

**JOURNEY™ herbicide****FOR WEED CONTROL IN PASTURE, RANGELAND AND  
CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM LAND****EPA Reg. No. 241-417**

OBSERVE ALL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS IN THE JOURNEY HERBICIDE LEAFLET LABEL BEFORE USING. SEE THE JOURNEY HERBICIDE LEAFLET LABEL FOR USE AREA, MIXING AND APPLICATION INFORMATION AND WEEDS CONTROLLED.

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS****Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):**

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeve shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- shoes plus socks

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

**ACCEPTED**  
NOV 29 2004

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

241-417

**User Safety Recommendations:**

Users Should:

- Wash hands before eating, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

**AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 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
- chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- shoes plus socks

**NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

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

Noncrop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. See the GENERAL INFORMATION section of this label for a description of noncrop sites.

Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

**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.

DO NOT cut treated area for hay within seven days after treatment.

**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 and/or turf height suppression on pastures, rangeland (see "GUIDELINES FOR RANGELAND USE" section), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land and noncropland areas including noncropland areas that may be grazed or cut for hay.

**FOR WEED CONTROL IN PASTURE AND RANGELAND**

For the control of undesirable weeds in pasture and rangeland (see "GUIDELINES FOR RANGELAND USE" section), apply JOURNEY herbicide at rates up to 32 oz. per acre as a broadcast treatment or as a 0.625% to 13% solution with 1.0% MSO for spot treatments. See appropriate sections of this label for specific use directions.

JOURNEY herbicide applied to desirable forage grasses will cause injury, delayed green-up, growth suppression and possible mortality. Use of spot treatments and/or localized broadcast applications should be considered when applications are to be made with desirable forage grasses present.

**Grazing and Haying Restrictions**

There are no grazing restrictions with JOURNEY herbicide.

DO NOT cut grass for hay until 7 days after JOURNEY herbicide treatment.

## **GUIDELINES FOR RANGELAND USE**

JOURNEY herbicide may be applied to rangeland for the control of undesirable vegetation in order to achieve one or more of the following vegetation management objectives:

1. The control of undesirable (non-native, invasive and noxious) plant species
2. The control of undesirable vegetation in order to aid in the establishment of desirable rangeland plant species.
3. The control of undesirable vegetation in order to aid in the establishment of desirable rangeland vegetation following a fire.
4. The control of undesirable vegetation for purposes of wildfire fuel reduction.
5. The release of existing desirable rangeland plant communities from the competitive pressure of undesirable plant species.
6. The control of undesirable vegetation for purposes of wildlife habitat improvement.

To ensure the protection of threatened and endangered plants when applying JOURNEY herbicide to rangeland:

1. Federal agencies must follow NEPA regulations to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
2. State agencies must work with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the Service's designated state conservation agency to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
3. Other organizations or individuals must operate under a Habitat Conservation Plan if threatened or endangered plants are known to be present on the land to be treated.

Please see the appropriate section(s) of this label for specific use directions for the desired rangeland vegetation management objective.

JOURNEY herbicide should only be applied to a given rangeland acre as specific weed problems arise. For the control of annual weed species such as cheatgrass, downy brome and medusahead rye, a single application of JOURNEY herbicide that coincides with the successful establishment and/or release of desirable rangeland vegetation and the use of available IPM can provide effective, sustainable control of the annual weed problem. For difficult to control perennial weed species such as leafy spurge, dalmatian toadflax and Russian knapweed, a single broadcast application of JOURNEY herbicide should be effective in most cases. If needed, spot treatments with JOURNEY herbicide can be used to control any remnant plants or new seedlings that may emerge. Long-term control of undesirable weed species ultimately depends on the successful use of land management practices that promote the growth and sustainability of desirable rangeland plant species.

## **SITE PREPARATION PRIOR TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DESIRABLE PLANT SPECIES**

For rangeland applications to control cheatgrass, medusahead, annual mustards, etc., apply JOURNEY herbicide pre-emergence or early postemergence to these weeds prior to planting. For best results for cheatgrass control, apply JOURNEY late summer or fall before cheatgrass emerges and prior to planting desirable species. JOURNEY can also be used as a site preparation in this manner prior to planting sagebrush seedlings.

**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 32 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 32 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.

**ROTATIONAL CROP RESTRICTIONS**

The following rotational crops may be planted after applying JOURNEY herbicide. Planting rotational crops earlier than the recommended interval may result in crop injury.

JOURNEY Use Rate (oz/A)	Minimum Plant Back Interval (Months After JOURNEY Herbicide Application)				
	≤4	12	12	18	26
5-8	12	14	22	30	44
9-12	12	18	24	36	48
<b>Rotational Crops</b>	Bahiagrass CLEARFIELD® corn hybrids Peanuts Rye Wheat	Snapbeans Southern peas Soybeans Tobacco	Barley Cotton <sup>1</sup> Grain sorghum Oats	Field corn <sup>2</sup> All crops not otherwise listed or included for use on this label <sup>2</sup>	Canola <sup>2</sup> Potatoes <sup>2</sup> Red table beets <sup>2</sup> Sugar beets <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>For Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas only: Depending on the JOURNEY herbicide use rate, cotton may be planted 18 to 24 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 to 24 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, 30 and 40 months after JOURNEY herbicide application.

<sup>2</sup> After the recommended rotational interval listed for these selected crops and for all crops not otherwise listed or included for use on this label, a successful field bioassay must be completed. The field bioassay consists of a test strip of the intended rotational crop planted across the previously treated field and grown to maturity. The test strip should include low areas and knolls, and include variations in soil such as type and pH. If no crop injury is evident in the test strip, then the intended rotational crop may be planted the following year.

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. If crop injury is a concern then a bioassay with the desired crop is recommended prior to planting.

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NVA 2004-04-256-0048  
3-9-04