POAST[R]
Postemergence Grass Herbicide

Active Ingredient:
2-[1-(ethoxyimino)butyl-5-[2-(ethylthio)
propyl]-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one* 18.0%

Inert Ingredients 82.0%
*Equivalent to 1.5 pounds per gallon

ACCEPTED
MAR 1 2 1987
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 7969-58

EPA Reg. No. 7969-58

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

Causes eye irritation. Do not get in eyes. Avoid contact with skin. Harmful if swallowed.

If in eyes or on skin, immediately flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation persists.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Do not apply directly to lakes, ponds, or streams.
Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

Net Contents 1 Gallon When Filled

BASF Corporation
Parsippany, New Jersey 07054

Directions For Use - All Crops

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

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.

Since all grass crops such as sorghum, corn, small grains and rice, as well as ornamental grasses such as turf, are extremely susceptible to Poast, avoid all direct or indirect contact with any desired grass plant.

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 and stopping of growth (generally within 2 days), to reddening of 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

Apply Poast^{R} herbicide to actively growing grasses when they are at the proper growth stage as specified by the Recommendations for Grass Control.

Do not make applications to grasses under stress, such as stress due to lack of moisture, herbicide injury, mechanical injury or cold temperatures, since unsatisfactory control will probably result.

Ground Equipment: Thorough spray coverage of grass foliage is essential. For broadcast application use standard high pressure pesticide hollow cone or flat fan nozzles. Do not use flood or whirl chamber nozzles. Application of Poast with control drop applicator (CDA) nozzles is not recommended due to erratic coverage which causes inconsistent weed control. Under most conditions 10 gallons per acre of spray volume is optimal. A minimum volume of 5 gallons (20 in California) and a maximum volume of 20* gallons of spray solution per acre for broadcast applications may be used. But, 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 to the nozzle.

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.

*See Cotton, Region 2 for exception.

Do not use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers, wiper applicators, or shielded applicators.

Air Equipment: 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.

Cultivation Information

Do not cultivate 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 (exception - quackgrass, see individual crop recommendations).

Addition of Oil Concentrate

A nonphytotoxic oil concentrate (commonly referred to as oil concentrate) should always be added to the spray tank. 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 below), and 4) be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers which 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 at the end of this section.

Rate of Oil Concentrate: Ground and air applciation - 2 pints/acre.

Mixing/spraying: Fill tank of a thoroughly clean sprayer half to two-thirds full with clean water. Start agitation and add oil concentrate; 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 Concentrates

1. Water Supply: Use only water from intended source and at the source temperature.

2. Amount of Water in Jar:
   For 20 gal/A spray volume use **3 1/3 cups** (800 ml) of water.
   For 10 gal/A spray volume use 1 2/3 cups (400 ml) of water.
   For 5 gal/A spray volume use 5/6 cup (200 ml) of water.
   For other spray volumes, adjust proportionately to above.

3. Amount of herbicide(s) and oil concentrate to add: Add herbicide(s) and oil concentrate at the rate of 1 teaspoon (5 ml) for each pint of recommended lable rate.

4. Add components in following sequence, gently mixing between component additions:

   1) Water miscible or soluble products (such as Basagran, Blazer, Ammonium Sulfate, [redacted]) when applicable.
   2) 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 combination 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.

Addition of Ammonium Sulfate or [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

5/68

Always include oil concentrate with the ammonium sulfate or UAN solution when applying Poast. Since most nitrogen solutions are mildly corrosive to galvinized, mild steel and brass spray equipment, be sure to rinse the entire spray system with water after use.

Note About Ammonium Sulfate
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 1/3 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 in the spray tank before adding other products.

Spot or Small Area Treatment

When using knapsack sprayers or high volume spray equipment utilizing hand guns or other suitable nozzle arrangements, make 1% solution of Poast in water. A recommended oil concentrate must also be used at a concentration of 1%.

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 oil concentrate in water according to the table below.

Desired Spray Solution Volume	Amount To Be Added To Obtain a 1% Solution	
	Poast	Oil Concentrate
1 Gallon	1 1/4 Fl. Oz.	1 1/4 Fl. Oz.
25 Gallons	1 Qt.	1 Qt.
50 Gallons	2 Qts.	2 Qts.
100 Gallons	4 Qts.	4 Qts.
* 2 Tablespoons = 1 Fl. Oz.		

In soybeans and cotton, spot or small area treatments should not exceed 1/10 of an acre in size, and no more than 10% of any given acre should be treated.

In soybeans, do not make more than one spot or small area treatment to the same area within the same growing season. Also in soybeans, do not apply both broadcast and spot or small area treatments to the same area within the same growing season.

In cotton, do not make more than two spot or small area treatments in the same area within the same growing season.

Restrictions and Limitations

Do not make applications to grasses under stress, such as stree due to lack of moisture, herbicide injury, mechanical injury or cold temperatures, since 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 mix or apply Poast with any other pesticide, additive, or fertilizer except as specifically recommended on this labeling.

ATTENTION! Clean Sprayer Thoroughly Before and After Application of Poast

Clean Sprayer thoroughly prior to application of Poast, particularly if a herbicide was used which has the potential to injure the crop to be sprayed with Poast.

Failure to clean sprayer thoroughly after the application of Poast 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 or a surfactant/adjuvant at the recommended rate on its label. Circulate through 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 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.

SOYBEANS - Recommendations for Grass Control

- Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated below.
- Soybeans at all stages of growth are tolerant to Poast.
- Always follow recommendations given in 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.
- ALWAYS ADD 2 PINTS OF OIL CONCENTRATE PER ACRE.

SOYBEAN - ANNUAL GRASSES* - SPECIAL RATE FOR EARLY TREATMENT

GROUP	GRASS	TIME OF APPLICATION	POAST RATE PER ACRE	ADDITIVES RATE PER ACRE	
				OIL CONCENTRATE	UAN Solution or Ammonium Sulfate
				Ground & Air	
A	Wild Proso Millet	4-10"	1/2 Pint (16 acres/ gallon	2 pts.	
B	Goosegrass	1-3"	3/4 pt. (10.7 acres per gallon)	2 pts.	
	Barnyardgrass** (Midwest only) Broadleaf Signalgrass Fall Panicum Texas Panicum Foxtail: Giant Green	1-4"			
	Volunteer Corn	1-12"		2 pts. plus	1 gallon or 2 1/2 lbs.

* For broad spectrum control of annual grasses in Groups A & B, use 3/4 pint of Poast per acre. If additional applications are needed, apply at the same rate and at the recommended stage of growth.

** In these states use 1 pint per acre as recommended in the next table: AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX, VA.

SOYBEAN - ANNUAL GRASSES*

GROUP	GRASS	TIME OF APPLICATION	POAST RATE PER ACRE	OIL CONCENTRATE RATE PER ACRE GROUND & AIR
A	Wild Proso Millet	4-10"	1/2 Pt. (16 gal/ acre)	2 Pts.
B	Barnyardgrass Broadleaf Signalgrass Fall Panicum Foxtails: Giant, Green Yellow Johnsongrass, Seedling Junglerice Red Sprangletop Texas Panicum Witchgrass Woolly Cupgrass	up to 6"	1 pt. (8 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.
	Goosegrass Large Crabgrass Smooth Crabgrass	up to 6"		
	Wildcane/Shattercane If needed, retreat at the same rate and stage of growth.	6-18"		
	Volunteer Corn	Up to 20"		
C	Volunteer Cereals Barley, Rye Oats, Wheat Poast is not recommended for spring control of volunteer cereals that emerged the previous fall.	Before tillering, up to 6" and prior to over wintering.	1 1/2 Pts. (5.3 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.
	Wild Oats	2-4"		
D	Itchgrass Red Rice	Up to 4"	2 Pts. (4 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.

* For broad spectrum control of annual grasses in Groups A & B use 1 pint of Poast per acre. When weed populations include additional grasses in Groups C & D, increase the rate of Poast as indicated. If a second flush of annual grasses emerges after the first application, make additional application at the same rate and at the recommended stage of growth.

Rescue Treatment for Controlling Selected Annual Grasses

For best results, always apply Poast to annual grasses at the growth stage and rate specified in the above table. 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 below.

SOYBEANS - ANNUAL GRASSES - RESCUE TREATMENT

Grass	Time of Application	Poast Rate/A	Oil Concentrate Rate/A
Wild Proso Millet	10-24"	1 pt (8 acres per gallon)	2 pts
Foxtails: Giant, Green Yellow Johnsongrass, Seedling	8-16"		
Texas Panicum Fall Panicum Barnyardgrass Broadleaf Signalgrass	8-12"	1 1/2 pts (5.3 acres per gallon)	
Large Crabgrass Smooth Crabgrass Goosegrass	6-8"		

SOYBEANS - PERENNIAL GRASSES

GRASS	TIME OF APPLICATION	POAST RATE PER ACRE	ADDITIVES RATE PER ACRE	
			OIL CONCENTRATE RATE PER ACRE	[illegible]
			GROUND & AIR	
Bermudagrass *First Application	Before plant diameter exceeds 6" or leaf height above ground exceeds 1"	1 1/2 Pts. (5.3 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.	
*Second application if regrowth occurs or new plants emerge.	1-4" length of new plants.	1 Pt. (8 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.	
Johnsongrass, Rhizome *First Application Use 5-10 gallons of spray solution per acre. Maintain a ground speed of no more than 6 miles per hour. For best results rhizomes should be thoroughly fragmented(less than 6") (When using 11-20 gallons of spray solution per acre use 1 1/2 Pints of Poast)	15-25" (15-20" in no-till culture)	1 pt. (8 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.	[illegible] 1 gallon plus or 2 1/2 lbs.
*Second application When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge	6-12"	1 Pt.	2 Pts.	1 gallon plus or 2 1/2 lbs.

SOYBEANS - PERENNIAL GRASSES (Cont.)

Quackgrass *First application For best results, rhizomes should be thoroughly fragmented (less than 6").	6-8"	1 1/2 pts (5.3 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.	1 gallon plus or 2 1/2 lbs.
*Second application If regrowth occurs or new plants emerge.	6-8"	1 Pt.	2 Pts.	
Depending upon environmental conditions and crop cultural system, season-long control may not always be obtained. However, competition of quackgrass with the crop will be reduced NOTE: In conventional wide row soybeans, a cultivation no sooner than 14 days after application but within 21 days of application will aid in control.		(8 acres per gallon)		1 gallon plus or 2 1/2 lbs.
Wirestem Muhly If regrowth occurs, retreat at the same rate and stage of growth.	Up to 6"	1 1/4 Pts. (6.4 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.	

Burndown Application *(Soybeans Only)

For the control of emerged annual and perennial grasses prior to soybean emergence. 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 soybeans. Subsequent applications of Poast may be made after soybean emergence in accordance with this label provided that no more than a total of 5 pints of Poast is applied per acre in a single season.

Restrictions and Limitations for Soybeans

Do not apply Poast to soybeans within 90 days of harvest.

Do not apply more than a total of 5 pints of Poast per acre to soybeans in one season (including application before or after planting).

Recently approved

Do not graze treated soybean fields and do not feed treated soybean forage (green succulent) or ensilage to livestock. Treated soybean hay may be fed.

Classic^{R} may cause antagonism of Poast when tank mixed or sprayed seven days prior to or 1 day after Poast. This antagonism is more likely to occur under stress conditions.

*Not applicable in California.

SOYBEANS [redacted] POAST

Use the following chart as a guide to determine grasses and broadleaf weeds controlled by Poast along and various tank mixes with Poast.

Table 1 Poast Tank Mixes* - Guide to Weeds Controlled

Poast Controls the Weeds Listed Below	Additional Weeds Controlled by Tank Mixing Various Herbicides with Poast	Refer to Table Listed below for rate, weed size and additive information
	Basagran® herbicide	
Wild Proso Millet	Balloonvine	
Barnyardgrass	Beggarticks	
Broadleaf Signalgrass	Cocklebur	
Fall Panicum	Coffee Senna	
Giant Foxtail	Common Lambsquarters	
Green Foxtail	Common Purslane	
Yellow Foxtail	Common Ragweed	
Seedling Johnsongrass	Cypressvine Morningglory	
	Canada Thistle**	
Junglerice	Dayflower	
Red Sprangletop	Devilsclaw	
	Galinsoga	
Texas Panicum	Giant Ragweed	
Witchgrass	Jimsonweed	Poast & Basagran
Woolly Cupgrass	Ladysthumb	Table 2
Goosegrass	Pennsylvania Smartweed	
Large Crabgrass	Prickly Sida or Teaweed	Page XX
Smooth Crabgrass	Redweed	
	Shepherdspurse	
	Smallflower Morningglory	
	Spurred Anoda	
	Tropic Croton	
	Velvetleaf	
	Venice Mallow	
	Wild Buckwheat	
	Wild Mustard	
	Wild Poinsettia	
	Wild Sunflower	
	Yellow Nutsedge	

Soybeans - Tank Mixes with Poast (Cont.) *

Poast Controls the Weeds Listed Below	Additional Weeds Controlled By Tank Mixing Various Herbicides with Poast	Refer to Table Listed below for rate, weed size and additive information
	Basagran & Blazer 2L/Tackle herbicide In addition to weeds listed above for Basagran: Common Ragweed Tall Waterhemp Redroot Pigweed Smooth Pigweed Black Nightshade Sesbania Morninglories Crotalaria	Poast & Basagran + Blazer 2L/Tackle Table 3 Page XX

* Tank mixes not applicable in California.

** Requires two applications of Basagran in accordance with the label for Basagran.

[redacted]

General Information

Poast and Basagran may be tank mixed for postemergence control of the broadleaf and grass weeds shown in Table 2. 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 itchgrass. See tables on pages 8-12 for Poast; and Table 4, Separate applications of Poast.

Water Volume and Spray Pressure

Ground equipment: Use 20 gallons of total spray solution per acre (broadcase 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 equipment: Use a minimum of 5 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 - Basagran, Poast, oil concentrate-while the agitator is running. Then add the remaining quantity of water.

Coverage

Thorough coverage of actively growing weeds is essential. Large crop-and-weed leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage. Soybeans are tolerant to the tank mix; however, under certain conditions soybeans may burn, crinkle and bronze. Soybeans at all stages of growth are tolerant to Basagran and Poast.

Restrictions and Limitations (Partial list)

Read and follow the restrictions and limitations on the labels for Poast and Basagran herbicides. The most restrictive labeling applies in tank mixes.

* Tank mix not applicable in California.

Table 2:

[redacted]

Rate and Time of Application Table

Product	Product Rate	Weeds Controlled/Weed Size				Additive (Rate)
		Annual Grasses**				
		Wild Proso Millet*	4-10	Junglerice	3-8"	
Poast	1 1/2 pints/A	Barnyardgrass	3-8"	Red Sprangletop	3-8"	
		Broadleaf Signal-grass	3-8"	Texas Panicum	3-8"	
				Witchgrass	3-8"	
		Fall Panicum	3-8"	Woolly Cupgrass	3-8"	
		Giant Foxtail	3-8"	Goosegrass	3-6"	Oil Concentrate (2 pts/A)
		Green Foxtail	3-8"	Large Crabgrass	3-6"	
		Yellow Foxtail	3-8"	Smooth Crabgrass	3-6"	
		Seedling Johnson grass	3-8"			
plus	plus					NOTE:
		Broadleaves and Sedge				One gallon of UAN solution or 2 1/2 lbs. of ammonium sulfate may be added to a tank mix of Poast, Basagran and oil concentrate
Basagran	1 1/2-2 pts/A according to weed species and size. (See label for Basagran)	Ballonvine		Ladysthumb		
		Beggarticks		Pennsylvania Smartweed		
		Bristly Starbur		Prickly Sida or Teaweed		
		Canada Thistle***		Redweed		
		Cocklebur		Shepherdspurse		
		Coffee Senna		Smallflower Morningglory		
		Common Lambsquarters		Spurred Anoda		
		Common Purslane		Tropic Croton		
		Common Ragweed		Velvetleaf		
		Cypressvine Morningglory		Venice Mallow		
		Dayflower		Wild Buckwheat		
		Devilsclaw		Wild Mustard		
		Galinsoga		Wild Poinsettia		
		Giant Ragweed		Wild Sunflower		
		Jimsonweed		Yellow Nutsedge		

* For control of wild proso millet only, include Poast in the tank mix at 3/4 pint/A.

** Tank mix does not control rhizome johnsongrass, quackgrass, bermudagrass, wirestem muhly, volunteer corn, shattercane, volunteer cereals, wild oats, red rice, or itchgrass.

*** Requires two applications of Basagran in accordance with the label for Basagran.

Poast + Basagran + Blazer 2L/Tackle Tank Mix* - Soybeans
General and Application Information, Restrictions and Limitations

General Information

Poast, Basagran and Blazer 2L/Tackle 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 itchgrass. See tables on pages 8-12 for Poast and Table 4, Separate applications of Poast.

Water Volume and Spray Pressure

Ground equipment: For the tank mix of Poast + Basagran + Blazer 2L/Tackle, 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 equipment: use a minimum of 10 gallons of total spray solution per acre.

Mixing

Fill the spray tank half full with water and add the recommended amount of product in the following order - Basagran, Blazer 2L/Tackle, Poast, oil concentrate - while the agitator is running. Then add the remaining quantity of water.

Coverage

Thorough coverage of actively growing weeds is essential. Large crop-and-weed leaf canopies shelter smaller weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage. Soybeans are tolerant to the tank mix; however, under certain conditions soybeans may burn, crinkle and bronze.

Restrictions and Limitations (Partial List)

Read and follow the restrictions and limitations on the labels for Poast, Basagran and Blazer 2L/Tackle 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 2L/Tackle + oil concentrate.

*Tank mix not applicable in California.

Table 3: [redacted]

Product	Product Rate	Weeds Controlled/Weed Size				Additive (Rate)
		Annual Grasses **				
		Wild Proso Millet*	4-10"	Junglerice	3-8"	
Poast	1 1/2 pints/A	Barnyardgrass	3-8"	Red Sprangletop	3-8"	
		Broadleaf Signal-grass	3-8"	Texas Panicum	3-8"	
				Witchgrass	3-8"	
		Fall Panicum	3-8"	Woolly Cupgrass	3-8"	
		Giant Foxtail	3-8"	Goosegrass	3-6"	Oil
		Green Foxtail	3-8"	Large Crabgrass	3-6"	Concentrate
		Yellow Foxtail	3-8"	Smooth Crabgrass	3-6"	(2 pts/A)
		Seedling Johnson grass	3-8"			Do not add
plus	plus					UAN solution
		Broadleaves and Sedge				or
		Balloonvine		Ladysthumb		ammonium
Basagran	1 1/2-2 pts/A	Beggarticks		Pennsylvania Smartweed		sulfate.
	according to					
	weed species	Bristly Starbur		Prickly Sida or Teaweed		
	and size.					
	(See label for	Canada Thistle***		Redweed		
	Basagran)	Cocklebur		Shepherdspurse		
		Coffee Senna		Smallflower Morningglory		
		Common Lambsquarters		Spurred Anoda		
		Common Purslane		Tropic Croton		
		Common Ragweed		Velvetleaf		
		Cypressvine Morningglory		Venice Mallow		
		Dayflower		Wild Buckwheat		
		Devilsclaw		Wild Mustard		
		Galinsoga		Wild Poinsettia		
		Giant Ragweed		Wild Sunflower		
		Jimsonweed		Yellow Nutsedge		
plus	plus					
			Leaf Stage:	Max. Height:		
	1/2-1 pint/A	Common Ragweed	Up to 10	6"		
Blazer		Black nightshade	Up to 6	2"		
2L/Tackle	Use 1/2 pint for	Morningglories	Up to 4	4"		
	pigweed (up to	Crotalaria	Up to 6	6"		
	2") only; 1	Sesbania	Up to 4 pinnate	6"		
	pint if other					
	weeds(at right)	Tall waterhemp	Up to 6	3"		
	are present.	Redroot pigweed	Up to 6	3"		
		Smooth pigweed	Up to 6	3"		

* For control of wild proso millet only, include Poast in tank mix at 3/4 pint/A.

** Tank mix does not control rhizome, johnsongrass, quackgrass, bermudagrass, wirestem muhly, volunteer corn, shattercane, volunteer cereals, wild oats, red rice or itchgrass.

*** Requires two applications of Basagran in accordance with the label for Basagran.

SOYBEANS: SEPARATE APPLICATIONS PROCEEDED OR FOLLOWED BY BASAGRAN OR BASAGRAN + BLAZER/TACKLE TANK MIX

Applications of Poast can be proceded or followed by Basagran or Basagran tank mixed* with Blazer 2L/Tackle to obtain broad spectrum control of weeds listed on the respective product labels (refer to this label and the labels for Poast, Basagran and Basagran + Blazer 2L/Tackle tank mix). 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 the table below.

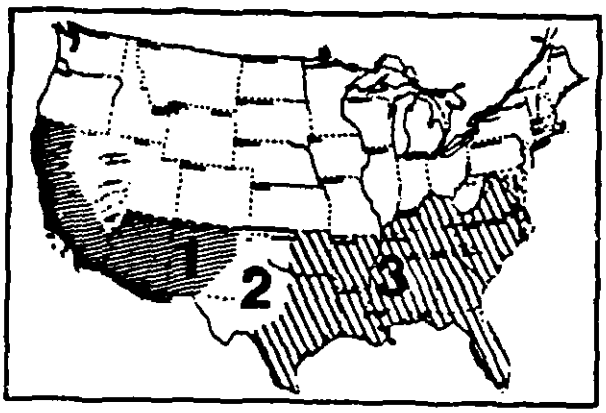
TABLE 4 Separate Applications

ORDER OF APPLICATION		MINIMUM TIME BETWEEN APPLICATIONS
FIRST PRODUCT(S) APPLIED	SECOND PRODUCT(S) APPLIED	
Basagran	Poast	24 hours
Basagran + Blazer 2L/Tackle	Poast	7 days
Poast	Basagran or Basagran + Blazer 2L/Tackle	24 hours

* Tank mixes not applicable in California.

COTTON - Regional Use Map

All recommendations for cotton are based on growing region. Refer to the map below. Follow the recommendations for grass control for your region only.



1. California, Arizona, and Western New Mexico
2. High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Oklahoma and Eastern New Mexico.
3. Southern United States

COTTON - Recommendations for Grass Control

Region 1: California, Arizona, and Western New Mexico

- Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated below.
- Cotton at all stages of growth is tolerant to Poast.
- Always follow recommendations given in 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.
- Drop nozzles may be needed to obtain adequate coverage of grasses to be controlled when cotton is taller than 24 inches.
- Do not apply to drought-stressed grass or grass which has gone through an extended dry period.
- In irrigated areas it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment with Poast to ensure weeds are growing actively.
- ALWAYS ADD 2 PINTS OIL CONCENTRATE PER ACRE.

COTTON - ANNUAL GRASSES* (Region 1)
(California, Arizona and Western New Mexico)

GROUP	GRASS	TIME OF APPLICATION	POAST RATE PER ACRE	OIL CONCENTRATE RATE PER ACRE GROUND & AIR
A	Barnyardgrass Broadleaf Signalgrass Fall Panicum Foxtails: Giant, Green Yellow Johnsongrass, Seedling Junglerice Texas Panicum Witchgrass	3-8"		
	Goosegrass Large Crabgrass Smooth Crabgrass	Up to 4"	1 1/2 Pts.	2 Pts.
	Wildcane/Shattercane If needed, retreat at the same rate and stage of growth.	* 6-10"	(5.3 acres per gallon)	
	Volunteer Corn	8-12"		
B	Volunteer Cereals Barley, Rye Oats, Wheat	Before tillering, up to 4"	2 Pts.	2 Pts.
	Volunteer cereals which emerge from late spring through early summer (May through July) may be partially or incompletely controlled due to unfavorable conditions at time of application.		(4 acres per gallon)	

* For broad spectrum control of annual grasses in Group A, use 1 1/2 pints of Poast per acre. When weed populations include additional grasses in Group B, increase the rate of Poast as indicated. If subsequent flushes of annual grasses emerge after the first application, make additional applications at the same rate and at the recommended stage of growth.

COTTON - PERENNIAL GRASSES (REGION 1)

(California, Arizona and Western New Mexico)

GRASS		POAST RATE PER ACRE	OIL CONCENTRATE PER ACRE GROUND & AIR
Bermudagrass	Before plant		
.First application	diameter exceeds 6" or leaf height above ground exceeds 1".	2 1/2 Pts. (3.2 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.
.Second application	21 days after first applications.	1 1/2 Pts. (5.3 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.
.Third application	1-4" length of regrowth or new plants.	1 1/2 Pts.	2 Pts.
Johnsongrass, Rhizome For best results, rhizomes should be thoroughly fragmented (less than 6").			
.First application	6-10"	2 1/2 Pts. (3.2 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.
.Subsequent applications When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge	4-8"	1 1/2 Pts. (5.3 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.

COTTON - Recommendations For Grass Control

Region 2: High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Oklahoma and Eastern New Mexico

. Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated below.

. Cotton at all stages of growth is tolerant to Poast.

. Always follow recommendations given in 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 which has gone through an extended dry period.

. In irrigated areas it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment with Poast to ensure weeds are growing actively.

. ALWAYS ADD 2 PINTS OF OIL CONCENTRATE PER ACRE.

COTTON - ANNUAL GRASSES (Region 2)
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Oklahoma and Eastern New Mexico

GROUP	GRASS	TIME OF APPLICATION	POAST RATE PER ACRE	OIL CONCENTRATE RATE PER ACRE GROUND AND AIR
A	Barnyardgrass Broadleaf Signalgrass Browntop Panicum Fall Panicum Foxtails: Giant, Green Yellow Johnsongrass, Seedling Junglerice Red Sprangletop Texas Panicum Witchgrass	2-6"		
	Goosegrass Large Crabgrass Smooth Crabgrass	Up to 4"	1 1/2 Pts.	2 Pts.
	Wildcane/Shattercane If needed, retreat at the same rate and stage of growth.	6-10"	(5.3 acres per gallon)	
	Volunteer Corn	8-10"		
B *	Volunteer Cereals Barley, Rye Oats, Wheat Poast is not recommended for spring control of volunteer cereals that emerged the previous fall.	Before tillering, up to 4" and prior to over-wintering.	2 Pts. (4 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.

* For broad spectrum control of annual grasses in Group A, use 1 1/2 pints of Poast per acre. When weed populations include additional grasses in Group B, increase the rate of Poast as indicated. If subsequent flushes of annual grasses emerge after the first application, make additional applications at the same rate and at the recommended stage of growth.

COTTON - PERENNIAL GRASSES (Region 2)
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Oklahoma and Eastern New Mexico

GRASS		POAST RATE PER ACRE	OIL CONCENTRATE PER ACRE GROUND & AIR
Bermudagrass .First application	Before plant diameter exceeds 6" or leaf height above ground exceeds 1".	2 Pts. (4 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.
.Second application	21 days after first applications.	1 1/2 Pts. (5.3 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.
.Third application	1-4" length of regrowth	1 1/2 Pts.	2 Pts.

COTTON - PERENNIAL GRASSES (Region 2) (Cont'd)
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Oklahoma and Eastern New Mexico

GRASS	TIME OF APPLICATION	POAST RATE PER ACRE	OIL CONCENTRATE PER ACRE GROUND & AIR
Johnsongrass, Rhizome For best results, rhizomes should be thoroughly fragmented (less than 6").			
		1 1/2 Pts. (5.3 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.
Adjust volume of spray solution to a maximum of 10 gal. and a minimum of 5 gallons per acre while maintaining a ground spped of no more than 6 miles per hour.			
.First application	6-10"		
.Subsequent applications When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge	4-8"	1 Pt. (8 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.

COTTON - Recommendations For Grass Control

Region 3: Southern United States

. Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated below.

. Cotton at all stages of growth is tolerant to Poast.

. Always follow recommendations given in 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.

. ALWAYS ADD 2 PINTS OF OIL CONCENTRATE PER ACRE.

[redacted]

Group	GRASS	TIME OF APPLICATION	POAST RATE PER	ADDITIVES RATE PER ACRE OIL CONCENTRATE	UAN Solution or Ammonium Sulfate
					Ground & Air
	Goosegrass	1-3"			
A	Broadleaf Signalgrass Fall Panicum Texas Panicum Foxtails:Giant Green	1-4"	3/4 pt. (10.7 acres gallon)	2 Pts.	
	Volunteer Corn	1-12"		2 Pts.	plus 1 gallon or 2 1/2 gal.

COTTON - ANNUAL GRASSES (Region 3)

Southern United States (Cont.)

GROUP	GRASS	TIME OF APPLICATION	POAST RATE PER ACRE	OIL CONCENTRATE RATE PER ACRE GROUND & AIR
A	Barnyardgrass Broadleaf Signalgrass Browntop Panicum Fall Panicum Foxtails: Giant, Green Yellow Johnsongrass, Seedling Junglerice Red Sprangletop Texas Panicum Witchgrass Woolly Cupgrass	Up to 8"	1 pt. (8 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.
	Goosegrass Large Crabgrass Smooth Crabgrass	Up to 4"		
	Wildcane/Shattercane If needed, retreat at the same rate and stage of growth.	6-18"		
	Volunteer Corn	Up to 20"		
B	Volunteer Cereals Barley, Rye Oats, Wheat Poast is not recommended for spring control of volunteer cereals that emerged the previous fall.	Before tillerings up to 4" and prior to over-wintering	1 1/2 Pts. (5.3 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.
	Wild Oats	2-4"		
	Itchgrass Red Rice	Up to 4"	2 Pts. (4 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.

* For broad spectrum control of annual grasses in Group A, use 1 pint of Poast per acre. When weed populations include additional grasses in Groups B and/or C, increase the rate of Poast as indicated. If subsequent flushes of annual grasses emerge after first application, make additional applications at the same rate and at the recommended stage of growth.

COTTON - PERENNIAL GRASSES (Region 3)
Southern United States

GRASS	TIME OF APPLICATION	POAST RATE PER	ADDITIVES RATE PER ACRE OIL CONCENTRATE	UAN Solution [redacted] Sulfate Ground & Air
Bermudagrass *First application	Before plant diameter exceeds 6" or leaf height above ground exceed 1".	1 1/2 Pts. (5.3 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.	
*Second application if regrowth occurs or new plants emerge.	1-4" length of new plants.	1 Pt. (5.3 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.	
Johnsongrass, Rhizome *First application Use 5-10 gallons of of spray solution per acre. Maintain a ground speed of no more than 6 miles per hour. For best results, rhizomes should be thoroughly fragmented (less than 6") [redacted]	15-25" (15-20" in no-till culture).	1 pt. (8 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.	[redacted] 1 gallon or plus 2 1/2 lbs.
*Second application When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge.	6-12"	1 Pt.	2 Pts.	1 gallon or PLUS 2 1/2 lbs.

Rescue Treatment for Controlling Selected Annual Grasses in Cotton for Southern United States (Region 3).

For best results, always apply Poast to annual grasses at the growth stage and rate specified in the above table. 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 below.

COTTON - ANNUAL GRASSES - RESCUE TREATMENT

GRASS	TIME OF APPLICATION	POAST RATE/ACRE	OIL CONCENTRATE RATE/ACRE
			Ground & Air
Foxtails: Giant, Green Yellow Johnsongrass, Seedling	8-16"	1 1/2 Pints (5.3 acres per gallon)	2 Pints
Texas Panicum Fall Panicum Barnyardgrass Broadleaf Signalgrass	8-12"		
Large Crabgrass Smooth Crabgrass Goosegrass	6-8"		

Restrictions and Limitations for Cotton

Do not apply Poast within 40 days of harvest.

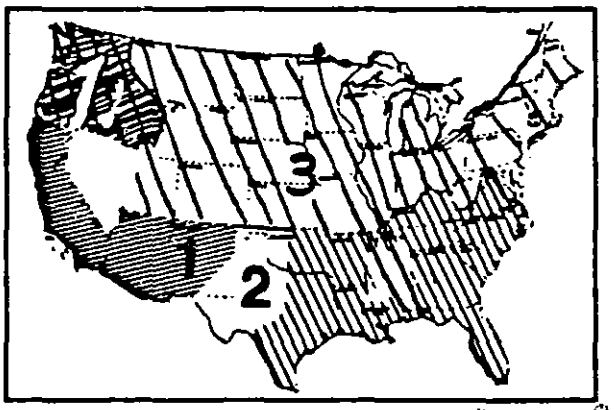
Do not apply more than a total of 7 1/2 pints of Poast per acre to cotton in one season.

Do not graze treated cotton fields and do not feed treated cotton forage to livestock.

SUGAR BEETS - Recommendations for Grass Control

Sugar Beets - Regional Use Map

All recommendations for sugar beets are based on growing region. Refer to the map below. Follow the recommendations for grass control for your region only.



1. **California, Arizona, Oregon, Washington and Idaho.**
2. High and Rolling Plains of Texas, and Eastern New Mexico.
3. Midwest (all states and areas except those listed in 1 and 2 above.)

Region 1: California, Arizona, Oregon, Washington and Idaho

. Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated below. "

. Sugar beets at all stages of growth are tolerant to Poast.

. 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 which has gone through an extended dry period.

. In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment with Poast to ensure weeds are growing.

. ALWAYS ADD 2 PINTS OIL CONCENTRATE PER ACRE.

SUGAR BEETS - ANNUAL GRASSES* (Region 1)
California, Arizona, Oregon, Washington and Idaho

GROUP	GRASS	TIME OF APPLICATION	POAST RATE PER ACRE	OIL CONCENTRATE RATE PER ACRE GROUND & AIR
A	Barnyardgrass Broadleaf Signalgrass Fall Panicum Foxtails: Giant, Green Yello· Johnsongrass, Seedling Junglerice Ryegrass, Annual Texas Panicum Witchgrass Southwestern Cupgrass	3-8"		
	Goosegrass Large Crabgrass Smooth Crabgrass	Up to 4"	1 1/2 Pts.	2 Pts.
	Wildcane/Shattercane		(5.3 acres per gallon)	
	If needed, retreat at the same rate and stage of growth.	6-8"		
	Wild Oat**	2-4"		
B	Volunteer Cereals Barley, Rye Oats, Wheat	Before tillering, up to 4" and prior to over-wintering	2 Pts.	2 Pts.
	Volunteer cereals which emerge from late spring through early summer (May through July) may be partially or incompletely controlled due to unfavorable conditions at time of application.		(4 acres per gallon)	
C	Volunteer Corn	2-6"	2 1/2 Pints (3.2 acres per gal)	2 Pts.

* For broad spectrum control of annual grasses in Group A, use 1 1/2 pints of Poast per acre. When weed populations include additional grasses in Groups B and/or C, increase the rate of Poast as indicated. If additional applications are needed, apply at the same rate and at the recommended stage of growth.

** [redacted]

SUGAR BEETS - PERENNIAL GRASSES (Region 1)

California, Arizona, Oregon, Washington and Idaho

GRASS	TIME OF APPLICATION	POAST RATE PER ACRE	OIL CONCENTRATE PER ACRE GROUND & AIR
Bermudagrass .First application	Before plant diameter exceeds 6" or leaf height above ground exceeds 1".	2 1/2 Pts. (3.2 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.
.Second application	1-4" length of regrowth or new plants.	1 1/2 Pts. (5.3 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.
Johnsongrass, Rhizome .First application	6-10"	2 1/2 Pints (3.2 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.
.Second application When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge	4-8"	1 1/2 Pts. (5.3 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.
Ryegrass, Perennial If regrowth occurs retreat at the same rate and stage of growth.	3-8"	1 1/2 Pts. Pints	2 Pts.

SUGAR BEETS - *Recommendations For Grass Control*

Region 2: High and Rolling Plains of Texas, and Eastern New Mexico

. Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated below.

. Sugar beets at all stages of growth are tolerant of Poast.

. Always follow recommendations given in 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 which has gone through an extended dry period.

. In irrigated areas it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment with Poast to ensure weeds are growing actively.

. ALWAYS ADD 2 PINTS OF OIL CONCENTRATE PER ACRE.

SUGAR BEETS - ANNUAL GRASSES* (Region 2)

High and Rolling Plains of Texas and Eastern New Mexico

GROUP	GRASS	TIME OF APPLICATION	POAST RATE PER ACRE	OIL CONCENTRATE RATE PER ACRE GROUND & AIR
A	Barnyardgrass Broadleaf Signalgrass Browntop Panicum Fall Panicum Foxtails: Giant, Green Yellow Johnsongrass, Seedling Junglerice Red Sprangletop Texas Panicum Witchgrass	2-6"	1 1/2 Pints (5.3 per gallon)	2 Pts.
	Goosegrass Large Crabgrass Smooth Crabgrass	Up to 4"		
	Wildcane/Shattercane If needed, retreat at the same rate and stage of growth.	6-10"		
	Volunteer Corn	8-10"		
B	Volunteer Cereals Barley, Rye Oats, Wheat Poast is not recommended for spring control of volunteer cereals that emerged the previous fall.	Before tillering, up to 4" and prior to over-wintering	2 Pts. (4 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.

* For broad spectrum control of annual grasses in Group A, use 1 1/2 pints of Poast per acre. When weed populations include additional grasses in Groups B, increase the rate of Poast as indicated. If subsequent flushes of annual grasses emerge after first application, make additional applications at the same rate and at the recommended stage of growth.

SUGAR BEETS - PERENNIAL GRASSES (Region 2)

High and Rolling Plains of Texas, and Eastern New Mexico

GRASS	TIME OF APPLICATION	POAST RATE PER ACRE	OIL CONCENTRATE RATE PER ACRE GROUND AND AIR
Bermudagrass .First application	Before plant diameter exceeds 6" or leaf height above ground exceed 1".	2 Pts. (4 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.
.Second application	21 days after first application	1 1/2 Pt. (5.3 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.
. Third application	1-4" length of regrowth or new plants.	1 1/2 Pints	2 Pts.
Johnsongrass, Rhizome For best results, rhizomes should be thoroughly fragmented (less than 6"). Adjust volume of spray solution to a maximum of 10 gallons and a minimum of 5 gallons per acre while maintaining a ground speed of no more than 6 miles per hour.			
. First application	6 -10"	1 1/2 Pints (5.3 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.
.Subsequent applications When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge.	4-8"	1 Pint (8 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.

SUGAR BEETS - Recommendations for Grass Control

Region 3: Midwest

. Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated below.

. Sugar beets at all stages of growth are tolerant to Poast.

. 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 drouth-stressed grass or grass which has gone through an extended dry period.**

. In irrigated areas it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment with Poast to ensure weeds are growing actively.

. ALWAYS ADD 2 PINTS OF OIL CONCENTRATE PER ACRE.

[redacted]

Group	GRASS	TIME OF APPLICATION	POAST RATE PER	ADDITIVES RATE PER ACRE OIL CONCENTRATE	UAN Solution or Ammonium Sulfate Ground & Air
A	Wild Proso Millet	4-10"	1/2 Pt. (16 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.	———
B	Barnyardgrass Fall Panicum Foxtails: Giant Green	1-4"	3/4 pt. (10.7 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.	———
	Volunteer Corn	1-12"		2 Pts.	plus 1 gallon or 2 1/2 lbs.

* For broad spectrum control of annual grasses in Groups A & B, use 3/4 pint of Poast per acre. If additional applications are needed, apply at the same rate and at the recommended stage of growth.

SUGAR BEETS - ANNUAL GRASSES (Region 3)

Midwest

GROUP	GRASS	TIME OF APPLICATION	POAST RATE PER ACRE	OIL CONCENTRATE RATE PER ACRE GROUND & AIR
[redacted]				
	Barnyardgrass			
B	Broadleaf Signalgrass			
	Fall Panicum	3-8"		
	Foxtails: Giant, Green		1	
	Yellow		Pt.	2 Pts.
	Johnsongrass,			
	Seedling		(8	
	Junglerice		acres	
	Ryegrass, Annual		per	
	Red Sprangletop		gallon)	
	Texas Panicum			
	Witchgrass			
	Woolly Cupgrass			
	Goosegrass			
	Large Crabgrass	Up to 4"		
	Smooth Crabgrass			
	Wildcane/Shattercane			
	If needed, retreat t	6-18"		
	the same rate and			
	stage of growth.			
	Volunteer Corn	6-20"		

SUGAR BEETS - ANNUAL GRASSES* (Region 3)

Midwest

GROUP	GRASS	TIME OF APPLICATION	POAST RATE PER ACRE	OIL CONCENTRATE RATE PER ACRE GROUND & AIR
C	Volunteer Cereals Barley, Rye Oats, Wheat Poast is recommended for spring control of volunteer cereals that emerged the previous fall.	Before tillering, up to 6" and prior to over-wintering.	1 1/2 Pints (5.3 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.
	Wild Oats	2-4"		

* For broad spectrum control of annual grasses in Group A, B & C use 1 pint of Poast per acre. When weed populations include additional grasses in Group C, increase the rate of Poast as indicated. If additional applications are needed, apply at the same rate and at the recommended stage of growth.

SUGAR BEETS - PERENNIAL GRASSES (Region 3)
Midwest

GRASS	TIME OF APPLICATION	POAST RATE PER ACRE	OIL CONCENTRATE	[illegible]
Bermudagrass .First application	Before plant diameter exceeds 6" or leaf height above ground exceed 1".	1 1/2 Pts. (5.3 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.	
.Subsequent application when regrowth occurs or new plants emerge.	1 1/4" length of new plants.	1 pt. (8 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.	
Johnsongrass. Rhizome .First application Use 5-10 gallons of spray solution per per acre. Maintain a ground speed of no more than 6 miles per hour. For best results, rhizomes should be thoroughly fragmented (less than 6"). (When using 11-20 gallons of spray solution per acre use 1 1/2 pints of Poast).	15-25". (15-20" in no-till culture).	1 pt. (8 acres per gallons)	2 Pts.	[illegible] gallon or 2 1/2 lbs. plus
.Second application When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge.	6-12"	1 Pt.	2 Pts.	1 gallon plus or 2 1/2 lbs.

Quackgrass For best results rhizomes should be thoroughly fragmented (less than 6"). .First application	6-8"	1 1/2 pts. (5.3 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.	plus	1 gallon or 2 1/2 lbs.
.Subsequent application When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge. Depending upon mental conditions and crop completion, season long control may not always be obtained. However, competition of quackgrass with the crop will be reduced. NOTE: A cultivation no sooner than 14 days after application but within 21 days of application will aid in control.	6-8"	1 Pt. (8 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.	plus	1 gallon or 2 1/2 lbs.

SUGAR BEETS - PERENNIAL GRASSES (Region 3) (Cont'd)

GRASS	TIME OF APPLICATION	POAST RATE PER ACRE	OIL CONCENTRATE RATE PER ACRE GROUND AND AIR
Wirestem Muhly If regrowth occurs, retreat at the same rate and stage of growth.	Up to 6"	1 1/4 Pts. (6.4 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.
Ryegrass, Perennial If regrowth occurs, retreat at the same rate and stage of growth.	3-8"	1 Pt. (8 acres per gallon)	2 Pts.

Restrictions and Limitations for Sugar Beets

Do not apply more than a total of 5 pints of Poast to sugar beets in one season.

Do not feed treated sugar beet tops to livestock.

NONBEARING FOOD CROPS; ORNAMENTAL, NURSERY, AND OTHER NON-FOOD CROPS
Directions for Use

Poast should be applied when grasses are actively growing and before they reach the maximum size listed in Recommendations for Grass Control. Many seedling, newly transplanted and established nongrassy ornamentals, trees, shrubs, and ground covers are tolerant to Poast. Very slight leaf speckling has been observed on a few species with no reduction in vigor or growth.

The following plants are tolerant to Poast:

NONBEARING FOOD CROPS

Do not apply to nonbearing food crops within 1 year of harvest.

Almonds
Apples
Apricots
Asparagus
Avocados
Blackberries
Blueberries
Cherries
Crabapples
Cranberries
Dates
Figs
Filberts
Grapes
Grapefruit
Lemons
Limes
Macadamia
Nectarines
Olives
Oranges
Peaches
Pears
Pecans
Pistachios
Plums
Pomegranates
Prunes
Raspberries
Tangelos
Tangerines
Walnuts

ORNAMENTAL CROPS

TREES

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Arborvitae (var.: Teehny, Globe Pyramidalis)	Thuja occidentalis
Ash, Green	Fraxinus pennsylvanica
Birch, Paper	Betula papyrifera
Dogwood, Flowering	Cornus florida
Dogwood, Red Osier	Cornus sericea
Fir, Douglas	Pseudotsuga menziesii
Fir, Frasier	Abies Fraseri
Holly, Chinese (var.:Bulfordii, Rotunda)	Ilex cornuta
Holly, Japanese (var.:Convexa, Compacta, Hellen)	Ilex crenata
Locust, Honey	Gleditsia triacanthos
Magnolia, Southern	Magnolia grandiflora
Maple, Red	Acer rubrum
Maple, Silver	Acer saccharinum
Oak, Water	Quercus nigra
Oak, Willow	Quercus phellos
Olive, Russian	Elaeagnus angustifolia
Pine, Austrian	Pinus nigra
Pine, Jack	Pinus Banksiana
Pine Jap. Black	Pinus Thunbergi
Pine, Jap. White	Pinus parviflora
Pine, Loblolly	Pinus Taeda
Pine, Mugho	Pinus mugho
Pine, Red	Pinus resinosa
Pine, Scotch	Pinus sylvestris
Pine, Shore	Pinus contorta
Pine, Slash	Pinus Elliottii
Pine, Southern	Pinus palustris
Pine, Virginia	Pinus virginiana
Pine, Western Yellow	Pinus ponderosa
Pine, White	Pinus Strobus
Poplar, Hybrid	Populus alba
Spruce, Black Halls (var: Densata)	Picea glauca
Spruce, Col. Blue*	Picea pungens
Spruce, Norway	Picea abies
Spruce, White	Picea glauca
Sweet Gum	Liquidambar Styraciflua
Sycamore	Platanus occidentalis

* Certain blue colored species are turned green for a season by Poast (and oil concentrate). To avoid this, direct spray away from foliage.

SHRUBS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Alpine Currant	Ribes alpinum
American Cranberry Bush	Viburnum trilobum
Arrowwood, Southern	Viburnum dentatum
Boxwood	Buxus sempervirens
Camellia	Camella japonica
Cotoneaster, Bearberry	Cotoneaster Dammerii
Cotoneaster, Cranberry	Cotoneaster apiculata
Elaeagnus	Elaeagnus umbellata
Forsynthia (var. Broxensis)	Forsythia viridissima
Golden Cranberry Bush (var. Aureum)	Viburnum Opulus
Honeysuckle	Lonicera Maackii
Honeysuckle, Fly	Lonicera Xylosteum
Honeysuckle, Japanese	Lonicera japonica
Honeysuckle, Tatarian	Lonicera tatarica
Jojoba	Simmondsia chinensis
Juniper, Chinese (var.: Maney Hetzii)*	Juniperus chinesis
Juniper, Creeping (var.: Wiltonii, Bar Harbor)*	Juniperus horizontalis
Juniper, Pfitzer*	Juniperus spp.
Juniper, Rocky Mountain (var.: Blue Heaven, Welchii)*	Juniperus scopulorum
Juniper, Shore (var.: Compacta)*	Juniperus conferta
Lilac, Common	Syringa vulgaris
Nandina	Nandina domestica
Nannyberry	Viburnum Lentago
Ninebark (var. Nanus)	Physocarpus opulifolius
Rhododendron, Azalea (var.: Hinocrimson, Hershey Red, Formosa Flame)	Phododendron spp.
Sandcherry, Purpleleaf	Prunus cistena
Snowball Bush (var. Sterile)	Viburnum Opulus
Spindle tree	Euonymus kiautschovica
Spirea (var.: Anthony Waterer)	Spirea bumalda
Wayfaring Tree, Twistwood	Viburnum Lantana
Yew	Taxus cuspidata

* Certain blue colored species are turned green for a season by Poast and oil concentrate; to avoid this, direct spray away from foliage.

ORNAMENTAL

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Begonia	Begonia semperflorens
Chrysantheum	Chrysanthemum indicum
Coleus	Coleus spp.
Gernium	Geranium spp.
Gladiolus	Gladiolus spp.
Impatiens	Impatiens spp.
Iris	Iris spp.
Maiden Pink	Dianthus deltoides
Marigold	Tagetes spp.
Periwinkle	Vinca minor
Petunia*	Petunia spp.
Snapdragon	Antirrhinum majus
Sprenger	Asparagus densiflorus
Sweet William	Dianthus barbatus
Zinnia*	Zinnia elegans

* Application of Poast may damage open flowers.

GROUND COVERS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Ivy, Algerian	Hedera canaiensis
Ivy, English	Hedera Helix
Ice Plant*	Lampranthus aureus
Ice Plant*	Lampranthus spectabilis
Ice Plant*	Mesembryanthemum spp.
Ice Plant*, Hottentot Fig*	Carpobrotus edulis
Pachysandra	Pachysandra terminalis

Notice to User

Due to variability within species and in application techniques neither the manufacturer or the seller has determined whether or not Poast can be safely used on all nonbearing food crops, ornamentals, nursery and other non-food crops under all conditions. It is therefore recommended that the professional user should determine if Poast can be used safely prior to broad use.

Recommendations for Grass Control - Broadcast Application Table

- Apply to actively growing grasses before tillering and/or seed head formation.
- Follow water volume and spray pressure recommendations.
- Apply to grasses at the sizes indicated below.
- In irrigated areas it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment with Poast to ensure weeds are growing actively.
- ALWAYS ADD 2 PINTS PER ACRE OF OIL CONCENTRATE

NON BEARING FOOD AND NON-FOOD CROPS - ANNUAL GRASSES

GRASS	POAST RATE PER ACRE*		OIL CONCENTRATE RATE PER ACRE *
	GRASS UP TO 6" HEIGHT	GRASS UP TO 12" HEIGHT	
Barnyardgrass Broadleaf Signalgrass Fall Panicum Foxtails Giant Green Yellow Goosegrass Johnsongrass, Seedling Junglerice Large Crabgrass Lovegrass Orchardgrass, seedling Red Sprangletop** Smooth Crabgrass Tall Fescue, seedling Texas Panicum Wildcane, Shattercane Wild Proso Millet Witchgrass Woolly Cupgrass	1 1/2 Pts.	2 1/2 Pts.	2 Pts.

NON BEARING FOOD AND NON-FOOD CROPS - PERENNIAL GRASSES

GRASS	MAXIMUM SIZE RANGE	POAST RATE PER ACRE*	OIL CONCENTRATE RATE PER ACRE
Bermudagrass	Up to 6" Runners	2 1/2 Pts.	2 Pts.
Johnsongrass, Rhizome	15-20" Height		
Quackgrass	6-8" Height		
Wirestem Muhly	Up to 6" Height	1 1/2 Pts.	

* Repeat applications as needed.
** Not recommended in CA, AZ, OR, NM.

Spot Treatment Application

For control of grasses when using knapsack sprayers or high volume equipment utilizing hand guns or other suitable nozzle arrangements, prepare a solution of Poast plus oil concentrate in water according to the table below. Apply to actively growing grasses before tillering and/or seed head 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.

Recommendations for Grass Control

Spot Treatment Application Table
NON BEARING FOOD AND NON-FOOD CROPS - ANNUAL GRASSES

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 Table Above.	1%	1 1/2%	1%

NON BEARING FOOD AND NON-FOOD CROPS - PERENNIAL GRASSES			
Grasses	Maximum Size Range	Concentration in Spray Solution**	
		Poast*	Oil Concentrate
Bermudagrass	Up to 6" Runners	1 1/2%	1%
Johnsongrass, Rhizome	15-20" Height	1 1/2%	1%
Quackgrass	6-8" Height	1 1/2%	1%
Wirestem Muhly	Up to 5" Height	1%	1%
* Repeat applications as needed.			
** Refer to Solution Table below for preparation of desired spray solution volume.			

Solution Table		
Desired Spray Solution Volume	Amount of Poast or Oil Concentrate to be Added for Solution	
	1%	1 1/2%
1 Gallons	1 1/4 Fl. Oz.	2 Fl. Oz.
3 Gallons	3 3/4 Fl. Oz.	6 Fl. Oz.
5 Gallons	6 1/4 Fl. Oz.	10 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 crop and/or tank mix sections.

GRASSES

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Barnyardgrass	Echinochloa crus-galli
Bermudagrass	Cynodon dactylon
Broadleaf Signalgrass	Brachiaria platyphylla
Crabgrass, Large	Digitaria sanguinalis
, Smooth	Digitaria ischaemum
Cupgrass, Southwestern	Eriochloa gracilis
, Woolly	Eriochloa villosa
Foxtail, Giant	Setaria faberi
, Green	Setaria viridis
, Yellow	Setaria glauca
Goosegrass	Eleusine indica
Itchgrass	Rottboellia exaltata
Johnsongrass	Sorghum halepense
Junglerice	Echinochloa colonum
Lovegrass	Eragrostis cilianensis
Orchardgrass	Dactylis glomerata
Panicum, Browntop	Panicum fasciculatum
, Fall	Panicum dichotomiflorum
, Texas	Panicum texanum
Quackgrass	Agropyron repens
Red Rice	Oryza sativa
Red Sprangletop	Leptochloa filiformis
Ryegrass, Annual	Lolium multiflorum
, Perennial	Lolium perenne
Tall Fescue	Festuca arundinacea
Volunteer Barley	Hordeum vulgare
Corn	Zea mays
Oats	Avena sativa
Rye	Secale cereale
Wheat	Triticum aestivum
Wildcane/Shattercane	Sorghum bicolor
Wild Oats	Avena fatua
Wild Proso Millet	Panicum miliaceum
Wirestem Muhly	Muhlenbergia frondosa
Witchgrass	Panicum capillare

BROADLEAF WEEDS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Balloonvine	Cardiospermum halicacabum
Beggarticks	Bidens frondosa
Black Nightshade	Solanum nigrum
Bristly Starbur	Acanthospermum hispidum
Canada Thistle	Cirsium arvense
Cocklebur	Xanthium pensylvanicum
Coffee Senna	Cassia occidentalis
Common Lambsquarters	Chenopodium album
Common Purslane	Portulaca oleracea
Crotalaria	Crotalaria spectabilis
Dayflower	Commelina spp.
Devilsclaw	Probiscidea louisianica
Galinsoga	Galinsoga spp.
Jimsonweed	Datura stramonium
Ladysthumb	Polygonum persicaria
Morningglories	Ipomoea spp.
, Cypressvine	Ipomoea quamoclit
, Smallflower	Jacquemontia tamnifolia
Pennsylvania Smartweed	Polygonum pensylvanicum
Pigweed, Redroot	Amaranthus retroflexus
, Smooth	Amaranthus hybridis
Prickly Sida or Teaweed	Sida spinosa
Ragweed, Common	Ambrosia artemisiifolia
, Giant	Ambrosia trifida
Redweed	Melochia corchorifolia
Sesbania	Sesbania exaltata
Shephardspurse	Capsella bursa-pastoris
Spurred Anoda	Anoda cristata
Tall Waterhemp	Amaranthus tuberculatus
Tropic Croton	Croton glandulosus
Velvetleaf	Abutilon theophrasti
Venice Mallow	Hibiscus trionum
Wild Burkwheat	Polygonum convolvulus
Wild Mustard	Sinapis arvensis
Wild Poinsettia	Euphorbia heterophylla
Wild Sunflower	Helianthus annuus

SEDGES

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Yellow Nutsedge	Cyperus esculentus

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 the BASF CORPORATION 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.

Poast and Basagran are registered trademarks of BASF.
Blazer is a registered trademark of Rohm & Haas Company.
Tackle is a registered trademark of Rhone Poulenc Company.
Classic is a registered trademark of E.I. DuPont de Nemours and Company.

SUGAR BEETS–ANNUAL GRASSES* (Region 3)

(Midwest, Mountain [except AZ, NM] and Pacific Northwest)

GROUP	GRASS	TIME OF APPLICATION	POAST RATE PER ACRE	OIL CONCENTRATE RATE PER ACRE GROUND & AIR
A	Wild Proso Millet	4-10"	½ Pt.	2 Pts.
B	Barnyardgrass Broadleaf Signalgrass Browntop Panicum Fall Panicum Foxtails: Giant, Green, Yellow Johnsongrass, Seedling Junglerice Ryegrass, Annual Red Sprangletop Texas Panicum Witchgrass Woolly Cupgrass	3-8"	1 Pt.	2 Pts.
	Goosegrass Large Crabgrass Smooth Crabgrass	Up to 4"		
	Wildcane/Shattercane If needed, re-treat at the same rate and stage of growth.	8-18"		
	Volunteer Corn	8-20"		
C	Volunteer Cereals Barley Rye Oats Wheat Poast is not recommended for spring control of volunteer cereals that emerged the previous fall.	Before tillering, up to 6" and prior to overwintering.	1½ Pts.	2 Pts.
	Wild Oats	2-4"		

*For broad spectrum control of annual grasses in Groups A & B, use 1 pint of Poast per acre. When weed populations include additional grasses in Group C, increase the rate of Poast as indicated. If additional applications are needed, apply at the same rate and at the recommended stage of growth.

ACCEPTED

MAR 2 7 1987

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

SUGAR BEETS–PERENNIAL GRASSES (Region 3)

(Midwest, Mountain [except AZ, NM] and Pacific Northwest)

GRASS	TIME OF APPLICATION	POAST RATE PER ACRE	OIL CONCENTRATE RATE PER ACRE GROUND & AIR
Bermudagrass • First Application	Before plant diameter exceeds 6" or leaf height above ground exceeds 1".	1½ Pts.	2 Pts.
• Subsequent Applications When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge.	1-4" length of regrowth or new plants.	1 Pt.	2 Pts.
Johnsongrass, Rhizome For best results, rhizomes should be thoroughly fragmented (less than 6")			
• First Application	15-25"	1½ Pts.	2 Pts.
• Subsequent Applications If regrowth occurs or new plants emerge.	6-12"	1 Pt.	2 Pts.
Quackgrass For best results, rhizomes should be thoroughly fragmented (less than 6").			
• First Application	6-8"	2½ Pts.	2 Pts.
• Subsequent Applications When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge.	6-8"	1½ Pts.	2 Pts.
Depending upon environmental conditions and crop completion, season-long control may not always be obtained. However, competition of quackgrass with the crop will be reduced. NOTE: A cultivation no sooner than 14 days after application but within 21 days of application will aid in control.			
Wirestem Muhly If regrowth occurs, re-treat at the same rate and stage of growth.	Up to 6"	1¼ Pts.	2 Pts.
Ryegrass, Perennial If regrowth occurs, re-treat at the same rate and stage of growth.	3-8"	1 Pt.	2 Pts.

Restrictions and Limitations for Sugar Beets

Do not apply more than a total of 5 pints of Poast to sugar beets in one season.

~~Do not feed treated sugar beet tops to livestock.~~

~~If sugar beet tops are to be fed to livestock do not apply Poast within 100 days of harvest.~~

- "Sugar beet tops may be fed to livestock only in the states of CA, AZ and NM."
- "If sugar beet tops are to be fed to livestock do not make more than two(2) applications of Poast herbicide and do not make the last application closer than 100 days of harvest."

56/6

(25)
PM

A PETITION FOR POAST^{R} HERBICIDE
REVISED TOLERANCE FOR SUGAR BEET TOPS
EPA REG. NO. 7969-58

SECTION B

AMOUNT, FREQUENCY AND TIME OF APPLICATION

This Ammendment makes no change in labeling as previously approved, except for removal of the statement:

> "Sugar beet tops may be fed to livestock only in the states of CA, AZ and NM."

which appeared under the "Restriction and Limitation for Sugar Beets" label section.

ACCEPTED

SEP 23 1987

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

5716

SUGAR BEETS—ANNUAL GRASSES*
(Region 3)
(Midwest, Mountain [except AZ, NM] and Pacific Northwest)

GROUP	GRASS	TIME OF APPLICATION	POAST RATE PER ACRE	OIL CONCENTRATE RATE PER ACRE GROUND & AIR
A	Wild Proso Millet	4-10"	½ Pt.	2 Pts
B	Barnyardgrass Broadleaf Signalgrass Browntop Panicum Fall Panicum Foxtails: Giant, Green, Yellow Johnsongrass, Seedling Junglerice Ryegrass, Annual Red Sprangletop Texas Panicum Witchgrass Woolly Cupgrass	3-6"	1 Pt.	2 Pts.
	Goosegrass Large Crabgrass Smooth Crabgrass	Up to 4"		
	Wildcane/Shattercane If needed, re-treat at the same rate and stage of growth.	6-18"		
	Volunteer Corn	6-20"		
C	Volunteer Cereals Barley Rye Oats Wheat Poast is not recommended for spring control of volunteer cereals that emerged the previous fall	Before tillering, up to 6" and prior to overwintering.	1½ Pts	2 Pts
	Wild Oats	2-4"		

*For broad spectrum control of annual grasses in Groups A & B, use 1 pint of Poast per acre. When weed populations include additional grasses in Group C, increase the rate of Poast as indicated. If additional applications are needed, apply at the same rate and at the recommended stage of growth.

SUGAR BEETS—PERENNIAL GRASSES
(Region 3)
(Midwest, Mountain [except AZ, NM] and Pacific Northwest)

GRASS	TIME OF APPLICATION	POAST RATE PER ACRE	OIL CONCENTRATE RATE PER ACRE GROUND & AIR
Bermudagrass • First Application	Before plant diameter exceeds 6" or leaf height above ground exceeds 1".	1½ Pts	2 Pts.
• Subsequent Applications When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge	1-4" length of regrowth or new plants	1 Pt.	2 Pts.
Johnsongrass, Rhizome For best results, rhizomes should be thoroughly fragmented (less than 6") • First Application	15-25"	1½ Pts.	2 Pts.
• Subsequent Applications If regrowth occurs or new plants emerge	6-12"	1 Pt.	2 Pts
Quackgrass For best results, rhizomes should be thoroughly fragmented (less than 6"). • First Application	6-8"	2½ Pts.	2 Pts.
• Subsequent Applications When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge. Depending upon environmental conditions and crop completion, season-long control may not always be obtained. However, competition of quackgrass with the crop will be reduced. NOTE: A cultivation no sooner than 14 days after application but within 21 days of application will aid in control	6-8"	1½ Pts.	2 Pts.
Wirestem Muhly If regrowth occurs, re-treat at the same rate and stage of growth.	Up to 6"	1¼ Pts	2 Pts
Ryegrass, Perennial If regrowth occurs, re-treat at the same rate and stage of growth.	3-6"	1 Pt.	2 Pts

Restrictions and Limitations for Sugar Beets

Do not apply more than a total of 5 pints of Poast to sugar beets in one season.

~~Do not feed treated sugar beet tops to livestock.~~

~~If sugar beet tops are to be fed to livestock do not apply Poast within 100 days of harvest.~~

~~"Sugar beet tops may be fed to livestock only in the United States of CA, AZ and NM."~~

- "If sugar beet tops are to be fed to livestock do not make more than two(2) applications of Poast herbicide and do not make the last application closer than 100 days of harvest."

59/6

Supplemental Labeling

Poast®
Herbicide

FOR USE IN FLAX

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.

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.

Since essentially all grass crops such as sorghum, corn and small grains, as well as ornamental grasses such as turf, are susceptible to Poast, 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 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.

Application Information

Apply Poast herbicide to actively growing grasses when they are at the proper growth stage as specified by the Recommendations for Grass Control.

Do not make applications to grasses under stress, such as stress due to lack of moisture, herbicide injury, mechanical injury or cold temperatures, since unsatisfactory control will probably result.

ACCEPTED

SEP 23 1987

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

Ground Equipment: Thorough spray coverage of grass foliage is essential. For broadcast application use standard high pressure pesticide hollow cone or flat fan nozzles. Do not use flood or whirl chamber nozzles. Application of Poast with control drop applicator (CDA) nozzles is not recommended due to erratic coverage which causes inconsistent weed control. Use a minimum volume of 5 gallons and a maximum volume of 20 gallons of spray solution per acre. 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 at the nozzle.

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 use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers, wiper applicators, or shielded applicators.

Addition of Oil Concentrate

A nonphytotoxic oil concentrate (commonly referred to as 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 next page), and 4) be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers which 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".

Rate of Oil Concentrate: Ground application 2 pints/acre.

Jar Test for Estimating Suitability of Oil Concentrates

1. Water supply: use only water from intended source and at the source temperature.

2. Amount of water in jar: ground application
   for 20 gal/A spray volume use 3 3/4 cups (800 ml) of water.
   for 10 gal/A spray volume use 1 2/3 cus (400 ml) of water.
   for 5 gal/A 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 product (such as MCPA amine or ammonium sulfate)
   2) Oil concentrate
   3) Poast
   4) MCPA ester or bromoxynil ester

   5) Cap jar, invert 10 cycles, let stand for 15 minutes, evaluate.
   6) Evaluation: an ideal tank mix combination 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.

MIXING/SPRAYING FOR POAST PLUS OIL CONCENTRATE

Fill tank of a thoroughly clean sprayer half to two-thirds full with clean water. Start agitation and add oil concentrate; allow to mix thoroughly. Add Poast and remaining volume of water. Maintain constant agitation during application.

Addition of Ammonium Sulfate or UAN solution (Urea, Ammonium Nitrate solution)*

For best control of volunteer corn, barley and wheat, wild oat and quackgrass add ammonium sulfate at 2 1/2 pounds per acre or 1 gallon of UAN solution plus oil concentrate.

UAN solution is commonly referred to as 28, 30, 32% nitrogen and is composed of urea and ammonium nitrate dissolved in water. Three quarts of liquid ammonium sulfate (8-0-0 analysis) may be substituted for 2 1/2 pounds solid ammonium sulfate.

Always include oil concentrate with the ammonium sulfate or UAN solution when applying Poast. Since most nitrogen solutions are mildly corrosive to galvanized, mild steel and brass spray equipment, be sure to rinse the entire spray system with water 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 1/3 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 in the spray tank before adding other products.

*Not applicable in California

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Do not make applications to grasses under stress, such as stress due to lack of moisture or herbicide injury, as unsatisfactory control may result.

Do not apply if rainfall is expected within one hour following application as grass control will be unsatisfactory.

Do not mix or apply Poast with any other pesticide, additive, or fertilizer except as specifically recommended on this labeling.

Do not apply Poast within 75 days of harvest.

Do not apply more than a total of 4 pints per acre in one season to flax.

Under weather conditions of high humidity and/or temperature, some flowers may be damaged or disloged by applications of Poast and oil concentrate.

Do not graze or feed treated flax forage to livestock.

Read and follow restrictions and limitations on bromoxynil or MCPA labels when tank mixing with Poast.

TANK MIX OF POAST HERBICIDE WITH BROMOXYNIL AND MCPA FOR GRASS AND BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL

Use a tank mix of Poast plus MCPA or Poast/bromoxynil for the control of mixed populations of grasses and broadleaf weeds listed as susceptible on the respective product labels. Prepare the tank mixture by adding water soluble forms of herbicides (such as MCPA amine) to half the final volume of water with the agitation running. Then add oil concentrate then Poast then any emulsifiable herbicides (such as bromoxynil/esters) and bring the mixture to the final volume. Agitation must be continuous from the time of mixing through spraying. Include bromoxynil or MCPA with Poast according to the rates recommended on the respective product labels, up to a maximum of 0.25 lb bromoxynil equivalent per acre or up to a maximum of 0.25 lb MCPA acid equivalent per acre.

Do not delay spraying broadleaf weeds even though grassy weeds are not in correct stage for treatment. Bromoxynil 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 mixtures.

Do not add ammonium sulfate or UAN solution to a tank mixture of Poast plus bromoxynil or Poast plus MCPA.

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

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GRASS CONTROL

- Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated in the tables.
- Flax at all stages of growth is tolerant to Poast.
- 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 which has gone through an extended dry period.
- In irrigated areas it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment with Poast to ensure weeds are growing actively.
- 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, germination of new grass, following a Poast application may occur. If additional Poast applications are needed apply at the same rate and recommended time of application.

FLAX - ANNUAL GRASSES*

GROUP	GRASS	TIME OF APPLICATION	POAST RATE PER ACRE	OIL CONCENTRATE RATE PER ACRE
A	Wild Proso Millet	4-10"	1/2 Pint	2 Pints
B	Barnyardgrass Fall Panicum Foxtails:Giant, Green Yellow Wild Oats Witchgrass Woolly Cupgrass	up to 4"	1 Pint	2 Pints
	Wildcane/Shattercane If needed, retreat at the same rate and stage of growth	2-8"		
	Volunteer Corn			
C	Volunteer Cereals* Barley Rye Oats Wheat Poast is not recommended for spring control of volunteer cereals that emerged the previous fall	Before tillering, up to 6" and prior to wintering	1 1/2 Pints	2 Pints

*For broad spectrum control of annual grasses in Groups A & B, use 1 pint of Poast per acre. When weed populations include additional grasses in Group C increase the rate of Poast to 1 1/2 pints. If a second flush of annual grasses emerge after the first application, make an additional application at the same rate and at the recommended stage of growth.

Rescue Treatment for Controlling Selected Annual Grasses

For best results, always apply Poast to annual grasses at the growth stage and rate specified in the above table. 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 below.

FLAX - ANNUAL GRASSES RESCUE TREATMENT

GRASS	TIME OF APPLICATION	POAST RATE PER ACRE	OIL CONCENTRATE RATE PER ACRE
Foxtails: Giant, Green, Yellow Barnyardgrass Wild Oat	up to 8"	1 1/2 Pints	2 Pints

FLAX - PERENNIAL GRASSES

GRASS	TIME OF APPLICATION	POAST RATE PER ACRE	OIL CONCENTRATE RATE PER ACRE
Quackgrass For best results, rhizomes should be thoroughly fragmented (less than 6") First Application	6-8"	2 1/2 Pints	2 Pints (Include UAN or ammonium sulfate for improved quackgrass control when not tank mixing with bromoxynil or MCPA)
Second Application If regrowth occurs or new plants emerge. Control may be partial or inconsistent, however, quackgrass growth will be suppressed.		1 1/2 Pints	
Wirestem Muhly If regrowth occurs, retreat at the same rate and stage of growth.	Up to 6"	1 1/4 Pints	2 Pints

PROCEDURE FOR CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT

ATTENTION! Clean Sprayer Thoroughly Before and After Application of Poast

Clean sprayer thoroughly prior to application of Poast, particularly if a herbicide was used which has the potential to injure flax.

The steps listed below are suggested for thorough cleaning of spray equipment prior to or following applications of Poast.

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 pint of Citowett Plus or 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 to 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.

Storage and Disposal

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

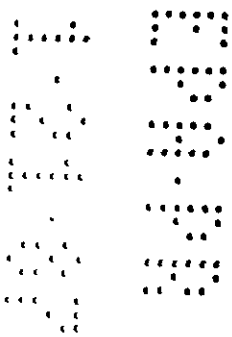
Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative 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.

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 risk 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 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 reasonable fit for the purposes referred to on 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 OF 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 be agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of BASF.



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 crop and/or tank mix sections.

GRASSES

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Barnyardgrass	Echinochloa crus-galli
Cupgrass, Woolly	Erichloa villosa
Foxtail, Giant	Setaria faberi
Green	Setaria viridis
Yellow	Setaria glauca
Panicum, Fall	Panicum dichotomiflorum
Quackgrass	Agropyron repens
Volunteer, Barley	Hordeum vulgare
Corn	Zea mays
Oats	Awena sativa
Rye	Secale cereale
Wheat	Triticum aestivum
Wildcane/Shattercane	Sorghum bicolor
Wild Oats	Avena fatua
Wild Proso Millet	Panicum miliaceum
Wirestern Muhly	Muhlenbergia frondosa
Witchgrass	Panicum capillare