BASF

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ACCEPTED
JAN 17 1995
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 7969-58

Poast®
herbicide

Active Ingredient:
2-[1-(ethoxyimino)butyl]-5-[2-(ethylthio)propyl]-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one* 18.0%
Inert Ingredients: 82.0%
Total 100.0%
*Equivalent to 1.5 pounds sethoxydim per gallon
EPA Reg. No. 7969-58

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

WARNING/AVISO

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

Statement of Practical Treatment
If in eyes: Immediately wash eyes with running water for 15 minutes. If irritation develops, consult a physician.
If on skin: Wash affected areas with soap and water. If irritation develops, consult a physician.
If swallowed: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Dilute with water and get immediate medical attention. Never give fluids or induce vomiting if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions.
If inhaled: Move to fresh air. Aid in breathing, if necessary and get immediate medical attention.

See inside booklet for complete **Directions for Use** and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty**.

Agricultural Use Requirements
Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to supplemental labeling under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the **Directions For Use** for information about this standard.

BASF Corporation
P.O. Box 13528, Research Triangle Park, NC, 27709

Specimen Label

Precautionary Statements Hazards to Humans (and Domestic Animals)
Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get into eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed.

Personal Protective Equipment:
Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category G on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or viton ≥14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, and loading

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not re-use them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/ maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls Statement:
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
User should:
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards
For terrestrial uses. do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters.

Endangered Species Concerns
The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.
The use of this product is controlled to prevent death or harm to Solano grass which occurs is Solano County, California. Before using this product in this county, you must obtain the EPA Endangered Species Bulletin (EPA/ES-85-13) available from either your County Agricultural Extension Agent, the Endangered Species Specialist in the California Department of Fish and Wildlife Service (Portland, Oregon) or the U.S. Environmaental Protection Agency (San Francisco, California). **This bulletin must be reviewed prior to pesticide use. The use of this product is prohibited in these counties unless specified otherwise in the bulletin.**

Directions For Use
It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with this 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.

Agricultural Use Requirements (continued)
Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.
PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:
- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

In Case of Emergency
In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product: Avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spill and call:
CHEMTREC 800-424-9300
BASF Corporation 800-832-HELP

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:
1. Your local doctor for immediate treatment,
2. Your local poison control center (Hospital),
3. BASF Corporation 800-832-HELP.

Storage and Disposal
Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.
Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. Triple-rinse container (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Bulk/Mini-Bulk Containers and Refillable Containers of Less than 55 Gallon Capacity
Refillable/re-usable containers should be returned to the point of purchase for cleaning and refilling. Refillable/re-usable containers must be thoroughly cleaned before refilling.

General Information
Poast is a selective broad spectrum postemergence herbicide for control of annual and perennial grass weeds. **Poast** does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds. Essentially, all grass crops such as sorghum, corn, small grains, and rice, as well as ornamental grasses such as turf, are susceptible to **Poast**. Avoid all direct or indirect contact with any desired grass crop unless otherwise specified on the **Poast** label.

Control Symptoms
Poast rapidly enters the plant through the foliage and translocates throughout the plant. Control symptoms exhibited by the grass plant progress from a slowing or stopping of growth (generally within two days), to reddening of the foliage and to leaf tip burn. Subsequently, burn back of the foliage occurs. These symptoms will generally be observed within three weeks depending on environmental conditions.

Application Information
Applications can be made as broadcast, band, or spot spray application at rates and growth stages listed in weed tables. Do not exceed application rates and use restrictions specified in **Restrictions and Limitations.**
Apply **Poast** to actively growing grasses when they are at the proper growth stage as specified in the rate charts.
Do not apply to grasses or crops under stress, such as stress due to lack of moisture, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or cold temperatures, as unsatisfactory control and crop injury may result.
All **Poast** applications to control volunteer cereals (barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat) should be made prior to tillering.
Volunteer cereals that emerge from late spring through early summer (May through July) may be partially or incompletely controlled due to unfavorable conditions at time of application in the Western Region. **Poast** is not recommended for spring control of volunteer cereals that emerged the previous fall.

Cultivation Information
Do not cultivate within 5 days prior to application of **Poast** or within 7 days following application.
A timely cultivation after 7 days may aid in providing season-long control.
For control of quackgrass, a cultivation 14-21 days after an initial or sequential application will aid in control.
In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment to ensure that weeds are growing actively.

Ground Application
Spray Volume: Under most conditions, a spray volume of 10 gallons per acre is optimal. A minimum volume of 5 gallons and maximum volume of 20 gallons of spray solution per acre for broadcast application may be used.
In the Western Region, a minimum of 10 gallons per acre is recommended. In the High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas, and Eastern New Mexico, a maximum of 10 gallons per acre is recommended.
Spray Pressure: When using standard high pressure hollow cone or flat fan nozzles, adjust pressure to a minimum of 40 psi and a maximum of 60 psi measured at the nozzle.
Nozzle Selection: Thorough spray coverage of grass foliage is essential. For broadcast application use standard high pressure pesticide nozzles. **Do not use flood or whirl chamber nozzles. Application of Poast® herbicide with control drop applicator (CDA) nozzles is not recommended due to erratic coverage which causes inconsistent weed control.**
Boom Height: Always adjust spray pressure, spray volume, and height of spray boom to ensure penetration of plant canopy and thorough coverage of grasses to be controlled. When tall weeds such as volunteer corn are to be controlled, the boom should be high enough to cover the entire plant. Refer to the nozzle manufacturer's directions for recommended height.

Band Application:
Banding of **Poast** may be used to control annual grasses. Grasses that are not covered or only partly covered by the spray mixture will not be adequately controlled. When treating taller weeds such as volunteer corn, the spray boom must be high enough to thoroughly cover the top leaves and whorls of the plant. All recommendations are on a broadcast basis unless otherwise stated. When banding, rates of **Poast**, additives, and water should be reduced in proportion to the area sprayed. Banding is not recommended for perennial grasses.

Tall Crop Application:
When a crop such as cotton is 24 inches or taller and the grasses may be below the crop canopy, drop nozzles should be used to ensure good coverage of the grass species. Good coverage is essential for maximum control.

Air Application
Special Directions: Do not apply **Poast** by aircraft when wind is blowing more than 10 mph (or above 5 mph in California). Coarse sprays (large droplets) are less likely to drift. Applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.
Spray Volume: Thorough spray coverage of grass foliage is essential. Use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. Increase water volume to 10 gallons per acre if grass foliage and/or crop canopy is dense.
Spray Pressure: Spray pressure should not exceed 40 psi pressure.
Nozzle Selection: Use only diaphragm nozzles producing cone or fan spray patterns.
Boom Height: Do not exceed a maximum height of 10 feet above the crop.
Nozzle Orientation: Nozzles must be oriented so as to discharge with the air stream (opposite the direction of travel of the aircraft) at approximately a 45° angle downward. Nozzles must not be located farther out than three-fourths the distance from the center of the aircraft to the end of the wing or rotor.

Spot or Small Area Treatment
Do not make spot treatments in addition to broadcast or band treatments.
When using knapsack sprayers or high-volume spray equipment utilizing hand guns or other suitable nozzle arrangements, prepare a 1-1.5% solution of **Poast** in water unless otherwise specified under specific crops. **Dash HC® spray adjuvant** or a recommended oil concentrate must also be used at a concentration of 0.5% for **Dash HC** and 1% for oil concentrate.

Apply to foliage of grasses on a spray-to-wet basis. Spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to point of runoff. Prepare the desired volume of spray solution by mixing the amount of **Poast** and the amount of **Dash HC** or oil concentrate in water according to the table below. For additional information regarding spot treatment application, see page 38.

Table 1

Desired Spray Solution Volume	Amount of Product to be Added			
	Poast (1%)	Poast (1.5%)	Oil Concentrate (1%)	Dash HC (0.5%)
1 gallon	1.3 fl. oz.*	2 fl. oz.*	1.3 fl. oz.*	0.7 fl. oz.*
25 gallons	1 quart	1.5 quarts	1 quart	1 pint
50 gallons	2 quarts	3 quart	2 quarts	1 quart
100 gallons	4 quarts	6 quarts	4 quarts	2 quarts

* 2 tablespoons = 1 fl. oz.

Additives

Addition of Dash HC or Oil Concentrate
Dash HC may be substituted for an oil concentrate with some exceptions. In some crops and tank mixes, **Dash HC** is not recommended (see **Directions For Use** tables in appropriate crop sections). A nonphytotoxic oil concentrate (commonly referred to as oil concentrate) or **Dash HC** should always be added to the spray tank as recommended. The oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet the following criteria: 1) be nonphytotoxic, 2) contain only EPA-exempt ingredients, 3) provide good mixing quality in the jar test (see page 7), and 4) be successful in local experience. The exact composition of suitable oil concentrates will vary, however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers that provide good mixing quality.
For vegetable oil concentrates, it has been observed that highly refined vegetable oils are more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For additional information, see **Jar Test for Estimating Suitability of Oil Concentrates** on page 6.

Addition of Urea Ammonium Nitrate Solution (UAN) or Ammonium Sulfate (AMS)
Addition of UAN Solution or AMS is recommended only for soybeans, alfalfa, flax, sunflowers, peanuts, cotton, sugar beets, and for enhanced activity on certain grass species in potato, beans, and peas. UAN solution is commonly referred to as 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen and is a water solution of urea and ammonium nitrate. When ammonium sulfate is used, three quarts of liquid ammonium sulfate (8-8-0 analysis) may be substituted for 2½ pounds of solid ammonium sulfate. In some areas, use of a nitrogen additive has improved control of rhizome johnsongrass.
Consult your local BASF representative for recommendations for your area. Because most nitrogen solutions are mildly corrosive to galvanized, mild steel, and brass spray equipment, rinse the entire spray system with water soon after use.
It is important to use high quality ammonium sulfate to avoid plugging of spray nozzles. The ammonium sulfate must be readily soluble in water and contain no insoluble materials. Local sources of high quality fine feed grade ammonium sulfate may be better than fertilizer grade. Low quality ammonium sulfate may contain material that will not readily dissolve which could result in nozzle tip plugging. To determine quality, perform a jar test adding ⅓ cup of ammonium sulfate to 1 gallon of water and agitate for 1 minute. If undissolved sediment is observed, predissolve the ammonium sulfate in water and filter prior to addition to the spray tank. If ammonium sulfate is added directly to the spray tank, add slowly with agitation. Adding too quickly may clog outlet lines. **Ensure that ammonium sulfate is completely dissolved before adding other products.**

Rate of Additives per Acre

Additive	Ground Application	Air Application
UAN Solution*	½-1 gallon	½ gallon
Ammonium Sulfate*	2½ pounds	2½ pounds
Oil Concentrate	2 pints	2 pints
Dash HC	1 pint	1 pint

* UAN and ammonium sulfate are not to be used in California. UAN and AMS are not recommended in the Pacific Northwest.

Mixing/Spraying
Fill tank of a thoroughly clean sprayer one-half to two-thirds full with clean water. Start agitation and add UAN or ammonium sulfate first. Next, add **Dash HC** or oil concentrate; allow to mix thoroughly. (Ammonium sulfate is not to be used in California.) Add **Poast® herbicide** and remaining volume of water. Apply **Poast** soon after mixing. Maintain constant agitation during application.

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Jar Test for Estimating Suitability of Oil Concentrate

1. **Water supply:** Use only water from intended source and at the source temperature.
2. **Amount of water in jar:** For 20 gallons per acre spray volume use 3 1/3 cups (800 ml) of water. For 10 gallons per acre spray volume, use 1 2/3 cups (400 ml) of water. For 5 gallons per acre spray volume, use 5/6 cup (200 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust proportionately to above.
3. **Amount of herbicide and oil concentrate to add:** Add herbicide and oil concentrate at the rate of 1 teaspoon (5 ml) for each pint of recommended label rate.
4. **Add components in following sequence,** gently mixing between component additions:
   1) Water miscible or soluble products (such as **Basagran® herbicide, Blazer® herbicide,** ammonium sulfate, UAN solution) when applicable.
   2) **Dash HC** or oil concentrate.
   3) **Poast** (and other emulsifiable concentrates when applicable).
5. **Cap jar,** invert 10 cycles, let stand for 15 minutes, evaluate.
6. **Evaluation:** An ideal tank mix will be uniform; thus, the suitability of the oil concentrate is questionable if any of the following are observed:
   Free oil at the surface-film or globules.
   Flocculation-fine particles which may be suspended in the liquid or found as a precipitated layer at the bottom of the jar.
   Clabbering-thickening texture (coagulated) resembling yogurt or a curd-like texture as with cottage cheese.

Procedure for Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean sprayer thoroughly before applying Poast, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was used.
Consult the label of previously used herbicides for cleaning instructions. If no instructions are available, the steps listed below are suggested for cleaning spray equipment before or following applications of **Poast.**

1. Hose down thoroughly the inside as well as the outside of equipment while filling the spray tank half full of water. Flush by operating sprayer until the system is purged of this rinse water.
2. Refill tank with water while adding 1 gallon household ammonia or 1 pint household dishwashing detergent per 100 gallons of water. Or add a commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions. Operate the pump to circulate the detergent solution through the sprayer system for 5-10 minutes and discharge a small amount of solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for 24 hours.
3. Flush the detergent solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and flush the system with two tankfuls of water.

General Restrictions and Limitations-All Crops

Do not apply to grasses under stress such as stress due to lack of moisture, herbicide injury, mechanical injury or cold temperatures, as unsatisfactory control will probably result.
Do not apply if rainfall is expected within one hour following application as grass control will probably be unsatisfactory.
Do not make spot treatments in addition to broadcast or band treatments.

PHYSICAL INCOMPATIBILITY, REDUCED WEED CONTROL, OR CROP INJURY MAY RESULT FROM MIXING **POAST** WITH PESTICIDES (Fungicides, Herbicides, Insecticides, or Miticides), ADDITIVES, OR FERTILIZERS. BASF DOES NOT RECOMMEND THE USE OF **POAST** TANK MIXES OTHER THAN THOSE LISTED ON BASF LABELS, SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING, OR TECHNICAL BULLETINS. LOCAL AGRICULTURAL AUTHORITIES MAY BE A SOURCE OF INFORMATION WHEN USING COMBINATIONS OTHER THAN THOSE RECOMMENDED BY BASF. DO NOT APPLY **POAST** IN COMBINATION WITH OTHER PESTICIDES WHOSE LABELS CAUTION AGAINST THEIR USE IN COMBINATION WITH OIL ADJUVANTS.
Do not apply **Poast** as a preplant or preemergent treatment prior to corn, milo, millet, or sorghum.
Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
Do not tank mix **Poast** with **Classic®** or **Scepter® herbicides** because of antagonistic activities. **Classic** may cause antagonism when sprayed from 7 days prior to application, to 1 day after application of **Poast.** This antagonism is more likely to occur in grasses under stress conditions.

Other Spray Equipment: Do not use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers, wiper applicators, or **shielded applicators.**

Herbicide Resistance

Naturally occurring biotypes of certain grass species with resistance to this herbicide and related products (same mode of action) are known to exist. Selection of resistant biotypes, through repeated use of these herbicides, may result in control failures. If poor performance cannot be attributed to adverse weather conditions or improper application methods, a resistant biotype may be present. In such a case, additional treatments with this herbicide or related products is not recommended. Consult your local representative or agricultural advisor for assistance.

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Field Crops
Cotton, Flax, Peanuts, Soybeans, Sugar Beets, Sunflowers, Set Aside Conservation Reserve Land.
Directions For Use

- Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated.
- Always follow recommendations given in **Application Information** section (page 5).
- Always adjust spray pressure, spray volume, and height of spray boom to ensure penetration of plant canop and thorough coverage of grasses to be controlled.
- Do not apply to drought-stressed grass or grass that has gone through an extended dry period.
- In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment with **Poast® herbicide** to ensure that we are growing actively.
- Labeled crops at all stages of growth are tolerant to **Poast**.
- **Always add 1 pint Dash® HC spray adjuvant** or 2 pints oil concentrate per acre.
- For maximum use rate and minimum time from last application to harvest, consult **Table 2.**

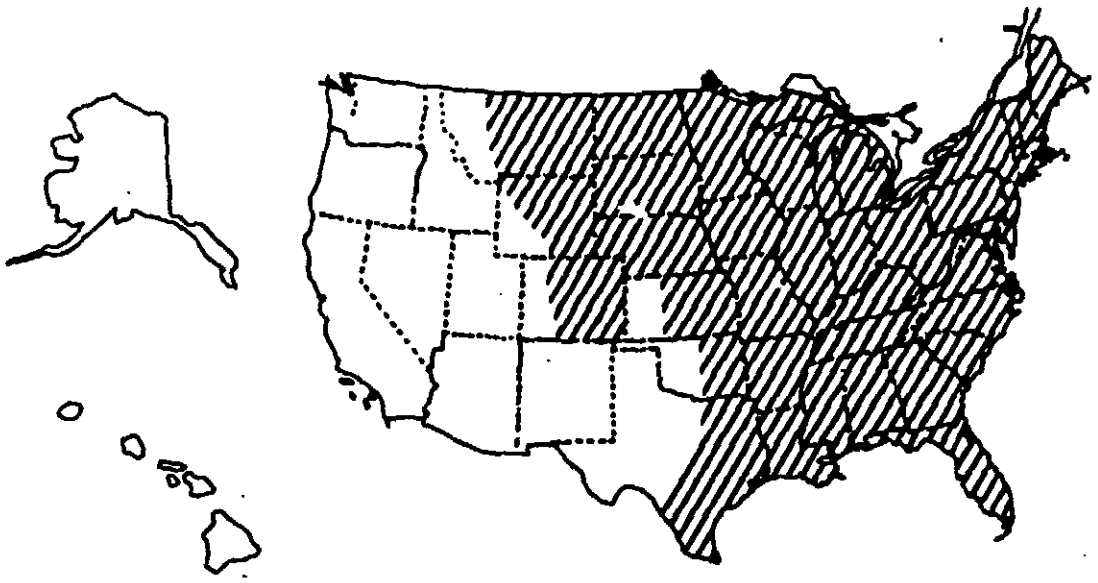
Table 2. Field Crops
Crop Specific Restrictions and Limitations

Crop	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (days)	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application (pints)	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season (pints)	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application	Comments
Cotton	40	2 1/2	7 1/2	No*	Yes	
Flax	75	1 1/2	4	Yes*	Yes*	When tank mixing, follow **Restrictions and Limitations** **Buctril** or MCPA label; the mo restrictive labeling applies. See label for other information.
Peanut	40	1 1/2	2 1/2	No*	Yes	
Set Aside Conservation Land	n/a	2 1/2	7 1/2	Alfalfa (see also limitations on page 22)	Yes	Do not plant any other crop to harvested for 120 days after ap cation unless **Poast** is registere for use in that crop.
Soybean	75	2	5	Only seed and hay	Yes	See tank mix section for use wi **Basagran®, Blazer®,** or 2,4-D Burndown application: **Poast** m be applied before, during or aft planting.
Sugar beets	100 (if tops are fed)	2 1/2	5	Yes*	Yes	
Sunflower	70	2 1/2	2 1/2	No*	Yes	Commercially released varieties sunflower are tolerant to **Poast** all stages of growth; however, l speckling has been occasionall observed on sunflowers with no corresponding reduction in vigo growth. **Poast** is not recommen ed for use on sunflower inbred lines grown for seed because c safety of these lines has not be adequately established.

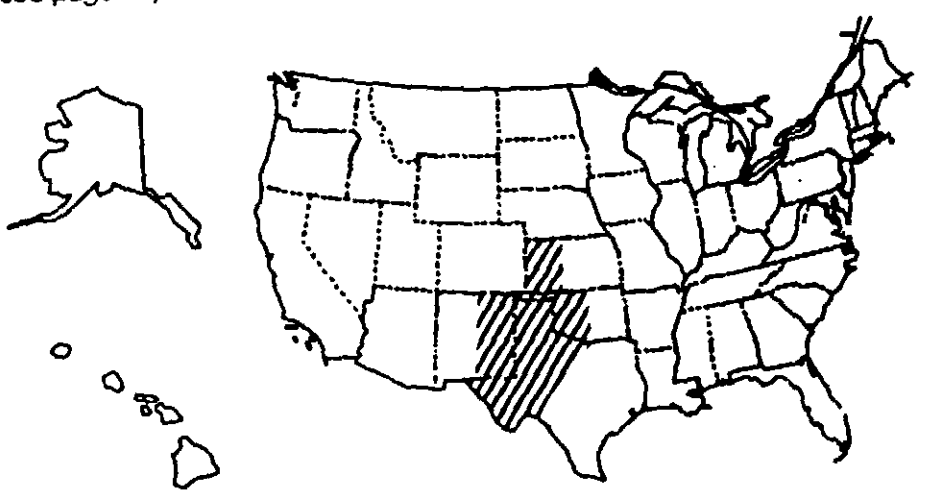
* Processed pulp and molasses may be fed from sugar beets. Processed meal may be fed from cotton, flax, peanuts, soy beans, and sunflowers (also soap stock).
n/a = not applicable

Regional Use Maps
All rate and time of application recommendations are based on growing region. Refer to the map below. Follow the **Rate and Time of Application** tables for your region only.

Midwest, South, and Northeast and all other regions not listed below (see page 10).

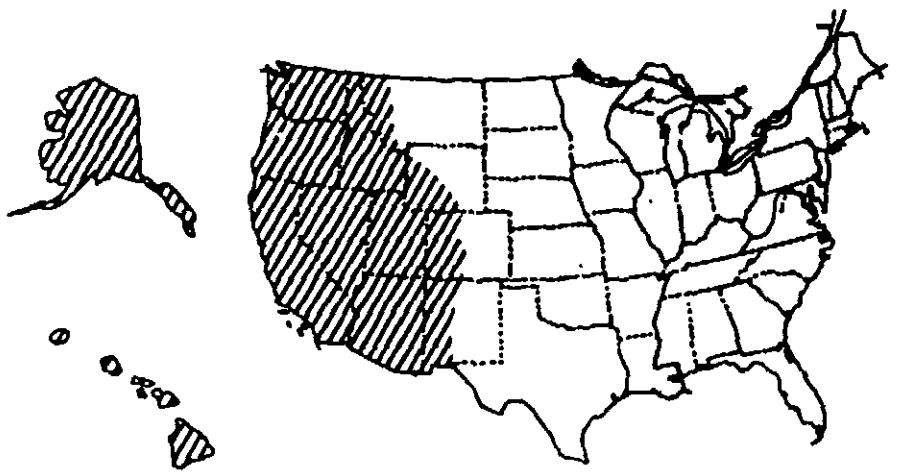


High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico (see page 11)



Description: An area east of the Continental Divide in New Mexico excluding the counties of Dona Ana, Luna, Sierra, Socorro and Valencia. Western Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas—West of a line running north from Del Rio to Gainesville, TX and extending along Interstate 35 to the Oklahoma-Kansas border, then west along border to Highway 83 and then north to the Kansas-Nebraska border.

Western and Mountain States (see page 12)



Description: West of a line following the Continental Divide, commencing at the U.S.-Canada border and terminating at the U.S.-Mexico border and also including the counties of Dona Ana, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia in New Mexico. Includes Hawaii and Alaska

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Table 3—Field Crops—Annual Grasses
(Cotton, peanuts, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers)
Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application					
	Special Early		Standard		Rescue*	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Barnyardgrass	4	3/4**	8	1	12	1 1/2
Crabgrass, Large	—	—	6	1	8	1 1/2
, Smooth	—	—	6	1	8	1 1/2
Cupgrass, Woolly	—	—	8	1	—	—
Foxtail, Giant	4	3/4	8	1	16	1 1/2
, Green	4	3/4	8	1	16	1 1/2
, Yellow	—	—	8	1	16	1 1/2
Goosegrass	3	3/4	6	1	8	1 1/2
Itchgrass	—	—	4	2	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	—	—	8	1	16	1 1/2
Junglerice	—	—	8	1	—	—
Millet, Wild Proso	10	1/2	10	1/2	24	1
Oats, Wild	—	—	4	1	—	—
Panicum, Browntop	—	—	8	1	—	—
, Fall	4	3/4	8	1	12	1 1/2
, Texas	4	3/4	8	1	12	1
Red Rice	—	—	4	2	—	—
Ryegrass, Annual	—	—	8	1	—	—
Sandbur, Field	—	—	3	1 1/4	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	—	—	18	1	—	—
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	4	3/4	8	1	12	1 1/2
Sprangletop	—	—	8	1	—	—
Volunteer*** Barley	—	—	4	1 1/2	—	—
, Corn	12	3/4	20	1	—	—
, Oats	—	—	4	1 1/2	—	—
, Rye	—	—	4	1 1/2	—	—
, Wheat	—	—	4	1 1/2	—	—
Witchgrass	—	—	8	1	—	—

* **Rescue Treatment for Controlling Selected Annual Grasses**
For best results, always apply **Poast® herbicide** to annual grasses at the growth stage as specified in the above table (**Annual Grasses — Standard Recommendations**). However, if **Poast** cannot be applied at the recommended time, larger annual grasses can be controlled with a later application by increasing the rate of **Poast.** Apply to actively growing grasses at the rates and sizes indicated above.
** In the following states, use 1 pint: AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX, and VA.
*** See page 5 **Application Information** on volunteer cereals.
For crabgrass and all volunteer cereals, the addition of 1/2-1 gallon of UAN or 2 1/2 pounds of AMS is recommended.

Table 4—Field Crops—Perennial Grasses
(Cotton, peanuts, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers)
Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Standard Initial Application		Sequential Application	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Bermudagrass	6* stolon	1 1/2	4* stolon	1
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	25	1	12	1
Johnsongrass (No-Till)	20	1	12	1
Muhly, Wirestem	6	1 1/4	6	1 1/4
Quackgrass	8	1 1/2	8	1

For quackgrass control, the addition of 1/2-1 gallon of UAN or 2 1/2 pounds of AMS is recommended.

Table 5. Field Crops—Annual Grasses
(Cotton, peanuts, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers)
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Standard		Rescue*	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8	1 1/2	16	2
Crabgrass, Large	4	1 1/2	—	—
, Smooth	4	1 1/2	—	—
Foxtail, Giant	8	1 1/2	—	—
, Green	8	1 1/2	—	—
, Yellow	8	1 1/2	—	—
Goosegrass	4	1 1/2	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	1 1/2	—	—
Junglerice	8	1 1/2	—	—
Panicum, Browntop	8	1 1/2	—	—
, Fall	8	1 1/2	—	—
, Texas	8	1 1/2	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	1 1/2	—	—
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	1 1/2	—	—
Sprangletop, Red	8	1 1/2	—	—
Volunteer** Barley	4	2	—	—
, Corn	20	1 1/2	—	—
, Oats	4	2	—	—
, Rye	4	2	—	—
, Wheat	4	2	—	—
Wild Proso Millet	10	1	—	—
Witchgrass	8	1 1/2	—	—

* **Rescue Treatment for Controlling Selected Annual Grasses**
For best results, always apply **Poast® herbicide** to annual grasses at the growth stage as specified in the above table (**Annual Grasses — Standard Recommendations**). However, if **Poast** cannot be applied at the recommended time, larger annual grasses can be controlled with a later application by increasing the rate of **Poast.** Apply to actively growing grasses at the rates and sizes indicated above.

** See page 5 **Application Information** on volunteer cereals.

Table 6. Field Crops—Perennial Grasses
(Cotton, peanuts, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers)
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Standard Initial Application		Sequential Application	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2	4" stolon	1 1/2
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	10	1 1/2	8	1

For quackgrass control, the addition of 1/2-1 gallon of UAN or 2 1/2 pounds of AMS is recommended.

Table 7. Field Crops—Annual Grasses (Cotton, sugar beets, soybeans, sunflowers) Western and Mountain States

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Standard		Rescue*	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8	1 1/2	16	2
Crabgrass, Large	4	1 1/2	—	—
, Smooth	4	1 1/2	—	—
Cupgrass, Southwestern	8	1 1/2	—	—
Foxtail, Giant	8	1 1/2	—	—
, Green	8	1 1/2	—	—
, Yellow	8	1 1/2	—	—
Goosegrass	4	1 1/2	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	1 1/2	—	—
Junglerice	8	1 1/2	—	—
Oats, Wild***	4	1 1/2	—	—
Panicum, Fall	4	1 1/2	—	—
Ryegrass, Annual	8	1 1/2	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	1 1/2	—	—
Volunteer** Barley	4	2	—	—
, Corn	12	1 1/2	—	—
, Oats	4	2	—	—
, Rye	4	2	—	—
, Wheat	4	2	—	—
Wild Proso Millet	10	1	—	—
Witchgrass	8	1 1/2	—	—

* **Rescue Treatment for Controlling Selected Annual Grasses**
For best results, always apply **Poast® herbicide** to annual grasses at the growth stage as specified in the above table (**Annual Grasses — Standard Recommendations**). However, if **Poast** cannot be applied at the recommended time, larger annual grasses can be controlled with a later application by increasing the rate of **Poast.** Apply to actively growing grasses at the rates and sizes indicated above.

** See page 5 **Application Information** on volunteer cereals.

*** For use in ID, OR, and WA only.

Table 8. Field Crops—Perennial Grasses (Cotton, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers) Western and Mountain States

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Standard Initial Application		Sequential Application	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2	4" stolon	1 1/2
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	10	2 1/2	8	1 1/2
Quackgrass	8	2 1/2	8	1 1/2
Ryegrass, Perennial	8	1 1/2	8	1 1/2

Soybean Tank Mix or Sequential Application

General Information

Poast®, **Basagran®**, and **Blazer® herbicides** may be tank mixed for postemergence control of broadleaf and grass weeds. Weeds must be actively growing and at the recommended growth stages.

Separate applications should be made if: a) all weeds to be controlled are not at the correct growth stage for treatment at the same time, or b) grasses to be controlled include rhizome johnsongrass, quackgrass, bermudagrass, wirestem muhly, volunteer corn, shattercane, volunteer cereals, wild oats, red rice or witchgrass. (See rate tables on page 13).

Ground Application

For the tank mixes of **Poast**, use 20 gallons of total spray solution per acre (broadcast basis) and a minimum of 40 psi pressure. Use standard high pressure, hollow cone, or flat fan nozzles spaced 20 inches apart. Do not use flood or whirl chamber nozzles.

Air Application

Poast + Basagran

Use a minimum of 5 gallons of total spray solution per acre.

Poast + Basagran and **Poast + Blazer**

Use a minimum of 10 gallons of total spray solution per acre.

Mixing

Fill spray tank half full with water, and add the recommended amount of product in the following order:

A) **Poast + Basagran**
Add **Basagran**, UAN or ammonium sulfate, **Dash HC® spray adjuvant** or oil concentrate, and **Poast** while the agitator is running. Add the remaining quantity of water.

B) **Poast + Basagran + Blazer**
Add **Basagran**, **Blazer**, oil concentrate, and **Poast** while the agitator is running. Add the remaining quantity of water.

C) **Poast + Blazer**
Add **Blazer**, oil concentrate, and **Poast** while the agitator is running. Add the remaining quantity of water.

Restrictions and Limitations (partial list)

Read and follow the **Restrictions and Limitations** on the labels for **Poast®**, **Basagran®**, and **Blazer® herbicides**. The most restrictive labeling applies in tank mixes.

Do not add UAN solution or ammonium sulfate to a tank mix of **Poast + Basagran + Blazer** + oil concentrate.

Above **Poast** tank mixes are not applicable in California.

Soybeans— Separate Applications of Poast, Preceded or Followed by Basagran or Basagran + Blazer Tank Mix (Not applicable in California)

Applications of **Poast** can be preceded or followed by **Basagran** and/or **Blazer** to obtain broad spectrum control of weeds listed on the respective product labels (refer to this label and the labels for **Basagran** and **Blazer**). Also refer to these product labels for timing, rate and other information for ground and aerial applications. For best results when making separate applications, a minimum period of time is recommended between applications, depending upon their order according to **Table 9**.

Table 9. Sequential Applications

Order of Application		Minimum Time Between Applications
First Product(s) Applied	**Second Product(s) Applied**	
Basagran	**Poast**	48 hours*
Basagran + Blazer**	**Poast**	days
Poast	**Blazer**** or **Basagran** or **Blazer**** + **Basagran**	24 hours
Blazer**	**Poast**	7 days

* The Restricted Entry Interval for **Basagran** is 48 hours as required by the Worker Protection Standard. **Basagran** may be applied after 24 hours provided the early entry requirements are followed as described in the **Basagran** labeling.

** **Blazer** is not labeled for use in California

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Table 10. Poast® Herbicide Tank Mix Combinations

Basagran (1-2 pints per acre) + Poast			Blazer (1/2-1 pints per acre) + Poast		Basagran + Blazer + Poast	
Grass	**Max. Size (inches)**	**Poast Rate/Acre (pints)**	**Max. Size (inches)**	**Poast Rate/Acre (pints)**	**Max. Size (inches)**	**Poast Rate/Acre (pints)**
Barnyardgrass	8	1 1/2	8	1 1/2	8	1 1/2
Crabgrass, Large	6	1 1/2	6	1 1/2	6	1 1/2
, Smooth	6	1 1/2	6	1 1/2	6	1 1/2
Cupgrass, Woolly	8	1 1/2	8	1	8	1 1/2
Foxtail, Giant	8	1 1/2	8	1 1/2	8	1 1/2
, Green	8	1 1/2	8	1 1/2	8	1 1/2
, Yellow	8	1 1/2	8	1 1/2	8	1 1/2
Goosegrass	6	1 1/2	6	1 1/2	6	1 1/2
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	1 1/2	8	1 1/2	8	1 1/2
Junglerice	8	1 1/2	8	1/2	8	1
Millet, Wild Proso	10	3/4	10	1/2	10	3/4
Panicum, Browntop	—	—	8	1 1/2	—	—
, Fall	—	—	8	1 1/2	8	1
, Texas	8	1	8	1 1/2	8	1 1/2
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	1 1/2	8	1 1/2	8	1 1/2
Sprangletop, Red	8	1 1/2	8	1 1/2	8	1 1/2
Volunteer, Corn	12	1	—	—	—	—
Witchgrass	8	1	8	1 1/2	8	1 1/2
Additive Rate Per Acre: **Dash® HC spray adjuvant** 1 pint + UAN 1/2-1 gallon or Oil Concentrate 2 pints + UAN 1/2-1 gallon			**Additive Rate Per Acre:** Oil Concentrate 2 pints		**Additive Rate Per Acre:** Oil Concentrate 2 pints	

Poast® Burndown

Poast + 2,4-D Low Volatile Ester (LVE) for use as a burndown prior to planting soybeans.

Selection of 2,4-D (LVE) Formulation

Use only low volatile ester formulations of 2,4-D such as 2,4-D isooctyl ester. Note that the recommended rate of 2,4-D (LVE) is calculated on an acid equivalent (a. e.) basis. Make adjustments for the concentration of 2,4-D (LVE) formulation used. Because the exact composition of suitable products will vary, it is advised to conduct the **Jar Test for Estimating Suitability of Oil Concentrates** and 2,4-D (LVE) formulation used.

Restrictions and Limitations (partial list)

Do not plant soybeans until 7 days after treatment when using up to 0.5 pound a.e. per acre 2,4-D (LVE) or until 30 days after treatment when using up to 1.0 pound a.e. per acre 2,4-D (LVE).

Make only one application of this tank mix per growing season.

Do not feed hay, forage, or fodder.

Restrict livestock from grazing treated fields.

Do not allow livestock to graze treated cover crops.

Do not apply if rainfall is expected within 6 hours following application as weed control will probably be unsatisfactory.

Because all crops such as sorghum, corn, small grains, cotton, soybeans, sugar beets, trees, shrubs, as well as ornamental grasses such as turf are extremely susceptible to **Poast** plus 2,4-D (LVE) tank mix, avoid all direct or indirect **postemergence** contact with any desired plant.

Do not spray if the wind is blowing toward desired sensitive plants, or at anytime when the wind exceeds 6 mph (refer to 2,4-D (LVE) label).

Observe all restrictions and limitations specified on labels for 2,4-D (LVE) and **Poast**. The most restrictive labeling applies in tank mixes.

This tank mix does not control sedges or provide season-long control of hard-to-kill perennial weeds.

Do not apply this tank mix during or following planting or after soybean emergence; severe soybean injury will result.

Table 11. Poast Burndown*
Crop: Soybeans

Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
Weed Species	**Max. Ht. (inches)**	**Poast** Rate/Acre (pints)**	**2,4-D*** a.e. Per acre (pounds)**
Barnyardgrass	3	1/2	1
Crabgrass, Large			
, Smooth			
Cupgrass, Woolly			
Foxtail, Giant			
, Green			
, Yellow			
Johnsongrass, (Seedling)			
Panicum, Fall			
Signalgrass, Broadleaf			
Wild Proso Millet	4		
Witchgrass	3		

* For annual grasses only — **Poast** may be applied before, during, or after planting in accordance with the **Directions For Use**. Apply to actively growing grasses up to the maximum sizes indicated in the rate table for field crops.

** Always add **Dash® HC spray adjuvant** at 0.5 pint per acre or oil concentrate at 1 pint per acre.

*** See **2,4-D** label for specific broadleaf weed information.

Flax

General Information

Flax competes poorly with weeds. It is important to control grass weeds before the flax stand is reduced and the crop vigor suffers. Where flax stands are poor or when flax is growing slowly, new grass may germinate following an application of **Poast® herbicide**.

Apply **Poast** to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated in the following table. For other **Restrictions and Limitations**, see **Table 2**.

Table 12. Flax—Annual Grasses

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application					
	Special Early		Standard		Rescue	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Barnyardgrass	—	—	4	1	8	1 1/2
Cupgrass, Woolly	—	—	4	1	—	—
Foxtail, Giant*	<1 1/2	1/2	4	1	8	1 1/2
, Green	<1 1/2	1/2	4	1	8	1 1/2
, Yellow	<1 1/2	1/2	4	1	8	1 1/2
Oats, Wild	—	—	4	1	—	1 1/2
Panicum, Fall	—	—	4	1	8	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	—	—	8	1	—	—
Volunteer** Barley	—	—	6	1 1/2	—	—
, Corn	—	—	8	1	—	—
, Oats	—	—	6	1 1/2	—	—
, Rye	—	—	6	1 1/2	—	—
, Wheat	—	—	6	1 1/2	—	—
Wild Proso Millet	—	—	10	1/2	—	—
Witchgrass	—	—	4	1	—	—

* When using the **Special Early** rate, the foxtail species should not have started to tiller.
** All **Poast** applications to control volunteer cereals should be made prior to tillering.

Tank Mixes for Flax

Tank Mix of Poast with Buctril® and MCPA® Herbicides for Grass and Broadleaf Weed Control

Use a tank mix of **Poast** plus **MCPA** or **Poast** plus **Buctril** for the control of mixed populations of grasses and broadleaf weeds listed as susceptible on the respective product labels. Prepare the tank mix by adding water-soluble forms of herbicides (such as **MCPA** amine) to half the final water volume, then oil concentrate or **Dash HC® spray adjuvant**, then **Poast**, then emulsifiable herbicides (such as **Buctril®**) and bring the mixture to the final volume. Agitation must be continuous from the time of mixing through spraying. Include **Buctril** or **MCPA** with **Poast** according to the rates recommended on the respective product labels up to a maximum of 1 pint of **Buctril** equivalent per acre or up to a maximum of 1/4 pound **MCPA** acid equivalent per acre.

Do not delay spraying broadleaf weeds even though grassy weeds are not in correct stage for treatment. Buctril or MCPA applied with Poast may cause leaf burn, retarded growth, and delayed maturity of the crop. Some reduced grass control may be experienced with the above tank mixes.

Do not add ammonium sulfate or UAN solution to a tank mix of **Poast** plus **Buctril** or **Poast** plus **MCPA**.

Follow all restrictions detailed on the **MCPA** or **Buctril** labels that apply to use in flax. The most restrictive labeling must apply to a tank mix.

Forage Crops
Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil, and Sainfoin

Directions For Use

- Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated.
- Always follow recommendations given in **Application Information** section (see page 5).
- Always adjust spray pressure, spray volume and height of spray boom to ensure penetration of plant canopy and thorough coverage of grasses to be controlled.
- Do not apply to drought-stressed grass or grass that has gone through an extended dry period.
- In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment with **Poast® herbicide** to ensure that weeds are growing actively.
- Labeled crops at all stages of growth are tolerant to **Poast.**
- **Always add 1 pint of Dash® HC spray adjuvant or 2 pints of oil concentrate per acre.**
- For maximum use rate and minimum time from last application to harvest, consult **Table 13.**

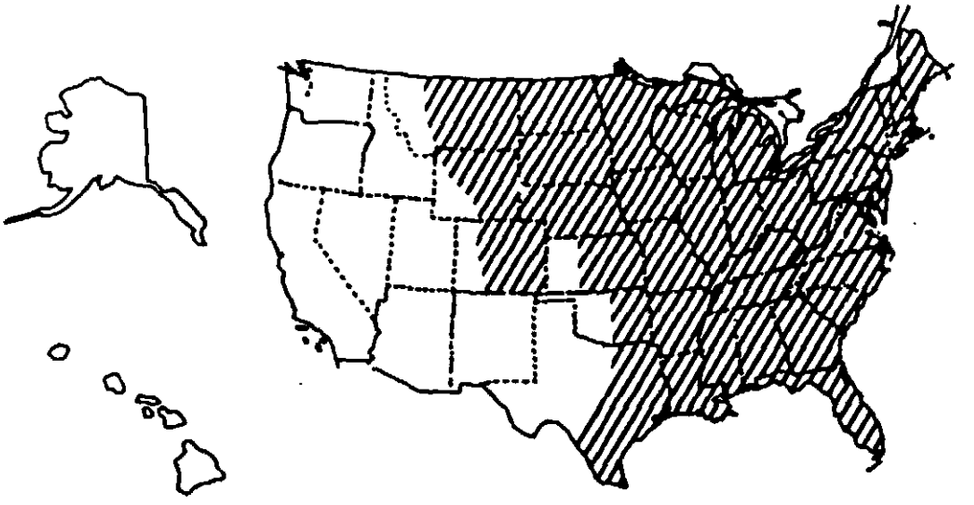
Table 13. Forage Crops
Crop Specific Restrictions and Limitations for Poast
For additional **Restrictions and limitations** see pages 5 and 19.

Crop	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (days)	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application (pints)	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season (pints)	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application	Comments
Alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, and sainfoin	14 days before cutting for (dry) hay	2 1/2	6 1/2	Yes	Yes	Do not apply **Poast** and **2,4-DB** as a tank mix unless the 60-day feeding, grazing, and harvesting restrictions on the **2,4-DB** label can be observed. (Not applicable in the High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas, and Eastern New Mexico.)
Alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, and sainfoin (Undried)	7 days before grazing, feeding, or cutting for (undried) forage	2 1/2	6 1/2	Yes	Yes	

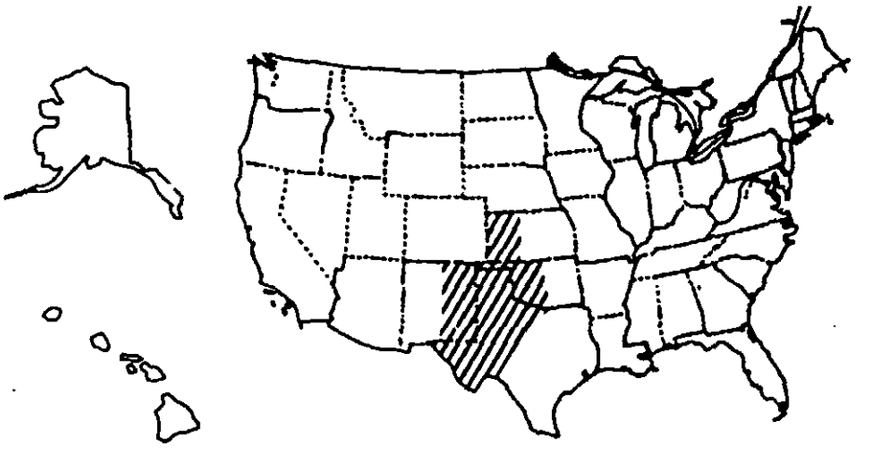
For additional **Restrictions and Limitations**, see pages 7 and 22.

Regional Use Maps
All rate and time of application recommendations are based on growing region. Refer to the map below. Follow the **Rate and Time of Application** tables for your region only.

Midwest, South, and Northeast and all other regions not listed below (see page 18).

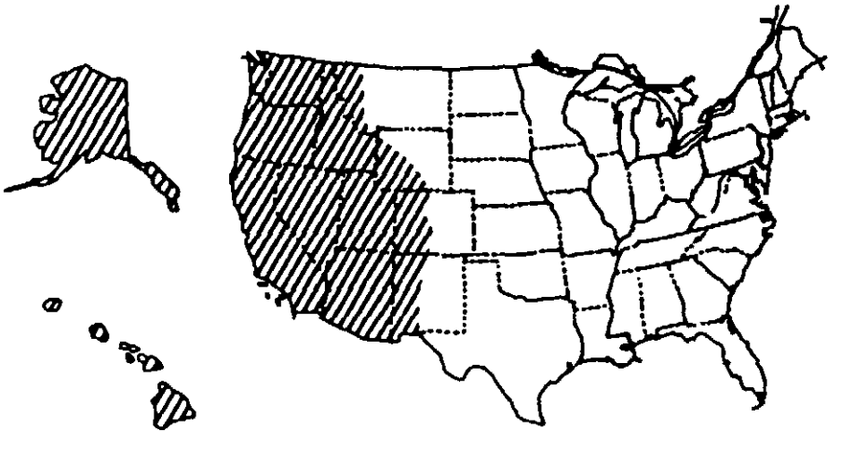


High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico (see page 19)



Description: An area east of the Continental Divide in New Mexico excluding the counties of Dona Ana, Luna, Sierra, Socorro and Valencia. Western Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas—West of a line running north from Del Rio to Gainesville, TX and extending along Interstate 35 to the Oklahoma-Kansas border, then west along border to Highway 83 and then north to the Kansas-Nebraska border.

Western and Mountain States (see page 20)



Description: West of a line following the Continental Divide, commencing at the U.S.-Canada border and terminating at the U.S.-Mexico border and also including the counties of Dona Ana, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia in New Mexico. Includes Hawaii and Alaska

Use Recommendations for Poast in Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin

Poast may be applied to seedling or established alfalfa grown for hay, silage, green chop, direct grazing or for seed. See **Restrictions and Limitations Table 13** for the minimum length of time between application and harvest.

The effectiveness of **Poast** depends on the absorption and movement throughout the weed. For this to occur, there must be enough leaf surface area to absorb the herbicide and the grass must be actively growing to move or translocate **Poast** to the roots and buds. Any stress conditions that slow the growth of the grass may decrease control or reduce the speed of control. These stress conditions include mowing, lack of moisture, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or cold temperatures.

Mowing

The best control of annual grasses can be achieved by applying **Poast** before grass weeds are mowed. Once a grass is mowed it becomes tougher to control, as much of the leaf surface may be removed, putting the grass under stress. In areas without a killing frost, some annuals can over-winter after having been mowed a number of times. These grasses can form large crowns which contain many viable buds. A large crown, even if it is an annual grass, may require repeated applications of **Poast** for partial or complete control.

Irrigated Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil, and Sainfoin

Irrigation practices can be very critical to the successful use of **Poast** and may be necessary to start grass weeds growing again. Generally, applications 2-4 days after an irrigation are most effective. This is because: (1) grasses resume active growth, (2) grasses have less chance to grow too large, (3) by waiting later, the alfalfa begins to canopy and interferes with spray coverage.

Irrigation shortly after application (2 days) has been effective, but more consistent grass control is obtained when the irrigation is made before the application.

In large fields it may take several days for irrigation equipment to be moved across a field; grasses must not be allowed to grow too large on the part of the field which is to be irrigated first.

In these situations the field should be irrigated, then sprayed in segments, to obtain best results.

Annual Grass Control

Apply **Poast** at the grass size and rate indicated in the following tables. If a grass has been cut, apply **Poast** after the regrowth reaches the minimum height (so there will be enough leaf area for absorption) and before it exceeds the maximum height indicated. Apply before the alfalfa canopies cover the grasses and interfere with the spray coverage. Also, applications after an alfalfa cutting may need to be timed to follow an irrigation or rainfall which will allow the grasses to regrow to a treatable size.

Some annual grasses are spring and summer germinating, while others are fall germinating, and the time they are actively growing and most susceptible to **Poast** may vary from area to area. Also, some annuals germinate over a long period of time, and because control of small grasses is desired, applications after each weed flush may be needed. As a general guideline, spray spring and summer germinating grasses as early in the season as possible. Optimum application timing may occur very early in the spring after initial green-up. Spray fall germinating weeds in the fall soon after they begin growing but before any killing frosts. This is because the weeds are more susceptible to **Poast** when they begin growth in the fall and control is more complete. Late fall applications may be less effective due to environmental changes, such as frosts, or due to the onset of flowering.

Inter-seeded Oats

Oats inter-seeded with alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, and sainfoin may be killed with an application of **Poast**. Their removal allows the seedling crops to grow with less competition. This application should be made before the oats get too large. Application made in the boot stage or later will not be as effective as when an application is made on young oats.

Perennial Grass Control

Poast effectively controls or suppresses perennial grasses such as bermudagrass, johnsongrass, quackgrass, wirestem muhly, and perennial ryegrass. However, their growth characteristics are such that they are more difficult to control than annual grasses especially in a perennial crop such as established alfalfa. A program consisting of repeated applications is usually necessary for best results.

The most economical way of controlling perennial grasses is to do so in the year of stand establishment before rhizomes or stolons become large and difficult to kill. The field should be disked before seeding to thoroughly fragment rhizomes or stolons.

In summer and fall seedings, cool season grasses (quackgrass, wirestem muhly, perennial ryegrass) can become very competitive under cool fall conditions. Fall applications of **Poast** will reduce late season grass growth and limit the ability of grasses to accumulate nutrient reserves in roots and rhizomes.

In established stands, it is important to begin applications in the spring when conditions favor active growth and before storage tissues have increased their nutrient reserves. Additional applications should be made on any grass regrowth in later cuttings.

Table 14. Forage Crops—Annual Grasses (Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin) Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Special Early		Standard	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Barnyardgrass	4	3/4*	8	1
Crabgrass, Large	—	—	4	1
, Smooth	—	—	4	1
Cupgrass, Woolly	—	—	8	1
Foxtail, Giant	4	3/4	8	1
, Green	4	3/4	8	1
, Yellow	—	—	8	1
Goosegrass	3	3/4	4	1
Itchgrass	—	—	4	2
Johnsongrass (seedling)	—	—	8	1
Junglerice	—	—	8	1
Oats, Wild	—	—	4	1
, Tame	—	—	8	3/4
Panicum, Browntop	—	—	8	1
, Fall	4	3/4	8	1
, Texas	4	3/4	8	1
Red Rice	—	—	4	2
Ryegrass, Annual	—	—	8	1
Sandbur, Field	—	—	3	1 1/2
Shattercane/Wildcane	—	—	18	1
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	4	3/4	8	1
Volunteer** Barley	—	—	4	1 1/2
, Corn	12	3/4	20	1
, Oats	—	—	4	1 1/2
, Rye	—	—	4	1 1/2
, Wheat	—	—	4	1 1/2
Wild Proso Millet	10	1/2	10	1
Witchgrass	—	—	8	1

* In the following states, use 1 pint: AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX, and VA.

** See page 5 **Application Information** on volunteer cereals. For crabgrass, wild oats, and all volunteer cereals, the addition of 1/2-1 gallon of UAN or 2 1/2 pounds of AMS is recommended.

Table 15. Forage Crops—Perennial Grasses (Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin) Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Initial Application		Sequential Application	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2 1/2	4" stolon	2 1/2
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	25	2 1/2	12	2 1/2
Quackgrass	8	2 1/2	8	2 1/2
Ryegrass, Perennial	8	2	8	2
Wirestem, Muhly	6	1 1/2	6	1 1/2

For quackgrass control, the addition of 1/2-1 gallon of UAN or 2 1/2 pounds of AMS is recommended. For additional information, see page 6.

Table 16. Forage Crops—Annual Grasses
(Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin)
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

Rate and Maximum Height at Application		
Grass	**Maximum Height (inches)**	**Rate Per Acre (pints)**
Barnyardgrass	8	1 1/2
Crabgrass, Large	4	1 1/2
, Smooth	4	1 1/2
Foxtail, Giant	8	1 1/2
, Green	8	1 1/2
, Yellow	8	1 1/2
Goosegrass	4	1 1/2
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	1 1/2
Junglerice	8	1 1/2
Panicum, Browntop	8	1 1/2
, Fall	8	1 1/2
, Texas	8	1 1/2
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	1 1/2
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	1 1/2
Sprangletop, Red	8	1 1/2
Volunteer* Barley	4	2
, Corn	20	1 1/2
, Oats	4	2
, Rye	4	2
, Wheat	4	2
Witchgrass	8	1 1/2

* See page 5 **Application Information** on volunteer cereals.
For crabgrass, wild oats, and all volunteer cereals, the addition of 1/2-1 gallon of UAN or 2 1/2 pounds of AMS is recommended.

Table 17. Forage Crops—Perennial Grasses
(Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin)
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

Rate and Maximum Height at Application				
Grass	**Initial Application**		**Sequential Application**	
	Maximum Height (inches)	**Rate Per Acre (pints)**	**Maximum Height (inches)**	**Rate Per Acre (pints)**
Bermudagrass	6* stolon	2 1/2	4* stolon	2 1/2
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	10	2 1/2	8	2 1/2

Table 18. Forage Crops—Annual Grasses (Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin) Western and Mountain States

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Standard		Rescue*	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	
Barnyardgrass	8	1 1/2	16	
Crabgrass, Large**	4	1 1/2	—	
, Smooth	4	1 1/2	—	
Cupgrass, Southwestern	8	1 1/2	—	
Foxtail***, Giant	8	1 1/2	—	
, Green	8	1 1/2	—	
, Yellow	8	1 1/2	—	
Goosegrass	4	1 1/2	—	
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	1 1/2	—	
Junglerice	8	1 1/2	—	
Oats, Wild	4	1 1/2	—	
Panicum, Fall	8	1 1/2	—	
Ryegrass, Annual	8	1 1/2	—	
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	1 1/2	—	
Volunteer**** Barley	4	2	—	
, Corn	20	1 1/2	—	
, Oats	4	2	—	
, Rye	4	2	—	
, Wheat	4	2	—	
Wild Proso Millet	10	1	—	
Witchgrass	8	1 1/2	—	

* **Rescue Treatment for Controlling Selected Annual Grasses**
For best results, always apply **Poast® herbicide** to annual grasses at the growth stage as specified ab **Grasses — Standard Recommendations**). However, if **Poast** cannot be applied at the recommend annual grasses can be controlled with a later application by increasing the rate of **Poast**. Apply to activ at the rates and sizes indicated above.

** Apply before boot stage.

*** After the second cutting, a sequential application of **Poast** is recommended at 2 pints per acre; ensure does not exceed 8 inches.

**** See page 5 **Application Information** on volunteer cereals.

Table 19. Forage Crops—Perennial Grasses (Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin) Western and Mountain States

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Standard Initial Application		Sequential Appli	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2 1/2	4" stolon	
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	10	2 1/2	8	
Quackgrass	8	2 1/2	8	
Ryegrass, Perennial	8	2	8	

Tank Mix of Poast® Herbicide with 2,4-DB for Grass and Broadleaf Weed Control in Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil, and Sainfoin

Use a tank mix of **Poast** + 2,4-DB for the control of mixed populations of grasses and broadleaf weeds listed as susceptible on the two product labels.

Some leaf yellowing and burning of the alfalfa may occur with this tank mix. Use of 2,4-DB ester formulations may increase the severity of leaf injury. Additionally, in established alfalfa, 2,4-DB alone may cause twisting of stems and malformation of leaves. (Refer to 2, 4-DB label). Alfalfa plants will generally outgrow these temporary leaf injuries.

Restrictions and Limitations (partial list)

Observe all restrictions and limitations on the label of both products. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Do not apply **Poast** and 2,4-DB as a tank mix unless all feeding, grazing, and harvesting restrictions on the 2,4-DB label can be observed.

Do not add UAN solution or ammonium sulfate to a **Poast** plus 2,4-DB tank mix.

Do not use more than 3/4 pound active ingredient per acre of 2,4-DB in this tank mix.

This tank mix is not recommended for the High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas, and Eastern New Mexico.

Set Aside Conservation Reserve Land, Fallow Acreage

Broadleaf Cover Crops

The growth of broadleaf cover crops such as alfalfa, clover, Lespedeza, trefoils, and vetches will not be affected by **Poast**.

Grass Cover Crops

Most seeded grass crops such as oats, sudangrass, tall fescue, orchardgrass, bromegrasses, ryegrass, or timothy will be injured or killed by **Poast**. Do not use **Poast** if injury to these grass cover crops would be undesirable.

Recommendations for Grass Control

Apply **Poast** to actively growing grasses when they are at the proper growth stage as specified by the **Recommendations for Grass Control** in the **Field Crops** section of this label. Use spray gallonage pressure and nozzle types specified in the **Application Information** section page 5.

Applications after grass has been mowed are less effective. For best control, apply to grasses at early stages of development.

Restrictions and Limitations

Do not harvest or graze cover crops other than alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, or sainfoin treated with **Poast**.

Seeded grass cover crops may be injured or killed.

Do not plant any other crop to be harvested for **120 days** after application, unless **Poast** is registered for use in that crop.

This use is intended only for the area east of the Rocky Mountains excluding the High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas, and Eastern New Mexico.

Do not apply more than a total of 7 1/2 pints of **Poast** per acre in one season.

Alfalfa Cover Crop

Do not apply **Poast** within 7 days of grazing, feeding, or cutting for (undried) forage, or within 14 days of cutting alfalfa for (dry) hay.

Do not apply more than a total of 6 1/2 pints of **Poast** per acre in one season to alfalfa.

Vegetable Crops

Artichoke
Beans (dry & succulent)
Brassica
  Broccoli
  Broccoli (Chinese & raab)
  Brussel Sprouts
  Cabbage (bok choy, Chinese mustard, napa)
  Cauliflower
  Collards
  Kale
  Kohlrabi
  Mustard Greens
  Rape Greens
Bulb Vegetables
  Garlic
  Leek
  Onion
  , Dry Bulb
  , Green
  Shallot
Celery
Cucurbits
  Cucumber
  Gherkin
  Muskmelon (all)
  Canteloupe (all)
  Honeydew Melon
  Pumpkin
  Squash (all)
  Watermelon
Fruiting Vegetables
  Eggplant
  Peppers (all)
  Tomato
Lentil
Lettuce (head & leaf)
Peas (dry & succulent)
Potato (field & sweet)
Rhubarb
Spinach

Directions For Use

- Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated.
- Always follow recommendations given in **Application Information** on page 5.
- Always adjust spray pressure, spray volume, and height of spray boom to ensure penetration of plant canopy and thorough coverage of grasses to be controlled.
- Do not apply to drought-stressed grass or grass that has gone through an extended dry period.
- In irrigated areas it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment with **Poast® herbicide** to ensure that weeds are growing actively.
- Labeled crops at all stages of growth are tolerant to **Poast**.
- **Always add 1 quart oil concentrate per acre.**
- For maximum use rate and minimum time from last application to harvest, consult **Table 20**.

Table 20. Vegetables
Crop Specific Restrictions and Limitations for Poast

Crop	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (days)	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application (pints)	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season (pints)	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application	Comments
Artichoke	7	2 1/2	5	No	Yes	California only
Beans, Dry , Succulent	30 15	2 1/2 2 1/2	4 4	Yes Yes	Yes**** Yes****	
Brassica	30	1 1/2	3	No	Yes****	
Bulb Vegetables	30	1 1/2	4 1/2	No	Yes	
Celery	30	1 1/2	3	No	Yes****	
Cucurbits	14	1 1/2	3	No*	Yes****	
Fruiting Vegetables	20	1 1/2	4 1/2	No*	Yes	
Lentil**	50	2 1/2	4	No	Yes	
Lettuce, Leaf , Head	15 30	1 1/2 1 1/2	3 3	No No	Yes**** Yes****	
Peas, Dry , Succulent	30 15	2 1/2 2 1/2	4 4	Yes Yes	Yes**** Yes****	
Potato, Field , Sweet (Eastern U.S.) (Western U.S.)	30 30 60	2 1/2 1 1 1/2	5 2 1/2 5	No* No* No*	Yes Yes Yes	
Rhubarb***	15	1 1/2	4 1/2	No	No	
Spinach	15	1 1/2	3	No	Yes****	

* Potato and tomato waste may be fed to animals.
** **Poast** is not currently registered in California for use in lentils
*** Rhubarb (IL, IN, MI, MN, and WI only)
**** Aircraft application is not a registered use in California. However, application by aircraft equipment may be allowed under State Special Local Need regulation as provided under section 24(c) of FIFRA; inquire with state authorities regarding currently allowed uses.

For additional **Restrictions and Limitations**, see pages 7 and 28.

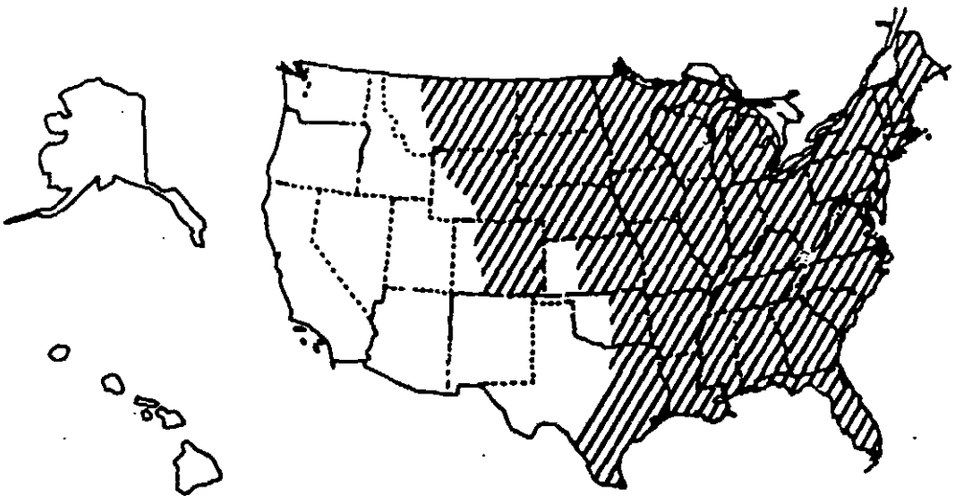
Caution:
Poast plus oil concentrate should be used with caution under the following conditions, due to potential leaf injury.
- When the temperature exceeds 90° F and the relative humidity is 60% or greater,

OR

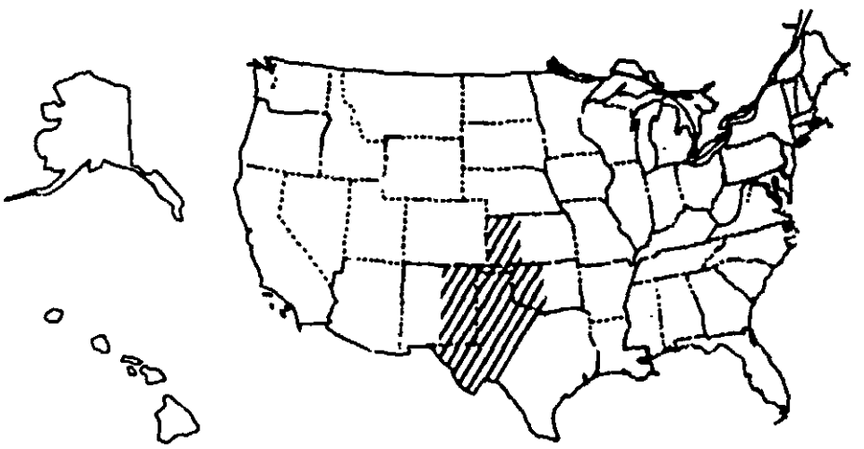
- Anytime the temperature exceeds 100° F, regardless of the humidity.

Regional Use Maps
All rate and time of application recommendations are based on growing region. Refer to the map below. Follow the **Rate and Time of Application** tables for your region only.

Midwest, South, and Northeast and all other regions not listed below (see page 25).

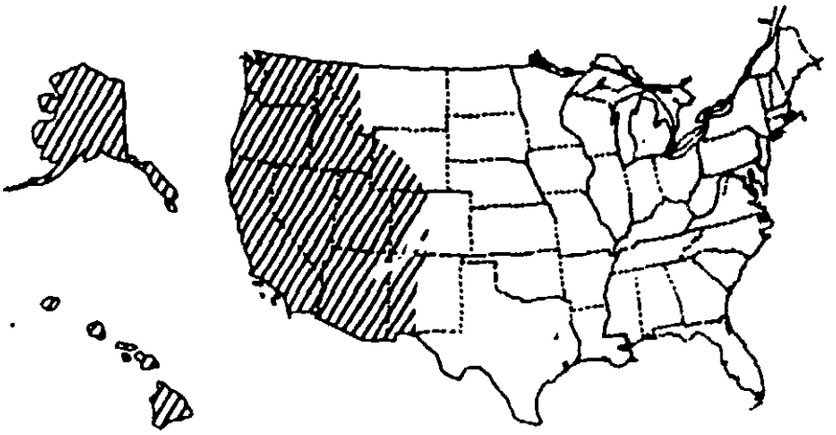


High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico (see page 26)



Description: An area east of the Continental Divide in New Mexico excluding the counties of Dona Ana, Luna, Sierra, Socorro and Valencia. Western Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas—West of a line running north from Del Rio to Gainesville, TX and extending along Interstate 35 to the Oklahoma-Kansas border, then west along border to Highway 83 and then north to the Kansas-Nebraska border.

Western and Mountain States (see page 27)



Description: West of a line following the Continental Divide, commencing at the U.S.-Canada border and terminating at the U.S.-Mexico border and also including the counties of Dona Ana, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia in New Mexico. Includes Hawaii and Alaska

Table 21. Vegetable Crops—Annual Grasses
(For maximum allowable use rate, refer to Table 20)
Midwest, South and Northeast Region

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application					
	Special Early		Standard		Rescue	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Barnyardgrass	4	3/4*	8	1	12	1 1/2
Crabgrass, Large*	—	—	10	1	8	1 1/2
, Smooth	—	—	6	1	8	1 1/2
Cupgrass, Woolly	—	—	8	1	—	—
Foxtail, Giant	4	3/4	8	1	16	1 1/2
, Green	4	3/4	8	1	16	1 1/2
, Yellow	—	—	8	1	16	1 1/2
Goosegrass	3	3/4	6	1	8	1 1/2
Itchgrass	—	—	4	2	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	—	—	8	1	16	1 1/2
Junglerice	—	—	8	1	—	—
Oats, Wild	—	—	4	1 1/2	—	—
Panicum, Browntop	—	—	8	1	—	—
, Fall	4	3/4	8	1	12	1 1/2
, Texas	4	3/4	8	1	12	1 1/2
Red Rice	—	—	4	2	—	—
Ryegrass, Annual	—	—	8	1	—	—
Sandbur, Field (Midwest)	—	—	3	1 1/4	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	—	—	18	1	—	—
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	4	3/4	8	1	12	1 1/2
Sprangletop, Red	—	—	8	1	—	—
Volunteer** Barley	—	—	4	1 1/2***	—	—
, Corn	12	3/4	20	1****	—	—
, Oats	—	—	4	1 1/2***	—	—
, Rye	—	—	4	1 1/2***	—	—
, Wheat	—	—	4	1 1/2***	—	—
Wild Proso Millet	10	1/2	10	1/2	24	1
Witchgrass	—	—	8	1	—	—

* In the following states, use 1 pint: AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX, and VA.
** See page 5 **Application Information** on volunteer cereals.
*** Plus UAN or Ammonium Sulfate in beans and peas only.
**** Plus UAN or Ammonium Sulfate in potatoes and beans and peas only.

Table 22. Vegetable Crops—Perennial Grasses
(For maximum allowable use rate, refer to Table 20)
Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Standard Initial Application		Sequential Application	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	1 1/2	4" stolon	1
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)*	25	1	12	1**
Muhly, Wirestem	6	1 1/2	6	1 1/2
Quackgrass** *	8	1 1/2**	8	1**
Ryegrass, Perennial	8	1	8	1

* When using 10-20 gallons of spray per acre, use 1 1/2 pints of **Poast® herbicide** in the initial application.
** Plus UAN or Ammonium Sulfate for Johnsongrass (potato only), for quackgrass (potato and legumes only).
*** A cultivation 14-21 days after the last application will aid in control.

Special use—Potatoes/Maine
In case of heavy infestations of quackgrass, apply 2 1/2 pints per acre followed by 1 1/2 pints per acre sequentially if needed.

Table 23. Vegetable Crops—Annual Grasses
(For maximum allowable use rate, refer to Table 20)
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

Rate and Maximum Height at Application		
Grass	**Maximum Height (inches)**	**Rate Per Acre (pints)**
Barnyardgrass	8	1 1/2
Crabgrass, Large	4	1 1/2*
, Smooth	4	1 1/2
Foxtail, Giant	8	1 1/2
, Green	8	1 1/2
, Yellow	8	1 1/2
Goosegrass	4	1 1/2
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	1 1/2
Junglerice	8	1 1/2
Panicum, Browntop	8	1 1/2
, Fall	8	1 1/2
, Texas	8	1 1/2
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	1 1/2
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	1 1/2
Sprangletop, Red	8	1 1/2
Volunteer** Barley	4	2*
, Corn	20	1 1/2
, Oats	4	2*
, Rye	4	2*
, Wheat	8	2*
Witchgrass	8	1 1/2

* Plus UAN or Ammonium Sulfate in beans and peas only.
** See page 5 **Application Information** on volunteer cereals.

Table 24. Vegetable Crops—Perennial Grasses
(For maximum allowable use rate, refer to Table 20)
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

Rate and Maximum Height at Application				
Grass	**Standard Initial Application**		**Sequential Application**	
	Maximum Height (inches)	**Rate Per Acre (pints)**	**Maximum Height (inches)**	**Rate Per Acre (pints)**
Bermudagrass	6* stolon	2	4* stolon	1 1/2
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	10	1 1/2	8	1

Table 25. Vegetable Crops—Annual Grasses
(For maximum allowable use rate, refer to Table 20)
Western and Mountain States

Rate and Maximum Height and Application		
Grass	**Maximum Height (inches)**	**Rate Per Acre (pints)**
Barnyardgrass*	8	1 1/2
Crabgrass, Large	4	1 1/2
, Smooth	4	1 1/2
Cupgrass, Southwestern	8	1 1/2
, Woolly	8	1 1/2
Foxtail, Giant	8	1 1/2
, Green	8	1 1/2
, Yellow	8	1 1/2
Goosegrass	4	1 1/2
Johnsongrass, (Seedling)	8	1 1/2
Junglerice	8	1 1/2
Oats, Wild**	4	1 1/2
Panicum, Fall	8	1 1/2
, Texas	8	1 1/2
Ryegrass, Annual	8	1 1/2
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	1 1/2
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	1 1/2
Volunteer, Corn	12	2
Wild Proso Millet	10	1
Witchgrass	8	1 1/2

* For rescue treatment, use up to 2 pints per acre on barnyardgrass less than 16 inches high and before boot stage.
** ID, OR, and WA only.

Tank Mix with Lexone® or Sencor® Herbicides for Annual Grass and Broadleaf Weed Control in Potato and Tomato
(This tank mix is not applicable in California.)
Use a tank mix of **Poast** plus **Lexone/Sencor** for the control of mixed populations of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed as susceptible on the two product labels.

Rates for **Poast** are the same as those listed for annual grasses in the **Vegetable Crops** section of this label. Always add oil concentrate at the rate of 2 pints per acre. Rates for **Lexone/Sencor DF** are as follows:

Crop	Pounds of Product per acre	
	Broadcast	Directed
Potato	1/3-2/3	—
Tomato	1/3-1/2	2/3-1 1/3

Note: Add components in the following sequence:
1) **Lexone** or **Sencor**
2) Oil concentrate
3) **Poast**

Restrictions and Limitations for Lexone and Sencor Tank Mixes (partial list)
Observe all precautionary statements and limitations on the labels of both products. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Do not apply **Poast** and **Lexone/Sencor** as a tank mix unless all environmental restrictions on the **Sencor** label can be followed.

Do not add UAN solution or ammonium sulfate to a **Poast** plus **Lexone/Sencor** tank mix. Do not treat transplanted tomatoes within 14 days of transplanting. Tomatoes must have recovered from transplant shock and new growth evident. Do not treat seeded tomatoes until plants have reached the 5-6 leaf stage.

Apply only to russetted or white-skinned varieties of potato that are not early maturing.

Do not apply this tank mix in any type of irrigation system.

Do not use this tank mix if all weeds to be controlled are not at the correct growth stage for treatment at the same time.

Do not use this tank mix if grasses to be controlled include rhizome johnsongrass, quackgrass, bermudagrass, wirestem muhly, volunteer corn or cereal, shattercane, red rice or itchgrass.

Do not apply tank mix if crop shows injury (leaf phytotoxicity and/or plant stunting) produced by any other herbicide treatment as injury may be enhanced and/or prolonged.

For potatoes, do not apply the tank mix within 60 days of harvest.

For tomatoes, do not apply the tank mix within 20 days of harvest.

Apply only if there has been at least three successive days of sunny weather prior to application, or crop injury may occur.

FRUIT CROPS
Apple, Blueberry, Citrus, Crabapple, Grapes, Pear, Quince, Raspberry, Strawberry*

Directions For Use
- Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated.
- Always follow recommendations given in **Application Information** (page 5).
- Always adjust spray pressure, spray volume, and height of spray boom to ensure penetration of plant canopy and thorough coverage of grasses to be controlled.
- Do not apply to drought-stressed grass or grass that has gone through an extended dry period.
- In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment with **Poast® herbicide** to ensure weeds that are growing actively.
- Labeled crops at all stages of growth are tolerant to **Poast.**
- Always add 1 pint **Dash® HC spray adjuvant** or 1 quart of oil concentrate per acre.
- For maximum use rate and minimum time from last application to harvest, consult **Table 26.**

Table 26. Fruit Crops
Crop Specific Restrictions and Limitations for Poast

Crop	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (days)	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application (pints)	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season (pints)	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application
Apple	14	2 1/2	7 1/2	No**	No
Blueberry***	30	2 1/2	5	No	Yes
Citrus	15	2 1/2	10	No**	No
Crabapple	14	2 1/2	7 1/2	No	No
Grapes	50	2 1/2	5	No**	Yes
Pear	14	2 1/2	7 1/2	No	No
Quince	14	2 1/2	7 1/2	No	No
Raspberry	45	2 1/2	5	No	Yes
Strawberry*	7	2 1/2	2 1/2	No	Yes

Comments: Application of **Poast** plus oil concentrate applied up to 6 weeks after a **Sinbar® herbicide** application can occasionally cause strawberry leaf injury. It is believed to be variety related. Growers should determine injury potential on a small scale before treating entire field.

* **Poast** is not labeled for use with strawberries in Florida.

** **Apples:** Pressed or processed apple waste may be fed to animals.
Citrus: Pulp and waste may be fed to animals.
Grapes: Pomace and raisin waste may be fed to animals.

*** **Poast** is not currently registered in California for use in blueberry.

Table 27. Fruit Crops (Except Strawberries)—Annual Grasses
All Regions

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Standard		Rescue	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre* (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Barnyardgrass	6	1 1/2	12	2 1/2
Crabgrass, Large	6	1 1/2	12	2 1/2
, Smooth	6	1 1/2	12	2 1/2
Cupgrass, Woolly	6	1 1/2	12	2 1/2
Fescue, Tall	6	1 1/2	12	2 1/2
Foxtail, Giant	6	1 1/2	12	2 1/2
, Green	6	1 1/2	12	2 1/2
, Yellow	6	1 1/2	12	2 1/2
Goosegrass	6	1 1/2	12	2 1/2
Johnsongrass (seedling)	6	1 1/2	12	2 1/2
Junglerice	6	1 1/2	12	2 1/2
Lovegrass	6	1 1/2	12	2 1/2
Orchardgrass	6	1 1/2	12	2 1/2
Panicum, Fall	6	1 1/2	12	2 1/2
, Texas	6	1 1/2	12	2 1/2
Shattercane/Wildcane	6	1 1/2	12	2 1/2
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	6	1 1/2	12	2 1/2
Sprangletop, Red**	6	1 1/2	12	2 1/2
Volunteer*** Barley	6	1 1/2	12	2 1/2
, Corn	6	1 1/2	12	2 1/2
, Oats	6	1 1/2	12	2 1/2
, Rye	6	1 1/2	12	2 1/2
, Wheat	6	1 1/2	12	2 1/2
Wild Proso Millet	6	1 1/2	12	2 1/2
Witchgrass	6	1 1/2	12	2 1/2

* Repeat application as needed. Do not apply more than 5 pints per acre per season for blueberries, grapes, and raspberries. Do not apply more than 7 1/2 pints per acre, per season for apple, crabapple, pear, and quince. Do not apply more than 10 pints per acre per season for citrus.
** Not recommended in California and Arizona.
*** See page 5 **Application Information** on volunteer cereals.

Table 28. Fruit Crops (Except Strawberries)—Perennial Grasses
All Regions

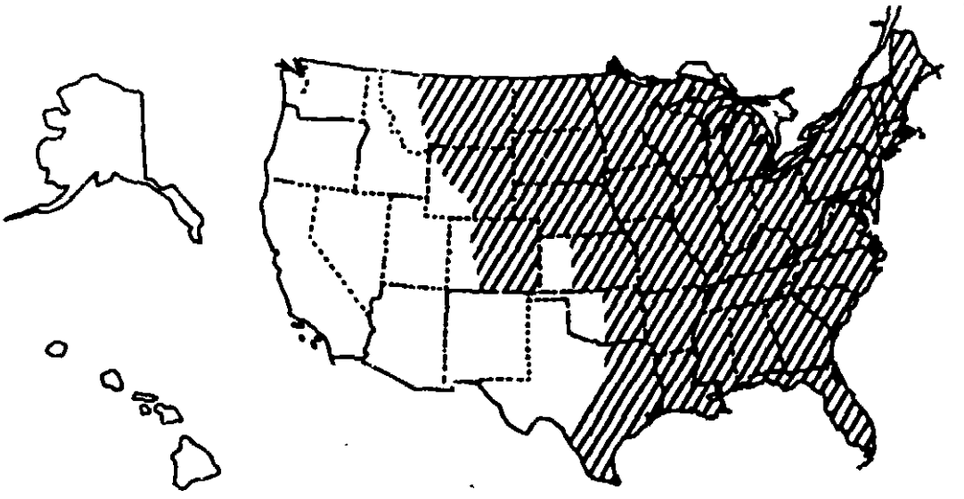
Grass	Rate and Maximum Height and Application	
	Initial Application	
	Max. Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2 1/2*
Johnsongrass, Rhizome	20	2 1/2*
Quackgrass	8	2 1/2*
Ryegrass, Perennial	6	2 1/2*
Wirestem, Muhly	6	1 1/2

* Repeat application as needed. Do not apply more than 5 pints per acre per season for blueberries, grapes, and raspberries. Do not apply more than 7 1/2 pints per acre, per season for apple, crabapple, pear, and quince. Do not apply more than 10 pints per acre per season for citrus.

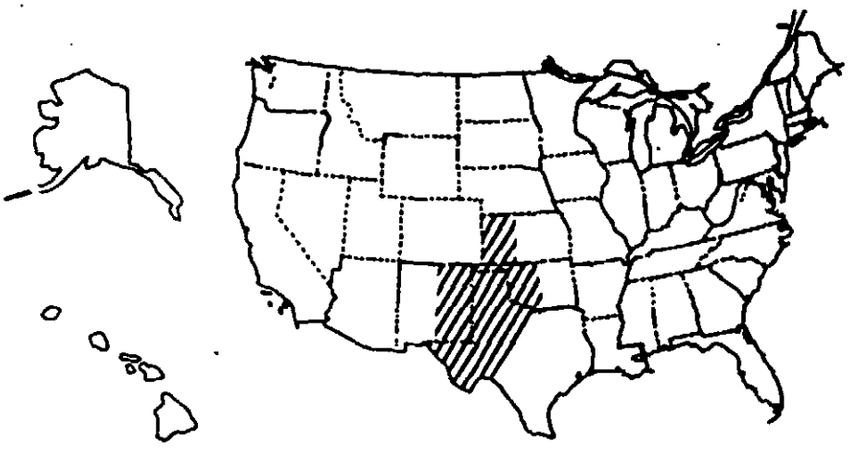
Spot Treatment Application
For control or suppression of grasses when using knapsack sprayers or high volume equipment (hand guns or other suitable nozzle arrangements), prepare a solution of **Poast® herbicide** plus oil concentrate in water according to the table. The best spray application will be a fine spray that will cover but not drench the leaves and run off. By keeping the spray gallonage low, a relatively concentrated solution (1-1 1/2) of **Poast** is used. The best performance is obtained when the spray gallonage is maintained at 10 gallons per acre and the spray gallonage should not exceed 20 gallons per acre.

Regional Use Maps
All rate and time of application recommendations are based on growing region. Refer to the map below. Follow the **Rate and Time of Application** tables for your region only.

Midwest, South, and Northeast and all other regions not listed below (see page 31).
Poast is not labeled for use with strawberries in Florida.

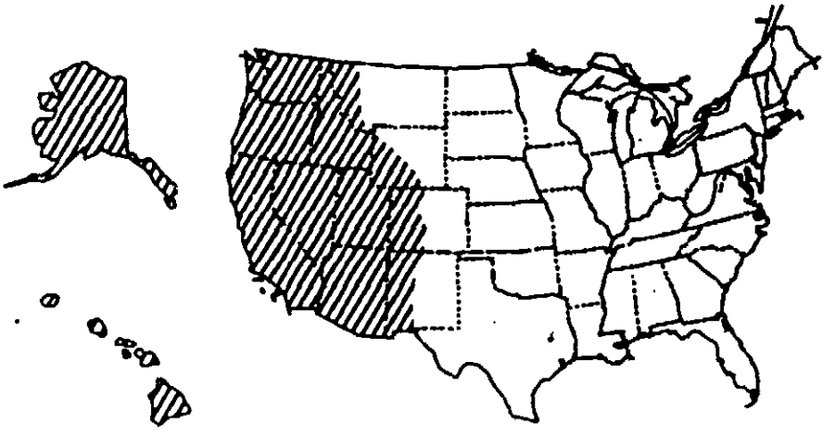


High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico (see page 32)



Description: An area east of the Continental Divide in New Mexico excluding the counties of Dona Ana, Luna, Sierra, Socorro and Valencia. Western Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas—West of a line running north from Del Rio to Gainesville, TX and extending along Interstate 35 to the Oklahoma-Kansas border, then west along border to Highway 83 and then north to the Kansas-Nebraska border.

Western and Mountain States (see page 33)



Description: West of a line following the Continental Divide, commencing at the U.S.-Canada border and terminating at the U.S.-Mexico border and also including the counties of Dona Ana, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia in New Mexico. Includes Hawaii and Alaska

Strawberries (Not for use in Florida)
Note to Strawberry Growers:
Do not tank mix or sequentially apply **Poast® herbicide** plus oil concentrate within one week of application of **Tenoran® herbicide** as strawberry injury may occur.

Poast plus oil concentrate applied up to 6 weeks after a **Sinbar® herbicide** application can occasionally cause strawberry leaf injury. It is believed to be variety related. Growers should determine injury potential by treating a small area first then waiting a week before treating the rest of the strawberry field with **Poast** plus oil concentrate.

Table 29. Strawberries—Annual Grasses
Midwest, South and Northeast Regions (Excluding Florida)

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Standard		Rescue	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8	1 1/2	12	2
Crabgrass, Large	4	1 1/2	8	2
, Smooth	4	1 1/2	8	2
Cupgrass, Woolly	8	1 1/2	—	—
Foxtail, Giant	8	1 1/2	16	2
, Green	8	1 1/2	16	2
, Yellow	8	1 1/2	16	2
Goosegrass	4	1 1/2	8	2
Itchgrass	4	2 1/2	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	1 1/2	16	2
Junglerice	8	1 1/2	—	—
Millet, Wild Proso	10	3/4	24	1
Oats, Wild	4	2	—	—
Panicum, Browntop	8	1 1/2	—	—
, Fall	8	1 1/2	12	2
, Texas	8	1 1/2	12	2
Red Rice	4	2 1/2	—	—
Ryegrass, Annual	8	1 1/2	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	1 1/2	—	—
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	1 1/2	12	2
Sprangletop, Red	8	1 1/2	—	—
Volunteer* Barley	6	2	—	—
, Corn	20	1 1/2	—	—
, Oats	6	2	—	—
, Rye	6	2	—	—
, Wheat	6	2	—	—
Witchgrass	8	1 1/2	—	—

* **Poast** is not recommended for spring control of volunteer cereals that emerged the previous fall.

Table 30. Strawberries—Perennial Grasses
Midwest, South and Northeast Regions (Excluding Florida)

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Standard Initial Application		Sequential Application	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	1 1/2	4" stolon	1
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	10	1 1/2	8	1
Muhly, Wirestem	6	1 1/2	6	1
Quackgrass	8	2 1/2	—	—
Ryegrass, Perennial	8	1 1/2	8	1

Note: a cultivation 14-21 days after application will aid in control. Depending on environmental conditions and crop cultural system, season-long control may not always be obtained. However, competition from quackgrass will be reduced.

Table 31. Strawberries—Annual Grasses
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

Rate and Maximum Height at Application		
Grass	**Maximum Height (inches)**	**Rate Per Acre (pints)**
Barnyardgrass	8	2
Crabgrass, Large	4	2
, Smooth	4	2
Foxtail, Giant	6	2
, Green	6	2
, Yellow	6	2
Goosegrass	4	2
Johnsongrass (seedling)	6	2
Junglerice	6	2
Panicum, Browntop	6	2
, Fall	6	2
, Texas	6	2
Shattercane/Wildcane	10	2
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	6	2
Sprangletop, Red	6	2
Volunteer* Barley	4	2 1/2
, Corn	10	2
, Oats	4	2 1/2
, Rye	4	2 1/2
, Wheat	4	2 1/2
Witchgrass	6	2

* **Poast® herbicide** is not recommended for spring control of volunteer cereals that emerged the previous fall.

Table 32. Strawberries—Perennial Grasses
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

Rate and Maximum Height and Application		
Grass	**Initial Application**	
	Max. Height (inches)	**Rate Per Acre (pints)***
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2 1/2
Johnsongrass, (Rhizome)	10	2 1/2

* A single application may not provide complete control of perennial grasses. Do not use more than 2 1/2 pints per acre, per year for strawberries. Application to smaller grasses is recommended.

Table 33. Strawberries—Annual Grasses Western and Mountain States

Rate and Maximum Height at Application		
Grass	**Maximum Height (inches)**	**Rate Per Acre (pints)**
Barnyardgrass	8	2
Crabgrass, Large	4	2
, Smooth	4	2
Cupgrass, Southwestern	8	2
Foxtail, Giant	8	2
, Green	8	2
, Yellow	8	2
Goosegrass	4	2
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	2
Junglerice	8	2
Panicum, Fall	8	2
, Texas	8	2
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	2
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	2
Volunteer* Barley	4	2 1/2
, Corn	12	2 1/2
, Oats	4	2 1/2
, Rye	4	2 1/2
, Wheat	4	2 1/2
Witchgrass	8	2

* Volunteer cereals that emerge from late spring to early summer (May through July) may be partially or incompletely controlled due to unfavorable conditions at time of application.

Table 34. Strawberries—Perennial Grasses Western and Mountain States

Rate and Maximum Height and Application		
Grass	**Single Application***	
	Maximum Height (inches)	**Rate Per Acre (pints)**
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2 1/2
Johnsongrass, (Rhizome)	10	2 1/2
Quackgrass	8	2 1/2

* A single application may not provide complete control of perennial grasses. Do not use more than 2 1/2 pints per acre per year for strawberries.

Nonbearing Food Crops

Almond, Apricot, Asparagus, Avocado, Blackberry, Cherry, Cranberry, Date, Fig, Macadamia, Nectarines, Olive, Peach, Pecan, Pistachio, Plum, Pomegranate, Prune, Walnut

Directions For Use

- Do not apply to nonbearing food crops within 1 year of harvest.
- Apply to actively growing grasses before extensive tillering and/or seedhead formation.
- Always follow recommendations given in **Application Information** (page 5).
- In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment with **Poast® herbicide** to ensure that weeds are growing actively.
- Repeat applications if new germination or regrowth occurs.
- Always adjust spray pressure, spray volume, and height of spray boom to ensure penetration of plant canopy and thorough coverage of grasses to be controlled.
- Do not apply to drought-stressed grass or grass that has gone through an extended dry period.
- Do not apply more than a total of 7 1/2 pints of **Poast** per acre in 1 season.
- **Always add 1 pint Dash® HC spray adjuvant or 1 quart of oil concentrate per acre.**

Table 35. Nonbearing Food Crops—Annual Grasses

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Standard		Rescue	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Barnyardgrass Crabgrass, Large , Smooth Cupgrass, Woolly Fescue, Tall Foxtail, Giant , Green , Yellow Goosegrass Johnsongrass (seedling) Junglerice Lovegrass Millet, Wild Proso Panicum, Fall , Texas Shattercane/Wildcane Signalgrass, Broadleaf Sprangletop, Red* Volunteer** Barley , Corn , Oats , Rye , Wheat Witchgrass	6	1 1/2	12	2 1/2

* Not recommended in western and mountain states.
** Refer to page 7, **Restrictions and Limitations.**

Table 36. Nonbearing Food Crops—Perennial Grasses

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height and Application	
	Single Application	
	Max. Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2 1/2
Johnsongrass, (Rhizome)	20	2 1/2
Quackgrass	8	2 1/2
Wirestem Muhly	6	1 1/2

Tobacco Seedbed — Directions For Use

- Apply to actively growing grasses.
- Always follow recommendations given in the **Application Information** section.
- Always adjust spray pressure, spray volume, and height of spray boom to ensure penetration of plant canopy and thorough coverage of grasses to be controlled.
- Do not apply to drought-stressed grass or grass that has gone through an extended dry period.

Restrictions and Limitations
Apply **Poast® herbicide** on tobacco only at the seedbed stage of growth.

Do not apply more than 1 pint of **Poast** per acre in the seedbed per season. Do not apply in transplanted tobacco.

Do not apply to grasses under stress such as stress due to lack of moisture or herbicide injury as unsatisfactory control may apply.

Do not apply if rainf
within one hour of a
grass control will be

Refer to **General R**
Limitations for add
tion.

Table 37
Annual Grass Control — Broadcast Application

Grass	Poast (Rate per Acre)	Oil Concentrate (Rate per Acre)
Crabgrass, Large Crowfootgrass Goosegrass Panicum, Fall Volunteer, Wheat	1 pint	2 pint
	(rate /100 square yards) 1/3 ounce	(rate /100 square yards) 2/3 ounce

Crops Grown for Seed
Poast® herbicide is recommended for use on all crops on this label when they are grown for seed production. Use the **Poast** rates given for each food crop listed in other sections on this label except as noted below. Follow the use recommendations as stated on this label for each crop. Slight modifications in application methods may be required for certain seed crops due to crop canopy or different cultural methods from the corresponding food crop. Contact BASF or local authorities before modifying application methods to confirm that they do not conflict with labeling.

Poast** is also registered on the following crops but only when they are grown for seed. The information provided below is only to be used as a guide. Refer to the respective SLN**for specific use requirements.*

Table 38.

Seed Crop	Weed	Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Carrot* (ID only)	Barnyardgrass	3-6 6-12	1 1/2 2 1/2
Fine Fescue** (OR only)	Ryegrass, Annual Brome, Downy German Velvetgrass Bentgrass, Colonial , Highland	4-8 2-6 2-4 2-4 2-4	1 1/2 2 1/2 2-2 1/2 1 1/2-2 1/2 1 1/2-2 1/2
Clover*** (CA only)	Watergrass (Barnyardgrass) Ryegrass, Italian		1 1/2-2 1 1/2-2
Cabbage**** Carrot Spinach Red Beets (WA only)	Watergrass (Barnyardgrass) Ryegrass, Italian Foxtail, Green Wild Oats	3-6 6-12 3-6 6-12 3-6 6-12 3-6 6-12	1 1/2 2 1/2 1 1/2 2 1/2 1 1/2 2 1/2 1 1/2 2 1/2

* **SLN # ID880005 (use in cabbage, carrots, spinach, and red beets for seed)**

- Read and follow the general recommendations under the **All Crops** and **Vegetable Crops** sections.
- Use 5-20 gallons of water per acre at 40-60 psi.
- Do not apply more than 5 pints of **Poast** per acre to carrots in one season.

****SLN #OR830002 (use in fine fescue for seed)**

- Read and follow the general recommendations under the **All Crops** section.
- Treat only Creeping Red, chewing, and hard fine fescue types.
- Make applications to semi-dormant fine fescue in late fall (generally November 1-March 15) after maximum grass weed germination.
- Use higher rates of **Poast** for well-established weeds.
- If regrowth occurs or new plants emerge, make a second application at the same **Poast** rate and weed size listed above.
- Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water at 40 psi and increase to 20 gallons and 60 psi if foliage is dense.
- **Poast** does not control annual bluegrass or rattail fescue.
- DO NOT graze treated fields and DO NOT feed treated fescue screenings or hay to livestock.
- DO NOT apply **Poast** to tall fescue because injury will occur.
- DO NOT apply **Poast** to fine fescue by air.

*** **SLN # CA900053 (use in clover for seed)**

- Read and follow the general recommendations under all the **All Crops** and **Forage Crops** sections.
- Apply a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre by ground and a minimum of 5 gallons of water by air.
- If additional flushes of annual grasses emerge after the first application, make additional applications at the same rate.
- Do not apply more than 7 1/2 pints per acre per season.
- Do not allow clover crops treated with **Poast** to be grazed or treated field residues, seed millings, or seeds to be used for feed or food.
- Specific reporting requirements must be followed to meet California Department of Food and Agriculture standards. DO NOT make any applications of this product until you have obtained and read a copy of SLN # CA900053 and complied with these requirements.

**** **SLN # WA880022 (use in cabbage, carrots, spinach, and red beets for seed)**

- Read and follow the general recommendations under the **All Crops** and **Vegetable Crops** sections.
- Use 5-20 gallons of water per acre at 40-60 psi.
- Do not apply more than 5 pints of **Poast** per acre in one season.

***** **SLN REGISTRATIONS ARE VALID UNTIL WITHDRAWN, SUSPENDED OR CANCELED BY THE STATE, EPA, THE 24C REGISTRANT, OR BASF.**
SLN LABELS MUST BE IN POSSESSION OF THE USER AT THE TIME OF **POAST** APPLICATION

Deciduous Trees, Non-food Crop Areas, Fallow Land for Grass Control, Tall Fescue and Growth Suppression

Directions For Use

- Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated.
- Always follow recommendations given in **Application Information** (page 5).
- Always adjust spray pressure, spray volume, and height of spray boom to ensure penetration of plant canopy and thorough coverage of grasses to be controlled.

Notice to user

Due to variability within species and in application techniques, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not **Poast** can be safely used on all varieties and species of nonbearing food crops, and other nonfood crops under all conditions. It is therefore recommended that the professional user should determine if **Poast** can be used safely prior to broad use. This determination can be made in the following manner:

On a small test area, apply recommended rate of **Poast** on an unlabeled species or variety under the conditions expected encountered. Any adverse conditions should be visible within seven days.

- Do not apply to drought-stressed grass or grass that has gone through an extended dry period.
- In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment with **Poast® herbicide** to ensure that weeds are growing actively.
- Labeled crops at all stages of growth are tolerant to **Poast**.
- **Always add 1 quart oil concentrate per acre.**

Additional Information

- **For growth suppression of tall fescue:** Tall fescue growth can be reduced by a properly timed application of **Poast**. For directions, refer to **Timing and Application Information for Tall Fescue Growth Suppression in Nonfood Areas** (page 38).
- For spot treatment application with **Poast,** see pages 6 and 38 for details on grass size, dosage, and additive.

Table 39. Annual Grass Control With Poast

Grass	Rate of Poast Per Acre	
	Grass up to 6" Height	Grass up to 12" Height
Barnyardgrass	1 1/2 pints	2 1/2 pints
Crabgrass, Large	1 1/2 pints	2 1/2 pints
Cupgrass, Woolly	1 1/2 pints	2 1/2 pints
Fescue, Tall (seedling)	1 1/2 pints	2 1/2 pints
Foxtail, Giant	1 1/2 pints	2 1/2 pints
, Green	1 1/2 pints	2 1/2 pints
, Yellow	1 1/2 pints	2 1/2 pints
Goosegrass	1 1/2 pints	2 1/2 pints
Johnsongrass (seedling)	1 1/2 pints	2 1/2 pints
Junglerice	1 1/2 pints	2 1/2 pints
Lovegrass	1 1/2 pints	2 1/2 pints
Millet, Wild Proso	1 1/2 pints	2 1/2 pints
Panicum, Fall	1 1/2 pints	2 1/2 pints
, Texas	1 1/2 pints	2 1/2 pints
Shattercane/Wildcane	1 1/2 pints	2 1/2 pints
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	1 1/2 pints	2 1/2 pints
Sprangletop, Red*	1 1/2 pints	2 1/2 pints
Witchgrass	1 1/2 pints	2 1/2 pints

* Not recommended in CA, AZ, or Western NM.

Table 40. Perennial Grass Control With Poast

Grass	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate of Poast Per Acre
Bermudagrass	Up to 6" stolon	2 1/2 pints
Johnsongrass, (Rhizome)	20	2 1/2 pints
Muhly, Wirestem	6	1 1/2 pints
Quackgrass	8	2 1/2 pints

Timing and Application Information for Tall Fescue Growth Suppression in Non-food Areas

Use only in the states of: AL, GA, KY, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV.

- Apply to actively growing tall fescue before extensive tillering and/or seedhead formation.
- Follow water volume and spray pressure recommendations.
- Apply to tall fescue at the sizes indicated below.
- In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment with **Poast® herbicide** to ensure that weeds are growing actively.

Timing

Apply **Poast** to actively growing tall fescue after it has 4-6 inches of new growth, before the emergence of seedheads and before conifer bud break. Application from July 1 to mid-August may be less effective, especially if day temperatures reach 90° F. Tall fescue must be one year old before the first application of **Poast**.

Do not apply to grasses under stress, such as stress due to lack of moisture, herbicide injury, or cold temperatures, as unsatisfactory suppression may result.

Adequate coverage of the leaf surface is necessary for absorption of this herbicide; thus, for optimum control, do not mow tall fescue turf for 30 days before or 14 days after application of **Poast**.

Rate

Apply **Poast** at 1-1 1/4 pints per acre. For greater fescue suppression, up to 2 1/2 pints per acre of **Poast** can be used. Because of environmental differences at application, and growth differences of tall fescue, control of tall fescue may exceed or fall short of that desired. Users of **Poast** are advised to begin use of **Poast** at a minimum recommended rate and adjust rates as local conditions and experience dictate. Additional applications may be made if extended growth suppression is desired.

Spot Treatment Application with Poast

For control of grasses when using knapsack sprayers or high volume equipment utilizing handguns or other suitable nozzle arrangement, prepare a solution of **Poast** plus oil concentrate in water according to the table below. Apply to actively growing grasses before tillering and/or seedhead formation. Apply to the foliage of grasses on a spray-to-wet basis. Spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff.

Table 41. Spot Treatment Application Table Annual Grass Control

Grass	Concentration in Spray Solution*		
	Poast**		Oil Concentrate
	Grass up to 6" Height	Grass up to 12" Height	
See annual grasses listed in **Broadcast Application** tables under specific crop.	1%	1 1/2%	1%

* Refer to **Table 44 (Solution Table)** for preparation of desired solution volume.
** Repeat application as needed.

Table 42. Perennial Grass Suppression—Spot Application

Grass	Maximum Height (inches)	Concentration in Spray Solution*	
		Poast**	Oil Concentrate
Bermudagrass (Wiregrass)	6" stolon	1 1/2%	1%
Johnsongrass, (Rhizome)	20	1 1/2%	1%
Wirestem Muhly	6	1%	1%
Quackgrass	8	1 1/2%	1%

* Refer to **Table 44 (Solution Table)** for preparation of desired solution volume.
** Repeat application as needed.

Table 43. Solution Table

Desired Spray Solution Volume	Amount of Poast or Oil Concentrate to be Added for Solution		
	Poast (1%)	Poast (1.5%)	Oil Concentrate (1%)
1 gallon	1.3 fl. oz	1.9 fl. oz	1.3 fl. oz
3 gallons	3.9 fl. oz	5.8 fl. oz	3.9 fl. oz
5 gallons	6.4 fl. oz	9.5 fl. oz	6.4 fl. oz

1 tablespoon = 1/2 fl. oz.

Appendix

The following are scientific names for the weeds listed in this section. For specific recommendations on control of these weeds, refer to the major and/or tank mix sections.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Bermudagrass	*Cynodon dactylon*
Brome, Downy	*Bromus tectorum*
Crabgrass, Large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
, Smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*
Cupgrass, Southwestern	*Eriochloa gracilis*
, Woolly	*Eriochloa villosa*
Fescue, Tall	*Festuca arundinacea*
Foxtail, Giant	*Setaria faberi*
, Green	*Setaria viridis*
, Yellow	*Setaria glauca*
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*
Itchgrass	*Rottboellia exaltata*
Johnsongrass	*Sorghum halepense*
Junglerice	*Echinochloa colonum*
Lovegrass (See Stinkgrass)	
Millet, Wild Proso	*Panicum miliaceum*
Muhly, Wirestem	*Muhlenbergia frondosa*
Oats, Tame	*Avena sativa*
, Wild	*Avena fatua*
Orchardgrass	*Dactylis glomerata*
Pigeongrass (See Foxtail)	
Panicum, Browntop	*Panicum fasciculatu*
, Fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*
, Texas	*Panicum texanum*
Quackgrass	*Agropyron repens*
Rescuegrass	*Bromus catharticus*
Red Rice	*Oryza sativa*
Ryegrass, Annual	*Lolium multiflorum*
, Perennial	*Lolium perenne*
Sandbur, Field	*Cenchrus incertus*
Shattercane/Wildcane	*Sorghum bicolor*
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	*Brachiaria platyphylla*
Sprangletop, Red	*Leptochloa filiformis*
Stinkgrass	*Eragrostis cilianensis*
Volunteer, Barley	*Hordeum vulgare*
, Corn	*Zea mays*
, Oats	*Avena sativa*
, Rye	*Secale Cereale*
, Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*
Watergrass (See Barnyardgrass)	
Wiregrass (See Bermudagrass)	
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*

Additional Information

For additional information concerning this label and the use of **Poast**, call BASF's **CommServ** at 1-800-367-8896.

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The **Directions For Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result, because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use**, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above. BASF MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. IN NO CASE SHALL BASF OR THE SELLER BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. BASF and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of BASF.

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BASF

Agricultural Products

Supplemental Labeling

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ACCEPTED

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 7969-58

Poast®
herbicide

Using Poast on labeled field, forage, and vegetable crops to remove interseeded grass cover crops

EPA Reg. No 7969-58

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

Environmental Hazards
Do not apply directly to water or wetlands (swamps, bogs, marshes, or potholes). Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

Endangered Species Concerns
The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered or threatened species or adversely modify their habitat is violation of federal law.

Directions For Use
It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
For the maximum use rate and preharvest interval, consult the **Poast** label. **Refer to the Poast label for a complete list of labeled crops.**

General Information
Poast is a selective broad spectrum postemergence herbicide for control of annual and perennial grass weeds. **Poast** does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds. Essentially, all grass crops such as sorghum, corn, small grains, and rice, as well as ornamental grasses such as turf, are susceptible to **Poast**. Avoid all direct or indirect contact with any desired grass crop unless otherwise specified on the label for **Poast**.
Poast is not recommended for spring control of cereals that emerged the previous fall.

Control Symptoms
Poast rapidly enters the plant through the foliage and translocates throughout the plant. Control symptoms exhibited by the grass plant progress from a slowing or stopping of growth (generally within two days), to reddening of the foliage and to leaf tip burn. Subsequently, burn back of the foliage occurs. These symptoms will generally be observed within three weeks depending on environmental conditions.

Storage and Disposal
Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.
Triple-rinse container (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Directions For Use
Use this product only on labeled field, forage, and vegetable crops on the **Poast** label to control or suppress grass cover crops.
The grass cover crops controlled or suppressed by this use include wheat, oats, and barley, or any grass crop for which **Poast** is labelled.
Cover crops should be allowed to grow with the primary crop for only a short time because of competitive effects. **Poast** will selectively control grass cover crops in seedling nongrass or broadleaf field, forage, or vegetable crops without injury. In addition, **Poast** will control any annual grasses that have emerged since planting (for more information, see **Poast** label). Follow the regional **Poast** rate and timing guidelines in the table below for your particular cover crop system.

Use a spray volume of 5-20 gallons per acre and a spray pressure of 40-60 psi, measured at the boom. Do not cultivate within 5 days before or 7 days following a **Poast** application.

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Agricultural Products

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Field, Forage, and Vegetable Crops

Table 1.

Herbicide Timing: Apply **Poast** to cereals that are 3-4" in height (before tillering). Do not allow cereals to exceed this height as excessive competition and lack of control may occur. **Poast** is not recommended for spring control of cereals that emerged the previous fall.

	 **Midwest, South and Northeast Regions**	 **Western and Mountain Regions**
Poast	1.5 pints per acre	1.5-2 pints per acre
Dash HC or **Crop Oil Concentrate**	1 pint per acre or 2 pints per acre	1 pint per acre or 2 pints per acre
UAN or **AMS**	2-4 quarts per acre or 2.5 pounds per acre	2-4 quarts per acre or 2.5 pounds per acre

Urea Ammonium Nitrate (UAN) and ammonium sulfate (AMS) are not to be used in California. UAN and AMS are not recommended in the Pacific Northwest.
Dash HC is not recommended for use in vegetable crops.
Consult the **Poast** label for use of UAN or AMS in vegetable crops and for the maximum use rate.

Poast Activity on the Cover Crop

Poast is a systemic herbicide that enters grass plants rapidly and is rainfast within one hour after application. After it is absorbed, **Poast** is translocated to all growing points within the grass. Plant growth is stopped shortly thereafter however, complete control of grasses may take 2-3 weeks. This slow-dying grass will provide a protective mulch for the primary crop seedlings for up to 3 weeks after an application of **Poast**. This period will allow the crop to develop enough to become more tolerant to damage from wind-blown soil particles.

Poast is labeled for use on the following crops:

Field Crops	Flax Sugar beet Sunflower
Forage Crops	Alfalfa Birdsfoot trefoil Sainfoin
Vegetable Crops	Beans Brassica Bulb vegetables Cucurbits Fruiting vegetables Leafy vegetables Peas Potato

Consult the **Poast** label for a complete list of labeled crops.

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The **Directions For Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result, because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use**, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above. BASF MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. IN NO CASE SHALL BASF OR THE SELLER BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. BASF and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by duly authorized representative of BASF.

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NVA 0794/PO 4300-0273

BASF Corporation
P.O. Box 13528
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BASF

Agricultural Products

Supplemental Labeling

RT Date: 9-23-94

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ACCEPTED
JAN 17 1995
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 7969-58

Poast®
herbicide

Postemergence Grass Herbicide

For homeowner use on and around:

Flowers	**Fruits***
Evergreens	**Vegetables***
Shrubs	**Ornamental Groundcovers**
Trees	**Bedding Plants**

*See Crop Table List

- Systematic selective herbicide kills weedy grasses without injuring desirable plants.
- **Controls**: Bermudagrass, crabgrass, foxtails, quackgrass, and many other weedy grasses.
- Concentrate makes 8 gallons of spray solution.

Active Ingredient:

2-[1-(ethoxyimino) butyl]-5-[2-(ethylthio)propyl]-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one**	18%
Inert Ingredients:	**82%**
Total	**100%**

**Equivalent to 1.5 pounds per gallon

EPA Reg. No. 7969-58
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

WARNING
AVISO

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.)

Statement of Practical Treatment

If in eyes: Immediately wash eyes with running water for 15 minutes. If irritation develops, consult a physician.

If on skin: Wash affected areas with soap and water. If irritation develops, consult a physician.

If swallowed: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Dilute with water and get immediate medical attention. Never give fluids or induce vomiting if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions.

If inhaled: Move to fresh air. Aid in breathing, if necessary and get immediate medical attention.

Net contents 8 fluid ounces

Agricultural Products

BASF

Precautionary Statements Hazards to Humans (and Domestic Animals)
Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get into eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed.

Re-entry statement
Do not allow people or pets to come into contact with treated areas until spray has dried.

Personal Protective Equipment:
Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category **G** on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, and loading

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not re-use them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

User Safety Recommendations: Users should:
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards
For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

Endangered Species Concerns
The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered or threatened species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

Directions For Use
It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with this 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.

READ ENTIRE LABEL FOR DIRECTIONS FOR USE AND PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS.

Poast® herbicide is a selective systemic grass killer to eliminate existing weedy grasses growing in and around plant beds, landscapes, and individual shrubs and trees. (See appendix for listing.) It can be used through a hose-end sprayer according to the directions of the sprayers being used or through a tank-type sprayer.

Poast can also be used around listed fruit and vegetable areas wherever listed weedy grasses occur. Use only tank type sprayers.

Weedy Grasses Controlled:
Poast kills most annual and hard to-kill perennial grasses up to 1 foot high including the examples listed below in one (or two) application(s). Younger, actively growing seedling weeds are more easily killed than older, mature, well-established grassy weeds which may require a repeat application for control. Adding oil concentrate may help control of grassy weeds*.

Barnyardgrass
Bermudagrass
Broadleaf Signalgrass
Crabgrass
, Large
, Smooth
Fall Panicum
Foxtails, Giant
, Green
, Yellow
Goosegrass
Johnsongrass
, Seedling
, Rhizome
Junglerice
Lovegrass
Orchardgrass, Seedling
Quackgrass
Tall Fescue Seedling
Texas Panicum
Shattercane/ Wildcane
Wild Proso Millet
Wirestem Muhly
Witchgrass
Woolly cupgrass

Note: This product does not control sedges (including nutsedge or nutgrass) annual bluegrass, or broadleaf weeds. Red fescue, chewings fescue, hard fescue, and dichondra turfs are also tolerant of **Poast**.

When to apply
Apply any time grassy weeds are actively growing not exceeding the minimum of days from application to harvest when used on vegetables and fruits. Warm sunny weather will accelerate systemic movement from leaves and stems down o the roots to give complete kill. Do not mow or cut off tops of weeds before spraying. Do not apply if rainfall is expected within one hour following application. Growth of treated grasses stops soon after application. They turn yellow and die within one to three weeks depending on the grass species, stage of growth and weather conditions. Cool weather, drought and heat stress slows activity.

Dilution Table
Amount of Poast (concentrate) and Oil concentrate to use

Water to be Used (gallons)	Amount of Poast		Amount of Oil Concentrate		Coverage in Square Feet
	Fluid Ounces	Tablespoons	Fluid Ounces	Tablespoons	
1	1	2	1	1	1,800
3	3	6	3	3	5,500
5	5	10	5	5	9,100
8	8	16	8	8	14,600

One gallon of spray will treat 1,800 square feet of area.
* To prevent leaf burn of desirable plants, do not use oil concentrate when comfort index (temperature ° F + humidity) exceeds 150.

How to apply

With hose-end sprayers:

A. **No water dilution/premixing needed.** Determine how much area is to be treated in square feet. Pour 1 fluid ounce of **Poast** and 1 fluid ounce of oil concentrate in the hose-end sprayer bottle for each 1,800 square feet to be treated. Set the sprayer dial to apply as close to 1 fluid ounce per gallon as possible. After application, wash the sprayer with a dilute soap solution and rinse according to the sprayer instructions.

B. **Water dilution/premixing needed.** Some hose-end applicators recommend that liquid products be premixed with water before pouring into the sprayer bottle. Read the hose-end sprayer instructions for making treatments at 1 fluid ounce per 1,800 square feet. Clean the sprayer after use according to the sprayer instructions.

With tank sprayers:

Mix 1 fluid ounce of **Poast** plus 1 fluid ounce of oil concentrate per 1 gallon of water and spray to just wet the unwanted weedy grasses. One gallon of spray will treat 1800 square feet of area. Wash sprayer by flushing soapy water and then clean water through the sprayer.

Important: For spot treating grassy weeds near lawns and around any sensitive plants, a tank type sprayer is recommended. Spray carefully to avoid spray or drift contact with desirable plants. If drift occurs, wash off foliage immediately with water.

For use on flowers, bedding plants, evergreens, shrubs, trees and ornamental groundcovers

Poast may be applied "over-the-top" of desirable plants infested by weedy grasses or as a directed spray to weedy grasses when label directions are followed. Do not exceed dosage rate per gallon of spray. See **Appendix** for tolerant plant listing.

Fruit and Vegetable Table

Crop	Minimum number of days from last application to harvest
Apple	14
Artichoke (California only)	7
Beans, green	30
, dry	15
Blueberry*	30
Broccoli	30
Cabbage	30
Canteloupe	14
Caulifower	30
Celery	30
Citrus	15
Crabapple	14
Cucumber	14
Eggplant	20
Grape	50
Lentils*	50
Lettuce, head	50
, leaf	15
Muskmelon	14
Onion, garlic	30
Peanut†	40
Pear	14
Peas, green	15
, dry	30
Pepper	20
Potato	30
Pumpkin	14
Quince	14
Raspberry	45
Spinach	15
Squash (all)	14
Strawberry†	7
Tomato	20
Watermelon	14

* Not for use in California.

† Use no more than one (1) application per season. Up to two (2) applications per season may be made on all other plants.

Most ornamental species tested have been found tolerant of **Poast**; however, use with caution around the following plants as they may be damaged if foliage is contacted by the spray: Azaleas (var. snow), Japanese Privet, Potentilla, Snow-in Summer, Red Oak and White Oak and ornamental grasses.

Poast may also be used on the following nonbearing food plants. Do not apply within 1 year of harvest.

Almonds
Apricots
Asparagus
Avocados
Blackberries
Cherries
Figs
Nectarines
Peaches
Plums
Pomegranates
Prunes
Walnuts

For use on fruit and vegetables areas (use only with tank type sprayers).

Poast may be used on the fruits and vegetables listed in the **Fruit and Vegetable Table.** Do not apply on or around any fruit and vegetable not listed on this label, especially sweet corn. Applications on and around tolerant vegetables and fruit should be applied with only a tank-type sprayer. A second application may be made to all listed vegetables and fruits except peanut and strawberry.

The quantities presented in the **Dilution Table** do not exceed the registered rates for the fruits and vegetables listed. Do not exceed the quantities presented.

Storage and Disposal

Storage: Keep pesticide in original container. Do not put concentrate or dilute spray into food, feed or drink containers. Avoid contamination of feed and foodstuffs. Store in a cool, dry place, preferably in a locked storage area. Do not store diluted spray.

Disposal: Securely wrap original container in several layers of newspaper and discard in trash.

Container: Do not re-use empty bottle.

Notice: Buyer assumes all liability, including personal injury and property damage, which may result from the use of this product in a manner inconsistent with labeling directions. If these terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

4.6 97 84

Appendix

Trees
Listed by common name

Acacia, Knife Leaf
(Acacia cultriformis)
Arborvitae, Eastern *(var: Teehny)*
(Thuja occidentalis)
Arborvitae. Berkmans, Oriental
(Thuja Orientalis)
Ash, Green
(Fraxinus pennsylvanicum)
Ash, Mountain
(Sorbus aucuparia)
Ash, Mountain
(Sorbus americana decora)
Ash, White
(Fraxinus americana)
Basswood, American
(Tilia americana)
Berkman's, Oriental
(Thuja orientalis)
Birch
(Betula sp.)
Birch, Asian White *(var. Japonica)*
(Betula platyphylla)
Birch, European White
(Betula pendula)
Birch, paper
(Betula papyrifolia)
Birch, River, Black or Red
(Betula nigra)
Black Locust
(Robinia pseudoacacia)
Bottle-brush
(Callistemon lanceolatus)
Bottle Tree
(Brachychiton populneus)
Brisbane Box Tree
(Tristania conferta)
Cajeput Tree
(Melaleuca quinquenervia)
Carob Tree
(Ceratonia siliqua)
Carrot Wood
(Cupaniopsis anacardioides)
Catalpa, Southern
(Catalpa bignonioides)
Cherry Black
(Prunus serotina)
Cherry, Carolina
(Prunus caroliniana "compacta")
Crabapple, Flowering
(var Dalgo, Radiant, Red Splendor, Royalty, Vanguard, Sylvestris, Domestic)
(Malus sp.)
Cypress, False
(Chamaecyparis pisifera)
Cypress, Leyland
(Cupressocyparis leylandii)
Cypress, Italian
(Cupressus sempervirens)
Dogwood, Flowering
(Cornus florida)
Dogwood, Silky
(Cornus amonum)
Dogwood, Pagoda
(Cornus alternifolia)
Elm, Chinese Evergreen
(Ulmus parvifolia)

Listed by scientific name

Abies balsamea
(Fir, White)
Abies concolor
(Fir, White)
Abies fraseri
(Fir, Frasier)
Abies sp.
(Fir)
Acacia baileyana (purpurea)
(Purpleleaf)
Acacia cultriformis
(Acacia, Knife leaf)
Acer palmatum
(Maple, Japanese)
Acer rubrum
(Maple, Red)
Acer saccharinum
(Maple, Silver)
Agonis flexuosa
(Willow, Peppermint)
Albizia julibrissin
(Mimosa tree, silk tree)
Arbutus unedo
(Strawberry Tree)
Arecastrum romanzoffianum
(Queen palm)
Betula nigra
(Birch, River, Black or Red)
Betula papyrifolia
(Birch, paper)
Betula pendula
(Birch, European White)
Betula platyphylla
(Birch, Asian White)
(var: Japonica)
Betula sp.
(Birch)
Brachychiton populneus
(Bottle tree)
Callistemon lanceolatus
(Bottle-brush)
Catalpa bignonioides
(Catalpa, Southern)
Celtis occidentalis
(Hackberry, Common)
Ceratonia siliqua
(Carob tree)
Chamaecyparis pisifera
(Cypress, False)
Chamaerops humilis
(Palm, Mediterranean fan)
Cornus alternifolia
(Dogwood, Pagoda)
Cornus amonum
(Dogwood, Silky)
Cornus florida
(Dogwood, Flowering)
Cupaniopsis anacardioides
(Carrot Wood)
Cupressocyparis leylandii
(Cypress, Leyland)
Cupressus sempervirens
(Cypress, Italian)
Cycas revoluta
(Palm, Sago)
Elaeagnus angustifolia
(Olive, Russian)
Eriobotrya japonica
(Loquat)

Trees (continued)
Listed by common name

Eucalyptus
(Eucalyptus robusta)
(Eucalyptus lehmannii)
(Eucalyptus nicholi)
(Eucalyptus granis)
Fir
(Abies sp.)
Fir, Douglas
(Pseudotsuga menziesii)
Fir, Frasier
(Abies fraseri)
Fir, White
(Abies concolor)
Goldenrain Tree
(Koelreuteria paniculata)
Guava
(Psidium littorale)
Guava, Pineapple
(Feijoa sellowiana)
Gum, Blue
(Eucalyptus globulus)
Gum, Lemon-scented
(Eucalyptus citriodera)
Gum, Red Box
(Eucalyptus polyanthemos)
Hackberry, Common
(Celtis occidentalis)
Hemlock, Canadian
(Tsuga canadensis)
Holly, Chinese
(var: Bufordii, Rotunda)
(Ilex comuta)
Holly, Hybrid *(var Nellie Stevens)*
(Ilex spares)
Holly, Japanese
(var: Convexa, Compacta,Helleri, Hoogendom)
(Ilex crenata)
Holly, Yaupon
(Ilex vomitoria)
Ironbark, Red
(Eucalyptus sideroxylon)
Jacaranda
(Jacaranda mimosifolia)
Kentucky Coffee Tree
(Gymnocladus dioicus)
Larch, European
(Larix europa)
Laurel, Indian
(Ficus microcarpa nitida)
Linden
(Tilia americana)
Linden, Littleleaf
(Tilia cordata)
Locust, Honey
(Gleditsia triacanthos inermis)
Loquat
(Eriobotrya japonica)
Magnolia Southern
(Magnolia grandiflora)
Maple, Red
(Acer rubrum)
Maple, Japanese
(Acer palmatum)
Maple, Silver
(Acer saccharinum)
Mimosa Tree *(silk tree)*
(Albizia julibrissin)

Listed by scientific name

Eucalyptus citriodera
(Gum, Lemon-scented)
Eucalyptus globulus
(Gum, Blue)
Eucalyptus granis
(Eucalyptus)
Eucalyptus lehmannii
(Bushy Yate)
Eucalyptus nicholi
(Nichol's Willow)
(Leafed Peppermint)
Eucalyptus polyanthemos
(Gum, Red Box, Silver Dollar)
Eucalyptus robusta
(Eucalyptus)
Eucalyptus sideroxylon
(Ironbark, Red)
Feijoa sellowiana
(Pineapple, Guava)
Ficus benjamina
(Weeping Fig, Exotica, Weeping Banyan)
Ficus microcarpa nitida
(Laurel, Indian)
Fraxinus americana
(Ash, White)
Fraxinus pennsylvanicum
(Ash, Green)
Gejera parviflora
(Willow, Australian)
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis
(Locust, Honey)
Gymnocladus dioicus
(Kentucky Coffee Tree)
Ilex comuta
(Holly, Chinese)
(var: Bufordii, Rotunda)
Ilex crenata
(Holly, Japanese)
(var Compacta, Convexa, Helleri, Hoogendom)
Ilex spares
(Holly, Hybrid)
(var: Nellie Stevens)
Ilex vomitoria
(Holly, Yaupon)
Jacaranda mimosifolia
(Jacaranda)
Juglans nigra
(Walnut, Black)
Koelreuteria paniculata
(Goldenrain Tree)
Larix europa
(Larch, European)
Leptospermum laevigatum
(Tea tree, Australian)
Liquidambar stryaciflus
(Gum, Sweet)
Liriodendron tulipifera
(Popular, Yellow, Tulip Tree)
Maclura pomifera
(Osage Orange)
Magnolia grandiflora
(Magnolia, Southern)
Malus sp.
(Crabapple, Flowering)
(var: Dalgo, Domestic, Sylvestris, Radiant, Vanguard, Royalty, Red Splendor)
Melaleuca quinquenervia
(Cajeput Tree)

Trees (continued)
Listed by common name

Myoporum
(Myoporum laetum)
New Zealand Christmas Tree
(Metrosideros excelsus)
Oak
(Quercus)
Oak, Water
(Quercus nigra)
Oak, Willow
(Quercus phellos)
Olive Tree
(Olea europaea)
Olive, Russian
(Elaeagnus angustifolia)
Orchid Tree, Purple
(Bauhinia variegata)
Osage Orange
(Maclura pomifera)
Palm, Mediterranean fan
(Chamaerops humilis)
Palm, Pygmy Date
(Phoenix roebelenii)
Palm, Queen
(Arecastrum romanzoffianum)
Palm, Sago
(Cycas revoluta)
Palm, Windmill
(Tracheocarpus fortunei)
Palo Verde, Green
(Parkinsonia aculeata)
Paulownia Royal
(Paulownia tomentosa)
Pear, Common
(Pyrus communis)
Pear, Evergreen
(Pyrus kawakamii)
Pear, Ussurian
(Pyrus ussuriensis)
Pepper, Brazilean
(Schinus terebinthifolius)
Pine, Aleppo
(Pinus halepensis)
Pine, Austrian
(Pinus nigra)
Pine, Canary Island
(Pinus canariensis)
Pine, Caribbean Slash
(Pinus caribean)
Pine, Italian Stone
(Pinus pinea)
Pine, Jack
(Pinus banksiana)
Pine, Japanese Black
(Pinus thunbergii)
Pine, Loblolly
(Pinus taeda)
Pine, Mugho
(Pinus mugho)
Pine, Ponderosa, Western yellow
(Pinus ponderosa)
Pine, Red
(Pinus resinosa)
Pine, Scotch
(Pinus sylvestris)
Pine, Shore
(Pinus contra)
Pine, Slash
(Pinus ellottii)

Listed by scientific name

Metrosideros excelsus
(New Zealand Christmas Tree)
Mimosa pudica
(Sensitive Plant)
Myoporum laetum
(Myoporum)
Olea europaea
(Olive Tree)
Parkinsonia aculeata
(Palo Verde, Green)
Paulownia tomentosa
(Paulownia, Royal, Empress Tree)
Phoenix roebelenii
(Palm, Pygmy Date)
Picea abies
(Spruce, Norway)
Picea glauca
(Spruce, White)
Picea glauca
(Spruce, Black Hills)
(var: Densata)
Picea pungens
(Spruce, Colorado Blue)
Pinus banksiana
(Pine, Jack)
Pinus canariensis
(Pine, Canary Island)
Pinus caribean
(Pine, Caribbean slash)
Pinus contra
(Pine, Shore)
Pinus ellottii
(Pine, Slash)
Pinus halepensis
(Pine, Aleppo)
Pinus mugo mugo
(Pine, Mugho)
Pinus nigra
(Pine, Austrian Black)
Pinus palustris
(Pine, Southern, Long Leaf)
Pinus parviflora
(Pine, Japanese White)
Pinus pinea
(Pine, Italian Stone)
Pinus ponderosa
(Pine, Ponderosa, Yellow)
Pinus resinosa
(Pine, Red)
Pinus strobus
(Pine, White)
Pinus sylvestris
(Pine, Scotch)
Pinus taeda
(Pine, Loblolly)
Pinus thunbergiana
(Pine, Japanese Slack)
Pinus virginiana
(Pine, Virginia)
Pittosporum phillyraeoides
(Willow, Desert)
Platanus occidentalis
(Sycamore)
Podocarpus macrophyllus
(Pine, Yew)
Populus alba
(Poplar, White)

Trees (continued)
Listed by common name

Pine, Southern
(Pinus palustris)
Pine, Virginia
(Pinus virginiana)
Pine, White
(Pinus strobus)
Pine, White, Japanese
(Pinus parviflora)
Pine, Yew
(Podocarpus macrophyllus)
Plum, Wild
(Prunus americana)
Poplar, Hybrid
(Populus alba)
Popular, Yellow, Tulip Tree
(Liriodendron tulipifera)
Purpleleaf, Bailey Acacia
(Acacia baileyana)
Redwood, Coast
(Sequoia sempervirens)
Sandcherry, Western
(Prunus besseyi)
Sensitive Plant
(Mimosa pudica)
Silk Tree
(Albizia julibrissin,
Spruce, Black Hills *(var. Densata)*
(Picea glauca)
Spruce, Colorado Blue
(Picea pungens)
Spruce, Norway
(Picea abies)
Spruce, White
(Picea glauca)
Strawberry Tree
(Arbutus unedo)
Sumac, Standard, African
(Rhus lancea)
Sweet Gum
(Liquidambar stryaciflus)
Sycamore
(Platanus occidentalis)
Tea Tree, Australian
(Leptospermun laevigatum)
Tipu Tree
(Tipuana tipu)
Walnut, Black
(Juglans nigra)
Weeping Fig, Exotica
(Ficus benjamina)
Willow
(Salix matsudana tortuosa)
Willow, Australian
(Geijera parviflora)
Willow, Desert
(Pittosporum phillyraeoides)
Willow, Peppermint
(Agonis flexuosa)
Yate, Bushy
(Eucalyptus lehmannii)
Yew, English
(Taxus baccata)

Listed by scientific name

Prunus americana
(Plum, Wild)
Prunus besseyi
(Sandcherry, Western)
Prunus caroliniana "compacta"
(Cherry, Carolina)
Prunus mahaleb
Prunus myro
Prunus serotina
(Cherry, Black)
Pseudotsuga menziesii
(Fir, Douglas)
Psidium littorale
(Guava)
Pyrus communis
(Pear, Common)
Pyrus kawakamii
(Evergreen Pear)
Pyrus ussuriensis
(Pear, Ussurian)
Quercus
(Oak)
Quercus nigra
(Oak, Water)
Quercus phellos
(Oak, Willow)
Rhus lancea
(Sumac, African Standard)
Robinia pseudoacacia
(Locust, Black)
Salix matsudana tortuosa
(Willow)
Schinus terebinthifolius
(Pepper, Brazilean)
Sequoia sempervirens
(Coast, Redwood)
Sorbus aucuparia
(Ash, Mountain)
Sorbus americana decora
(Ash, Mountain)
Taxus baccata
(Yew, English)
Thuja occidentalis
(Arborvitae, American)
(var: Teehny)
Thuja orientalis
(Berkmans, Oriental Arborvitae)
Tilia americana
(Linden, American Basswood)
Tilia cordata
(Linden, Little-leaf)
Tipuana tipu
(Tipu Tree)
Tracheocarpus fortunei
(Palm, Windmill)
Tristania conferta
(Brisbane Box Tree)
Tsuga canadensis
(Hemlock, Canadian)
Ulmus parvifolia
(Elm, Chinese Evergreen)

Shrubs
Listed by common name

Abelia, Glossy
(Abelia grandiflora)
Acacia, Bailey
(Acacia baileyana)
Acacia, Knife Leaf
(Acacia cultriformis)
Acacia, Prostrate
(Acacia redolens)
Acacia, Sydney Golden Wattle
(Acacia longifolia)
Andromeda
(Pieris japonica)
Arborvitae, Oriental
(Platycladus orientalis)
Arrowwood, Southern
(Viburnum dentatum)
Azalea, Mollis hybrid
(R. x kosterianum)
Azalea, Northern Lights Hybrid
(R x kosterianum x R prinophyllum)
Bamboo, Heavenly
(Nandina domestica)
Barberry, Japanese
(Berberis thunbergii)
Barberry, Korean
(Berberis koreana)
Barberry, Redleaf
(Berberis virginian)
Bird of Paradise Bush
(Caesalpinia gillesil)
Bluebeard
(Caryopteris clandonensis)
Boxwood, Common
(Buxus sempervirens)
Boxwood, African
(Myrsine africana)
Boxwood, Japanese
(var: Japonica)
(Buxus microphylla)
Buckthorn, Glossy, Alder
(Rhamnus frangula)
Camellia
(Camellia japonica)
Camellia
(Camellia sasanqua)
Cedar, Eastern Red
(var: Pyramidiformus, caneart)
(Juniperus virginiana)
Cherry, Brush
(Eugenia myrtifolia)
Cherry, Manchu, Nanking
(Prunus tomentosa)
Chokecherry sp.
(Aronia meloelata)
Copper Plant, Caribbean
(Euphoria cotinifolia)
Cotoneaster, Bearberry
(Cotoneaster dammerii)
Cotoneaster, Cranberry
(Cotoneaster apiculata)
Cotoneaster 'lowfast'
Cotoneaster, Peking
(Cotoneaster acutifolia)
Coyote Bush
(Baccharis pilularis)
Cranberry Bush, American
(Viburnum trilobum)
Cranberry Bush, Golden
(Viburnum opulus aureum)

Listed by scientific name

Abelia grandiflora
(Abelia, Glossy)
Acacia baileyana
(Acacia, Bailey)
Acacia cultriformis
(Acacia, Knife Leaf)
Acacia longifolia
(Acacia, Sydney Golden Wattle)
Acacia redolens
(Acacia, Prostrate)
Alyogyne huegelli
(Hibiscus, Blue)
Amelanchier alnifolia
(Serviceberry, Saskatoon)
(var: Regent)
Amelanchier laevis
(Serviceberry, Allegheny)
Aronia meloelata
(Chokecherry sp.)
Baccharis pilularis
(Coyote Bush)
Berberis koreana
(Barberry, Korean)
Berberis thunbergii
(Barberry, Japanese)
(var: Crimson pygmy)
Berberis virginian
(Barberry, Redleaf)
Brunfelsia calycina
(Yesterday-Today-and-Tomorrow)
Buxus microphylla
(Boxwood, Japanese)
(var: Japonica)
Buxus sempervirens
(Boxwood, Common)
Caesalpinia gillesii
(Bird of Paradise Bush)
Calliandra haematocephala)
(Pink Powder Puff)
Camellia japonica
(Camellia)
Camellia sasanqua
(Camellia)
Carissa grandiflora
(Palm, Natal)
(var: Green Carpet, Tuttle)
Caryopteris clandonensis
(Bluebeard)
Ceanothus griseus
(Mountain lilac, Carmel Creeper)
Cistus purpureus
(Orchid rockrose)
Coprosma 'coppershine'
Coprosma repens
(Mirror Plant)
Cornus stolonifera
(Dogwood, Red Osier)
Correa pulchella
(Fuchsia, Australian)
Cortaderia selloana
(Pampas grass)
Cotoneaster acutifolius
(Cotoneaster, Peking)
Cotoneaster apiculata
(Cotoneaster, Cranberry)
Cotoneaster dammerii
(Cotoneaster, Bearberry)
(var: Coral Beauty)
Cotoneaster 'lowfast'

Shrubs (continued)
Listed by common name

Crape Myrtle
(Lagestromia indica)
Currant, Alpine
(Ribes alpinum)
Dogwood, Red Osier
(Cornus stolonifera)
Elaeagnus
(Elaeagnus umbellata)
Escallonia
(Escallonia fradesii)
(Escallonia rubia)
Euonymus, Evergreen
(var. Golden, Silver King)
(Euonymus japonica)
Euonymus, Winged
(Euonymus alata)
Fig, Creeping
(Ficus repens)
Firethorn
(Pyracantha graberi)
Forsythia, Greenstem
(Forsythia viridissima bronxeniss)
Flax, New Zealand
(Phormium tenax)
Fuchsia, Australian
(Correa pulchella)
Gardenia *(var. Mystery, Radicans)*
(Gardenia augusta)
(Gardenia jasminoides)
Gardenia, Dwarf *(var. Veitchii)*
(Gardenia jasminoides)
Gold Vine, Guinea
(Hibbertia scandens)
Hakea
(Hakea proteacea)
Hawthorn, Indian
(Phaphiolepis indica)
Hibiscus, Blue
(Alyogyne huegelli)
Hibiscus, Chinese
(Hibiscus rosa-sinensis)
Holly, Dwarf Burford
(var. Burfordii Nana)
(Ilex comuta)
Honeysuckle, Bush
(Dierville lonicera)
Honeysuckle, Cape
(Tecomaria capensis)
Hydrangea
(Hydrangea macrophylla)
Jasmine Asiatic
(Trachelopsermum asiaticum)
Jasmine, Orange
(Murraya paniculata)
Jasmine, Star
(Trachelospermum jasminoides)
Jasmine, Winter
(Jasmine nudiflorum)
Jessamine, Carolina
(Gelsemium sempervirens)
Jojoba
(Simmondsia chinensis)
Juniper, Chinese *(var: Maneyi, Old Gold, Phtzerana, Sea Green, Hekii, Nana, Torulosa, Phtzerana Aurea, Pfitzer, Golden Pfitzer)*
(Juniperus chinensis)

Listed by scientific name

Dierville lonicera
(Honeysuckle, Bush)
Dodonaea viscosa
(Purple Hop Bush)
(var: Purpurea)
Duranta stenostachya
(Sky Flower, Brazilian)
Elaeagnus pungens
(Silverberry)
Elaeagnus umbellata
(Elaeagnus)
Escallonia exoniensis
(Escallonia)
Escallonia 'fradesii
(Escallonia)
Escallonia rubra
(Escallonia)
Eugenia myrtifolia
(Brush Cherry)
Euonymus alata
(Euonymus, Wingeo
Euonymus japonica
(Euonymus, Evergreen)
(var: Golden, Silver King)
Euonymus kiautschovica
(Spindle tree)
Euphorbia cotinifolia
(Copper Plant, Caribbean)
Ficus repens
(Fig, Creeping)
Forsythia viridissima bronxeniss
(Forsythia, Greenstem)
Gardenia augusta
(Gardenia) (var: Mystery)
Gardenia jasminoides
(Gardenia) (var: Mystery, Radicans)
(Gardenia, Dwarf) (var: Veitchii)
Gelsemium sempervirens
(Jessamine, Carolina)
Grewia occidentalis
(Lavender, Star Plant)
Hakea proteacea
(Hakea)
Hebe 'coed'
(Veronica) (var: Coed)
Hetermeles arbutifolia
(Toyon, California Holly)
Hibbertia scandens
(Gold Vine, Guinea)
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
(Hibiscus, Chinese)
Hydrangea macrophylla
(Hydrangea)
Ilex comuta
(Dwarf Burford Holly)
(var: Burfordii Nana)
Jasmine nudiflorum
(Winter Jasmine)
Juniperus chinensis
(Juniper, Chinese)
(var: Maneyi, Old Gold, Pfitzerana Sea Green, Hetzii, Torulosa Nana, Gold Coast, Pfitzerana aurea, Pfitzer, Golden Pfitzer, San Jose, San Jose Variegated, Blue Gold)
Juniperus conferta
(Juniper, Shore) (var: Compacta)

Shrubs (continued)
Listed by common name

Juniper, Creeping *(var: Bluechip, Hughes, Plumosa, Prince of Wales, Webberi, Wiltonii, Bar Harbor, Andorra, Variegata, Youngstown Blue Rug) (Juniperus horizontalis)*
Juniper, Ozark
(Juniperus sp.)
Juniper, Rocky Mountain *(var: Blue Heaven, Welchii, Wichita Blue, Medova, Moffet, Pyramidal Green, Springtime, Admiral) (Juniperus scopulorum)*
Juniper, Savin
(var: Skandia, Arcadia, Broadmoor, Buffalo, Pepin) (Juniperus sabina)
Juniper, Shore *(var. Compacta) (Juniperus conferta)*
Juniper, Tam *(var. Tamariscifolia) (Juniperus sabina)*
Lantana, Purple Trailing
(Lantana montevidensis)
Laurustinus
(Viburnum tinus)
Lemonade Berry
(Rhus integrifolia)
Lilac, Common Purple
(Syringa vulgaris purpura)
Liriope, Green
(Liriope muscari)
Liriope, Variegated
(Liriope muscari)
Mickey Mouse Bush
(Ochna serrulata)
Mirror Plant
(Coprosma repens)
Mock Orange
(Pittosporum tobira)
Mountain Lilac, Carmel Creeper
(Ceanothus griseus)
Myrtle, Dwarf
(Myrtus communis compacta)
Nandina, Heavenly Bamboo
(Nandina domestica)
Nannyberry
(Viburnum lantago)
Ninebark
(Physocarpus opulifolius)
Ninebark *(var Aureus) (Physocarpus opulifolius nanus)*
Oleander
(Nerium oleander)
Orchid, rockrose
(Cistus purpureus)
Oregon Grape
(Mahonia aquifolium)
Osmanthus, Holly-leaf
(Osmanthus heterophuyllus)
Osmanthus, Sweet Olive
(Osmanthus fragrans)
Palm, Natal
(var. Green Carpet Tuttle) (Carissa grandiflora)
Pampas Grass
(Cortederia selloana)
Photinia
(Photinia sp.)
Photinia, Fraser
(Photinia fraser)
Pink Lady
(Rahioleis indica)

Listed by scientific name

Juniperus horizontalis
(Juniper, Creeping)
(var: Bluechip, Hughes, Plumosa, Prince of Wales, Webberi, Wiltonii Bar Harbor, Andorra, Blue Rug, Youngstown, Variegata)
Juniperus scopulorum)
(Juniper, Rocky Mountain)
(var: Blue Heaven, Welchii, Wichita Blue, Medova, Moffetii, Pyramidal Green, Springtime, Admiral)
Juniperus sabina
(Juniper, Savin)
(var: Skandia, Arcadia, Broadmoor, Buffalo, Pepin, Tamariscifolia)
Juniperus virginiana
(Cedar, Eastern Red)
(var: Pyramidiformus, Canearti)
Juniperus sp.
(Juniper, Ozark)
Lagestromia indica
(Crape Myrtle)
Lantana montevidensis
(Purple Lantana, Trailing)
Leptospermum laevigatum
(Tea Tree, Australian)
Leptospermum scoparium
(Tea Tree, New Zealand)
(var: Rudy Glow)
Leucophyllum frutescens
(Texas Ranger)
Ligustrum indica
(Privet)
Ligustrum japonicum
(Privet, Waxleaf, Japanese)
Ligustrum lucidum
(Privet, Glossy) (var: Lake Tresca)
Ligustrum texanum
(Privet, Texas)
Liriope muscari
(Liriope, Green)
Liriope muscari
(Liriope, Variegated)
(var: Variegata)
Lycianthes rantonnetii
Mahonia aquifolium
(Oregon Grape)
Murraya paniculata
(Jasmine, Orange)
Myrsine africana
(Boxwood, African)
Myrtus communis compacta
(Dwarf Myrtle)
Nandina domestica
(Nandina, Heavenly Bamboo)
Nerium oleander
(Oleander)
Ochna serrulata
(Mickey Mouse Bush)
Osmanthus fragrans
(Osmanthus, Sweet Olive)
Osmanthus heterophuyllus
(Osmanthus, Holly-leaf)
Pandorea rosea
(Pink Trumpet Vine)
Phormium tenax
(Flax, New Zealand)
Photinia fraser
(Photinia, Fraser)
Photinia sp.
(Photinia)

Shrubs (continued)
Listed by common name

Pink Powder Puff
(Calliandra haematocephala)
Pittosporum, Variegated Japanese
(Pittosporum tobira variegata)
Plumbago, Cape
(Plumbago capensis)
Podocarpus, Yew
(Podocarpus macrophyllus)
Princess Flower
(Tibouchina urvilleana)
Privet
(Ligustrum indica)
Privet, Glossy *(var: Lake Tresca)*
(Ligustrum lucidum)
Privet, Japanese, Waxleaf
(Ligustrum japonicum)
Privet, Texas
(Ligustrum texanum)
Purple Hop Bush
(Dodonaea viscosa)
Pyracantha
(Pyracantha graberi)
Rhododendron - Azalea *(var. Hinocrimson, Hershey Red, Coral Blue, Hinodigiri, Christmas Cheer, Pink Ruffle, Formosa Flame, Delaware Valley White, New White)*
(Rhododendron sp.)
Sandcherry, Purpleleaf
(Prunus cistena)
Serviceberry, Allegheny
(Amelanchier laevis)
Serviceberry Saskatoon *(var. Regent)*
(Amelanchier alnifolia)
Silver King
(Euonymus japonica)
Sky Flower, Brazilian
(Duranta stenostachya)
Snowball Bush
(Viburnum opulus sterilis)
Spindle Tree
(Euonymus kiautschovica)
Spiraea
(Spiraea vanhouteii)
Spiraea (var: Anthony Waterer, Froebellii, Goldflame)
(Spiraea bumalda)
Spiraea *(var. Fairy Queen)*
(Spiraea trilobataiovica)
Spiraea *(var Snowbound)*
(Spiraea nipponicaiovica)
Star Plant, Lavender
(Grewia occidentalis)
Tea Tree, Australian
(Leptospermum laevigatum)
Tea Tree, New Zealand
(var: Red Glow)
(Leptospermum scoparium)
Texas Ranger
(Leucophyllum frutescens)
Toyon, California Holly
(Heteromeles arbutifolia)
Trumpet Vine, Pink
(Pandorea rosea)
Veronica
(Hebe 'Coed')
Viburnum, Japanese
(Viburnum japonicum)
Viburnum, Sandankwa
(Viburnum suspensum)

Listed by scientific name

Physocarpus opulifolius nanus
(Ninebark) (var: Aureus)
Physocarpus opulifolius
(Ninebark)
Pieris japonica
(Andromeda)
Pittosporum tobira
(Wheelers Dwarf, variegated)
(var: Wheller)
Pittosporum tobira variegata
(Pittosporum, Variegated Japanese)
Platycladus orientalis
(Arborvitae, Oriental)
Plumbago capensis
(Plumbago, Cape)
Podocarpus macrophyllus
(Yew, Podocarpus, Pine)
Prunus cistena
(Sandcherry, Purpleleaf)
Prunus tomentosa
(Cherry, Manchu, Nanking)
Pyracantha fortuneana
(Pyracantha, Firethorn)
Rhamnus frangula
(Buckthorn, Glossy, Alder)
Rhaphiolepis indica
(Pink Lady, Indian Hawthorn)
Rhododendron sp.
(Rhododendron - Azalea)
(var: Hinocrimson, Hershey Red, Coral Blue, Hinodigiri Christmas Cheer, Pink Ruffle, Formosa Flame, Delaware Valley White, New White)
R. x kosterianum
(Azalea, Mollis hybrid)
R. x kosterianum x R. priniphyllum
(Azalea, Northern lights hybrid)
Rhus integrifolia
(Lemonade Berry)
Ribes alpinum
(Currant, Alpine)
Rose banksiae
(Lady Banks' Rose)
Sarcococca ruscifolia
Simmondsia chinensis
(Jojoba)
Spiraea bumalda
(Spiraea) (var: Anthony Waterer Froebellii, Goldflame)
Spiraea nipponica tosaensis
(Spiraea) (var: Snowbound)
Spiraea trilobata
(Spiraea) (var: Fairy Queen)
Spiraea vanhouteii
(Spiraea)
Syringa vulgaris purpura
(Lilac, Common Purple)
Taxus cuspitata vigatum
(Yew)
Tecoma stans
(Yellow Bells, Yellow Trumpet Flower)
Tecomaria capensis
(Honeysuckle, Cape)
Ternstroemia gymnanthera
(Ternstroemia)
Thevetia peruviana
(Oleander, Yellow)
Tibouchina urvilleana
(Princess Flower)

Shrubs (continued)
Listed by common name

Wayfaring Tree
(Viburnum lantanoides)
Weeping Fig, Exotica
(Ficus benjamina)
Wheelers Dwarf, Variegated
(var: Wheller)
(Pittosporum tobira)
Yellow Bells
(Tecoma stans)
Yesterday-Today-and-Tomorrow
(Brunfelsia calycina)
Yew
(Taxus cuspitata vigatum)

Listed by scientific name

Trachelospermum asiaticum
(Jasmine, Asiatic)
Trachelospermum jasminoides
(Jasmine, Star)
Viburnum dentatum
(Arrowwood, Southern)
Viburnum japonicum
(Viburnum, Japanese)
Viburnum lentago
(Nannyberry)
Viburnum lantanoides
(Wayfaring Tree)
Viburnum opulus aureum
(Cranberry Bush, Golden)
Viburnum opulus sterilis
(Snowball Bush)
Viburnum suspensum
(Viburnum, Sandankwa)
Viburnum tinus
(Laurustinus)
Viburnum trilobum
(Cranberry Bush, American)

Ornamentals, Bedding plants
Listed by common name

Allysum
(Alyssum sp.)
Asparagus, Myers *(var. Meyeri)*
(Asparagus densiflorus)
Asparagus, Sprenger *(var. Sprengeri)*
(Asparagus densiflorus)
Aster, New York
(Aster novi-belgii)
Aster, Stokes (var: Blue, White)
(Stokesia cyaniae)
Baby's Breath (var: Bristo Fairy)
(Gypsophila paniculata)
Begonia
(Begonia semperflorens)
Bellflower, Tussock (var: Canterbury Bells)
(Campanula carpatica)
Bittersweet, American
(Calastrus scandens)
Black-eyed Susan (var: Goldilocks)
(Rudbeckia hirta)
Bleeding Heart
(Dicentra spectabilis)
Butterfly Weed
(Asclepias tuberosa)
Bower Vine
(Pandorea jasminoides)
Cactus, Barrel
(Echinocactus sp.)
Candytuft
(Iberis sempervirens)
(Iberis amara)
Canna
(Canna sp.)
Cassia, Feathery
(Cassia artemisioides)
Chrysanthemum, Marguarite
(Chrysanthemum frutescens)
Chrysanthemum
(Chrysanthemum indicum)
Cockscomb
(Celosia argentea)
(Canna)
Coleus
(Coleus blumei)

Listed by common name

Acorus gramineus
(Sweet Grass)
Achillea Millefolium
(Yarrow (var: Cerise Queen))
Achillea taygetea v.
(Yarrow, Debutante)
Agapanthus africanus
(Peter Pan, Lily of the Nile)
Allium tuberosum
(Chives, Chinese, Garlic, Oriental)
Alyssum sp.
(Allysum)
Antirrhinum majus
(Snapdragon)
Arenaria verna
(Moss Sandwort)
Arisaemia pusillum
(Jack-in-the-Pulpit)
Armeria maritima
(Sea Pinks, Thrift)
Asclepsias tuberosa
(Butterfly Weed)
Asparagus densiflorus Sprengeri
(Asparagus, Sprenger)
Asparagus densiflorus
(Myers Asparagus) (var: meyeri)
Aster novi-belgii
(New York Aster)
Begonia semperflorens
(Begonia)
Bougianvillea sp.
(Raspberry Ice)
Calastrus scandens
(Bittersweet, American)
Campanula carpatica
(Bellflower, Tussock (var: Canterbury Bells))
Canna sp.
(Canna)
Capsicum sp.
(Pepper, Ornamental)
Cassia artemisioides
(Cassia, Feathery)
Catharanthus roseus
(Periwinkle, Madagascar)

Ornamentals, Bedding plants (continued)
Listed by common name

Coneflower, Purple (var: Gloriosa Dairy)
(Echinacea purpurea)
Coralbells
(Heuchera sanguinea)
Coreopsis (var: Sunray)
(Coreopsis lanceolata)
Cup of Gold Vine
(Solandra maxima)
Daffodil
(Narcissus spp.)
Dahlia
(Dahlia pinnata)
Daisy Bush
(Euryops pectinatus)
Daisy Bush, Blue
(Felicia amellioides)
Daisy, Shasta (var: Alaska
(Chrysanthemum maximum)
Daylily
(Hemerocallis hybrids)
Dianthus
(Dianthus deltoides)
Dragonhead, False
(Physostegia virginiana)
Dusty Miller
(Centaurea cineraria)
Fern, Sprenger Asparagus
(Asparagus densiflorus Sprengeri)
Fescue, Blue
(Festuca ovina)
Flowering tobacco
(Nicotiana sp.)
Fountain Grass, Red
(Pennisetum setaceum)
Gazania
(Gazania ringens leucolaena)
Gazania
(Gazania sp.)
Geranium
(Geranium sp.)
Geranium, Martha Washington
(Pelargonium domesticum)
Gerbera Daisy
(Gerbera jamesonii)
Geum (var: Lady Strathedon, Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Bradshaw Improved)
(Geum quellyon)
Gladiolus
(Gladiolus sp.)
Heather, False
(Cuphea hyssopifolia)
Honeysuckle, Amar
(Lonicera maachii)
Honeysuckle, Fly
(var: Emerald Mound, Clavey's Dwarf)
(Lonicera xylosteum)
Honeysuckle, Japanese
(Lonicera japonica)
Honeysuckle, Morrow
(Lonicera morrowii)
Honeysuckle, Tatarian *(var: Zabeli)*
(Lonicera tatarica)
Hopseed Bush, Purple
(var Purpurea)
(Dodonaea viscosa)
Impatiens
(Impatiens sp.)
Iris
(Iris sp.)

Listed by scientific name

Ceanothus griseus
(Lilac, Mountain)
Celosia argentea
(Cockscomb)
Centaurea cineraria
(Dusty Miller)
Chrysanthemum frutescens
(Chrysanthemum, Marguerite)
Chrysanthemum indicum
(Chrysanthemum)
Chrysanthemum maximum
(Daisy, Shasta)
Cissus rhombifolia
(Ivy, Grape)
(var: Ellen Danica)
Clytostoma callistegioides
(Trumpet Vine, Lavender)
Coleus blumei
(Coleus)
Convallaria majalis
(Lily-of-the-Valley)
Coprosma baurei
(Mirror Plant)
Coprosma repens
(Mirror Plant, Variegated)
Coreopsis lanceolata
(Coreopsis (var: Sunray))
Crassula argentea
(Jade Plant)
Cuphea hyssopifolia
(Heather, False)
Dahlia pinnata
(Dahlia)
Dianthus barbatus
(Sweet William)
Dianthus deltoides
(Dianthus)
Dicentra spectabilis
(Bleeding Heart)
Dietes bicolor
(Iris, African)
Distictis buccinatoria
(Trumpet Vine, Blood Red)
Dodonaea viscosa
(Hopseed Bush)
(var: Purpurea)
Echinocactus sp.
(Cactus, Barrel)
Echinacea purpurea
(Coneflower, Purple (var: Gloriosa Dairy))
Euryops pectinatus
(Daisy Bush)
Felicia amelloides
(Daisy Bush, Blue)
Festuca ovina glauca
(Fescue, Blue)
Gazania sp.
(Gazania)
Gazania ringens leucolaena
(Gazania)
Geranium sp.
(Geranium)
Gerbera jamesonii
(Daisy, Gerbera, Transvaal)
Geum quellyon
(Geum (var: Lady Strathedon, Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Bradshaw Improved))
Gladiolus sp.
(Gladiolus)

Ornamentals, Bedding plants (continued)
Listed by common name

Iris, African
(Dietes bicolor)
Ivy, Grape
(var: Ellen Danica)
(Cissus rhombifolia)
Jack-in-the-Pulpit
(Arisaemia pusillum)
Mrs. Bradshaw Improved))
Jade Plant
(Crassula argentea)
Jasmine, Madagascar
(Stephanotis floribunda)
Lamb's Ear
(Stachys lanata)
Lavender, English
(Lavandula vera)
Lavender, French
(Lavandula dentata)
Lavender, Cotton
(Santolina chamaecyparisus)
Lilac, Chinese
(Syringa chinensis)
Lilac, Common Purple
(var: Charles Joly, Ludwig Spaeth, Jay Tree)
(Syringa vulgaris purpurpa)
Lilac, Meyer *(var: Palibin)*
(Syringa sp.)
Lilac, Korean
(var: Miss Kim)
(Syringa patula)
Lilac, Mountain
(Ceanothus griseus)
Lily-of-the-Nile, Peter Pan
(Agapanthus africanus)
Lily-of-the-Valley
(Convallaria majalis)
Lobelia
(Lobelia erinus)
Marigold
(Tagetes sp.)
Mirror Plant
(Coprosma baureri)
Mirror Plant, Variegated
(Coprosma repens)
Moneywort, Creeping Jenny
(Lysimachia nummalaria)
Moss, Rose
(Portulaca grandiflora)
Moss, Sandwort
(Arenaria verna)
Pansy, Johnny-Jump-Up
(Viola tricolor)
Pepper, Ornamental
(Capsicum sp.)
Periwinkle, Madagascar
(Catharanthus roseus)
Periwinkle
(Vinca minor)
Petunia
(Petunia sp.)
Phlox, Perennial
(Phlox paniculata)
Plantain Lily
(Hosta sp.)
Purple Loosestrife
(var: Morden's Gleam)
(Lythrum virgatum)

Listed by scientific name

Gypsophila paniculata
(Baby's Breath (var: Bristo Fairy))
Hardenbergia violacea
Hemerocallis Hybrids
(Daylily)
Heuchera sanguinea
(Coralbells)
Hosta sp.
(Lily, Plantain)
Iberis amara
(Candytuft)
Iberis sempervirens
(Candytuft)
Impatiens sp.
(Impatiens)
Iris sp.
(Iris)
Justicia brandegeana
(Shrimp Plant)
Lavandula dentata
(Lavender, French)
Lavandula vera
(Lavender, English)
Limonium perezii
(Statice, Perennial)
Lobelia erinus
(Lobelia)
Lonicera japonica
(Honeysuckle, Japanese)
Lonicera maachii
(Honeysuckle, Amar)
Lonicera morrowii
(Honeysuckle, Morrow)
Lonicera tatarica
(Honeysuckle, Tatarian) (var: Zabeli)
Lonicera xylosteum
(Honeysuckle, Fly)
(var: Emerald Mound, Clavey's Dwarf)
Lysimachia nummalaria
(Moneywort, Creeping Jenny)
Lythrum virgatum
(Loosestrife, Purple)
(var: Morden's Gleam)
Macfadyena unguis-cati
(Yellow Trumpet)
Mattiola incana
(Stock)
Narcissus spp.
(Daffodil)
Nicotiana sp.
(Tobacco, Flowering)
Pandorea jasminoides
(Vine, Bower)
Pandorea rosea
(Pink Trumpet Vine)
Pelargonium domesticum
(Geranium, Martha Washington)
Pennisetum setaceum
(Fountain Grass, Red)
Petunia sp.
(Petunia)
Phlox paniculata
(Phlox, Perennial)
Portulaca grandiflora
(Moss Rose)
Physostegia virginiana
(Dragonhead, False)

Ornamentals, Bedding plants (continued)
Listed by common name

Raspberry Ice
(Bougianvillea sp.)
Sage
(Salvia greggii)
Sea Pinks, Thrift
(Armeria maritima)
Sedum, Stonecrop
(Sedum x rubrotinctum)
(Lavender cotton)
Shrimp Plant
(Justicia brandegeana)
Sky Flower, Brazilian
(Duranta stenostachya)
Snail Vine
(Vigna caracalla)
Snapdragon
(Antirrhinum majus)
Speedwell, Spike
(Veronica spicata)
Statice, Perennial
(Limonium perezii)
Stock
(Mattiola incana)
Sweet Grass
(Acorus gramineus)
Sweet William
(Dianthus barbatus)
Transvaal Daisy
(Gerbera jamesonii)
Trumpet Vine, Blood red
(Distictis buccinatoria)
Trumpet Vine, Lavender
(Clytostoma callistegioides)
Trumpet Vine, Pink
(Pandorea rosea)
Tulip
(Tulipa spp.)
Verbena
(Verbena sp.)
Wandering Jew
(Trade scantia sp.)
Wisteria
(Wisteria sinensis)
Yarrow (var: Cerise Queen)
(Achillea Millefolium)
Yarrow, Debutante
(Achillea taygetea v.)
Yellow Trumpet
(Macfadyena unguis-cati)
Zinnia
(Zinnia elegans)

Listed by scientific name

Rudbeckia hirta
(Black-eyed Susan (var: Goldilocks))
Salvia greggli
(Sage)
Santolina chamaecyparisus
Sedum x rubrotinctum
(Sedum, Stonecrop)
Solandra maxima
(Cup of Gold Vine)
Stachys lanata
(Lamb's Ear)
Stephanotis floribunda
(Jasmine, Madagascar)
Stokesia cyanae
(Aster, Stokes (var: Blue, White))
Syringa chinensis
(Lilac, Chinese)
Syringa patula
(Lilac, Korean)
(var: Miss Kim)
Syringa sp.
(Lilac, Meyer)
(var: Palibin)
Syringa vulgaris purpurpa (Lilac, Common Purple)
(var: Charles Joly, Ludwig Spaeth, Jay Tree)
Tagetes sp.
(Marigold)
Tulipa spp.
(Tulip)
Trade scantia sp.
(Wandering Jew)
Verbena sp.
(Verbena)
Veronica spicata
(Spike Speedwell)
Vinca minor
(Periwinkle)
Vigna caracalla
(Snail Vine)
Viola tricolor
(Pansy, Johnny-Jump-Up)
Wisteria sinensis
(Wisteria)
Zinnia elegans
(Zinnia)

Ground covers
Listed by common name

Aaron's Beard
(Hypericum calycinum)
Aptenia (var: Red Apple)
(Aptenia cordifolia)
Bergenia, Winter-blooming
(Bergenia crassofolia)
Bugleweed
(Ajuga reptans)
Capeweed
(Arctotheca calendula)
Carpathian, Harebell
(Campanula carpatica)

Listed by scientific name

Ajuga reptans
(Bugleweed)
Aptenia cordifolia
(Aptenia) (var: Red Apple)
Arctotheca calendula
(Capeweed)
Baccharis pilularis
(Coyote Brush) (var: Twin Peaks)
Bergenia crassofolia
(Bergenia, Winter-blooming)
Calocephalus brownii
(Cushion bush)

Ground covers (continued)
Listed by common name

Cinquefoil, Spring
(Potentilla tabernaemontanii)
Coyote brush *(var. Twin Peaks)*
(Baccharis pilularis)
Crownvetch
(Coronilla varia)
Cushion Bush
(Calocephalus brownii)
Daisy, Trailing African, Freeway
(Osteospermum)
Daisy, White African
(Osteospermum fruticosum alba)
Gazania, Trailing
(Gazania regens leucolaena)
Green Carpet
(Herniaria glabra)
Ivy, Algerian
(Hedera canaiensis)
Ivy, Boston
(Parthenocissus tricuspidata)
Ivy, English
(Hedera helix) (var. California)
Ivy, Grape
(var Ellen Danica)
(Cissus rhombifolia)
Ivy, Hahn's *(var: Hahnii)*
(Hedera helix)
Lantana, Lavender
(Lantana montevidensis)
Lily-turf, Big Blue
(Liriope muscari)
Lippia
(Phyla nodiflora)
Mondo Grass
(Ophiopogon japonicus)
Myoporum *(var: Prostratum)*
(Myoporum parvifolium)
Pachysandra
(Pachysandra terminalis)
Periwinkle
(Vinca major)
Plumbago, Dwarf
(Ceratostigma plumbaginoides)
Pork and Beans
(Sedum rubrotinctum)
Rosea Ice Plant
(Drosanthemum floribundum)
Rosemary, Dwarf *(var: Prostratus)*
(Rosmarinus officinalis)
Rupture Wort
(Herniaria glabra)
St. Johnswort, Creeping
(Hypericum calycinum)
Stonecrop, Sedum
(Sedum rubrotinctum)
Verbena
(Verbena officinalis)
Verbena, Blue
(Verbena peruvianna)

Listed by scientific name

Campanula carpatica
(Harebell, Carpathian)
Ceratostigma plumbaginoides
(Plumbago, Dwarf)
Cissus rhombifolia
(Ivy, Grape) (var: Ellen Danica)
Coronilla varia
(Crownvetch)
Drosanthemum floribundum
(Rosea Ice Plant)
Gazania regens leucolaena
(Gazania, Trailing)
Hedera helix
(Ivy, English) (var: California)
(Hahn's Ivy) (var: Hahnii)
Herniaria glabra
(Green Carpet, Rupture Wort)
Hypericum calycinum
(Creeping St. Johnswort, Aaron's Beard)
Juniperus scopulorum
Lantana montevidensis
(Lavender, Lantana)
Liriope muscari
(Lily-turf, Big Blue)
Myoporum parvifolium
(Myoporum) (var: Prostratum)
Ophiopogon japonicus
(Mondo Grass)
Osteospermum fruticosum
(Daisy, Trailing African, Freeway)
Osteospermum fruticosum alba
(Daisy, White African)
Pachysandra terminalis
(Pachysandra)
Parthenocissus tricuspidata
(Ivy, Boston)
Phyla nodiflora
(Lippia)
Potentilla cinerea
Potentilla tabernaemontanii
(Cinquefoil, Spring)
Rosmarinus officinalis
(Dwarf Rosemary) (var: Prostratus)
Sedum rubrotinctum
(Stonecrop, Sedum, Pork & Beans)
Verbena officinalis
(Verbena)
Verbena peruvianna
(Blue Verbena)
Vinca major
(Periwinkle, Myrtle)

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Conditions of Sale and Warranty
The **Directions For Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result, because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use**, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above. BASF MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. IN NO CASE SHALL BASF OR THE SELLER BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. BASF and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of BASF.

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Supplemental Labeling

RT 11-3-94
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Poast®
herbicide

For directed spray use only on sethoxydim-resistant (SR) field corn.

Poast EPA Reg. No. 7969-58

ACCEPTED

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 7969-58

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

Environmental Hazards
For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water, areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters.

Endangered Species Concerns
The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered or threatened species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

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

General Information
Poast® herbicide may be applied as a directed postemergence application to control annual and perennial grass weeds in sethoxydim-resistant (SR) field corn and corn grown for seed. **Poast** does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds. Applications should be made when weeds are small and actively growing.

Use only sethoxydim-resistant (SR) corn hybrids that are labeled "Poast Compatible," with an SR designation on the seed label. Severe crop injury will occur to corn hybrids not labeled as SR corn.

All grass crops such as sorghum, non-SR corn, small grains, and ornamental grasses such as turf, are susceptible to **Poast**; therefore, avoid all direct or indirect contact with any grass crop.

Control Symptoms: **Poast** rapidly enters the plant through the foliage and translocates throughout the plant. Control symptoms exhibited by the grass plant progress from a slowing or stopping of growth (generally within two days) to reddening or yellowing of the foliage to leaf tip burn. Subsequently, burn back of the foliage occurs. These symptoms will generally be observed within three weeks, depending on environmental conditions.

Time and Rate of Application
Apply **Poast** by ground equipment to actively growing grasses before they reach the maximum size listed in **Table 1**. Do not apply to grasses under stress due to lack of moisture, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or cold temperature, as unsatisfactory control may result. Thorough spray coverage of grass foliage is essential.

Ground Application: Use 10-20 gallons of water per broadcast acre at a minimum pressure of 40 psi (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line) to ensure adequate spray coverage. Use standard high-pressure hollow cone or flat fan nozzles spaced 20 inches apart. Do not use flood or whirl chamber nozzles.

Equipment Setup: Rigid drop nozzles must be used to maintain a constant nozzle height above the ground. Orient each nozzle so it remains centered between the corn rows.

Boom Width:
A sprayer boom wider than the planter used may not be accurately centered between the rows due to the possibility of irregular planting of "skip" or "guess" rows.

Directed Spray or Layby Treatments: Drop nozzles should be used to direct the spray mixture onto the weeds.

Band Application: Banding may be used to control annual grasses. Grasses that are not covered or only partly covered will not be adequately controlled. All recommendations are determined on a broadcast basis. When banding, rates of **Poast**, additives, and water should be reduced in proportion to the area sprayed.

Cultivation Information
Do not cultivate within 5 days prior to application of **Poast** or within 7 days following application. A timely cultivation after 7 days may aid in providing season-long control.

Additives
A nonphytotoxic oil concentrate (commonly referred to as crop oil concentrate) or **Dash® HC** should always be added to the spray tank as recommended. The oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet the following criteria:

1) be nonphytotoxic,
2) contain only EPA exempt ingredients,
3) provide good mixing quality in the jar test, and
4) be successful in local experience.

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The exact composition of suitable oil concentrates will vary, however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers that provide good mixing quality. For vegetable oil concentrates, it has been observed that highly refined vegetable oils are more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For additional information, see **Jar Test for Estimating Suitability of Oil Concentrate**.

Additive Rate:
Oil Concentrate: 1.25% v/v (2 pints per acre maximum).
Dash HC: use 0.625% v/v (1 pint per acre maximum).

Mixing/Spraying
Fill the tank of a thoroughly clean sprayer one-half to two-thirds full with clean water. Start agitation and add oil concentrate or **Dash HC**; allow to mix thoroughly. Add **Poast** and remaining volume of water. Apply **Poast** soon after mixing. Maintain constant agitation during application.

Jar Test for Estimating Suitability of Oil Concentrate

1. **Water supply:** Use only water from intended source and at the source temperature.
2. **Amount of water in jar:**
   For 20 gallons per acre spray volume use 3 1/3 cups (800 ml) of water.
   For 10 gallons per acre spray volume, use 1 2/3 cups (400 ml) of water. For 5 gallons per acre spray volume, use 5/6 cup (200 ml) of water.
   For other spray volumes, adjust proportionately to above.
3. **Amount of herbicide and oil concentrate to add:** Add herbicide and oil concentrate at the rate of 1 teaspoon (5 ml) for each pint of recommended label rate.
4. **Add components in following sequence**, gently mixing between component additions:
   a) **Dash HC** or oil concentrate.
   b) **Poast** (and other emulsifiable concentrates when applicable).
5. **Cap jar**, invert 10 cycles, let stand for 15 minutes, evaluate.
6. **Evaluation:** An ideal tank mix will be uniform; thus, the suitability of the oil concentrate is questionable if any of the following are observed:
   Free oil at the surface-film or globules.
   Flocculation-fine particles which may be suspended in the liquid or found as a precipitated layer at the bottom of the jar.
   Clabbering-thickening texture (coagulated) resembling yogurt or a curd-like texture as with cottage cheese.

Restrictions and Limitations
Do not apply **Poast** to corn hybrids which are not specifically labeled SR corn because severe crop injury will occur.

Do not cultivate within 5 days prior to application of **Poast** or within 7 days following application to prevent stress in the weeds.

Do not apply more than a total of 1 pint of **Poast** per acre per crop season.

Do not apply **Poast** if rainfall is expected within 1 hour following application as weed control will probably be unsatisfactory.

Do not apply **Poast** if crop has been subjected to stressful conditions or crop injury produced by prior herbicide applications, hail damage, flooding, drought, unseasonable cold, or widely fluctuating temperatures as injury or unsatisfactory control may result.

Do not apply **Poast** over the top of corn.

If stress conditions are present, delay application to give plants a chance to recover.

Do not apply **Poast** within 30 days of corn harvest.

Do not apply by air.

Do not apply **Poast** through any type of irrigation system.

Table 1
Rate and Time of Applications
Annual Grasses — Standard Recommendations (Corn)

Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast Per Acre	Additive Rate Per Acre	
			Dash HC	Oil Concentrate
Millet, Wild Proso	Up to 10"	1/2 pint	0.625% v/v (1 pint per acre maximum)	1.25% v/v (2 pints per acre maximum)
Oats, Wild	Up to 4"	1 pint		
Crabgrass, Large , Smooth Goosegrass	Up to 6"			
Barnyardgrass Cupgrass, Woolly Foxtail, Giant , Green , Yellow Johnsongrass, Seedling Junglerice Panicum, Browntop , Fall , Texas Ryegrass, Annual Shattercane/Wildcane Signalgrass, Broadleaf Sprangletop, Red Volunteer Corn* Witchgrass	Up to 8"			

* **Poast** will control non-SR corn plants only

Tank Mixes with Poast® Herbicide

Tank mix with Laddok S-12
Do not make more than one application of **Laddok** per season.

Tank mix with Atrazine
For postemergence applications, if there has been no previous soil applications to that crop, the maximum rate of atrazine from all sources is 2 pounds of atrazine per acre. If there has been a previous soil application to that crop, do not exceed a total of 2.5 pounds of active ingredient per acre, per calendar year.

Tank mix with Basagran
Do not apply more than 4 pints of **Basagran** per acre in one season.

Tank mix with 2,4-D for broadleaf weed control
If broadleaf weeds are a problem, a tank mix of **Poast** and 2,4-D (a low volatility formulation such as amine of low volatile ester) may be used. (Refer to the 2,4-D label for the list of weeds controlled.) Include 2,4-D in the spray solution at the rate of 0.25 pounds of acid equivalent per acre (the amount of product used will vary depending on the formulation).

Do not apply if rainfall or irrigation is expected within 6 hours after application.

Restrictions and Limitations for Tank Mixes
Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Poast** with pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. BASF does not recommend the use of **Poast** tank mixes other than those listed on BASF labels, supplemental labeling, or technical bulletins. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than BASF recommended combinations. Do not apply **Poast** with other pesticides whose labels caution against their use with oil adjuvants.

Observe all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on labeling of both products used in the tank mix. The most restrictive labeling applies in tank mixes.

Attention! Clean sprayer thoroughly before and after applying Poast.
Clean sprayer thoroughly before applying **Poast**, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure the crop was used.

Failure to clean the sprayer thoroughly after application may result in injury to any grass crop subsequently sprayed such as corn, sorghum, small grains, rice and turf. Fill the sprayer with clean water and add a commercial sprayer cleaner, surfactant, or adjuvant at the recommended rate on its label. Circulate the solution through the entire sprayer system. Spray approximately half the tank solution through the hoses, booms, and nozzles to clean these parts. Drain the tank and rinse the total system thoroughly several times with clean water.

Storage and Disposal
Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticides, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. Triple-rinse container (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling, reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Conditions of Sale and Warranty The **Directions For Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as: weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF"), or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use**, subject to the inherent risks referred to above. BASF MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. IN NO CASE SHALL BASF OR THE SELLER BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. BASF and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing **Conditions of Sale and Warranty**, which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of BASF.

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BASF Corporation,
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Agricultural Products

Supplemental Labeling

RT: 10-18-94
prodigy

Poast®
herbicide

Tank mix with Storm® herbicide for postemergence use in soybeans

Poast EPA Reg. No 7969-58

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

Directions For Use
It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

General Information

A tank mix of **Poast** and **Storm** is intended for the early postemergence control of a wide spectrum of broadleaf weeds and annual grasses in soybeans (See **Table 1**).

General Use Area
Use only in the following states: AL, AR, DE, GA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MO, MS, NC, NM, OH, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, and WI.

Storage and Disposal
Keep from freezing. Store above 32°F.

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

Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law.

If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Triple rinse container (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

In Case of Emergency
In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:
CHEMTREC 800-424-9300
BASF Corporation 800-832-HELP
In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:
1. Your local doctor for immediate treatment
2. Your local poison control center (hospital)
3. BASF Corporation 800-832-HELP

Mode of Action:
A tank mix of **Poast** and **Storm** is effective through postemergence contact and systemic activity. Weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Large crop-and-weed-leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and prevent adequate spray coverage.

Crop Tolerance:
All soybean varieties are tolerant to **Poast** and **Storm** at all stages of growth. Leaf speckling may occur but plants generally outgrow this condition within 10 days.

Cultivation:
Do not cultivate before or during application or within five days after application of **Poast** and **Storm**. Cultivation may put weeds under stress and reduce control obtained. A timely cultivation 5-7 days after applying **Poast** and **Storm** may assist weed control in soybeans grown in rows more than 10 inches apart.

Prodigy System™
Poast and **Storm** is supplied in the **Prodigy System**, a unique, 120-gallon mini-bulk closed delivery system. It consists of a self-discharging tank that does not require any pumping mechanism, and has a dry lock connector which protects the user from exposure to tank contents.
Do not refill **Prodigy System**.
Return **Prodigy System** to BASF for cleaning and refilling.
Poast and **Storm** in a dedicated, returnable **Prodigy System** can only be used with the closed **Prodigy System** in which it comes packaged.
The **Prodigy System**, when operated according to directions, will discharge **Poast** and **Storm** in a 1:1 ratio. See **Prodigy System Operating Procedure** below.

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Prodigy System Operating Procedure

1) Install a male dry lock connector to the spray tank.
2) Connect the female dry lock connector (at the end of the hose attached to the tank) with the male dry lock connector installed on the spray tank.
3) Turn on the nitrogen gas supply.
4) Set measuring meter to zero.
5) Turn on the tank manifold until the desired amount of product, as indicated on the measuring meter, has been discharged into the spray tank.
6) Turn off the tank manifold to stop the discharge of product into the sprayer tank.
7) Disconnect the female dry lock connector on the tank hose from the male dry lock connector on the spray tank.
8) Turn off the nitrogen gas supply when the **Prodigy System™** is empty, operation is completed or tank is ready to be returned to the point of purchase.

Application Rate and Timing

Apply **Poast** and **Storm** at the rate of 1.5 pints each per acre at early postemergence when weeds are small and actively growing (generally when soybeans are in the 2nd to 3rd trifoliate leaf stage of growth). When using the **Prodigy System**, after **Poast** and **Storm** have been added to the spray tank, add the oil concentrate at a rate of 1 pint per acre. Maintain constant agitation during application. Under excessively dry, wet, or cold conditions, which may reduce herbicidal activity, add oil concentrate at the rate of 2 pints per acre.

Rhizome Johnsongrass

Rhizome johnsongrass is best controlled when **Poast** and **Storm** is followed by **Poast Plus® herbicide** when johnsongrass is 6-8 inches tall. The timing of **Poast** and **Storm** should follow label directions for control of the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. This timing will usually not be optimum for controlling rhizome johnsongrass, however, the **Poast** and **Storm** will provide effective control of the johnsongrass vegetation and some rhizomes.

The sequential application of **Poast Plus** (1.5 pints per acre) will control the newly emerging vegetation as well as deplete the rhizome reserves when the following rates are used:

Poast and **Storm**: 3.0 pints per acre based on the annual grass labelled directions.

Poast Plus: 1.5 pints per acre on 6-8" rhizome johnsongrass

Use 2 pints of oil concentrate per acre in each spray mix

Yellow Nutsedge

At the optimum application time of **Poast** and **Storm** for most pests, yellow nutsedge may not be at the correct growth stage for optimum control. The best nustedge control will be achieved by applying **Poast** and **Storm** and a sequential application of **Basagran** at 1.5-2.0 pints per acre.

For optimum results with **Poast** and **Storm** in a total postemergence, one-pass weed control system for soybeans, the following recommendations should be followed:

- plant rows 15" wide or less
- eliminate all vegetative weed growth prior to soybean planting
- apply a tank mix of **Poast** and **Storm** according to weed sizes stated on this label (about 21 days after soybean planting).

Ground Application

Use a minimum of 10-20 gallons of water per broadcast acre at a minimum of 40 psi pressure (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line) to ensure adequate spray coverage. Use standard high pressure pesticide hollow cone or flat fan nozzles spaced 18-20 inches apart. Do not use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator nozzles.

Aerial Application

Use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre and a maximum of 40 psi pressure. To obtain uniform coverage and to avoid drift hazards, the following application equipment and practices should be used:

Nozzle Type: Use only diaphragm-type nozzles producing cone or fan spray patterns.

Table 1: Maximum Weed Heights Controlled by Tank Mixing Storm (1.5 pints per acre) and Poast (1.5 pints per acre) with Crop Oil Concentrate (1 pint per acre)

Broadleaves[a]	Maximum Weed Height	Grasses[a]	Maximum Weed Height
Bristly Starbur	3"	Barnyardgrass	4"
Carpetweed	2"	Broadleaf Signalgrass	4"
Cocklebur	6"	Crabgrass, Large	4"
Common Lambsquarters[b]	2"	Crabgrass, Smooth	4"
Common Ragweed	3"	Foxtail, Giant	4"
Crotolaria	6"	Foxtail, Green	4"
Croton, Tropic	<2"	Foxtail, Yellow	4"
, Woolly	<2"	Goosegrass	4"
Eclipta	2"	Johnsongrass (seedling)	4"
Giant Ragweed	6"	Junglegrass	4"
Jimsonweed	6"	Panicum, Browntop	4"
Ladysthumb	6"	Panicum, Fall	4"
Morningglories	2"	Panicum, Texas	4"
Nightshade, Black	2"	Red Sprangletop	4"
Pigweed, Redroot	2"	Witchgrass	4"
, Smooth	3"	Woolly Cupgrass	4"
Prickly Sida/Teaweed[b]	2"		
Redweed	3"		
Sesbania	6"		
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	4"		
Spurred Anoda[b]	2"	**Perennials: (top growth suppression)**	**Maximum Weed Height**
Texasweed	3"		
Velvetleaf[b]	2"	Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	Based on application timing of annual grasses
Venice Mallow	2"	Yellow Nutsedge	
Wild Mustard	4"		

[a] For new germination or perennial regrowth, follow up no sooner than 15 days later with **Basagran® herbicide**, **Poast Plus® herbicide**, **Storm® herbicide**, or **Blazer® herbicide**. Refer to the respective labels for **Directions For Use**.

[b] Control may be inconsistent. A later application of **Basagran** may be necessary. (See **Basagran** label.)

Nozzle Height: 6-10 feet above crop.

Nozzle Orientation: Nozzles must be oriented so as to discharge straight back with the air stream (opposite the direction of travel of the aircraft) and not more than 20° downwind.

Nozzles must be located no farther out than 3/4 the distance from the center of the aircraft to the end of the wing or rotor.

Do not apply **Poast** and **Storm** by aircraft when wind is blowing at a velocity above 10 mph. Coarse sprays (larger droplets) are less likely to drift.

Do not apply **Poast** and **Storm** by air if ornamental or sensitive nontarget crops such as cotton, sugar beets sunflowers, or okra are within 200 feet downwind.

Applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazard and must follow labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

Procedure For Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean sprayer thoroughly before and after application of **Poast** and **Storm**, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used. Consult the label of the previously used herbicide for cleaning instructions. If no instructions are available, the steps listed below are suggested for thorough cleaning of spray equipment prior to or following application of **Poast** and **Storm**.

Step 1: Hose down thoroughly the inside as well as the outside of equipment while filling the spray tank half full of water.
Flush by operating sprayer until the system is purged of this rinse water.

Step 2: Refill tank with water while adding 1 gallon household ammonia or 1 pint household dishwashing detergent or 1 pound of dishwasher detergent per 100 gallons of water. Or add a commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions.
Operate the pump to circulate the detergent solution through the sprayer system for 5-10 minutes and discharge a small amount of solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for 24 hours.

Step 3: Flush the detergent solution out of the spray tank through the boom.

Step 4: Remove the nozzles and screens and flush the system with two tankfuls of water.

Restrictions and Limitations

Always read and follow all label directions when using any pesticide alone or in tank mix combinations. The most restrictive label applies when using tank mixes.

Only one application of the tank mix of **Poast** and **Storm** per acre per season should be made.

Do not apply to weeds under stress, such as stress due to lack of moisture, previous herbicide injury, mechanical injury or cold temperatures, as unsatisfactory weed control could result.

Do not apply if rainfall is expected soon after application. Overhead irrigation within 8 hours

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Poast** and **Storm** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides or miticides) additives or fertilizers not recommended on the label. BASF does not recommend the use of **Poast** and **Storm** in tank mixes other than those listed on BASF labels, supplemental labels, or technical bulletins. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other BASF recommended combinations.

Do not apply **Poast** and **Storm** to soybeans that show injury, leaf phytotoxicity, and/or plant stunting caused by any other prior herbicide applications because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.

Do not apply **Poast** and **Storm** through any type of irrigation system.

Do not apply to soybeans within 75 days of harvest.

Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.

Avoid drift to all other crops and non-target areas.

This product cannot be used to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.

In case of crop failure, only soybeans or peanuts may be immediately replanted.

Crop rotation restriction: Root crops (such as carrots, turnips, sweet potatoes, etc.) must not be planted in field treated with **Poast** and **Storm** for 18 months following treatment.

Do not apply more than 2 pints of **Basagran** or 1 pint of **Blazer** following an application of **Poast** and **Storm.**

Do not apply more than 1.5 pints of **Storm** following an application of **Poast** and **Storm.**

Do not apply sequential applications of **Blazer**, **Basagran**, or **Poast Plus** within 15 days following the application of **Poast** and **Storm.**

After application of **Poast** and **Storm**, do not apply more than 3.5 pints of **Poast** per acre, per season.

Do not use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers, wiper applicators, or shielded applicators when applying **Poast** and **Storm.**

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Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The **Directions For Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result, because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use**, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above. BASF MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. IN NO CASE SHALL BASF OR THE SELLER BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. BASF and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of BASF.

Storm and Blazer are registered trademarks of BASF Corporation.
Basagran and Poast are registered trademarks of BASF AG.
Duplex II and Prodigy system are trademarks of BASF Corporation.

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P.O. Box 13528
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

BASF

Agricultural Products

BASF

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ACCEPTED
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7969-58

Conclude™ G

herbicide

Postemergence Herbicide

Active Ingredient:

2-[1-(ethoxyimino)butyl]-5-[2-(ethylthio)propyl]-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one*	18%
Inert Ingredients:	82%
Total	100.0%

*Equivalent to 1.5 pounds per gallon

EPA Reg. No. 7969-58

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

WARNING/AVISO

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

Statement of Practical Treatment

If in eyes: Immediately wash eyes with running water for 15 minutes. If irritation develops, consult a physician. **If on skin:** Wash affected areas with plenty of soap and water. If irritation develops, consult a physician. **If swallowed:** DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Dilute with water and get immediate medical attention. Never give fluids or induce vomiting if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions. **If inhaled:** Move to fresh air. Aid in breathing, if necessary, and ge' immediate medical attention.

See inside booklet for complete **Directions For Use** and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty**.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to supplemental labeling under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the **Directions For Use** for information about this standard.

Net contents

BASF Corporation
P.O. Box 13528, Research Triangle Park, NC, 27709

Specimen Label

Precautionary Statements Hazards to Humans (And Domestic Animals):
Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get into eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category **G** on an EPA chemical resistant category selection chart.
Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, and loading

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not re-use them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls
Statement: 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
User should:
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

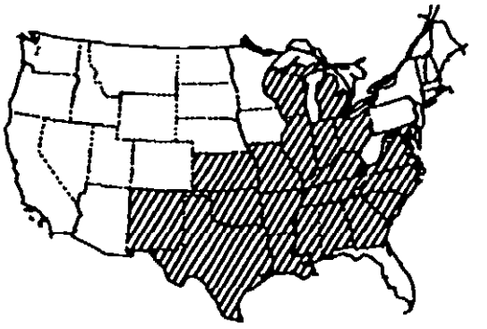
Environmental Hazards
For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters.
Endangered Species Concerns Notice: The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered or threatened species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

Directions For Use — Tank Mix of Conclude B and Conclude G
(Hereafter referred to as **Conclude**)
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 (REI). 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 to treated areas during the REI of 48 hours.
PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:
- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

General Information
Conclude is intended for the early postemergence control of a wide spectrum of broadleaf weeds and annual grasses in soybeans (See **Table 1**).

General Use Area
Use only in the following states (see map): AL, AR, DE, GA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MO, MS, NC, NM, OH, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, and WI.



Storage and Disposal
Keep from freezing. Store above 32°F.
Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.
Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law.
If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

In Case of Emergency
In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:
CHEMTREC 800-424-9300
BASF Corporation 800-832-HELP
In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:
1. Your local doctor for immediate treatment
2. Your local poison control center (hospital)
3. BASF Corporation 800-832-HELP

Mode of Action:
Conclude is effective through postemergence contact and systemic activity. Weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Large crop-and-weed-leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and prevent adequate spray coverage.

Crop Tolerance:
All soybean varieties are tolerant to **Conclude** at all stages of growth. Leaf speckling may occur but plants generally outgrow this condition within 10 days.

Cultivation:
Do not cultivate before or during application or within five days after application of **Conclude**.
Cultivation may put weeds under stress and reduce control obtained. A timely cultivation 5-7 days after applying **Conclude** may assist weed control in soybeans grown in rows more than 10 inches apart.

Prodigy System™
Conclude is supplied in the **Prodigy System**, a unique, 120-gallon mini-bulk closed delivery system. It consists of a self-discharging tank that does not require any pumping mechanism, and has a dry lock connector which protects the user from exposure to tank contents.
Do not refill **Prodigy System**. Return **Prodigy System** to BASF for cleaning and refilling.
Conclude in a dedicated, returnable **Prodigy System** can only be used with the closed **Prodigy System** in which it comes packaged.
The **Prodigy System**, when operated according to directions, will discharge **Conclude B** and **G** in a 1:1 ratio. See **Prodigy System Operating Procedure** below.

Prodigy System Operating Procedure
1) Install a male dry lock connector to the spray tank.
2) Connect the female dry lock connector (at the end of the hose attached to the tank) with the male dry lock connector installed on the spray tank.
3) Turn on the nitrogen gas supply
4) Set measuring meter to zero.
5) Turn on the tank manifold until the desired amount of product, as indicated on the measuring meter, has been discharged into the spray tank.
6) Turn off the tank manifold to stop the discharge of product into the sprayer tank.
7) Disconnect the female dry lock connector on the tank hose from the male dry lock connector on the spray tank.
8) Turn off the nitrogen gas supply when the **Prodigy System™** is empty, operation is completed or tank is ready to be returned to the point of purchase.

Application Rate and Timing
Apply **Conclude** at the rate of 3.0 pints per acre at early postemergence when weeds are small and actively growing (generally when soybeans are in the 2nd to 3rd trifoliate leaf stage of growth). After **Conclude** has been added to the spray tank, add the oil concentrate at a rate of 1 pint per acre. Maintain constant agitation during application. Under excessively dry, wet, or cold conditions, which may reduce herbicidal activity, add oil concentrate at the rate of 2 pints per acre.

Rhizome Johnsongrass
Rhizome johnsongrass is best controlled when **Conclude** is followed by **Poast Plus® herbicide** when johnsongrass is 6-8 inches tall. The timing of **Conclude** should follow label directions for control of the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. This timing will usually not be optimum for controlling rhizome johnsongrass, however, the **Conclude** will provide effective control of the johnsongrass vegetation and some rhizomes.
The sequential application of **Poast Plus** (1.5 pints per acre) will control the newly emerging vegetation as well as deplete the rhizome reserves when the following rates are used:
Conclude: 3.0 pints per acre based on the annual grass labelled directions.
Poast Plus: 1.5 pints per acre on 6-8" rhizome johnsongrass
Use 2 pints of oil concentrate per acre in each spray mix

Yellow Nutsedge
At the optimum application time of **Conclude** for most pests, yellow nutsedge may not be at the correct growth stage for optimum control. The best nustedge control will be achieved by applying **Conclude** and a sequential application of **Basagran** at 1.5-2.0 pints per acre.

For optimum results with **Conclude** in a total postemergence, one-pass weed control system for soybeans, the following recommendations should be followed:
- plant rows 15" wide or less
- eliminate all vegetative weed growth prior to soybean planting
- apply **Conclude** according to weed sizes stated on this label (about 21 days after soybean planting).

Ground Application
Use a minimum of 10-20 gallons of water per broadcast acre at a minimum of 40 psi pressure (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line) to ensure adequate spray coverage. Use standard high pressure pesticide hollow cone or flat fan nozzles spaced 18-20 inches apart. Do not use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator nozzles.

Aerial Application
Use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre and a maximum of 40 psi pressure. To obtain uniform coverage and to avoid drift hazards, the following application equipment and practices should be used:
Nozzle Type: Use only diaphragm-type nozzles producing cone or fan spray patterns.
Nozzle Height: 6-10 feet above crop.
Nozzle Orientation: Nozzles must be oriented so as to discharge straight back with the air stream (opposite the direction of travel of the aircraft) and not more than 20° downwind.
Nozzles must be located no farther out than 3/4 the distance from the center of the aircraft to the end of the wing or rotor.
Do not apply **Conclude** by aircraft when wind is blowing at a velocity above 10 mph. Coarse sprays (larger droplets) are less likely to drift.
Do not apply **Conclude** by air if ornamental or sensitive nontarget crops such as cotton, sugar beets sunflowers, or okra are within 200 feet downwind.
Applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazard and must follow labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

Table 1. Maximum Weed Heights Controlled by Conclude (3.0 pints per acre) with Crop Oil Concentrate (1 pint per acre)

Broadleaves*	Maximum Weed Height	Grasses*	Maximum Weed Height
Bristly Starbur	3"	Barnyardgrass	4"
Carpetweed	2"	Broadleaf Signalgrass	4"
Cocklebur	6"	Crabgrass, Large	4"
Common Lambsquarters[b]	2"	Crabgrass, Smooth	4"
Common Ragweed	3"	Foxtail, Giant	4"
Crotolaria	6"	Foxtail, Green	4"
Croton, Tropic	<2"	Foxtail, Yellow	4"
, Woolly	<2"	Goosegrass	4"
Eclipta	2"	Johnsongrass (seedling)	4"
Giant Ragweed	6"	Junglegrass	4"
Jimsonweed	6"	Panicum, Browntop	4"
Ladysthumb	6"	Panicum, Fall	4"
Morninglories	2"	Panicum, Texas	4"
Nightshade, Black	2"	Red Sprangletop	4"
Pigweed, Redroot	2"	Witchgrass	4"
, Smooth	3"	Woolly Cupgrass	4"
Prickly Sida/Teaweed[b]	2"		
Redweed	3"		
Sesbania	6"		
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	4"		
Spurred Anoda[b]	2"	**Perennials: (top growth suppression)**	**Maximum Weed Height**
Texasweed	3"		
Velvetleaf[b]	2"		
Venice Mallow	2"	Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	Based on application timing of annual grasses
Wild Mustard	4"	Yellow Nutsedge	

* For new germination or perennial regrowth, follow up no sooner than 15 days later with **Basagran® herbicide, Poast Plus® herbicide, Storm® herbicide,** or **Blazer® herbicide.** Refer to the respective labels for **Directions For Use.**

[b] Control may be inconsistent. A later application of **Basagran** may be necessary. (See **Basagran** label.)

Procedure For Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean sprayer thoroughly before and after application of **Conclude,** particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used. Consult the label of the previously used herbicide for cleaning instructions. If no instructions are available, the steps listed below are suggested for thorough cleaning of spray equipment prior to or following application of **Conclude.**

Step 1: Hose down thoroughly the inside as well as the outside of equipment while filling the spray tank half full of water.
Flush by operating sprayer until the system is purged of this rinse water.

Step 2: Refill tank with water while adding 1 gallon household ammonia or 1 pint household dishwashing detergent or 1 pound of dishwasher detergent per 100 gallons of water. Or add a commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions.
Operate the pump to circulate the detergent solution through the sprayer system for 5-10 minutes and discharge a small amount of solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for 24 hours.

Step 3: Flush the detergent solution out of the spray tank through the boom.

Step 4: Remove the nozzles and screens and flush the system with two tankfuls of water.

Restrictions and Limitations
Always read and follow all label directions when using any pesticide alone or in tank mix combinations. The most restrictive label applies when using tank mixes.
Only one application of **Conclude** per acre per season should be made.
Do not apply to weeds under stress, such as stress due to lack of moisture, previous herbicide injury, mechanical injury or cold temperatures, as unsatisfactory weed control could result.
Do not apply if rainfall or overhead irrigation is expected soon after application.
Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Conclude** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides or miticides) additives or fertilizers not recommended on the label. BASF does not recommend the use of **Conclude** in tank mixes other than those listed on BASF labels, supplemental labels, or technical bulletins. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other BASF recommended combinations.
Do not apply **Conclude** to soybeans that show injury, leaf phytotoxicity, and/or plant stunting caused by any other prior herbicide applications because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.
Do not apply **Conclude** through any type of irrigation system.
Do not apply to soybeans within 75 days of harvest.
Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.
Avoid drift to all other crops and non-target areas.
This product cannot be used to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.
In case of crop failure, only soybeans or peanuts may be immediately replanted.
Crop rotation restriction: Root crops (such as carrots, turnips, sweet potatoes, etc.) must not be planted in field treated with **Conclude** for 18 months following treatment.
Do not apply more than 2 pints of **Basagran** or 1 pint of **Blazer** following an application of **Conclude.**
Do not apply more than 1.5 pints of **Storm** following an application of Conclude.
Do not apply sequential applications of **Blazer, Basagran,** or **Poast Plus** within 15 days following the application of **Conclude.**
After application of **Conclude,** do not apply more than 3.5 pints of **Poast** per acre, per season.
Do not use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers, wiper applicators, or shielded applicators when applying **Conclude**.

Conditions of Sale and Warranty
The **Directions For Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result, because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use,** subject to the inherent risks, referred to above. BASF MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. IN NO CASE SHALL BASF OR THE SELLER BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. BASF and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of BASF.

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Conclude B and Conclude G are trademarks of BASF Corporation.
Storm, Poast Plus, and Blazer are registered trademarks of BASF Corporation.

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Cultivation:
Do not cultivate before or during application or within five days after application of **Conclude**.
Cultivation may put weeds under stress and reduce control obtained. A timely cultivation 5-7 days after applying **Conclude** may assist weed control in soybeans grown in rows more than 10 inches apart.

Prodigy System™
Conclude is suppled in the **Prodigy System**, a unique, 120-gallon mini-bulk closed delivery system. It consists of a self-discharging tank that does not require any pumping mechanism, and has a dry lock connector which protects the user from exposure to tank contents.
Do not refill **Prodigy System**.
Return **Prodigy System** to BASF for cleaning and refilling.
Conclude in a dedicated, returnable **Prodigy System** can only be used with the closed **Prodigy System** in which it comes packaged.
The **Prodigy System**, when operated according to directions, will discharge **Conclude B** and **G** in a 1:1 ratio. See **Prodigy System Operating Procedure** below.

Prodigy System Operating Procedure
1) Install a male dry lock connector to the spray tank.
2) Connect the female dry lock connector (at the end of the hose attached to the tank) with the male dry lock connector installed on the spray tank.
3) Turn on the nitrogen gas supply.
4) Set measuring meter to zero.
5) Turn on the tank manifold until the desired amount of product, as indicated on the measuring meter, has been discharged into the spray tank.
6) Turn off the tank manifold to stop the discharge of product into the sprayer tank.
7) Disconnect the female dry lock connector on the tank hose from the male dry lock connector on the spray tank.
8) Turn off the nitrogen gas supply when the **Prodigy System™** is empty, operation is completed or tank is ready to be returned to the point of purchase.

Application Rate and Timing
Apply **Conclude** at the rate of 3.0 pints each per acre at early postemergence when weeds are small and actively growing (generally when soybeans are in the 2nd to 3rd trifoliate leaf stage of growth). After Conclude has been added to the spray tank, add the oil concentrate at a rate of 1 pint per acre. Maintain constant agitation during application. Under excessively dry, wet, or cold conditions, which may reduce herbicidal activity, add oil concentrate at the rate of 2 pints per acre.
Rhizome Johnsongrass
Rhizome johnsongrass is best controlled when **Conclude** is followed by **Poast Plus® herbicide** when johnsongrass is 6-8 inches tall. The timing of **Conclude** should follow label directions for control of the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. This timing will usually not be optimum for controlling rhizome johnsongrass, however, the **Conclude** will provide effective control of the johnsongrass vegetation and some rhizomes.
The sequential application of **Poast Plus** (1.5 pints per acre) will control the newly emerging vegetation as well as deplete the rhizome reserves when the following rates are used:
Conclude: 3.0 pints per acre based on the annual grass labelled directions.
Poast Plus: 1.5 pints per acre on 6-8" rhizome johnsongrass
Use 2 pints of oil concentrate per acre in each spray mix
Yellow Nutsedge
At the optimum application time of **Conclude** for most pests, yellow nutsedge may not be at the correct growth stage for optimum control. The best nutsedge control will be achieved by applying **Conclude** and a sequential application of **Basagran** at 1.5-2.0 pints per acre.

For optimum results with **Conclude** in a total postemergence, one-pass weed control system for soybeans, the following recommendations should be followed:
- plant rows 15" wide or less
- eliminate all vegetative weed growth prior to soybean planting
- apply **Conclude** according to weed sizes stated on this label (about 21 days after soybean planting).

Ground Application
Use a minimum of 10-20 gallons of water per broadcast acre at a minimum of 40 psi pressure (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line) to ensure adequate spray coverage. Use standard high pressure pesticide hollow cone or flat fan nozzles spaced 18-20 inches apart. Do not use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator nozzles.
Aerial Application
Use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre and a maximum of 40 psi pressure. To obtain uniform coverage and to avoid drift hazards, the following application equipment and practices should be used:
Nozzle Type: Use only diaphragm-type nozzles producing cone or fan spray patterns.
Nozzle Height: 6-10 feet above crop.
Nozzle Orientation: Nozzles must be oriented so as to discharge straight back with the air stream (opposite the direction of travel of the aircraft) and not more than 20° downwind.
Nozzles must be located no farther out than 3/4 the distance from the center of the aircraft to the end of the wing or rotor.
Do not apply **Conclude** by aircraft when wind is blowing at a velocity above 10 mph. Coarse sprays (larger droplets) are less likely to drift.
Do not apply **Conclude** by air if ornamental or sensitive nontarget crops such as cotton, sugar beets sunflowers, or okra are within 200 feet downwind.
Applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazard and must follow labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

Supplemental Labeling

75 RT: 10-18-94 84
duplex

ACCEPTED
JAN 17 1995
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 7969-58

Poast®
herbicide

Tank mix with Storm® herbicide for postemergence use in soybeans

Poast EPA Reg. No 7969-58

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

Directions For Use
It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

General Information

A tank mix of **Poast** and **Storm** is intended for the early postemergence control of a wide spectrum of broadleaf weeds and annual grasses in soybeans (See **Table 1**).

General Use Area
Use only in the following states: AL, AR, DE, GA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MO, MS, NC, NM, OH, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, and WI.

Storage and Disposal
Keep from freezing. Store above 32°F.

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

Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law.

If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Triple rinse container (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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

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

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

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

Mode of Action:
A tank mix of **Poast** and **Storm** is effective through postemergence contact and systemic activity. Weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Large crop-and-weed-leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and prevent adequate spray coverage.

Crop Tolerance:
All soybean varieties are tolerant to **Poast** and **Storm** at all stages of growth. Leaf speckling may occur but plants generally outgrow this condition within 10 days.

Cultivation:
Do not cultivate before or during application or within five days after application of **Poast** and **Storm**. Cultivation may put weeds under stress and reduce control obtained. A timely cultivation 5-7 days after applying **Poast** and **Storm** may assist weed control in soybeans grown in rows more than 10 inches apart

Duplex™ II System
Poast and **Storm** is provided in a molded jug pack that contains enough **Poast** and **Storm** to treat 5 acres.

Mixing
Fill tank of a thoroughly clean sprayer half to two-thirds full with clean water. Start agitation and add the recommended amounts of product in the following order: **Storm**, oil concentrate, and **Poast**. Then add the remaining quantity of water. Do not attempt to pour the contents of the **Duplex** container system (**Poast** and **Storm**) into the tank simultaneously or poor mixing will result. Maintain constant agitation during application.

Application Rate and Timing
Apply **Poast** and **Storm** at the rate of 1.5 pints each per acre at early postemergence when weeds are small and actively growing (generally when soybeans are in the 2nd to 3rd trifoliate leaf stage of growth). After **Poast** and **Storm** have been added to the spray tank, add the oil concentrate at a rate of 1 pint per acre. Maintain constant agitation during application. Under excessively dry, wet, or cold conditions, which may reduce herbicidal activity, add oil concentrate at the rate of 2 pints per acre.

Rhizome Johnsongrass
Rhizome johnsongrass is best controlled when **Poast** and **Storm** is followed by **Poast Plus® herbicide** when johnsongrass is 6-8 inches tall. The timing of **Poast** and **Storm** should follow label directions for control of the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. This timing will usually not be optimum for controlling rhizome johnsongrass, however, the **Poast** and **Storm** will provide effective control of the johnsongrass vegetation and some rhizomes.

Agricultural Products

BASF

The sequential application of **Poast Plus** (1.5 pints per acre) will control the newly emerging vegetation as well as deplete the rhizome reserves when the following rates are used:
Poast and **Storm**: 3.0 pints per acre based on the annual grass labelled directions.
Poast Plus: 1.5 pints per acre on 6-8" rhizome johnsongrass
Use 2 pints of oil concentrate per acre in each spray mix
Yellow Nutsedge
At the optimum application time of **Poast** and **Storm** for most pests, yellow nutsedge may not be at the correct growth stage for optimum control. The best nustedge control will be achieved by applying **Poast** and **Storm** and a sequential application of **Basagran** at 1.5-2.0 pints per acre.

For optimum results with **Poast** and **Storm** in a total postemergence, one-pass weed control system for soybeans, the following recommendations should be followed:
- plant rows 15" wide or less
- eliminate all vegetative weed growth prior to soybean planting
- apply a tank mix of **Poast** and **Storm** according to weed sizes stated on this label (about 21 days after soybean planting).

Ground Application
Use a minimum of 10-20 gallons of water per broadcast acre at a minimum of 40 psi pressure (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line) to ensure adequate spray coverage. Use standard high pressure pesticide hollow cone or flat fan nozzles spaced 18-20 inches apart. Do not use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator nozzles.
Aerial Application
Use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre and a maximum of 40 psi pressure. To obtain uniform coverage and to avoid drift hazards, the following application equipment and practices should be used:
Nozzle Type: Use only diaphragm-type nozzles producing cone or fan spray patterns.
Nozzle Height: 6-10 feet above crop.
Nozzle Orientation: Nozzles must be oriented so as to discharge straight back with the air stream (opposite the direction of travel of the aircraft) and not more than 20° downwind.
Nozzles must be located no farther out than 3/4 the distance from the center of the aircraft to the end of the wing or rotor.

Do not apply **Poast** and **Storm** by aircraft when wind is blowing at a velocity above 10 mph. Coarse sprays (larger droplets) are less likely to drift.
Do not apply **Poast** and **Storm** by air if ornamental or sensitive nontarget crops such as cotton, sugar beets sunflowers, or okra are within 200 feet downwind.
Applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazard and must follow labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

Table 1: Maximum Weed Heights Controlled by Tank Mixing Storm (1.5 pints per acre) and Poast (1.5 pints per acre) with Crop Oil Concentrate (1 pint per acre)

Broadleaves*	Maximum Weed Height	Grasses*	Maximum Weed Height
Bristly Starbur	3"	Barnyardgrass	4"
Carpetweed	2"	Broadleaf Signalgrass	4"
Cocklebur	6"	Crabgrass, Large	4"
Common Lambsquarters[a]	2"	Crabgrass, Smooth	4"
Common Ragweed	3"	Foxtail, Giant	4"
Crotolaria	6"	Foxtail, Green	4"
Croton, Tropic	<2"	Foxtail, Yellow	4"
, Woolly	<2"	Goosegrass	4"
Eclipta	2"	Johnsongrass (seedling)	4"
Giant Ragweed	6"	Junglegrass	4"
Jimsonweed	6"	Panicum, Browntop	4"
Ladysthumb	6"	Panicum, Fall	4"
Morningglories	2"	Panicum, Texas	4"
Nightshade, Black	2"	Red Sprangletop	4"
Pigweed, Redroot	2"	Witchgrass	4"
, Smooth	3"	Woolly Cupgrass	4"
Prickly Sida/Teaweed[a]	2"		
Redweed	3"		
Sesbania	6"		
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	4"		
Spurred Anoda[a]	2"	**Perennials: (top growth suppression)**	**Maximum Weed Height**
Texasweed	3"		
Velvetleaf[a]	2"		
Venice Mallow	2"	Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	Based on application timing of annual grasses
Wild Mustard	4"	Yellow Nutsedge	

* For new germination or perennial regrowth, follow up no sooner than 15 days later with **Basagran® herbicide**, **Poast Plus® herbicide**, **Storm® herbicide**, or **Blazer® herbicide**. Refer to the respective labels for **Directions For Use**.
[a] Control may be inconsistent. A later application of **Basagran** may be necessary (See **Basagran** label.)

Procedure For Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean sprayer thoroughly before and after application of **Poast** and **Storm**, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used. Consult the label of the previously used herbicide for cleaning instructions. If no instructions are available, the steps listed below are suggested for thorough cleaning of spray equipment prior to or following application of **Poast** and **Storm**.

Step 1: Hose down thoroughly the inside as well as the outside of equipment while filling the spray tank half full of water.
Flush by operating sprayer until the system is purged of this rinse water.

Step 2: Refill tank with water while adding 1 gallon household ammonia or 1 pint household dishwashing detergent or 1 pound of dishwasher detergent per 100 gallons of water. Or add a commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions.
Operate the pump to circulate the detergent solution through the sprayer system for 5-10 minutes and discharge a small amount of solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for 24 hours.

Step 3: Flush the detergent solution out of the spray tank through the boom.

Step 4: Remove the nozzles and screens and flush the system with two tankfuls of water.

Restrictions and Limitations

Always read and follow all label directions when using any pesticide alone or in tank mix combinations. The most restrictive label applies when using tank mixes.

Only one application of the tank mix of **Poast** and **Storm** per acre per season should be made.

Do not apply to weeds under stress, such as stress due to lack of moisture, previous herbicide injury, mechanical injury or cold temperatures, as unsatisfactory weed control could result.

Do not apply if rainfall is expected soon after application. Overhead irrigation within 8 hours

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Poast** and **Storm** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides or miticides) additives or fertilizers not recommended on the label. BASF does not recommend the use of **Poast** and **Storm** in tank mixes other than those listed on BASF labels, supplemental labels, or technical bulletins. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other BASF recommended combinations.

Do not apply **Poast** and **Storm** to soybeans that show injury, leaf phytotoxicity, and/or plant stunting caused by any other prior herbicide applications because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.

Do not apply **Poast** and **Storm** through any type of irrigation system.

Do not apply to soybeans within 75 days of harvest.

Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.

Avoid drift to all other crops and non-target areas.

This product cannot be used to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.

In case of crop failure, only soybeans or peanuts may be immediately replanted.

Crop rotation restriction: Root crops (such as carrots, turnips, sweet potatoes, etc.) must not be planted in field treated with **Poast** and **Storm** for 18 months following treatment.

Do not apply more than 2 pints of **Basagran** or 1 pint of **Blazer** following an application of **Poast** and **Storm.**

Do not apply more than 1.5 pints of **Storm** following an application of **Poast** and **Storm.**

Do not apply sequential applications of **Blazer, Basagran**, or **Poast Plus** within 15 days following the application of **Poast** and **Storm.**

After application of **Poast** and **Storm**, do not apply more than 3.5 pints of **Poast** per acre, per season.

Do not use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers, wiper applicators, or shielded applicators when applying **Poast** and **Storm**.

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Conditions of Sale and Warranty
The **Directions For Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result, because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use**, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above. BASF MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. IN NO CASE SHALL BASF OR THE SELLER BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. BASF and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing **Conditions of Sale and Warranty** which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of BASF.

Storm and Blazer are registered trademarks of BASF Corporation.
Basagran and Poast are registered trademarks of BASF AG.
Duplex II and Prodigy system are trademarks of BASF Corporation.

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BASF Corporation
P.O. Box 13528
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Agricultural Products

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ACCEPTED

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 7969-58

Conclude™ G

herbicide

Postemergence Herbicide

Active Ingredient:

2-[1-(ethoxyimino)butyl]-5-[2-(ethylthio)propyl]-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one*	18%
Inert Ingredients:	82%
Total	100.0%

*Equivalent to 1.5 pounds per gallon

EPA Reg. No. 7969-58

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

WARNING/AVISO

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

Statement of Practical Treatment

If in eyes: Immediately wash eyes with running water for 15 minutes. If irritation develops, consult a physician. **If on skin:** Wash affected areas with plenty of soap and water. If irritation develops, consult a physician. **If swallowed:** DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Dilute with water and get immediate medical attention. Never give fluids or induce vomiting if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions. **If inhaled:** Move to fresh air. Aid in breathing, if necessary, and get immediate medical attention.

See inside booklet for complete **Directions For Use** and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty**.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to supplemental labeling under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the **Directions For Use** for information about this standard.

Net contents

BASF Corporation
P.O. Box 13528, Research Triangle Park, NC, 27709

Specimen Label

Precautionary Statements Hazards to Humans (And Domestic Animals):
Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get into eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Some materials that are chemical resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category **G** on an EPA chemical resistant category selection chart.
Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, and loading

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not re-use them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls
Statement: 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
User should:
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

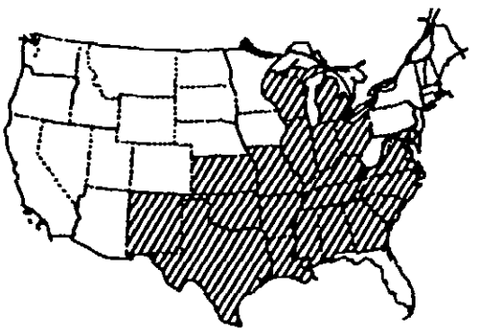
Environmental Hazards
For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters.
Endangered Species Concerns Notice: The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered or threatened species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law.

Directions For Use — Tank Mix of Conclude B and Conclude G
(Hereafter referred to as **Conclude**)
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 (REI). 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 to treated areas during the REI of 48 hours.
PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:
- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

General Information
Conclude is intended for the early postemergence control of a wide spectrum of broadleaf weeds and annual grasses in soybeans (See **Table 1**).

General Use Area
Use only in the following states (see map): AL, AR, DE, GA, IL, IN, KS, KY, LA, MD, MI, MO, MS, NC, NM, OH, OK, SC, TN, TX, VA, and WI.



Storage and Disposal
Keep from freezing. Store above 32°F.
Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.
Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of federal law.
If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.
Triple rinse container (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

In Case of Emergency
In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:
CHEMTREC 800-424-9300
BASF Corporation 800-832-HELP
In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:
1. Your local doctor for immediate treatment
2. Your local poison control center (hospital)
3. BASF Corporation 800-832-HELP

Mode of Action:
Conclude is effective through postemergence contact and systemic activity. Weeds must be thoroughly covered with spray. Large crop-and-weed-leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and prevent adequate spray coverage.

Crop Tolerance:
All soybean varieties are tolerant to **Conclude** at all stages of growth. Leaf speckling may occur but plants generally outgrow this condition within 10 days.

Cultivation:
Do not cultivate before or during application or within five days after application of **Conclude**. Cultivation may put weeds under stress and reduce control obtained. A timely cultivation 5-7 days after applying **Conclude** may assist weed control in soybeans grown in rows more than 10 inches apart.

Application Rate and Timing
Apply **Conclude B** and **Conclude G** at the rate of 1.5 pints each per acre at early postemergence when weeds are small and actively growing (generally when soybeans are in the 2nd to 3rd trifoliate leaf stage of growth). Add oil concentrate at a rate of 1 pint per acre. Under excessively dry, wet, or cold conditions, which may reduce herbicidal activity, add oil concentrate at the rate of 2 pints per acre.

Rhizome Johnsongrass
Rhizome johnsongrass is best controlled when **Conclude** is followed by **Poast Plus® herbicide** when johnsongrass is 6-8 inches tall. The timing of **Conclude** should follow label directions for control of the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. This timing will usually not be optimum for controlling rhizome johnsongrass, however, the **Conclude will** provide effective control of the johnsongrass vegetation and some rhizomes.
The sequential application of **Poast Plus** (1.5 pints per acre) will control the newly emerging vegetation as well as deplete the rhizome reserves when the following rates are used.
Conclude: 3.0 pints per acre based on the annual grass labelled directions (1.5 pints of **Conclude B** + 1.5 pints of **Conclude G**).
Poast Plus: 1.5 pints per acre on 6-8" rhizome johnsongrass
Use 2 pints of oil concentrate per acre in each spray mix

Yellow Nutsedge
At the optimum application time of **Conclude** for most pests, yellow nutsedge may not be at the correct growth stage for optimum control. The best nustedge control will be achieved by applying **Conclude** and a sequential application of **Basagran** at 1.5-2.0 pints per acre.

Duplex™ II System
Conclude is provided in a molded jug pack that contains enough **Conclude B** and **Conclude G** to treat 5 acres.

Mixing
Fill tank of a thoroughly clean sprayer half to two-thirds full with clean water. Start agitation and add the recommended amounts of product in the following order: **Conclude B**, oil concentrate, and **Conclude G**. Then add the remaining quantity of water. Do not attempt to pour the contents of the **Duplex II** container system (**Conclude B** and **G**) into the tank simultaneously or poor mixing will result. Maintain constant agitation during application.

For optimum results with **Conclude** in a total postemergence, one-pass weed control system for soybeans, the following recommendations should be followed:
- plant rows 15" wide or less
- eliminate all vegetative weed growth prior to soybean planting
- apply **Conclude** according to weed sizes stated on this label (about 21 days after soybean planting).

Ground Application
Use a minimum of 10-20 gallons of water per broadcast acre at a minimum of 40 psi pressure (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line) to ensure adequate spray coverage. Use standard high pressure pesticide hollow cone or flat fan nozzles spaced 18-20 inches apart. Do not use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator nozzles.

Aerial Application
Use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre and a maximum of 40 psi pressure. To obtain uniform coverage and to avoid drift hazards, the following application equipment and practices should be used:
Nozzle Type: Use only diaphragm-type nozzles producing cone or fan spray patterns.
Nozzle Height: 6-10 feet above crop.
Nozzle Orientation: Nozzles must be oriented so as to discharge straight back with the air stream (opposite the direction of travel of the aircraft) and not more than 20° downwind.
Nozzles must be located no farther out than 3/4 the distance from the center of the aircraft to the end of the wing or rotor.
Do not apply **Conclude** by aircraft when wind is blowing at a velocity above 10 mph. Coarse sprays (larger droplets) are less likely to drift.
Do not apply **Conclude** by air if ornamental or sensitive nontarget crops such as cotton, sugar beets sunflowers, or okra are within 200 feet downwind.
Applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazard and must follow labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

Table 1. Maximum Weed Heights Controlled by Conclude (3.0 pints per acre) with Crop Oil Concentrate (1 pint per acre)

Broadleaves[a]	Maximum Weed Height	Grasses[a]	Maximum Weed Height
Bristly Starbur	3"	Barnyardgrass	4"
Carpetweed	2"	Broadleaf Signalgrass	4"
Cocklebur	6"	Crabgrass, Large	4"
Common Lambsquarters[b]	2"	Crabgrass, Smooth	4"
Common Ragweed	3"	Foxtail, Giant	4"
Crotolaria	6"	Foxtail, Green	4"
Croton, Tropic	<2"	Foxtail, Yellow	4"
, Woolly	<2"	Goosegrass	4"
Eclipta	2"	Johnsongrass (seedling)	4"
Giant Ragweed	6"	Junglegrass	4"
Jimsonweed	6"	Panicum, Browntop	4"
Ladysthumb	6"	Panicum, Fall	4"
Morningglories	2"	Panicum, Texas	4"
Nightshade, Black	2"	Red Sprangletop	4"
Pigweed, Redroot	2"	Witchgrass	4"
, Smooth	3"	Woolly Cupgrass	4"
Prickly Sida/Teaweed[b]	2"		
Redweed	3"		
Sesbania	6"		
Smartweed, Pennsylvania	4"		
Spurred Anoda[b]	2"	**Perennials: (top growth suppression)**	**Maximum Weed Height**
Texasweed[b]	3"		
Velvetleaf[b]	2"		
Venice Mallow	2"	Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	Based on application timing of annual grasses
Wild Mustard	4"	Yellow Nutsedge	

[a] For new germination or perennial regrowth, follow up no sooner than 15 days later with **Basagran® herbicide, Poast Plus® herbicide, Storm® herbicide** or **Blazer® herbicide**. Refer to the respective labels for **Directions For Use**.

[b] Control may be inconsistent. A later application of **Basagran** may be necessary. (See **Basagran** label.)

Procedure For Cleaning Spray Equipment

Clean sprayer thoroughly before and after application of **Conclude**, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was previously used. Consult the label of the previously used herbicide for cleaning instructions. If no instructions are available, the steps listed below are suggested for thorough cleaning of spray equipment prior to or following application of **Conclude**.

Step 1: Hose down thoroughly the inside as well as the outside of equipment while filling the spray tank half full of water.
Flush by operating sprayer until the system is purged of this rinse water.

Step 2: Refill tank with water while adding 1 gallon household ammonia or 1 pint household dishwashing detergent or 1 pound of dishwasher detergent per 100 gallons of water. Or add a commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions.
Operate the pump to circulate the detergent solution through the sprayer system for 5-10 minutes and discharge a small amount of solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for 24 hours.

Step 3: Flush the detergent solution out of the spray tank through the boom.

Step 4: Remove the nozzles and screens and flush the system with two tankfuls of water.

Restrictions and Limitations
Always read and follow all label directions when using any pesticide alone or in tank mix combinations. The most restrictive label applies when using tank mixes.
Only one application of **Conclude** per acre per season should be made.
Do not apply to weeds under stress, such as stress due to lack of moisture, previous herbicide injury, mechanical injury or cold temperatures, as unsatisfactory weed control could result.
Do not apply if rainfall or overhead irrigation is expected soon after application.
Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Conclude** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides or miticides) additives or fertilizers not recommended on the label. BASF does not recommend the use of **Conclude** in tank mixes other than those listed on BASF labels, supplemental labels, or technical bulletins. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other BASF recommended combinations.
Do not apply **Conclude** to soybeans that show injury, leaf phytotoxicity, and/or plant stunting caused by any other prior herbicide applications because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged.
Do not apply **Conclude** through any type of irrigation system.
Do not apply to soybeans within 75 days of harvest.
Do not use treated plants for feed or forage.
Avoid drift to all other crops and non-target areas.
This product cannot be used to formulate or reformulate any other pesticide product.
In case of crop failure, only soybeans or peanuts may be immediately replanted.
Crop rotation restriction: Root crops (such as carrots, turnips, sweet potatoes, etc.) must not be planted in field treated with **Conclude** for 18 months following treatment.
Do not apply more than 2 pints of **Basagran** or 1 pint of **Blazer** following an application of **Conclude.**
Do not apply more than 1.5 pints of **Storm** following an application of Conclude.
Do not apply sequential applications of **Blazer, Basagran,** or **Poast Plus** within 15 days following the application of **Conclude.**
After application of **Conclude**, do not apply more than 3.5 pints of **Poast** per acre, per season.
Do not use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers, wiper applicators, or shielded applicators when applying **Conclude**.

Conditions of Sale and Warranty
The **Directions For Use** of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result, because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of BASF CORPORATION ("BASF") or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer.

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