

241-417

08/28/2001

1/16

JOURNEY™ herbicide

FOR SELECTIVE WEEDING AND SOFT RESIDUAL BAREGROUND
IN NONCROP AREAS

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Imazapic, (+)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-5-methyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid* 8.13%

Glyphosate, N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine, in the form of its isopropylamine salt* 21.94%

INERT INGREDIENTS..... 68.18%

TOTAL 100.00%

*Equivalent to 8.13% (+)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-5-methyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid and 16.26% N-(phosphonomethyl)glycine acid

(1 gallon contains 0.75 pounds of imazapic and 1.5 pounds of glyphosate active ingredient as the free acids)

EPA Reg. No. 241-URT

U.S. Patent No. 4798619

EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION!/PRECAUCION!

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.)

In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product,
call day or night 800-832-HELP.

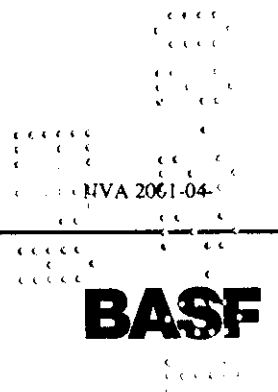
See Next Page for Additional Precautionary Statements

ACCEPTED
AUG 28 2001
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under
EPA Reg. No. 241-417

Net Contents:

™ Trademark of BASF

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709



FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION!

Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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 washwaters or rinsate.

This chemical demonstrates the properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in ground-water contamination.

IMPORTANT

DO NOT use on food or feed crops. For the maintenance of non-crop sites, JOURNEY herbicide may be applied to non-irrigation ditches and low lying areas when water has drained, but may be isolated in pockets due to uneven or unlevel conditions. **DO NOT** treat the inside of irrigation ditches. **DO NOT** rinse equipment on or near desirable trees or ornamental plants, or on areas where their roots may extend, or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. **DO NOT** use on lawns.

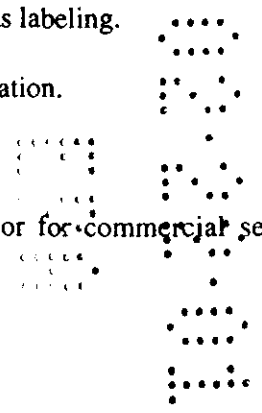
DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of herbicide application.

DO NOT use on areas to be grazed, or cut for hay.

DO NOT use on turf being grown for sale or other commercial use as sod, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.



Observe all cautions and limitations on this label and on the labels of products used in combination with JOURNEY herbicide. Do not use JOURNEY herbicide other than in accordance with the instructions set forth on this label. The use of JOURNEY herbicide not consistent with this label may result in injury to desirable vegetation. Keep containers closed to avoid spills and contamination.

DO NOT apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

DO NOT exceed 32 ounces of JOURNEY herbicide per acre in a 12-month period.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PROHIBITIONS:

KEEP FROM FREEZING

DO NOT store below 20°F.

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

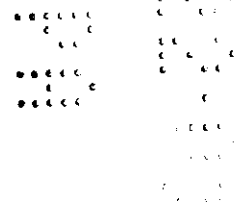
CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, by incineration or, if allowed by State and local authorities by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

DISCLAIMER

The label instructions for the use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on research and field use. 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. Turf injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the use of, or application of the product contrary to label instructions, all of which are beyond the control of BASF Corporation (BASF). All such risks shall be assumed by the user.

BASF shall not be responsible for losses or damages resulting from use of this product in any manner not set forth on this label. User assumes all risks associated with the use of this product in any manner not specifically set forth on this label.

BASF warrants only that the material contained herein conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the use therein described when used in accordance with the directions for use, subject to the risks referred to above. **BASF DOES NOT MAKE OR AUTHORIZE ANY AGENT OR REPRESENTATIVE TO MAKE ANY OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AND EXPRESSLY EXCLUDES AND DISCLAIMS ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.**



BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND BASF'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED TO REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF JOURNEY herbicide. 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 makes no other express or implied warranty, including other express or implied warranty of FITNESS or of MERCHANTABILITY. User assumes the risk of any use contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable by BASF.

USES WITH OTHER PRODUCTS (TANK-MIXES)

If this product is used in combination with any other product except as specifically recommended in writing by BASF then BASF shall have no liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising out of its use in any such combination not so specifically recommended. If used in combination recommended by BASF, the liability of BASF shall in no manner extend to any damage, loss or injury not directly caused by the inclusion of the BASF product in such combination use, and in any event shall be limited to return of the amount of the purchase price of the BASF product.

GENERAL INFORMATION

JOURNEY herbicide is an aqueous solution to be mixed with water and an adjuvant and applied as a spray solution to provide weed control on noncropland areas such as railroad, utility, pipeline and highway rights-of-way, railroad crossings, utility plant sites, petroleum tank farms, pumping installations, non-agricultural fence rows, storage areas, non-irrigation ditchbanks, Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land (see USE OF JOURNEY HERBICIDE ON CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM LAND section), prairie sites, airports, industrial turf, recreational and non-residential turf and other similar areas. JOURNEY herbicide may be used for the release of unimproved common bermudagrass, vegetation management prior to the establishment of certain native prairiegrasses and wildflowers (see NATIVE PRAIRIEGRASS AND WILDFLOWER ESTABLISHMENT section) and for wildlife habitat management.

JOURNEY herbicide is readily absorbed through leaves, stems, and roots and is translocated rapidly throughout the plant, with accumulation in the meristematic regions. Treated plants stop growing soon after spray application. Chlorosis appears first in the newest leaves, and necrosis spreads from this point. In perennials, the herbicide is translocated into, and kills, underground storage organs which prevents regrowth. Chlorosis and tissue necrosis may not be apparent in some plant species for several weeks after application. Complete kill of plants may not occur for several weeks after application. Adequate soil moisture is important for optimum JOURNEY herbicide activity. When adequate soil moisture is present, JOURNEY herbicide will provide residual control of susceptible germinating weeds. Activity on established weeds will depend on the weed species and rooting depth. JOURNEY herbicide is rainfast one hour after application.

JOURNEY herbicide will control annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds and vine species. JOURNEY herbicide will provide residual control of labeled weeds which germinate in the treated area. Certain brush species and ornamentals may be injured by direct application of JOURNEY herbicide to their foliage. This product may be applied either preemergence or postemergence to the weeds. However, post emergence application is the method of choice in most situations, particularly for perennial species. For maximum activity, weeds should be growing vigorously at the time of postemergence applications and the spray solution should include an adjuvant (See "Adjuvants" Section). These solutions may be applied as a broadcast or as a spot treatment using backpack, or ground equipment.

JOURNEY herbicide may be applied in the dormant or growing season for weed control.

Some yellowing of unimproved common bermudagrass turf may occur with applications during the growing season. Depending on weather conditions, yellowing will usually disappear in 2 to 4 weeks.

JOURNEY herbicide should not be applied to newly seeded or sprigged grass stands.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS

Fill the spray tank one-half to three-quarters full with clean water. Use a calibrated measuring device to measure the required amount of JOURNEY herbicide. Add JOURNEY herbicide to the spray tank while agitating. Fill the remainder of the tank with water.

For postemergence applications, add a surfactant to the spray tank (See SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS section of this label for specific recommendations). Maintain agitation while spraying to ensure a uniform spray mixture. An antifoaming agent may be added to the tank if needed.

When tank-mixing JOURNEY herbicide with recommended herbicides, add wettable powders, dispersible granules or other dry formulations first, then EC's, then JOURNEY herbicide, and then an adjuvant.

JOURNEY RATE COMPARISON WITH PLATEAU HERBICIDE AND ROUNDUP PRO™ TANK MIXES

JOURNEY herbicide Rate Comparison with Equivalent Rates of PLATEAU® herbicide and ROUNDUP PRO.

JOURNEY	=	PLATEAU	+	ROUNDUP PRO
Rate (fluid oz product/A)		Rate (fluid oz product/A)		Rate (fluid oz product/A)
5.3		2		2.7
10.7		4		5.3
16.0		6		8.0
21.3		8		10.7
26.7		10		13.4
32.0		12		16.0

SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS

In areas where spray drift is a concern JOURNEY should not be applied during windy, or gusty conditions unless applications are being made with an enclosed or shielded spray system and/or the addition of a drift control agent. DO NOT apply if rainfall is threatening. Rainfall within 1 hour after postemergence JOURNEY herbicide application may reduce weed control.

GROUND APPLICATIONS:

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in 2 or more gallons of water per acre. Application equipment, specially designed to make low volume application should be used when making applications using less than 10 gallons of water per acre. A spray pressure of 20 to 40 psi is recommended.

Adjust the boom height to ensure proper coverage of weed foliage or soil surface (according to the manufacturer's recommendation). Avoid overlaps when spraying.

SPOT TREATMENTS:

To prepare the spray solution, thoroughly mix in water 0.625 to 4.0% (0.8 to 5.1 oz/gallon water) JOURNEY herbicide plus an adjuvant (see "SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS" section). A methylated seed oil at 1% by spray volume is the recommended spray adjuvant. See section on desired species and do not exceed the recommended JOURNEY rate per acre. Also see "WEEDS CONTROLLED", "SPECIAL WEEDS CONTROLLED" and "RESIDUAL BAREGROUND WEED CONTROL" sections of this label for specific rate and/or tank-mix recommendations.

AERIAL APPLICATION:

All precautions should be taken to minimize or eliminate spray drift. Fixed wing aircraft and helicopters can be used to apply JOURNEY herbicide, however, when making applications by fixed wing aircraft maintain appropriate buffer zones to prevent spray drift out of the target area. Aerial equipment designed to minimize spray drift such as a helicopter equipped with a MICROFOIL™ boom, or THRU-VALVE™ boom or raindrop nozzles, must be used and calibrated. Except when applying with a MICROFOIL boom, a drift control agent may be added at the recommended label rate. To avoid drift, applications should not be made during inversion conditions, when winds are gusty, or under any other conditions that promote spray drift.

Uniformly apply recommended amount of JOURNEY herbicide in sufficient spray volume to provide adequate coverage of target area or foliage. Include an adjuvant in the spray solution (See "SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS" Section). A foam reducing agent may be added at the recommended rate, if needed.

IMPORTANT: Thoroughly clean application equipment, including landing gear, immediately after use of this product. Prolonged exposure of this product to uncoated steel (except stainless steel) surfaces may result in corrosion and failure of the exposed part. The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) may prevent corrosion.

Avoid overlaps when spraying.

SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS

Postemergence applications of JOURNEY herbicide require a spray adjuvant. See "Special Weed Control" section. Due to variations in surfactant contents, certain surfactants containing high amounts of alcohols, paraffin based petroleum oils, and other compounds which can increase phytotoxicity to desirable vegetation, it is recommended to choose a low phytotoxic surfactant.

Methylated Seed Oils or Vegetable Oil Concentrates: Instead of a surfactant, a methylated vegetable-based seed oil concentrate containing 5 to 20% surfactant and the remainder of the methylated vegetable oil may be used at the rate of 1.5 to 2 pints per acre. Methylated seed oils provide their greatest effects at 30 GPA or less. At spray volumes above 50 GPA, their advantage appears negated. When using spray volumes greater than 30 gallons per acre methylated seed oil or vegetable based seed oil concentrates should be mixed at a rate of 1% of the total spray volume or alternatively use a nonionic surfactant as described below. Research indicates these oils may aid in deposition and uptake of JOURNEY herbicide for hard-to-control perennials, waxy leaf species or when plants are under moisture or temperature stress.

Nonionic Surfactants: Use a nonionic surfactant at the rate of 0.25% v/v or higher (see manufacturer's label) of the spray solution (0.25% v/v is equivalent to 1 quart in 100 gallons). For best results, select a nonionic surfactant with a HLB (hydrophilic to lipophilic balance) ratio between 12 and 17 and having at least 60% surfactant in the formulated product (alcohols, fatty acids, oils, ethylene glycol or diethylene glycol should not be considered as surfactants to meet the above requirements).

Silicone-Based Surfactants: See manufacturer's label for specific rate recommendations. Silicone-based surfactants may reduce the surface tension of the spray droplet allowing greater spreading on the leaf surface as compared to conventional nonionic surfactants. However, some silicone-based surfactants may dry too quickly, limiting herbicide uptake and higher spray volumes may exhibit "run-off".

Fertilizer/Surfactant Blends: Nitrogen-based liquid fertilizers such as 28%N, 32%N, 10-34-0, or ammonium sulfate, may be added at the rate of 2 to 3 pints per acre in combination with the recommended rate of nonionic surfactant or methylated seed oil. Research indicates that nitrogen based fertilizers aid in the burndown of annual weeds and increase JOURNEY herbicide uptake through waxy leaf species. The use of fertilizers in a tank-mix without a nonionic surfactant or a methylated seed oil is not recommended and may result in herbicide failure.

TANK MIXES

JOURNEY herbicide may be tank-mixed with PENDULUM® herbicide for additional control of late season annual grasses and certain broadleaves. For additional weed control, JOURNEY herbicide may be tank-mixed with ACCORD™, ROUNDUP PRO™, ROUNDUP ULTRA™, glyphosate, ARSENAL® herbicide, diuron, CAMPAIGN™, FINALE™, GARLON™ 3A, MSMA, VANQUISH™, OUST™, ESCORT™, TORDON™, or other labeled products. A compatibility test is advised for products not listed. Tank mixtures with 2,4-D and other phenoxy type herbicides have resulted in reduced control of perennial grass weeds.

Consult manufacturer's labels for specific rates and weeds controlled. Always follow the more restrictive label when making an application involving tank-mixes.

FOR THE CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN UNIMPROVED COMMON AND COASTAL BERMUDAGRASS

Common Bermudagrass: JOURNEY herbicide may be used on unimproved common bermudagrass turf such as roadsides, utility rights-of-way, railroad crossings, airports, non-irrigation drainage ditches and other such noncropland sites. Depending on application timing, and JOURNEY herbicide rate, some foliar, stolon, and seedhead suppression may occur for up to eight weeks after application. Apply JOURNEY herbicide at a rate of 16 to 32 oz per acre after bermudagrass has reached full green-up. Spring applications made prior to full green-up may delay green-up. Always add a surfactant when applying JOURNEY herbicide. DO NOT apply to grass under stress from drought, disease, insects or other causes. Simultaneous mow/spray operations may suppress internode development. After mowing,

allow adequate foliage regrowth prior to JOURNEY application as some internode suppression may prevent bermudagrass from quickly recovering from mowing.

JOURNEY will cause unacceptable injury and/or death if used on turf type bermudagrass.

Established Coastal Bermudagrass: JOURNEY herbicide at 16 to 21.3 oz per acre will provide control of labeled weeds as well as foliar and seed head suppression of established coastal bermudagrass. Depending on environmental conditions and weed pressure, the longevity of suppression and weed control increases as the JOURNEY herbicide rate increases. However, coastal bermudagrass is not as tolerant as common bermudagrass and care should be taken not to exceed the recommended rates. Do not use on hybrid varieties such as Tifton 85, New World, etc. DO NOT apply to grass under stress from drought, disease, insects or other causes.

Winter Annual Weed Control: Apply JOURNEY herbicide at the rate of 16 to 32 oz. per acre while winter weeds are actively growing. Early spring applications may delay green-up of bermudagrass turf.

Summer Annual Weeds: For best results, apply JOURNEY herbicide at the rate of 16 to 21 oz early postemergence before weeds have reached 6 inches in height. Larger weeds may be controlled depending on susceptibility, growing conditions, tank-mix partner and adjuvant selection.

Perennial Weeds: Apply JOURNEY herbicide at the rate of 16 to 32 oz per acre postemergence after weeds have produced adequate foliage for herbicide uptake. For a particular weed see "Special Weed Control" section below.

Bahiagrass Control: Apply JOURNEY herbicide at the rate of 16 to 32 oz per acre postemergence. See SPECIAL WEED CONTROL section below for recommendations.

TALL FESCUE CONTROL

Tall fescue can be controlled by using JOURNEY herbicide at the rate of 32 oz per acre plus methylated seed oil at 2 pints per acre. The addition of Nitrogen fertilizer (See "SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS" Section) will aid in control. Tall fescue must be actively growing for optimum control. If tall fescue has reached the boot stage or has reached summer dormancy, control may be poor. For improved control of tall fescue, JOURNEY herbicide may be tank mixed with ACCORD, ROUNDUP PRO, or glyphosate. Fall applications of JOURNEY herbicide at 21.3 to 32 oz/A plus 8 to 48 oz/A ACCORD or ROUNDUP PRO will result in best control of existing tall fescue and new germinating seedlings. With spring applications of JOURNEY herbicide at 16 to 32 oz/A, plus ACCORD or ROUNDUP PRO at 16 to 48 oz/A. Use higher rates for older, mature fescue stands. Burning the fescue stand, where permitted, during the winter dormant period will aid in control by removing plant residues that can interfere with spray coverage. Mowing the fescue several times the summer before fall or spring applications, will weaken the fescue root system, making it more susceptible to herbicides. Always allow for at least 10 inches of regrowth, following the last mowing before spraying, as both JOURNEY herbicide and glyphosate products need foliage present for herbicide uptake and satisfactory control.

Tall Fescue Conversion To Big Bluestem, Little Bluestem and Indiangrass: JOURNEY can be used for the control of tall fescue in the fall prior to the spring establishment of big bluestem, little bluestem and indiangrass. Other prairiegrass species and forbs that may be included in the seed mix will have varying tolerance to this treatment. JOURNEY control of tall fescue is best when applied in the fall, but spring applications can be effective when the tall fescue stand has been weakened by mowing, burning or a combination of the two. JOURNEY should be applied in the fall or spring at a rate of 32 oz per acre plus 32 oz of ROUNDUP PRO, ACCORD or glyphosate and 32 oz per acre of methylated seed oil. This

application will provide control of established tall fescue stands along with residual control of tall fescue seedlings that germinate in the spring. Burning the fescue stand, where permitted, during the winter dormant period will aid in control by removing plant residues that can interfere with spray coverage and provide a better seedbed for planting. Mowing the fescue several times the summer before fall or spring applications will weaken the fescue root system, making it more susceptible to herbicides. Always allow for at least 10 inches of regrowth, following the last mowing before spraying, as both JOURNEY herbicide and ROUNDUP products need foliage present for herbicide uptake and satisfactory control.

SITE PREPARATION PRIOR TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DESIRABLE PLANT SPECIES

JOURNEY herbicide may be used to control noxious weeds and other undesirable vegetation in preparation for the establishment of desirable plant species including some native prairiegrasses, wildflowers and legumes. Because of the residual weed control characteristics of JOURNEY only certain desirable species can be planted following an JOURNEY application. Desirable plant species other than those listed below may be established following an JOURNEY application, but significant stand thinning or stand loss may occur. Desirable plant species tolerance will also be determined by the time duration between the JOURNEY application and planting, the density of undesirable vegetation at the time of application and environmental factors. A longer time interval and higher undesirable vegetation cover will increase seeded desirable species tolerance.

For site preparation in noncropland areas prior to prairiegrass, wildflower and/or legume establishment, apply JOURNEY postemergence to the existing vegetation during active growth, at a rate of 10.7 to 32 oz per acre. A maximum of 10.7 oz per acre should be used in the spring prior to planting tolerant wildflower and legume species. Always include a spray adjuvant, preferably a methylated seed oil at one quart per acre. See WEEDS CONTROLLED and SPECIAL WEEDS CONTROLLED sections of this label for specific use recommendations. The native prairiegrass and wildflower species listed below, may be planted at any time in the spring following the JOURNEY application.

Tolerant grass species when planted after site preparation with JOURNEY herbicide.

Common Name	<u>Prairiegrass</u>	JOURNEY herbicide
	Genus species	Rate (oz/A) ¹ Prior to Seeding
Big Bluestem	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	10.7-32.0
Little Bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	10.7-32.0
Indiangrass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	10.7-32.0
Sideoats Grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	10.7-21.3 ²
Blue Grama	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	10.7-21.3
Buffalograss	<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>	10.7
Eastern Gamagrass	<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	10.7-16.0 ²

¹High rates may result in stunting and growth suppression.

²JOURNEY herbicide applications prior to seeding sideoats and blue grama may results in thinning or loss of stand at higher rates.

Tolerant wildflower and legume species when planted in the spring following a fall or spring site preparation treatment with JOURNEY herbicide.

Spring Seeded Wildflowers and Legumes		Maximum JOURNEY herbicide Rate (oz/A) ¹	
Common Name	Genus Species	Fall Applied	Spring Applied
Blackeyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	21.3	10.7
Bundleflower, Illinois	<i>Desmanthus illinoensis</i>	10.7	10.7
Chickory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	10.7	10.7
Clover, Crimson	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	21.3	10.7
Coneflower, Upright Prairie	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	10.7	10.7
Coneflower, Purple	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	21.3	10.7
Coreopsis, Dwarf Red Plains	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i> var. Gay Feather	10.7	10.7
Coreopsis, Plains	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>	16.0	10.7
Coreopsis, Lance Leaved	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	32.0	10.7
Cosmos spp.	<i>Cosmos</i> spp.	21.3	10.7
Cosmos, Yellow	<i>Cosmos sulphureus</i>	21.3	10.7
Daisy, Ox-eye	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	21.3	10.7
Daisy, Shasta	<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>	10.7	10.7
Gayfeather, Spiked (Liatris)	<i>Liatris pycnostachya</i>	10.7	10.7
Johnny Jump-ups	<i>Viola cornuta</i>	21.3	10.7
Lupine, Perennial	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	32.0	10.7
Lespedeza, Bicolor	<i>Lespedeza</i>	21.3	10.7
Mexican Hat	<i>Ratibida columnaris</i>	10.7	10.7
Partridgepea	<i>Cassia fasciculata</i>	32.0	10.7
Phlox, Drummond	<i>Phlox drummondii</i>	32.0	10.7
Poppy, California	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	10.7	10.7
Poppy, Red Corn	<i>Papaver</i> sp.	21.3	10.7
Poppy, Corn	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	16.0	10.7
Prairieclover, Purple	<i>Petalostemon purpureum</i>	10.7	10.7
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	16.0	10.7
Tickclover	<i>Desmodium</i> sp.	10.7	10.7
Vetch, Crown	<i>Coronilla varia</i>	10.7	10.7

¹Height suppression or stand reduction may occur at maximum use rate.

WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT

JOURNEY herbicide may be used to control exotic and other undesirable vegetation for purposes of wildlife habitat management and enhancement within terrestrial noncrop sites including riparian and tree areas. Applications can be made to control undesirable vegetation prior to the establishment of desirable species and to release desirable species that may be present in the soil, but suppressed by competitive vegetation. See specific sections of this label for weed control information.

USE OF JOURNEY HERBICIDE ON FEDERAL CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP) LAND

JOURNEY herbicide may be used prior to planting desirable species on Federal Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land at rates up to 10.7 oz. per acre per year (see minimum plant-back intervals below). See appropriate section of this label for specific instructions for the intended use and desirable species tolerance. DO NOT use rates higher than 10.7 oz per acre per year on CRP land. DO NOT apply after newly seeded desirable species have begun to emerge. Failure to do so can result in significant stand loss.

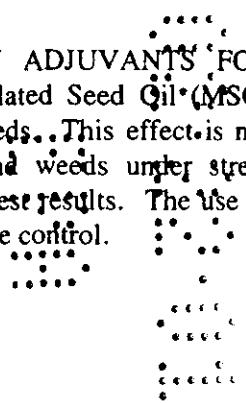
MINIMUM PLANT-BACK INTERVALS (months after JOURNEY herbicide application)				
4	9	18	26	40
Bahiagrass Rye Wheat	Field Corn Snapbeans Southern Peas Soybeans Tobacco	Barley Cotton* Grain Sorghum Oats Sweet Corn	All crops not otherwise listed	Canola Potatoes Red Table Beets Sugar Beets

***For Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas only:** Cotton may be planted 18 months after JOURNEY herbicide application in the states of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas unless drought conditions develop the year of JOURNEY herbicide application. DO NOT rotate to cotton at 18 months after JOURNEY herbicide application if less than 15 inches of rainfall or irrigation is received from the time of JOURNEY herbicide application through November 1 of the same year. If drought conditions develop the year of JOURNEY herbicide application, cotton may be planted 26 months after JOURNEY herbicide application.

Use of JOURNEY herbicide in accordance with label directions is expected to result in normal growth of plant-back crops in most situations; however, various environmental and agronomic factors make it impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product and, therefore, plant-back crop injury is always possible.

SPECIAL WEED CONTROL

ALWAYS ADD AN ADJUVANT to JOURNEY herbicide (see "SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS" section). Research has shown Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) surfactants provide JOURNEY herbicide with superior control of perennial weeds. This effect is not always observed and is most prevalent on waxy leaf species, perennials and weeds under stress conditions. For the weeds listed below, it is recommended to use a MSO for best results. The use of nonionic surfactants or silicone based surfactants may result in less than acceptable control.



Johnsongrass & Itchgrass: For best results, apply JOURNEY herbicide at the rate of 21 to 32 oz per acre after johnsongrass or itchgrass has reached 18 to 24 inches in height at the whorl. Use the higher herbicide rates as density increases. Larger grass than specified above can be controlled.

Dallisgrass, Bahiagrass, Vaseygrass, *Paspalum* spp., Smutgrass: For best results, apply JOURNEY herbicide at the rate of 16 to 32 oz per acre postemergence after grass has reached 100% green-up. Use the higher herbicide rates as target grass weed densities and/or maturity increase. The addition of PENDULUM herbicide will provide increased preemergence control of these grasses from seed.

RESIDUAL BAREGROUND WEED CONTROL

For sensitive areas and use around desirable vegetation JOURNEY herbicide at 32 ounces per acre may be tank mixed with PENDULUM herbicide, ROUNDUP PRO, ESCORT, KARMEX™, 2,4-D, diuron, ENDURANCE™ or other labeled products to provide total vegetation control. For other bareground areas JOURNEY herbicide at 32 oz per acre may be tank mixed with ARSENAL herbicide, SAHARA® DG herbicide, KROVAR™, OUST, TORDON™, VANQUISH or other labeled products to provide total bareground weed control. For maximum weed control, use 2 pints per acre of methylated seed oil as an adjuvant.

Spot Treatments: JOURNEY herbicide may be applied as a spot treatment to control weed encroachment in bareground or total vegetation control situations. To prepare the spray solution, thoroughly mix in each gallon of water 0.625 to 13% volume/volume (0.8 oz to 17 oz per gallon) JOURNEY herbicide plus a methylated seed oil adjuvant. Spray target vegetation to wet, but not to the point of runoff.



WEEDS CONTROLLED

JOURNEY herbicide, 10.7 to 16 oz per acre

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Genus Species</u>	<u>PRE</u> ¹	<u>POST</u> ²	<u>Annual/Biennial/Perennial</u> ³
<u>BROADLEAVES</u>				
Bedstraw, Catchweed	<i>Galium aparine</i>	X	4	SA
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	X	2	SA
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	---	X	SA
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	S	6	SA
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	X	2	SA
Morningglory				
Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	S	3	SA
Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	S	3	SA
Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	S	3	SA
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>	X	X	SA
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus sp.</i>	X	6	SA
Queen Anne's Lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>	---	4	B
Radish, Wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	S	4	SA
Yellow Rocket	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	X	4	WA
Sicklepod	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	X	4	SA
Sida, Prickly	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	X	2	SA
Smartweed				
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	X	X	SA
Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>	X	X	SA
Swamp	<i>Polygonum coccineum</i>	X	X	SA
Starbur, Bristly	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	X	2	SA
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	X	6	SA
<u>GRASS WEEDS</u>				
Brome, Downy	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	X	4	WA
Crabgrass				
Large (Hairy)	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	X	4	SA
Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	X	4	SA
Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	X	6	SA
Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	X	4	SA
Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>	X	4	SA
Goosegrass	<i>Elusine indica</i>	S	2	SA
Johnsongrass (Seedling)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	X	12	SA
Panicum, Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	S	6	SA
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	X	12	SA
Stiltgrass, Japanese	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	X	4	A
<u>SEDGES</u>				
Nutsedge				
Yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	S	4S	P
Purple	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	S	4S	P
Sedge	<i>Juncus sp.</i>	S	4S	A/P

¹X = control, S = suppression in northern United States only.

²Maximum plant height in inches at time of application.

³Growth habit: A=Annual, SA=Summer Annual, WA=Winter Annual, B=Biennial P=Perennial

JOURNEY herbicide, 21.3 to 32 oz per acre

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Genus Species</u>	<u>PRE¹</u>	<u>POST²</u>	<u>Annual/Biennial/Perennial³</u>
<u>BROADLEAVES:</u>				
Anoda, Spurred	<i>Anoda cristata</i>	X	6	SA
Baby's Breath ⁴	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	---	X	P
Bedstraw, Catchweed	<i>Galium aparine</i>	X	X	A
Bedstraw, Swamp	<i>Galium</i> spp.	X	X	A
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	X	6	SA
Bindweed, Field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	---	X	P
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	---	X	SA
Burclover	<i>Medicago</i> sp.	---	4	SA
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	X	6	SA
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	X	6	SA
Cornsalad, Common	<i>Valerianella locusta</i>	---	X	SA
Crownbeard, Golden	<i>Verbisina encelioides</i>	X	2	SA
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	---	X	P
Dock, Curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	X	6	B
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia</i> sp.	---	X	SA
Flax, Spurge	<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>	X	X	A
Fleabane, Annual	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	---	X	A
Geranium, Carolina	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	---	X	WA/B
Geranium, Cranesbill	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	X	X	P
Ground Cherry	<i>Physalis heterophylla</i>	---	X	P
Hemlock, Poison	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	X	6	B
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	X	3	WA/B
Hoary Cress	<i>Cardaria</i> spp.	---	X	P
Houndstongue, Bristly	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	X	X	B
Indigo, Hairy	<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>	X	2	P
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	X	6	SA
Knapweed, Russian ⁵	<i>Centaurea repens</i>	---	X	P
Knotweed, Prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	X	X	SA
Kochia*	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	X	3	SA
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	X	3	SA
Morningglory				
Cypressvine	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	X	6	SA
Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	X	6	SA
Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	X	6	SA
Pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>	X	6	SA
Smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>	X	6	SA
Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	X	6	SA
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>	X	X	SA
Nightshade, Silverleaf	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	X	6	P
Onion, Wild	<i>Allium canadense</i>	X	X	P
Pepperweed, Perennial	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	---	X	P
Pigweed ⁶	<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.	X	6	SA
Plantain, Narrowleaf	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	X	X	B
Poinsettia, Wild	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	X	6	SA
Puncture Vine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	---	X	SA
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	X	4	SA
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scapra</i>	X	4	SA
Queen Anne's Lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>	X	X	B

Ragweed					
Common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	X	3		SA
Giant	<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	S	6		SA
Western	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	---	X		A/P
Rocket, Yellow	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>	X	X		WA
Senna, Coffee	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>	X	4		SA
Sicklepod	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	X	6		SA
Sida, Prickly	<i>Sida spinosa</i>	X	6		SA
Smartweed					
Ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	X	X		SA
Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i>	X	X		SA
Swamp	<i>Polygonum coccineum</i>	X	X		SA
Spurge					
Leafy	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	---	FALL*		P
Spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	X	4		SA
Toothed	<i>Euphorbia dentata</i>	X	4		SA
Starbur, Bristly	<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	---	6		SA
Starthistle, Yellow	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	---	X		A
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	---	18		SA
Tansymustard	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	X	X		WA
Teasel, Common	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	---	X		B
Thistle					
Bull	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	S	X		WA/B
Canada	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	---	S*		P
Musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	S	X		B
Platt	<i>Cirsium canescens</i>	S	X		P
Russian*	<i>Salsola iberica</i>	X	3		A
Velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>	X	X		A
Vervain, Blue	<i>Verbena hastata</i>	---	S		SA
Vervain, prostrate	<i>Verbena bracteata</i>	---	X		P
Whitetop	<i>Cardaria spp.</i>	---	X		P
Willowherb	<i>Epilobium spp.</i>	---	X		P
Woodsorrel, Yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	X	X		P
GRASS					
Bahiagrass	<i>Paspalum nutatum</i>	S	X*		P
Barley, Little	<i>Hordeum pusillum</i>	X	4		SA
Barley, Squirrel Tail	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	---	X		P
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	X	6		SA
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	X	4		WA
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria sp.</i>	X	6		SA
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	X	X		SA
Dallisgrass	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	S	X*		P
Downy Brome	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	X	X		WA
Dropseed, Tall	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	S	X		A/P
Fescue, Tall	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	X	X*		P
Foxtail					
Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	X	X		SA
Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	X	X		SA
Knotroot	<i>Setaria geniculatus</i>	S	6		SA
Purple Robust	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	S	S		SA
Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>	X	4		SA

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Garlic, Wild	<i>Allium vineale</i>	X	X	P
Goosegrass	<i>Elusine indica</i>	X	3S	SA
Guineagrass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>	---	X	P
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>	---	X*	SA
Johnsongrass				
Seedling	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	X	X	SA
Rhizome	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	---	X*	P
Panicum				
Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	X	X	SA
Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	X	X	SA
Ryegrass, Annual (Italian)	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	X	X	SA
Ryegrass, Perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	---	X	P
Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus sp.</i>	S	XS	A/P
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	X	X	SA
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	X	X	SA
Smutgrass	<i>Sporobolus indicus</i>	---	X	P
Stiltgrass, Japanese	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	X	X	A
Stinkgrass, Annual	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	X	2	SA
Torpedograss	<i>Panicum repens</i>	---	X	P
Vaseygrass	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>		X	P
Wild Oats	<i>Avena fatua</i>	---	X	A

SEDGES/RUSHES

Nutsedge				
Yellow	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	X	X	P
Purple	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	X	X	P
Rush	<i>Juncus sp.</i>	S	4	A/P

¹X = control, S = suppression

²Maximum plant height in inches at time of application

³Growth habit: A=Annual, SA=Summer Annual, WA=Winter Annual, B=Biennial P=Perennial

⁴For annual control. The addition of 1-2 pints of 2,4-D will aid in burndown.

⁵For best control apply in the fall.

⁶Some species are tolerant and resistant biotypes are possible.

*See SPECIAL WEED CONTROL section

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 26 Davis Drive
 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709



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