical for good weed control since Parazone 3SL is a contact herbicide. Thorough coverage is also critical for good crop desiccation and defoliation. Unacceptable weed control, desiccation or defoliation will result from poor coverage and application to large, stressed or mown weeds. Specific application instructions are provided below.

Spray volume varies with different uses. Always follow the spray volume instructions provided in the APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS. Only minimum spray volumes are provided. Increase spray volumes to insure thorough coverage of target weeds or plants without runoff from the foliage. If a spray volume of 20 gallons of spray carrier per acre is used, target weeds must not exceed 6 inches tall.

Spray carrier selection is very important to maximize effectiveness of Parazone 3SL. Always use clean water (no mud or clay), clear liquid nitrogen, or complete clear liquid fertilizers with Parazone 3SL. Fertilizers or water containing clay can inactivate Parazone 3SL. It is important, therefore, to never use muddy water or suspension type fertilizers containing clay as the spray carrier. Use the higher rate of Parazone 3SL and surfactant when the spray carrier is a clear liquid fertilizer

containing high levels of phosphate. Always use a nonionic surfactant when using liquid fertilizers such as 28% N as a spray carrier. Liquid fertilizer carriers cannot substitute for surfactant.

Nozzle selection is very important when making applications of Parazone 3SL. Flat-fan nozzles provide the most effective application, whereas flood nozzles are usually not as good because they produce large uneven droplets. Inadequate coverage and reduced weed control can occur if flood nozzles are used. Only use flat fan nozzles if the spray carrier is less than 20 gallons per acre. Information on nozzles, pressures and setup are shown in the Application Setup table.

When Parazone 3SL is applied at less than 10 gallons of finished spray volume per acre, a drift control or spray deposition additive must be used. Refer to the additive label for use directions.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

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Make a directed spray at the specified rate. If bark is still green at the time of application, use a shield or wrap the vine. If making applications close to or during harvest, pick all fruit off the ground prior to application. Retreat as necessary, up to 5 times per year.

Use Restrictions – Passion Fruit

- Do not allow animals to graze in treated areas.

Method

[Broadcast/Foliar Ground](#)

[Directed](#)

Rates

[field_rates 0](#)

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Restricted Entry Interval

For Chemical Fallow, Early Postemergence Broadcast in Peanuts and Dormant Season Applications, and “Between Cutting” Applications in Alfalfa: Do not enter or allow worker entry into the treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of

12 hours.

For Harvest Aid and Desiccation Applications, Preplant or Preemergence (Broadcast or Banded), and Postemergence Directed Spray: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 24 hours.

Timings

[N.A.](#)