1 OF 47
PM 25
7969-58

BASF

In Accordance with FR Notice 89-2,
Based on Draft Labeling Dated 6/1/89

Poast®

Postemergence Grass Herbicide

For use on alfalfa, cotton, flax, peanuts, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers, and certain nonbearing and nonfood crops

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**

EPA Reg. No. 7969-58

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get into eyes or on clothing. Wear safety glasses. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before reuse. Harmful if swallowed.

If in eyes: Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady stream of water for 15 minutes. If swallowed: Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution or, if these are not available, large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol.

Net contents 1 gallon

BASF Corporation Chemicals Division
Parsippany, New Jersey 07054

Specimen Label

Table of Contents

2 of 47

Poast® herbicide–for use in alfalfa, cotton, flax, peanuts, soybeans, sugar beets and sunflowers

Directions for use–all crops

Activity of Poast . . . 4
Application information . . . 4
Ground equipment . . . 4
Tall crop application . . . 4
Band application . . . 4
Air equipment . . . 4
Cultivation information . . . 4
Addition of Dash™ spray adjuvant or oil concentrate . . . 4
Addition of UAN solution or ammonium sulfate . . . 5
Mixing and spraying . . . 5
Jar test for oil concentrate . . . 5
Spot or small area application . . . 6
General restrictions and limitations for Poast . . . 6
Sprayer cleaning . . . 6
Storage and disposal . . . 6

Directions for use–specific crops

Recommendations for use in soybeans–all areas

Annual grasses–Special rate for early treatment . . . 7
Annual grasses–Standard recommendations . . . 8
Annual grasses–Rescue treatment . . . 8
Perennial grasses . . . 9
Burndown application . . . 10

Soybeans–Restrictions and limitations–all regions 10

Tank mixes with Poast . . . 11
Poast plus Basagran® herbicide . . . 12
Poast plus Basagran plus Blazer® herbicides . . . 13
Early spot spray of Poast plus Basagran plus Blazer . . . 14
Poast plus Blazer: separate applications of Poast preceeded or followed by Basagran, Blazer or Basagran plus Blazer . . . 16
Poast plus 2,4-D (LVE) for broad spectrum burndown prior to planting soybeans . . . 17

Recommendations for use in: alfalfa, cotton, flax, peanuts, sugar beets and sunflowers

General use recommendations–all regions

Regional use map . . . 19
Restrictions and limitations–all regions . . . 19
Alfalfa . . . 19
Cotton . . . 19
Flax . . . 19
Peanuts . . . 19
Sugar beet . . . 19
Sunflowers . . . 19

Midwest, South, Northeast–Recommendations for use

Regional use map . . . 20
Row crops–cotton, peanuts, sugar beets and sunflowers
Annual grasses–Special rate for early treatment . . . 20
Annual grasses–Rescue treatment . . . 20
Annual grasses–Standard recommendations . . . 21
Perennial grasses . . . 22

Forage crops–Alfalfa
Use recommendations in alfalfa . . . 23
Annual grasses–Standard recommendations . . . 24
Perennial grasses . . . 25
Tank mix with 2,4-DB . . . 25
Flax . . . 26
Use recommendations in flax . . . 26
Annual grasses–Standard recommendations . . . 26
Annual grasses–Rescue treatment . . . 26
Perennial grasses–(See perennial grasses under row crops–cotton, peanuts, sugar beets and sunflowers) . . . 22
Tank mixtures for flax . . . 27

High and Rolling plains of Texas, Oklahoma and Eastern New Mexico–Recommendations for use
Regional use map . . . 28
Special recommendations for high and rolling plains of Texas, Oklahoma and Eastern New Mexico . . . 28
Row crops–cotton, peanuts, sugar beets and sunflowers . . . 28
Annual grasses–Standard recommendations . . . 29
Perennial grasses . . . 30
Forage crops–alfalfa . . . 31
Use recommendations in alfalfa . . . 31
Annual grasses–Standard recommendations . . . 32
Perennial grasses . . . 33

Western and mountain states–Recommendations for use
Regional use map . . . 34
Row crops–cotton, sugar beets and sunflowers . . . 35
Annual grasses–Standard recommendations . . . 35
Perennial grasses . . . 36
Forage crops–alfalfa . . . 37
Use recommendations in alfalfa . . . 37
Annual grasses–Standard recommendations . . . 38
Perennial grasses . . . 39

Recommendations for use in: Nonbearing food crops; ornamental, nursery, and other nonfood crops–recommendations for use–all regions
General recommendations . . . 40
Tolerant species . . . 40
Nonbearing food crops . . . 40
Ornamentals . . . 40
Trees . . . 40
Shrubs . . . 41
Garden flowers . . . 41
Ground covers . . . 42
Notice to users . . . 42
Recommendations for grass control . . . 42
Annual grasses–Broadcast application . . . 42
Perennial grasses–Broadcast application . . . 42
Annual grasses–Spot treatment application . . . 43
Perennial grasses–Spot treatment application . . . 43
Tank mix of Poast with Goal® herbicide 1.6E tank for use in Christmas tree plantations for postemergence broadleaf and grass weed control . . . 44
Tall fescue growth suppression with Poast or Poast plus Goal 1.6E . . . 45

Appendix: Scientific names of grasses, broadleaf weeds, and sedges in this label . . . 46

Conditions of sale and warranty . . . 47

Environmental hazards
Do not apply directly to water.

Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

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

The use of this product is controlled to prevent death or harm to Solano grass which occurs in Solano County, **California**
Before using this product in this county you must obtain the EPA Endangered Species Bulletin (EPA/ES-85-13) available from either your County Agricultural Extension Agent, the Endangered Species Specialist in the California Department of Fish and Game, or the Regional Offices of the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service (Portland, Oregon) or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (San Francisco, California). THIS BULLETIN MUST BE REVIEWED PRIOR TO PESTICIDE USE. THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT IS PROHIBITED IN THIS COUNTY UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE IN THE BULLETIN.

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® herbicide 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 some ornamental grasses such as turf, are 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 two 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 to actively growing grasses when they are at the proper growth stage as specified in the Recommendations for Use tables

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

Nozzle selection: 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

Spray volume: Under most conditions 10 gallons per acre of spray volume is optimal. A minimum volume of 5 gallons and a maximum volume of 20 gallons of spray solution per acre for broadcast applications may be used. In the Western Region a minimum of 10 gallons per acre is recommended. In the high plains of Texas, Oklahoma, and eastern New Mexico a maximum of 10 gallons per acre is recommended

Spray pressure: When using standard high pressure hollow cone or flat fan nozzles adjust pressure to a minimum of 40 psi and a maximum of 60 psi measured at the nozzle

Boom height: Always adjust spray pressure, spray volume and height of spray boom to ensure penetration of plant canopy and thorough coverage of grasses to be controlled. When tall weeds, such as volunteer corn are to be controlled, the boom height should be high enough to cover the entire plant. This may be as much as 20 inches above the weed. Refer to the nozzle manufacturer's directions for recommended height

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

Band applications: Banding of Poast may be used to control annual grasses. Grasses which are not covered or only partly covered by the spray mixture will not be adequately controlled. All recommendations are on a broadcast basis unless otherwise stated. When banding, rates of Poast, additives and water should be reduced in proportion to the area sprayed

Other spray equipment: 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 within 5 days prior to application of Poast or within 7 days following application.

A timely cultivation after 7 days may aid in providing season-long control. For control of quackgrass a cultivation 14 to 21 days after application will aid in control.

Addition of Dash* spray adjuvant* or oil concentrate
A nonphytotoxic oil concentrate (commonly referred to as oil concentrate) should 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 at right), 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.

Dash* spray adjuvant may be used as a direct substitute for an oil concentrate with some exceptions. In some crops and tank mixes Dash is not recommended (see individual tables).

Rate of Dash* or oil concentrate
Ground and air application
2 pints/acre

Addition of Urea Ammonium Nitrate Solution (UAN) or Ammonium Sulfate (AMS)
Addition of UAN solution or AMS is recommended only for soybeans, alfalfa, sunflowers, peanuts, cotton and sugar beets. UAN solution is commonly referred to as 28%, 30% or 32% nitrogen, and is a water solution of urea and ammonium nitrate. When ammonium sulfate is used, three quarts of liquid ammonium sulfate (8 0 0 analysis) may be substituted for 2½ lb. solid ammonium sulfate.

For best control of volunteer corn, large crabgrass, wild oat, volunteer cereals, and quackgrass, add ammonium sulfate at 2½ pounds per acre plus oil concentrate, or ½–1 gallon of UAN solution plus oil concentrate.

*Dash is not to be used in California.

**Ammonium sulfate is not to be used in California.

In some areas use of a nitrogen additive has improved control of rhizome johnsongrass; consult your local BASF representative for recommendations for your area.

Always include Dash or oil concentrate with the UAN solution or ammonium sulfate when applying Poast. UAN solution or ammonium sulfate does not replace Dash or oil concentrate.

Since most nitrogen solutions are mildly corrosive to galvanized, mild steel and brass spray equipment, rinse the entire spray system with water after use.

Note about ammonium sulfate (AMS): It is important to use high quality ammonium sulfate to avoid plugging of spray nozzles. The ammonium sulfate must be readily soluble in water and contain no insoluble materials. Local sources of high quality fine feed grade ammonium sulfate may be better than fertilizer grade. Low quality ammonium sulfate may contain material that will not readily dissolve which could result in nozzle tip plugging. To determine quality, perform a jar test adding ⅓ cup of ammonium sulfate to 1 gallon of water and agitate for 1 minute. If undissolved sediment is observed, predissolve the ammonium sulfate in water and filter prior to addition to the spray tank. If ammonium sulfate is added directly to the spray tank, add slowly with agitation. Adding too quickly may clog outlet lines. Ensure that ammonium sulfate is completely dissolved in the spray tank before adding other products.

	Ground Application	Air Application
Rate per Acre of UAN solution or Ammonium Sulfate	½-1 gallon 2½ lbs.	½ gallon 2½ lbs.

Mixing/spraying: Fill tank of a thoroughly clean sprayer one-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. When tank mixing, see **Jar test** (step 4) which follows for adding sequence. **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 3⅓ cups (800 ml) of water.
   For 10 gal/A spray volume use 1⅔ cups (400 ml) of water.
   For 5 gal/A spray volume use ⅚ 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 label rate.
4. **Add components in following sequence,** gently mixing between component additions.
   1) Water miscible or soluble products (such as Basagran, Blazer, ammonium sulfate, UAN solution) 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.

Spot or small area treatment
When using knapsack sprayers or high volume spray equipment utilizing hand guns or other suitable nozzle arrangements, prepare a 1% solution of Poast in water. Dash or 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 concentration in water according to the table below

Desired Spray Solution Volume	Amount to be Added to Obtain a 1% Solution	
	Poast	Dash or Oil Concentrate
1 gallon	1¼ fl. oz *	1¼ 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

General restrictions and limitations
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

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, or EPA approved BASF supplemental labeling.

Do not apply Poast as a preplant or preemergent treatment prior to corn, milo, millet or sorghum.

Do not apply Poast through any type of irrigation system.

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 crops

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 gallon household ammonia or 1 pint household dishwashing detergent per 100 gallons of water. Or add a commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions Operate the pump to circulate the detergent solution through the sprayer system for 5 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

Directions for use–specific crops

Soybeans–Recommendations for grass control–all regions

- 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 Dash or oil concentrate per acre.**

Soybeans–Annual Grasses*–Special Rate for Early Treatment

Group	Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Additives (Rate per Acre)	
				Dash or Oil Concentrate	UAN Solution or Ammonium Sulfate
				Ground & Air	
A	Wild Proso Millet	4-10"	½ pt. (16 acres/gal.)	2 pts	—
B	Goosegrass	1-3"	¼ pt (10.7 acres/gal.)	2 pts	—
	Barnyardgrass** (Midwest only) Broadleaf Signalgrass Fall Panicum Texas Panicum Foxtails: Giant, Green	1-4"			
	Volunteer Corn	1-12"		2 pts	Always add ½-1 gallon or 2½ lbs. AMS
				plus	

*For broad spectrum control of annual grasses in Groups A & B, use ¾ 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, ND, SD, TN, TX, VA

Soybeans–Annual Grasses–Standard Recommendations*

Group	Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Additives Rate per Acre	
				Dash or Oil Concentrate	UAN Solution or Ammonium Sulfate
				Ground & Air	
A	Wild Proso Millet	4-10"	½ pt (16 acres/gal.)	2 pts	—
B	Wild Oats	Up to 4"		2 pts	½-1 gallon UAN or **plus** 2½ lbs. AMS is recommended
	Goosegrass Smooth Crabgrass	Up to 6"		2 pts	—
	Large Crabgrass	Up to 6"		2 pts	½-1 gallon UAN or **plus** 2½ lbs. AMS is recommended
	Barnyardgrass Broadleaf Signalgrass Browntop Panicum Fall Panicum Foxtails Giant, Green, Yellow Johnsongrass, Seedling Junglerice Red Sprangletop Ryegrass, Annual Texas Panicum Witchgrass Woolly Cupgrass	Up to 8"	1 pt (8 acres/gal.)	2 pts	—
	Shattercane/Wildcane If needed, re-treat at the same rate and stage of growth	6-18"		2 pts	—
	Volunteer Corn Maintain sufficient boom height above volunteer corn plants for best spray coverage	Up to 20"		2 pts	Always add ½-1 gallon UAN or **plus** 2½ lbs. AMS
C	Field Sandbur (Midwest only)	Before tillering Up to 3"	1¼ pts (6.4 acres/gal.)	2 pts	—
D	Volunteer Cereals Barley Oats Rye Wheat Not recommended for spring control of volunteer cereals that emerged the previous fall.	Before tillering, Up to 4" and prior to over-wintering	1½ pts (5.3 acres/gal.)	2 pts	½-1 gallon UAN or **plus** 2½ lbs. AMS is recommended
E	Itchgrass Red Rice	2-4"	2 pts (4 acres/gal.)	2 pts.	—

*For broad spectrum control of annual grasses in Group B (above), use 1 pint of Poast per acre. When weed populations include additional grasses in Group C, D or E, increase the rate of Poast as indicated. If later flushes of annual grasses emerge after the first application, make additional applications at the same rate and at the same 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 **(Annual Grasses –Standard Recommendations).** However, if Poast cannot be applied at the recommended time, larger annual grasses can be controlled with a later application by increasing the rate of Poast. Apply to actively growing grasses at the rates and sizes indicated below.

Soybeans–Annual Grasses–Rescue Treatment

Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Dash or Oil Concentrate (Rate/A)
Wild Proso Millet	10-24"	1 pt. (8 acres/gal.)	2 pts.
Foxtails: Giant, Green, Yellow Johnsongrass, Seedling	8-16"	1½ pts. (5.3 acres/gal.)	
Barnyardgrass Broadleaf Signalgrass Fall Panicum Texas Panicum	12"		
Large Crabgrass Smooth Crabgrass Goosegrass	6-8"		

Soybeans–Perennial Grasses

Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Additives (Rate per Acre)	
			Dash or Oil Concentrate	UAN Solution or Ammonium Sulfate
			Ground & Air	
Bermudagrass • First Application	Before stolon length exceeds 6".	1½ pts. (5.3 acres/gal.)	2 pts	—
• Second Application If regrowth occurs or new plants emerge.	1-4" length of new plants or growth	1 pt (8 acres/gal.)	2 pts	—
Johnsongrass, Rhizome • First Application Use 5-10 gallons of 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 1½ pints of Poast.)	15-25" (15-20" in no-till culture)	1 pt (8 acres/gal.)	2 pts.	see page 5
• Second Application When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge	6-12"	1 pt	2 pts.	see page 5
Quackgrass • First Application For best results, rhizomes should be thoroughly fragmented (less than 6").	6-8"	1½ pts (5.3 acres/gal.)	2 pts.	**plus** Always add 1 gal. UAN or 2½ lbs. AMS
• Second Application If regrowth occurs or new plants emerge 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.	6-8"	1 pt (8 acres/gal.)	2 pts	**plus** Always add ½-1 gal. UAN or 2½ lbs. AMS
Wirestem Muhly If regrowth occurs, re-treat at the same rate and stage of growth.	Up to 6"	1¼ pts. (6.4 acres/gal.)	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 for soybeans. Also see recommendation for broad spectrum weed control; a tank mixture of Poast and 2,4-D low volatile ester, pages 17-18. 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).

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* herbicide may cause antagonism of Poast when sprayed from 7 days prior to application, to 1 day after Poast application. This antagonism is more likely to occur under stress conditions.

Do not apply Poast as a preplant or preemergence treatment prior to corn, milo, millet, or sorghum.

*Not applicable in California

Soybeans–Tank Mixes with Poast
Use the following chart as a guide to determine grasses and broadleaf weeds controlled by Poast alone 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
Barnyardgrass Broadleaf Signalgrass Fall Panicum Giant Foxtail Goosegrass Green Foxtail Junglerice Large Crabgrass Red Sprangletop Seedling Johnsongrass Smooth Crabgrass Texas Panicum Witchgrass Woolly Cupgrass Wild Proso Millet Yellow Foxtail	**Basagran* herbicide** Balloonvine Beggarticks Cocklebur Coffee Senna Common Lambsquarters Common Purslane Common Ragweed Cypressvine Morningglory Canada Thistle** Dayflower Devilsclaw Galinsoga Giant Ragweed Jimsonweed Ladysthumb Pennsylvania Smartweed Prickly Sida or Teaweed Redweed Shepherdspurse Smallflower Morningglory Spurred Anoda Tropic Croton Velvetleaf Venice Mallow Wild Buckwheat Wild Mustard Wild Poinsettia Wild Sunflower Yellow Nutsedge	Poast & Basagran* Table 2 Page 13
	Basagran & Blazer*/Tackle* herbicides In addition to weeds listed above for Basagran. Black Nightshade Common Ragweed Crotalaria Morningglories Redroot Pigweed Sesbania Smooth Pigweed Tall Waterhemp	Poast & Basagran + Blazer* Tables 3, 4, and 6 Pages 14-16

*Tank mixes not applicable in California.
**Requires two applications of Basagran in accordance with the label for Basagran.

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
Barnyardgrass Broadleaf Signalgrass Fall Panicum Giant Foxtail Goosegrass Green Foxtail Junglerice Large Crabgrass Red Sprangletop Seedling Johnsongrass Smooth Crabgrass Texas Panicum Witchgrass Woolly Cupgrass Wild Proso Millet Yellow Foxtail	**Blazer® herbicide** Balloonvine Field Bindweed Hedge Bindweed Black Nightshade Bristly Starbur Buffalobur Burgherkin Canada Thistle Carpetweed Citron Climbing Milkweed Cocklebur Coffee Senna Common Milkweed Common Ragweed Cutleaf Groundcherry Devilsclaw Eastern Black Nightshade Florida Fusley Giant Ragweed Hair Indigo Hairy Galinsoga Hemp Sesbania Hophornbeam Copperleaf Jimsonweed Ladysthumb Lambsquarters Lanceleaf Groundcherry Morningglory, Common (Tall) Morningglory, Cypressvine Morningglory, Entireleaf Morningglory, Ivyleaf Morningglory, Pitted (Small White) Morningglory, Purple Moonflower Morningglory, Scarlet Morningglory, Smallflower Morningglory, Willowleaf (Palmleaf) Palmer Amaranth Pennsylvania Smartweed Poorjoe Prostrate Pigweed Prostrate Spurge Purslane Redroot Pigweed Redvine Showy Crotalaria Smallflower Galinsoga Smellmelon Smooth Pigweed Spiney Amaranth Spotted Spurge Tall Waterhemp Texas Gourd Tropic Croton Trumpetcreeper Virginia Copperleaf Volunteer Cowpea Wild Buckwheat Wild Mustard Wild Poinsettia Wild Spiny Cucumber Woolly Croton	Poast & Blazer* Table 5 Pages 15-16

*Tank mixes not applicable in California.
**Requires two applications of Basagran in accordance with the label for Basagran.

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
Barnyardgrass Broadleaf Signalgrass Fall Panicum Giant Foxtail Goosegrass Green Foxtail Junglerice Large Crabgrass Red Sprangletop Seedling Johnsongrass Smooth Crabgrass Texas Panicum Witchgrass Woolly Cupgrass Wild Proso Millet Yellow Foxtail	**2,4-D (LVE) Burndown (Preplant)***	Poast + 2,4-D (LVE) Table 7 Page 18
	Canada Thistle Common Cocklebur Common Dandelion Common Lambsquarters Common Ragweed Field Bindweed Field Pennycress Giant Ragweed Horseweed Pennsylvania Smartweed Prickly Lettuce Redroot Pigweed Shepherdspurse Velvetleaf White Cockle Wild Buckwheat Wild Mustard Yellow Rocket	

*Tank mixes not applicable in California
**Requires two applications of Basagran in accordance with the label for Basagran

Poast & Basagran tank mix–soybeans*
General and application information, restrictions and limitations

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, shattercane, volunteer cereals, wild oats, red rice or itchgrass. See rate tables on page 16 for Poast; and **Table 6, 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, UAN or ammonium sulfate, oil concentrate, Poast–while the agitator is running Then add the remaining quantity of water

Additives
At the low rate of Poast (1 pt /A), the additives, Dash **plus** UAN (or ammonium sulfate), must be used

At the higher rate of Poast either Dash or oil concentrate must be used. UAN (or ammonium sulfate) may be added.

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.

Poast + Basagran + Blazer/ Tackle tank mix*—soybeans
General and application information, restrictions and limitations

General information
Poast, Basagran and Blazer may be tank mixed for post-emergence 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 rate tables on page 16 for Poast and **Table 6, Separate Applications of Poast**.

Water volume and spray pressure
Ground equipment: For the tank mix of Poast + Basagran + Blazer, 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, oil concentrate, Poast--while the agitator is running. Then add the remaining quantity of water.

Additive
Oil concentrate must be used in this tank mix. Dash is not recommended.

Early spot spray
When using knapsack sprayers or high volume equipment utilizing handguns (or other suitable nozzle arrangements), prepare spray solution according to **Table 4.** Apply to the foliage on a spray-to-wet basis. Complete coverage of all foliage is essential for control. Control of perennial weeds may be limited to burnoff of exposed foliage.

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 or 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 or Tackle + oil concentrate.

*Tank mix not applicable in California.

Table 2
Poast + Basagran Tank Mix—Soybeans
Rate and Time of Application Table

Product	Product Rate	Weeds Controlled/Weed Size				Additive (Rate/Acre)	
						Dash or Oil Concentrate	UAN Solution or Ammonium Sulfate
		Annual Grasses*					
Poast	1 pt /A	Wild Proso Millet**	4-10"	Green Foxtail	3-6"	Dash (2 pts.) plus	½-1 gallon UAN or 2½ lbs AMS
		Fall Panicum	3-8"	Witchgrass	3-8"		
		Giant Foxtail	3-8"	Woolly Cupgrass	3-8"		
				Volunteer Corn	1-12"		
Poast	1½ pts /A	Barnyardgrass	3-8"	Junglerice	3-8"	Dash (2 pts.) or oil concentrate (2 pts.) plus	½-1 gallon UAN or 2½ lbs AMS may be added to this tank mixture
		Broadleaf Signalgrass	3-8"	Red Sprangletop	3-8"		
		Yellow Foxtail	3-8"	Texas Panicum	3-8"		
		Seedling Johnsongrass	3-8"	Goosegrass	3-6"		
				Large Crabgrass	3-6"		
				Smooth Crabgrass	3-6"		
plus	plus	**Broadleaves and Sedge**					
Basagran	1-2 pts /A according to weed species and size (see label for Basagran)	Balloonvine		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			

*Tank mix does not control rhizome johnsongrass, quackgrass, bermudagrass, wirestem muhly, shattercane, volunteer cereals, wild oats, red rice, or itchgrass.
**For control of wild proso millet only, include Poast in the tank mix at ¾ pint/A.
***Requires two applications of Basagran in accordance with the label for control.

Table 3
Poast + Basagran + Blazer Tank Mix—Soybeans
Rate and Time of Application Table

Product	Product Rate	Weeds Controlled/Weed Size				Additive (Rate/Acre)
		Annual Grasses*				
Poast	1½ pts /A	Wild Proso Millet**	4-10"	Junglerice	3-8"	Oil concentrate (2 pts./A)
		Barnyardgrass	3-8"	Red Sprangletop	3-8"	
		Broadleaf Signalgrass	3-8"	Texas Panicum	3-8"	
		Fall Panicum	3-8"	Witchgrass	3-8"	
		Giant Foxtail	3-8"	Woolly Cupgrass	3-8"	
		Green Foxtail	3-8"	Goosegrass	3-6"	
		Yellow Foxtail	3-8"	Large Crabgrass	3-6"	
		Seedling Johnsongrass	3-8"	Smooth Crabgrass	3-6"	
plus	**plus**	**Broadleaves and Sedge**				
Basagran	1-2 pts /A according to weed species and size (See label for Basagran)	Balloonvine Beggarticks Bristly Starbur Canada Thistle*** Cocklebur Coffee Senna Common Lambsquarters Common Purslane Common Ragweed Cypressvine Morningglory Dayflower Devilsclaw Galinsoga Giant Ragweed Jimsonweed		Ladysthumb Pennsylvania Smartweed Prickly Sida or Teaweed Redweed Shepherdspurse Smallflower Morningglory Spurred Anoda Tropic Croton Velvetleaf Venice Mallow Wild Buckwheat Wild Mustard Wild Poinsettia Wild Sunflower Yellow Nutsedge		(Dash is not recommended) Do not add UAN solution or ammonium sulfate
plus	**plus**		**Leaf Stage**		**Max. Height**	
Blazer	½-1 pt /A Use ½ pint for pigweed (up to 2") only, 1 pint if other weeds (at right) are present	Common Ragweed	Up to 10		6"	
		Black Nightshade	Up to 6		2"	
		Morningglories	Up to 4		4"	
		Crotalaria	Up to 6		6"	
		Sesbania	Up to 4 pinnate		6"	
		Tall Waterhemp	Up to 6		3"	
		Redroot Pigweed	Up to 6		3"	
		Smooth Pigweed	Up to 6		3"	

*Tank mix does not control rhizome johnsongrass, quackgrass, bermudagrass, wirestem muhly, volunteer corn, shattercane, volunteer cereals, wild oats, red rice or itchgrass.
**For control of wild proso millet only, include Poast in tank mix at ¾ pint/A
***Requires two applications of Basagran in accordance with the label for Basagran.
Note: Tackle may be substituted for the same rate of Blazer as recommended above.

Table 4
Basagran & Blazer & Poast Tank Mix—Soybeans
Spot Treatment Application Table

	Concentration in Spray Solution			
See annual grasses and broadleaves listed in **Table 3**.	Basagran	Blazer	Poast	Oil Concentrate**
	1%	1%	1%	1%

Desired Spray Solution Volume	Amount To Be Added To Obtain 1% Solution	
	Poast	Oil Concentrate
1 Gallon	1¼ fl. oz *	1¼ 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
**Dash is not recommended
Note: Tackle may be substituted for the same rate of Blazer as recommended above.

Poast + Blazer tank mix*–Soybeans
General and application information, restrictions and limitations

General Information
Poast and Blazer 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 rate tables on page 16 for Poast and **Table 6, Separate Applications of Poast**.

Water volume and spray pressure
Ground equipment: For tank mix of Poast + Blazer 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–Blazer, oil concentrate, Poast -while the agitator is running Then add the remaining quantity of water

Additive
Oil concentrate must be used with this tank mix. Dash is not recommended

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 and Blazer or Tackle herbicides The most restrictive labeling applies in tank mixes

Table 5
Poast and Blazer Tank Mix—Soybeans
Rate and Time of Application

Product	Product Rate per Acre	Weeds Controlled and Weed Size				Additive (Rate/Acre)
		Annual Grasses*				
	¾ pt	Wild Proso Millet	4-10"			
Poast	1 pt	Broadleaf Signalgrass Fall Panicum	3-8" 3-8"	Giant Foxtail Junglerice Texas Panicum	3-8" 3-8" 3-8"	Oil Concentrate (2 pt) (Dash not recommended) Do not Add UAN or Ammonium sulfate.
	1½ pts	Barnyardgrass Yellow Foxtail Red Sprangletop Woolly Cupgrass Goosegrass	3-8" 3-8" 3-8" 3-6" 3-6"	Green Foxtail Seedling Johnsongrass Witchgrass Large Crabgrass Smooth Crabgrass	3-8" 3-8" 3-8" 3-6" 3-6"	
plus	plus	**Broadleaf Weeds and Vines**				
Blazer	1½-2 pts /A according to weed species and size (See label for Blazer)	Balloonvine Black Nightshade Bristly Starbur Buffalobur Burgherkin Carpetweed Citron Cocklebur Coffee Senna Common Ragweed Cutleaf Groundcherry Devilsclaw Eastern Black Nightshade Florida Pusley Giant Ragweed Hair Indigo Hairy Galinsoga Hemp Sesbania Hophornbeam Copperleaf Jimsonweed Ladysthumb Lambsquarters Lanceleaf Groundcherry Morningglory, Common (Tall)				

Continued on next page.

Table 5 (Continued)
Poast and Blazer Tank Mix—Soybeans
Rate and Time of Application

Product	Product Rate per Acre	Weeds Controlled and Weed Size	Additive (Rate/Acre)
		Morningglory, Cypressvine Entireleaf Ivyleaf Pitted (Small White) Purple Moonflower Scarlet Smallflower Willowleaf (Palmleaf) Palmer Amaranth Pennsylvania Smartweed Poorjoe Prostrate Pigweed Prostrate Spurge Purslane Redroot Pigweed Showy Crotalaria Smallflower Galinsoga Smellmelon Smooth Pigweed Spiny Amaranth Spotted Spurge Tall Waterhemp Texas Gourd Tropic Croton Virginia Copperleaf Volunteer Cowpea Wild Buckwheat Wild Mustard Wild Poinsettia Wild Spiny Cucumber Woolly Croton	
		Perennial Weeds	
		Canada Thistle Climbing Milkweed Common Milkweed Field Bindweed Hedge Bindweed Redvine Trumpetcreeper	

*Tank mixture does not control rhizome johnsongrass, quackgrass, bermudagrass, wirestem muhly, volunteer corn, shattercane, volunteer cereals, wild oats, red rice or itchgrass
Note: Tackle may be substituted for the same rate of Blazer as recommended above

Soybeans—separate applications of Poast, preceded or followed by Basagran or Basagran + Blazer tank mix*

Applications of Poast can be preceded or followed by Basagran and/or Blazer to obtain broad spectrum control of weeds listed on the respective product labels (refer to this label and the labels for Poast, Basagran and Basagran + Blazer tank mix) Also refer to these product labels for timing, rate and other information for ground and aerial applications Separate applications of Tackle in the same manner as Blazer

For best results when making separate applications, a minimum period of time is recommended between applications, depending upon their order, according to **Table 6** below

Table 6
Separate Applications

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

*Tank mixes not applicable in California

Poast + 2,4-D low volatile ester for use as a burndown prior to planting soybeans.

General information
For broad spectrum postemergence weed control a tank mix application of Poast with 2,4-D low volatile ester (LVE) may be made for control of emerged broadleaf and grass weeds before planting soybeans

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

If grasses are larger than indicated in **Table 7** then use rate of Poast as recommended in **Soybeans—Annual Grasses—Standard Recommendations,** page 8

Seeding
Soybeans seed should be planted to a minimum depth of ¼ inch and thoroughly covered by soil Soybean injury may be observed if seed placement is too shallow or seeds are not thoroughly covered by soil

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

Water volume and spray pressure
Ground equipment only: Thorough spray coverage of weed foliage is essential For broadcast application use standard high pressure pesticide flat fan nozzles Do not use hollow cone, flood or whirl chamber nozzles, or control droplet applicator (CDA) nozzles Use a minimum volume of 5 gallons and a maximum volume of 20 gallons of spray solution per acre When using standard high pressure flat fan nozzles adjust pressure to a minimum of 40 psi and a maximum of 60 psi at the nozzle

Additive
Dash or oil concentrate must be used with this tank mix.

Mixing
Fill tank of a thoroughly clean sprayer one-half used elsewhere half to two-thirds full with clean water Start agitation and add oil concentrate; allow to mix thoroughly. Add Poast, then 2,4-D (LVE), then the remaining volume of water. Maintain constant agitation during application

Selection of 2,4-D (LVE) formulation
Use only low volatile ester formulations of 2,4-D such as 2 4-D isooctyl ester. Note that the recommended rate of 2,4-D is calculated on an acid equivalent basis. Make adjustments for the concentration of the 2,4-D formulation used. Since the exact composition of suitable products will vary, it is advised to conduct a **Jar Test for Estimating Suitability of Oil Concentrates and 2,4-D (LVE)** with each 2,4-D (LVE) formulation used. See this procedure on page 5

Restrictions and limitations (partial list)
Do not plant soybeans until 3 months after treatment or until the 2,4-D (LVE)has disappeared from the soil.

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

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

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

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

Table 7
Poast + 2,4-D (LVE)—Soybeans
Preplant Burndown Rate and Time of Application Table

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Weed Species	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Dash or Oil Concentrate per Acre	2,4-D (A.E.) Rate per Acre**	UAN Solution or Ammonium Sulfate
Grasses		½ pt	2 pt	½ lb	½ - 1 gal UAN or 2½ lbs AMS
Wild Proso Millet	Up to 4"				
Barnyardgrass Broadleaf Signalgrass Fall Panicum Foxtails: Giant, Green, Yellow Johnsongrass, Seedling Witchgrass Woolly Cupgrass Large Crabgrass Smooth Crabgrass	Up to 3"				
Broadleaves					
Pennsylvania Smartweed	Up to 2"				
Field Bindweed* Wild Buckwheat*	Vine Length Up to 6"				
Canada Thistle* Common Cocklebur Common Dandelion Common Lambsquarters Common Ragweed Field Pennycress Giant Ragweed Horseweed Prickly Lettuce Redroot Pigweed Shepherdspurse Velvetleaf White Cockle* Wild Mustard Yellow Rocket	Up to 10"				

*Control may be partial or inconsistent
A.E. rate based on 2,4-D acid equivalent See section entitled **Selection of 2,4-D (LVE) formulation

Recommendations for use in alfalfa, cotton, flax, peanuts, sugar beets, and sunflowers.

General use recommendations–all regions

- Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated below
- 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 Dash or oil concentrate per acre.**

Restrictions and limitations–all regions

Alfalfa

- Do not apply Poast within 7 days of grazing, feeding, or cutting for (undried) forage, or within 20 days of cutting alfalfa for (dry) hay
- Do not apply more than a total of 5 pints of Poast per acre in one season
- Poast may be applied to alfalfa by ground equipment only
- Do not apply Poast and 2,4-DB as a tank mix unless the 60-day feeding, grazing and harvesting restrictions on the 2,4-DB label can be observed

Cotton

- Do not apply Poast within 40 days of harvest
- Do not apply more than a total of 7½ pints of Poast per acre in one season
- Do not graze treated cotton fields and do not feed treated forage to livestock

Flax

- 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

*Dash is not to be used in California.

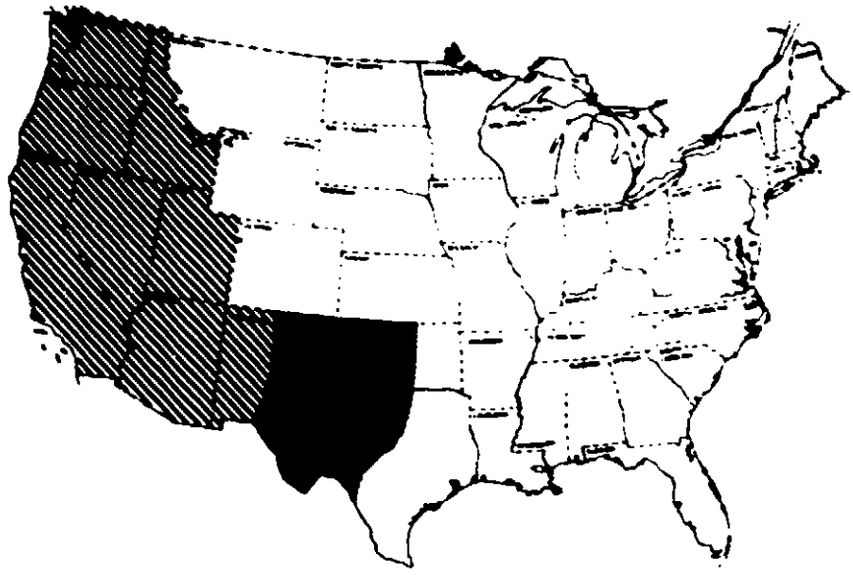
Regional use map

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

Midwest, South and Northeast (see pages 20-27)

High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Oklahoma and Eastern New Mexico (see pages 28-33)

Western and Mountain States (see pages 34-39)



or dislodged 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
- Do not apply Poast by air equipment to flax.

Peanuts

- Do not apply Poast within 40 days of harvest
- Do not apply more than a total of 2½ pints of Poast per acre in one season.
- Do not feed treated peanut forage or hay to livestock.

Sugar Beets

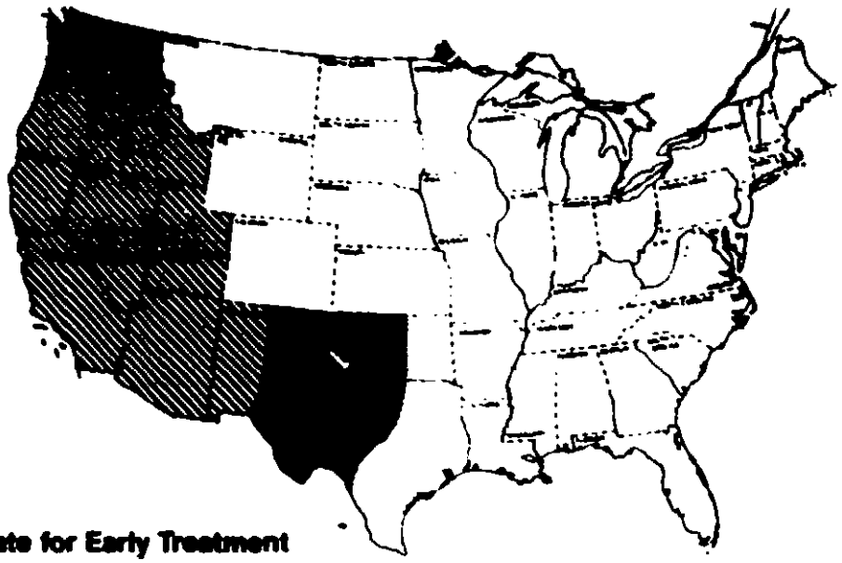
- Do not apply more than a total of 5 pints of Poast per acre in one season
- If sugar beet tops are to be fed to livestock do not make more than two (2) applications of Poast herbicide, and do not make the last application sooner than 100 days before harvest.

Sunflower

- Do not apply Poast within 70 days of harvest.
- Do not apply more than a total of 2½ pints of Poast per acre in one season
- Do not feed treated sunflower forage to livestock.
- Commercially released varieties of sunflower are tolerant to Poast at all stages of growth, however, leaf speckling has been occasionally observed on sunflower with no corresponding reduction in vigor or growth. Poast is not recommended for use on sunflower inbred lines grown for seed because crop safety of these lines has not been adequately established

Midwest, South, Northeast–recommendations for use

20 of 4



Row crops–Annual Grasses–Special Rate for Early Treatment
Cotton, Peanuts, Sugar Beets, Sunflowers
Midwest, South and Northeast

Group	Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Additives (Rate/Acre)	
				Dash or Oil Concentrate	UAN Solution or Ammonium Sulfate
				Ground & Air	
A	Wild Proso Millet	4-10"	½ pt (16 acres/gal.)	2 pts	—
B	Goosegrass	1-3"	¼ pt (10.7 acres/gal.)	2 pts	—
	Barnyardgrass** (Midwest only) Broadleaf Signalgrass Fall Panicum Texas Panicum Foxtails: Giant, Green	1-4"			
	Volunteer Corn	1-12"		2 pts plus	Always add ½-1 gal UAN or 2½ lbs. AMS

*For broad spectrum control of annual grasses in Groups A & B, use ¼ pint of Poast per acre. If additional applications are needed, apply at the same rate and at the recommended stage of growth.
In the following states, for barnyardgrass use 1 pint per acre as recommended in **Standard recommendations table: AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, ND, SD, TN, TX, VA.

Rescue treatment for controlling selected annual grasses in row crops

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.

Row Crops–Annual Grasses–Rescue Treatment

Grass	Time of Application (Weed Size)	Rate of Poast per Acre	Dash or Oil Concentrate Rate/Acre
			Ground & Air
Wild Proso Millet	10-24"	1 pt (8 acres/gal.)	2 pts
Foxtails: Giant, Green, Yellow Johnsongrass, Seedling	8-16"	1½ pts (5.3 acres/gal.)	2 pts
Texas Panicum Fall Panicum Barnyardgrass Broadleaf Signalgrass	8-12"		
Large Crabgrass Smooth Crabgrass Goosegrass	6-8"		

Row Crops–Annual Grasses–Standard Recommendations
Cotton, Peanuts, Sugar Beets and Sunflowers
Midwest, South and Northeast

Group	Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Additives (Rate/Acre)	
				Dash or Oil Concentrate	UAN Solution or Ammonium Sulfate
				Ground & Air	
A	Wild Proso Millet	4-10"	½ pt (16 acres/gal.)	2 pts	—
B	Wild Oat	Up to 4"	1 pt (8 acres/gal.)	2 pts	½-1 gal. UAN or **plus** 2½ lbs. AMS is recommended
	Goosegrass Smooth Crabgrass	Up to 6"		2 pts	—
	Large Crabgrass	Up to 6"		2 pts.	½-1 gal UAN or **plus** 2½ lbs AMS is recommended
	Barnyardgrass Broadleaf Signalgrass Browntop Panicum Fall Panicum Foxtails: Giant, Green Yellow Johnsongrass, Seedling Junglerice Red Sprangletop Ryegrass, Annual Texas Panicum Witchgrass Woolly Cupgrass	Up to 8"		2 pts	—
	Shattercane/Wildcane If needed, re-treat at the same rate and stage of growth	6-18"		2 pts.	—
	Volunteer Corn Maintain sufficient boom height above volunteer corn plants for best spray coverage.	Up to 20"		2 pts.	Always add ½-1 gal UAN or **plus** 2½ lbs AMS
C	Field Sandbur (Midwest only)	Up to 3"	1¼ pts. (6.4 acres/gal.)	2 pts.	--
D	Volunteer Cereals Barley Oats Rye Wheat Not recommended for spring control of volunteer cereals that emerged the previous fall.	Before tillering, up to 4" and prior to over-wintering	1½ pts. UAN (5.3 acres/gal.)	2 pts.	½-1 gal. UAN or **plus** 2½ lbs AMS is recommended
E	Itchgrass Red Rice	2-4"	2 pts (4 acres/ga.)	2 pts.	—

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

Row Crops–Perennial Grasses
Cotton, Peanuts, Sugar Beets, Sunflowers
Midwest, South, Northeast

Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Additives (Rate/Acre)	
			Dash or Oil Concentrate	UAN Solution or Ammonium Sulfate
			Ground & Air	
Bermudagrass • First Application	Before stolon length exceeds 6".	1½ pts (5 3 acres/gal)	2 pts.	—
• Second Application If regrowth occurs or new plants emerge	1-4" length of new plants or growth	1 pt (8 acres/gal)	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 1½ pints of Poast)	15-25" (15-20" in no-till culture)	1 pt (8 acres/gal)	2 pts	See page 5
• Second Application When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge.	6-12"	1 pt	2 pts	See page 5
Quackgrass • First Application For best results, rhizomes should be thoroughly fragmented (less than 6")	6-8"	1½ pts (5 3 acres/gal)	2 pts. **plus**	Always add ½-1 gal UAN or 2½ lbs AMS
• Second Application If regrowth occurs or new plants emerge. 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 crops, 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/gal)	2 pts **plus**	Always add ½-1 gal UAN or 2½ lbs AMS
Wirestem Muhly If regrowth occurs, re-treat at the same rate and stage of growth.	Up to 6"	1¼ pts (6 4 acres/gal)	2 pts	—

Use recommendations for Poast in alfalfa–Midwest, South and Northeast

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Poast may be applied to seedling or established alfalfa grown for hay, silage, green chop, direct grazing or for seed. See the **Restrictions and limitations** on page 19 for the minimum length of time between application and harvest.

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

Mowing

Best control of annual grasses can be achieved if applications are made before grass weeds are mowed. Once a grass is mowed it becomes tougher to control. This is because much of the leaf surface may be removed by the mowing and the grass is put under stress. In areas without a killing frost, some annuals can overwinter after having been mowed a number of times. These grasses can form large crowns which contain many viable buds. A large crown, even if it is an annual grass may require repeated applications of Poast for control and dependir on the species and size of the crown, control may not be complete.

Irrigated alfalfa

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

In large fields it may take several days for irrigation equipment to be moved across a field; grasses must not be allowed to grow too large on the part of the field which is to be irrigated first. In these situations the field should be irrigated, then sprayed in segments, to obtain best results.

Annual grass control

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

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

Inter-seeded oats

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

Perennial grass control

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

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

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

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

Forage Crops–Annual Grasses–Standard Recommendations*
Alfalfa
Midwest, South and Northeast

Group	Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Additives (Rate/Acre)	
				Dash or Oil Concentrate	UAN Solution or Ammonium Sulfate
				Ground	
A	Wild Proso Millet	4-10"	½ pt. (16 acres/gal.)	2 pts	—
B	Interseeded Oats (Tame Oats)	2-8"	¾ pt (10.6 acres/gal.)	2 pts	—
C	Goosegrass Smooth Crabgrass	2-4"	1 pt. (8 acres/gal.)	2 pts	—
	Large Crabgrass Wild Oat	2-4"		2 pts.	½-1 gal UAN or plus 2½ lbs. AMS is recommended
	Barnyardgrass Broadleaf Signalgrass Browntop Panicum Fall Panicum Foxtails: Giant, Green, Yellow Johnsongrass, Seedling Junglerice Red Sprangletop Ryegrass, Annual Texas Panicum Witchgrass Woolly Cupgrass	3-8"		2 pts.	—
	Interseeded Oats (Tame Oats)	4-10"		2 pts.	—
	Shattercane/Wildcane If needed, re-treat at the same rate and stage of growth.	6-18"		2 pts.	—
	Volunteer Corn Maintain sufficient boom height above volunteer corn plants for best spray coverage	6-20"		2 pts.	Always add ½-1 gal. UAN or plus 2½ lbs AMS
D	Field Sandbur (Midwest only)	1-3"	1½ pts. (5.3 acres/gal.)	2 pts.	—
	Volunteer Cereals Barley Oats Rye Wheat Not recommended for spring control of volunteer cereals that emerged the previous fall.	Before tillering, 2-4" and prior to over-wintering		2 pts.	½-1 gal. UAN or plus 2½ lbs. AMS is recommended
E	Itchgrass Red Rice	2-4"	2 pts. (4 acres/gal.)	2 pts.	—

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

Forage Crops–Perennial Grasses–Standard Recommendations
Alfalfa
Midwest, South, Northeast

Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Additives (Rate/Acre)	
			Dash or Oil Concentrate	UAN Solution or Ammonium Sulfate
			Ground	
Bermudagrass • First Application	Before stolon length is 3-6"	2½ pts (3.2 acres/gal.)	2 pts	—
• Second Application If regrowth occurs or new plants emerge.	1-4" length of regrowth or new plants	2½ pts	2 pts	—
Johnsongrass, Rhizome • First Application In established alfalfa, control may be partial or inconsistent; johnsongrass growth will be suppressed.	15-25"	2½ pts	2 pts	See page 5
• Second Application If regrowth occurs or new plants emerge.	6-12"	2½ pts	2 pts	See page 5
Quackgrass • First Application In established alfalfa, control may be partial or inconsistent; quackgrass growth will be suppressed.	6-8"	2½ pts	2 pts	Always add **plus** ½-1 gal UAN or 2½ lbs AMS
• Second Application If regrowth occurs or new plants emerge	6-8"	2½ pts	2 pts	Always add ½-1 gal UAN or **plus** 2½ lbs AMS
Ryegrass, Perennial If regrowth occurs, re-treat at the same rate and stage of growth.	3-8"	2 pts (4 acres/gal.)	2 pts	—
Wirestem Muhly If regrowth occurs, re-treat at the same rate and stage of growth.	3-6"	1¼ pts. (6.4 acres/gal.)	2 pts	—

Tank mix of Poast® herbicide with 2,4-DB for grass and broadleaf weed control in alfalfa
Use a tank mix of Poast + 2,4-DB for the control of mixed populations of grasses and broadleaf weeds listed as susceptible on the two product labels. Prepare the tank mixture by adding 2,4-DB to half the final volume of water with the agitator running. Then add oil concentrate and then Poast; bring mixture to final volume. Agitation must be continuous from time of mixing through spraying. Include 2,4-DB as a tank mix with Poast according to rates recommended on the individual product labels. 2,4-DB formulations include Butone® herbicide (1.75 lb./gal.); Butoxone Ester (2.0 lb./gal.); Butyrac® 200 herbicide (2.0 lb./gal.); Butryrac Ester (2.0 lb./gal.)

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

Restrictions and limitations (partial list)
Observe all cautions and limitations on the label of both products. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes

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

Do not add Dash, UAN solution or ammonium sulfate to a Poast plus 2,4-DB tank mixture

Use recommendations for flax

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 applications are needed apply at the same rate and recommended time of application. Apply Poast to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated in the following tables.

160F47

Flax–Annual Grasses*–Standard Recommendations

Group	Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Additives (Rate/Acre)	
				Dash or Oil Concentrate Rate/Acre	UAN Solution or Ammonium Sulfate
A	Wild Proso Millet	4-10"	½ pt.	2 pts	—
B	Barnyardgrass** Fall Panicum Foxtails: Giant, Green, Yellow Witchgrass Woolly Cupgrass	Up to 4"	1 pt	2 pts	—
	Wild Oats	Up to 4"	1 pt	2 pts	½-1 gal UAN or **plus** 2½ lbs AMS recommended
	Shattercane/Wildcane If needed, re-treat at the same rate and stage of growth	2-8"	1 pt	2 pts	—
	Volunteer Corn	2-8"	1 pt.	2 pts	
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 over 6" and prior to over-wintering	1½ pts	2 pts.	½-1 gal UAN Solution or **plus** 2½ lbs AMS is recommended

*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 1½ pints. If a second flush of annual grasses emerges 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	Rate of Poast per Acre	Oil Concentrate Rate/Acre
Foxtails: Giant, Green, Yellow Barnyardgrass Wild Oats	Up to 8"	1½ pts.	2 pts

Tank mixtures for flax

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 plus 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 water volume. Then add oil concentrate (not Dash) then Poast, then 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.

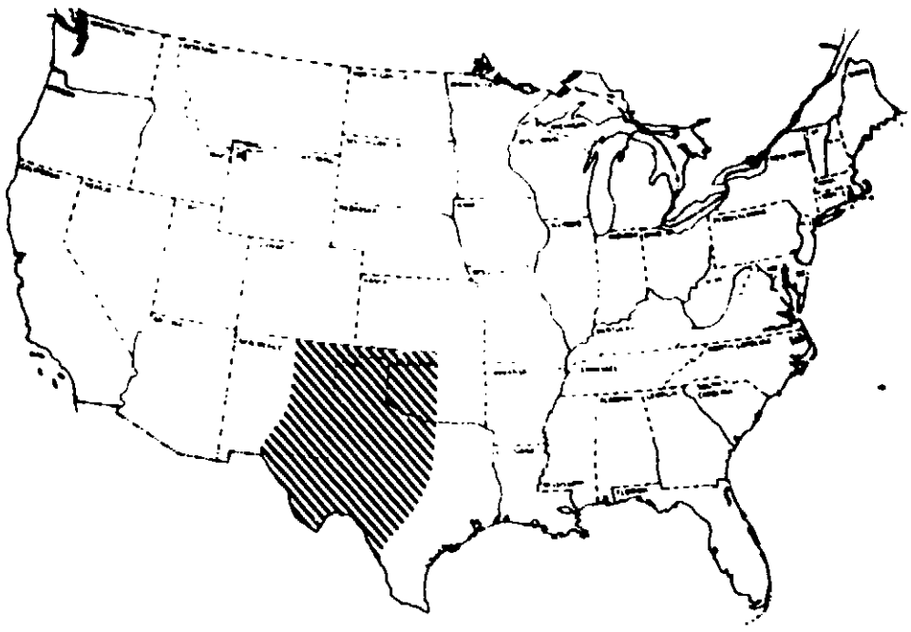
Do not delay spraying broadleaf weeds even though grassy weeds are not in correct stage for treatment. Bromoxynil or MCPA applied with Poast may cause leaf burn, retarded growth and delayed maturity of the crop. Some reduced grass control may be experienced with the above tank mixtures.

Do not add Dash, 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.

High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Oklahoma and Eastern New Mexico Recommendations for use

280F47



Special recommendations for High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Oklahoma, and Eastern New Mexico

Poast works best when applied to actively growing grasses. In non-irrigated areas of High and Rolling Plains, grasses often are stressed when limited rainfall is followed by periods of hot windy weather. In these rainfed areas the grasses may have gone through several periods of drought and growth, and even if they are actively growing, they will require the higher rate of Poast than is recommended for other parts of Texas and Oklahoma. For Western New Mexico see **Western and mountain states** starting on page 34.

Row Crops–Annual Grasses–Standard Recommendations
Cotton, Peanuts, Sugar Beets and Sunflowers
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Oklahoma and Eastern New Mexico

29 of 47

Group	Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Additives (Rate per Acre)	
				Dash or Oil Concentrate	UAN Solution or Ammonium Sulfate
				Ground & Air	
A	Goosegrass Smooth Crabgrass	Up to 4"	1½ pts. (5 3 acres/gal)	2 pts	—
	Large Crabgrass	Up to 4"		2 pts	½-1 gal UAN or 2½ lbs AMS **plus** is recommended
	Barnyardgrass Broadleaf Signalgrass Browntop Panicum Fall Panicum Foxtails: Giant, Green, Yellow Johnsongrass, Seedling Junglerice Red Sprangletop Texas Panicum Witchgrass	Up to 8"		2 pts	—
	Shattercane/Wildcane If needed, re-treat at the same rate and stage of growth	6-18"		2 pts	—
	Volunteer Corn Maintain sufficient boom height above volunteer corn plants for best spray coverage	Up to 20"		2 pts	Always add ½-1 gal UAN or **plus** 2½ lbs AMS
B	Volunteer Cereals Barley Oats Rye Wheat 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/gal)	2 pts	½-1 gal UAN or **plus** 2½ lbs AMS is recommended

*For broad spectrum control of annual grasses in Group A (above), use 1½ pints of Poast per acre When weed populations include additional grasses in Group B, increase the rate of Poast as indicated If later flushes of annual grasses emerge after the first application, make additional applications at the same rate and at the same recommended stage of growth

Row Crops–Perennial Grasses
Cotton, Peanuts, Sugar Beets, and Sunflowers
High and Rolling Plains of Texas and Eastern New Mexico

Grass	Time Of Applications	Rate of Poast per Acre	Dash or Oil Concentrate (Rate/Acre)
			Ground & Air
Bermudagrass • First Application (In peanuts & sunflowers season-long control may not be obtained.)	6" of stolon length	2 pts (4 acres/gallon) (Use 1½ pts in peanuts and sunflowers.)	2 pts
• Second Application	21 days after first application	1½ pts (5.3 acres/gal.) (Use 1 pt in peanuts and sunflowers.)	2 pts
• Third Application (Do not make a third application in peanuts & sunflowers)	1-4" length of regrowth or new plants	1½ pts	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" (5.3 acres/gal.)	1½ pts	2 pts
• Subsequent applications when regrowth occurs or new plants emerge	4-8"	1 pt (8 acres/gal.)	2 pts

Use recommendations for Poast in alfalfa—High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Oklahoma and Eastern New Mexico

Poast may be applied to seedling or established alfalfa grown for hay, silage, green chop, direct grazing or for seed. See **Restrictions and limitations** on page 19 for the minimum length of time between application and harvest.

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

Mowing

Best control of annual grasses can be achieved if an application of Poast is made before grass weeds are mowed off. Once a grass is mowed it becomes more difficult to control. Because much of the leaf surface may be removed by the mowing and the grass is stressed. In areas without a killing frost some annuals can overwinter after having been mowed a number of times. These grasses can form large crowns which contain many viable buds. A large crown, even if it is an annual grass, may require repeated applications of Poast for control and depending on the species and size of the crown, control may not be complete.

Irrigation

Irrigation practices can be very critical to the successful use of Poast. This is because an irrigation may be necessary to start the grass weeds growing again. Generally, applications 2-4 days after an irrigation are most effective. This is because, 1) grasses resume active growth, 2) they have less chance to grow too large, 3) by waiting later the alfalfa begins to canopy and interferes with spray coverage. Irrigations shortly (2 days) after a Poast application have been effective, but more consistent grass control is obtained when the irrigation was made before the application.

In large fields it may take several days for water to move across a field, and the grasses should not be allowed to grow too large on the side of the field irrigated first while waiting for the entire field to be irrigated. In these situations the field should be sprayed in segments following the irrigation, to obtain best results.

Annual grass control

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

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

Perennial grass control

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

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

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

Forage Crops–Annual Grasses–Standard Recommendations*
Alfalfa
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Oklahoma and Eastern New Mexico

32 of 47

Group	Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Additives (Rate/Acre)	
				Dash or Oil Concentrate	UAN Solution or Ammonium Sulfate
				Ground	
A	Goosegrass Smooth Crabgrass	2-4"	1½ pts (5 3 acres/gal)	2 pts.	—
	Large Crabgrass	2-4"		2 pts.	½-1 gal. UAN or 2½ lbs. AMS **plus** is recommended
	Barnyardgrass Broadleaf Signalgrass Browntop Panicum Fall Panicum Foxtails: Giant, Green, Yellow Johnsongrass, Seedling Junglerice Red Sprangletop Texas Panicum Witchgrass	3-8"		2 pts.	—
	Shattercane/Wildcane If needed, re-treat at the same rate and stage of growth	6-18"		2 pts.	—
	Volunteer Corn Maintain sufficient boom height above volunteer corn plants for best spray coverage.	6-20"		2 pts	Always add ½-1 gal. UAN or **plus** 2½ lbs AMS
B	Volunteer Cereals Barley Oats Rye Wheat Not recommended for spring control of volunteer cereals that emerged the previous fall	Before tillering, 2-4" and prior to over-wintering	2 pts (4 acres/gal)	2 pts	½-1 gal UAN or **plus** 2½ lbs. AMS is recommended

*For broad spectrum control of annual grasses in Group A (above), use 1½ pints of Poast per acre. When weed populations include grasses in Group B, increase the rate of Poast as indicated. If later flushes of annual grasses emerge after the first application, make additional applications at the same rate and at the same recommended stage of growth

Forage Crops–Perennial Grasses
Alfalfa
High and Rolling Plains of Texas and Eastern New Mexico

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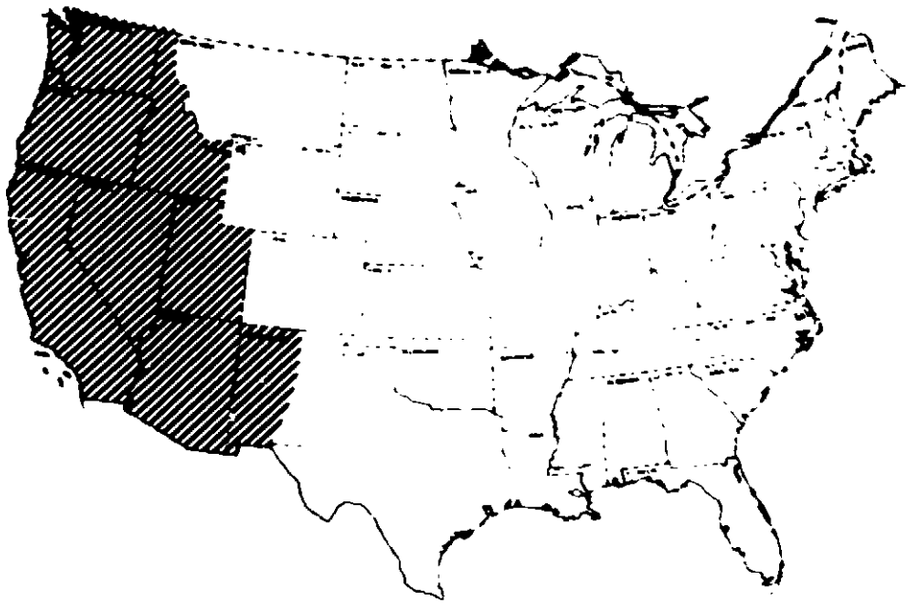
Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Additive Rate (per Acre)
			Dash or Oil Concentrate Rate per Acre
			Ground
Bermudagrass • First Application	When stolon length is 3-6"	2½ pts	2 pts
• Second Application When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge	1-4" length of regrowth or new plants	2½ pts	2 pts
Johnsongrass, Rhizome In seedling alfalfa make the first and second applications before the first cutting. In established alfalfa, control may be partial or inconsistent. Johnsongrass regowth will be suppressed • First Application	6-10"	2½ pts	2 pts
• Second Application When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge	4-8"	2½ pts.	2 pts

Western and mountain states—Recommendations for use
Regional use map



Row Crops–Annual Grasses–Standard Recommendations*
Cotton, Sugar Beets and Sunflowers
Western and Mountain States

35 of 47

Group	Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Additive (Rate/Acre) Dash** or Oil Concentrate Ground & Air
A	Goosegrass Smooth Crabrass Large Crabgrass Wild Oat (Idaho Oregon, Washington only)	Up to 4"	1½ pts (5.3 acres/gal.)	2 pts
	Barnyardgrass, Small (for larger barnyardgrass see Group B below) Fall Panicum Foxtails Giant, Green Yellow Johnsongrass, Seedling Junglerice Ryegrass, Annual Southwestern Cupgrass Witchgrass	Up to 8"		2 pts
	Shattercane/Wildcane If needed, re-treat at the same rate and stage of growth	6-18"		2 pts
	Volunteer Corn Maintain sufficient boom height above volunteer corn plants for best spray coverage	Up to 12"		2 pts
B	Barnyardgrass, Large (apply before boot stage)	8-16"	2 pts (4 acres/gal.)	2 pts
	Volunteer Cereals Barley Oats Rye Wheat Volunteer cereals which emerge from late spring through early summer (May through July) may be partially or incompletely controlled due to unfavorable conditions during this time	Before tillering (up to 4") and prior to over-wintering		

*For broad spectrum control of annual grasses in Group A (above), use 1½ pints of Poast per acre. When weed populations include additional grasses in Group B, increase the rate of Poast as indicated. If later flushes of annual grasses emerge after the first application, make additional applications at the same rate and at the same recommended stage of growth.
**Dash is not to be used in California.

Row Crops–Perennial Grasses
Cotton, Sugar Beets and Sunflowers
Western and Mountain States

360547

Grass	Time Of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Dash or Oil Concentrate (Rate/Acre)
			Ground & Air
Bermudagrass • First Application (In sunflowers, do not make a second application Season long control may not be obtained.)	Before plant stolon length exceeds 6"	2½ pts (3 2 acres/gal)	2 pts
• Second Application	21 days after first application	1½ pts (5 3 acres/gal)	2 pts
• Third Application	1-4" length of regrowth, or new plants	1½ pts	2 pts
Johnsongrass, Rhizome For best results, rhizomes should be thoroughly fragmented (less than 6"). (In sunflowers, do not make a second application Season-long control may not be obtained.) • First Application	6-10"	2½ pts (3 2 acres/gal)	2 pts
• Subsequent Applications When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge	4-8"	1½ pts (5 3 acres/gal)	2 pts
Quackgrass For best results, rhizomes should be thoroughly fragmented (less than 6"). (In sunflowers, do not make a second application Season-long control may not be obtained.) • First Application	6-8"	2½ pts (3 2 acres/gal)	2 pts
• Subsequent Applications When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge Depending upon environmental conditions and crop competition, 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 (5 3 acres/gal)	2 pts
Ryegrass, Perennial If regrowth occurs re-treat at the same rate and stage of growth (In sunflower re-treat at 1 pt)	3-8"	1½ pts (5 3 acres/gal)	2 pts

Poast may be applied to seedling or established alfalfa grown for hay, silage, green chop, direct grazing or for seed. See the **Restrictions and limitations** on page 19 for the minimum length of time between application and harvest

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

Mowing

Best control of annual grasses can be achieved if applications are made before grass weeds are mowed off Once a grass is mowed it becomes tougher to control This is because much of the leaf surface may be removed by the mowing and the grass is put under stress Because of this, a lower rate is recommended for foxtail control (see following tables) before the second cutting In southern areas without a killing frost some annuals can overwinter after having been mowed a number of times These grasses can form large crowns which contain many viable buds A large crown, even if it is an annual grass, may require repeated applications for control and depending on the species and size of the crown, control may not be complete

Irrigation

Irrigation practices can be very critical to the successful use of Poast This is because an irrigation may be necessary to start the grass weeds growing again Generally, applications 2-4 days after an irrigation are most effective This is because, 1) grasses resume active growth, 2) they have less of a chance to grow too large and, 3) by waiting later, the alfalfa begins to canopy and interferes with Poast spray coverage Irrigation shortly after (2 days) a Poast application has been effective, but more consistent grass control is obtained when the irrigation was made before the application

In large fields it may take several days for water to move across a field And the grasses should not be allowed to grow too large on the side of the field irrigated first while waiting for the entire field to be irrigated In these situations the field should be sprayed in segments, following the irrigation, to obtain best results

Annual grass control

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

Some annual grasses are spring and summer germinating and others are fall germinating, and the time they are actively growing and most susceptible to Poast may vary from area to area

Since some annuals germinate over a long period of time, and since control of small grasses is desired, applications after each weed flush may be needed As a general guideline, spray spring germinating grasses in the spring and spray fall germinating weeds in the fall soon after they begin growing This is because they are more susceptible when they begin growth and control is more complete Later applications may be less effective due to environmental changes, such as frosts, or due to the onset of flowering

Perennial grass control

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

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

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

Forage Crops–Annual Grasses–Standard Recommendations*
Alfalfa
Western and Mountain States

Group	Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Additive (Rate/Acre) Dash** or Oil Concentrate Ground
A	Goosegrass Smooth Crabgrass Large Crabgrass Wild Oat (Idaho, Oregon, Washington only)	2-4"	1½ pts (5.3 acres/gal.)	2 pts
	Foxtails Giant, Green, Yellow (Before the 2nd cutting. If application follows 2nd cutting, see Group B below.)	3-8"		2 pts
	Barnyardgrass, Small (For larger size barnyardgrass see Group B below) Fall Panicum Johnsongrass, Seedling Junglerice Ryegrass, Annual Southwestern Cupgrass Witchgrass			
	Shattercane/Wildcane If needed, re-treat at the same rate and stage of growth	6-18"		2 pts
	Volunteer Corn Maintain sufficient boom height above volunteer corn plants for best spray coverage	6-12"		2 pts
B	Foxtails Giant, Green, Yellow (After the 2nd cutting)	3-8"	2 pts (4 acres/gal.)	2 pts
	Barnyardgrass, Large (in seed alfalfa only) Before boot stage.	8-16"		
	Volunteer Cereals Barley Oats Rye Wheat Volunteer cereals which emerge from late spring through early summer (May through July) may be partially or incompletely controlled due to unfavorable conditions during this time.	Before tillering, 2-4" and prior to over-wintering		

*For broad spectrum control of annual grasses in Group A (above), use 1½ pints of Poast per acre. When weed populations include additional grasses in Group B, increase the rate of Poast as indicated. If later flushes of annual grasses emerge after the first application, make additional applications at the same rate and at the same recommended stage of growth.
**Dash is not to be used in California.

Forage Crops-Perennial Grasses
Alfalfa
Western and Mountain States

39 of 47

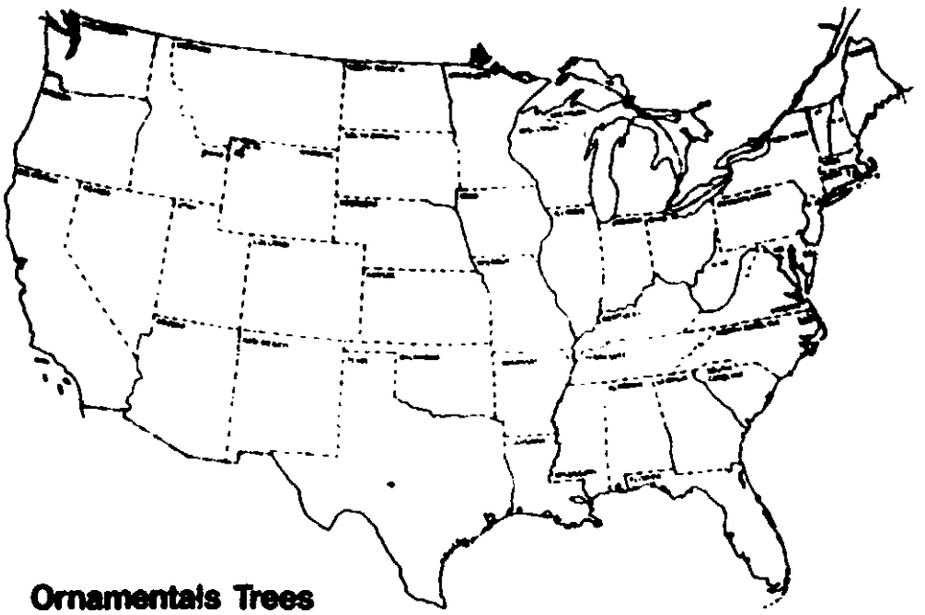
Grass Species	Time Of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Dash or Oil Concentrate Rate/Acre
			Ground
Bermudagrass • First Application Bermudagrass growth will be suppressed	When stolon length is 3-6"	2½ pts (3 2 acres/gal)	2 pts
• Second Application When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge	1-4" length of regrowth or new plants	2½ pts	2 pts
Johnsongrass, Rhizome In seedling alfalfa make the first and second applications before the first cutting. In established alfalfa control may be partial or inconsistent Johnsongrass growth will be suppressed. • First Application	6-10"	2½ pts	2 pts
• Second Application When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge.	4-8"	2½ pts	2 pts.
Quackgrass (Idaho, Oregon and Washington only) • First Application	2-8"	2½ pts	2 pts
• Second Application When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge In established alfalfa control may be partial or inconsistent Quackgrass growth will be suppressed	2-8"	2½ pts (3 2 acres/gal.)	2 pts.
Ryegrass, Perennial If regrowth occurs re-treat at the same rate and stage of growth	3-8"	2 pts (4 acres/gal)	2 pts.

Nonbearing food crops; ornamental, nursery, and other nonfood crops
General recommendations—all regions

4 OF 43

Poast should be applied when grasses are actively growing and before they reach the maximum size listed in **Recommendations for grass control** on pages 42-43. 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 one year of harvest

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

Ornamentals Trees

Common Name	Scientific Name
Arborvitae (var.: Techny, 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, Fraser	*Abies fraseri*
Hemlock, Canada	*Tsuga canadensis*
Holly, Chinese (var Burfordii, Rotunda)	*Ilex cornuta*
Holly, Japanese (var Convexa, Compacta, Hellri)	*Ilex crenata*
Honeylocust	*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, Eastern White or White	*Pinus strobus*
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 or Longleaf	*Pinus palustris*
Pine, Virginia	*Pinus virginiana*
Pine, Western Yellow	*Pinus ponderosa*
Poplar, Hybrid	*Populus alba*
Spruce, Black Hatfs (var: Densata)	*Picea glauca*
Spruce, Colorado Blue*	*Picea pungens glauca*
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*
Arrowwood, Southern	*Biburnum dentatum*
Autumn Olive	*Elaeagnus umbellata*
Boxwood	*Buxus sempervirens*
Camellia	*Camella japonica*
Cotoneaster, Bearberry	*Cotoneaster dammeri*
Cotoneaster, Cranberry	*Cotoneaster apiculata*
Cranberry Bush European, (var.: Aureum)	*Viburnum opulus*
Cranberry Bush, American	*Viburnum trilobum*
Euonymus, Spreading	*Euonymus kiautschovica*
Forsythia (var. Bronxensis)	*Forsythia viridissima*
Honeysuckle, Amur	*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, Hersehy Red, Formosa Flame)	*Phododendron* spp
Sandcherry, Purpleleaf	*Prunus cistena*
Snowball Viburnum (var Sterile)	*Viburnum opulus*
Spindle Tree	*Euonymus kiautschovica*
Spirea (var.: Anthony Waterer)	*Spiraea bumalda*
Wayfaring Tree, Twistwood	*Viburnum lantana*
Yew, Japanese	*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.

Garden Flowers

Common Name	Scientific Name
Begonia	*Begonia semperflorens*
Chrysanthemum	*Chrysanthemum indicum*
Coleus	*Coleus* spp.
Geranium	*Pelargonium hortorum*
Gladiolus	*Gladiolus* spp.
Impatiens	*Impatiens* spp.
Iris	*Iris* spp.
Maiden Pink	*Dianthus deltoides*
Marigold	*Tagetes* spp.
Periwinkle, Dwarf	*Vinca minor*
Petunia*	*Petunia hybrida*
Snapdragon	*Antirrhinum majus*
Sprenger, Asparagus Fern	*Asparagus densiflorus*
Sweet William	*Dianthus barbatus*
Zinnia*	*Zinnia elegans*

*Application of Poast may damage open flowers.

Notice to user

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

Recommendations for grass control

- 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 to ensure weeds are growing actively
- **Always add 2 pints per acre of oil concentrate.**

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*

*Application of Poast may damage open flowers.

Recommendations for Grass Control
Nonbearing Food and Nonfood Crops–Annual Grasses

Grass	Rate of Poast per Acre*		Oil Concentrate (Rate/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** Shattercane/Wildcane Smooth Crabgrass Tall Fescue, Seedling Texas Panicum Wild Proso Millet Witchgrass Woolly Cupgrass	1½ pts	2½ pts	2 pts

Nonbearing Food and Nonfood Crops–Perennial Grasses

Grass	Maximum Size Range	Rate of Poast per Acre*	Oil Concentrate (Rate/Acre)
Bermudagrass (Wiregrass)	Up to 6" runners	2½ pts	2 pts
Johnsongrass, Rhizome	15-20" height		
Quackgrass	6-8" height		
Wirestem Muhly	Up to 6" height	1½ pts	

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

Spot treatment application

For control of grasses when using knapsack sprayers or high volume equipment utilizing handguns or other suitable nozzle arrangements, prepare a solution of Poast plus oil concentrate in water according to the table below. Shake sprayer occasionally to maintain a uniform mix of Poast and oil concentrate. 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.

43 of 47

Recommendations for Grass Control
Spot Treatment Application Table
Nonbearing Food and Nonfood Crops–Annual Grasses

Grass	Concentration in Spray Solution**		
	Poast*		
	Grass Up To 6" Height	Grass Up To 12" Height	Oil Concentrate
See Annual grasses listed in **Broadcast Application Table above.**	1%	1½%	1%

Perennial Grasses

Grasses	Maximum Size Range	Concentration in Spray Solution**	
		Poast*	Oil Concentrate
Bermudagrass (Wiregrass)	Up to 6" runners	1½%	1%
Johnsongrass, Rhizome	15-20" height	1½%	1%
Quackgrass	6-8" height	1½%	1%
Wirestem Muhly	Up to 6" 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%	1½%
1 gallon	1¼ fl oz	2 fl oz
3 gallons	3¾ fl oz	6 fl oz
5 gallons	6¼ fl oz	10 fl oz
1 tablespoon = ½ fl oz		

Poast plus Goal 1.6E tank mix

Tank mix of Poast with Goal 1.6E for use on conifers grown for Christmas trees for postemergence broadleaf and grass weed control. For use only in the states of AL, GA, KY, NC, SC, TN, VA and WV.

Grasses controlled: See species listed on page 42

Broadleaf weeds controlled: Goal® herbicide will control certain broadleaf weeds, see Goal 1.6E label

Poast and Goal rates: A maximum of 2½ pints per acre of Poast may be tank mixed with Goal 1 6E A maximum of 2½ pints of Goal 1 6E may be tank mixed with Poast See prior pages for minimum recommended rates of Poast and see Goal 1.6E label for minimum recommended rates of Goal 1 6E Two or three applications of the tank mix may be needed for season-long control
In some cases reduced grass control with Poast may be experienced when tank mixed with Goal 1 6E

Water volume and spray pressure: Use 20 gallons of spray volume pressure and 40 psi with this tank mixture

The following plants are tolerant to a tank mix of Poast and Goal 1.6E:

44,647

Common Name	Scientific Name
Fir, Fraser	Abies fraseri
Hemlock, Canada*	Tsuga canadensis*
Pine, Virginia	Pinus virginiana
Pine, White or Eastern White	Pinus strobus
Spruce, Norway	Picea abies

*Canada Hemlock has a prolonged period of bud break and new growth; thus, directed applications are recommended during this period.

Timing: Applications should be made when weeds are actively growing and before conifer bud break or after conifer foliage has had an opportunity to harden-off Broadleaf weeds must be within the height indicated on the Goal 1 6E label

Mixing: Add components in the following sequence, gently mixing between component additions:

1) Oil concentrate
2) Poast
3) Goal 1.6E

Restrictions and limitations for Poast with Goal 1.6E tank mix

Follow all conifer specific and general use restrictions on Goal 1 6E label

Do not apply the tank mix to conifer seedlings less than 10 months old

Do not apply the tank mix when temperatures exceed 90 degrees F

Do not apply this tank mixture with air equipment

Do not substitute Dash for oil concentrate

Tall fescue growth suppression with Poast or Poast plus Goal 1.6E on conifers grown for Christmas trees

45 of 47

For use only in the states of AL, GA, KY, NC, SC, TN, VA and WV.

General information: Poast can control tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*) vegetative growth Depending on the time of year and the developmental stage of tall fescue, the growth of seedheads of tall fescue can be suppressed or eliminated.

Application information

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

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

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

Rate: Apply Poast at a rate of 1 to 1¼ pints per acre. For greater tall fescue suppression, up to 2½ pints per acre of Ppast can be used

When Poast is tank mixed with Goal 1.6E (see preceding section) for tall fescue growth suppression, 1½ to 2½ pints of Poast should be used

Users of Poast or Poast plus Goal 1.6E are advised to begin use of Poast at the minimum recommended rate and adjust rates as local conditions and experience dictates

Note: Because of environmental differences at application and growth differences of tall fescue, control of tall fescue may exceed or fall short of that desired

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*
Field Sandbur	*Cenchrus incertus*
Foxtails, 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*
Pigeon grass (see Foxtails)	
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*
Tame Oats	*Avena sativa*
Volunteer Barley	*Hordeum vulgare*
Corn	*Zea mays*
Oats	*Avena sativa*
Rye	*Secale cereale*
Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*
Watergrass (see Barnyardgrass)	
Shattercane/Wildcane	*Sorghum bicolor*
Wild Oats	*Avena fatua*
Wild Proso Millet	*Panicum miliaceum*
Wiregrass (see Bermudagrass)	
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*
Buffalobur	*Solanum rostratum*
Burgherkin	*Cucumis anguria*
Canada Thistle	*Cirsium arvense*
Carpetweed	*Mollugo verticilla*
Citron	*Citrullus vulgaris*
Cocklebur	*Xanthium strumarium*
Coffee Senna	*Cassia occidentalis*
Common Lambsquarters	*Chenopodium album*
Common Purslane	*Portulaca oleracea*
Copperleaf	*Acalypha ostryaefolia*
Copperleaf	*Acalypha virginica*
Crotalaria, Showy	*Crotalaria spectabilis*
Dayflower	*Commelina* spp.
Devilsclaw	*Probiscidea louisianica*
Florida Pusley	*Richardia scabra*
Galinsoga	*Galinsoga* spp.
Groundcherry, Cutleaf	*Physalis angulata*
Groundcherry, Lanceleaf	*Physalis lanceifolia*
Hairy Indigo	*Indigofera hirsuta*
Jimsonweed	*Datura stramonium*
Ladysthumb	*Polygonum persicaria*
Morningglories	*Ipomoea* spp.
, Smallflower	*Jacquemontia tamnifolia*
Nightshade, Black	*Solanum nigrum*
Nightshade, Eastern Black	*Solanum ptycanthum*
Palmer Amaranth	*Amaranthus palmeri*
Pennsylvania Smartweed	*Polygonum pensylvanicum*
Pigweed, Prostrate	*Amaranthus blitoides*
, Redroot	*Amaranthus retroflexus*
, Smooth	*Amaranthus hybridis*
Poorjoe	*Diodia teres*
Prickly Sida or Teaweed	*Sida spinosa*
Ragweed, Common	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
, Giant	*Ambrosia trifida*
Redweed	*Melochia corchorifolia*
Sesbania	*Sesbania exaltata*
Shepherdspurse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Smellmelon	*Cucumis melo*
Spiny Amaranth	*Amaranthus spinosus*
Spurge, Prostrate	*Euphorbia supina*
Spurge, Spotted	*Euphorbia maculata*
Spurred Anoda	*Anoda cristata*
Tall Waterhemp	*Amaranthus tuberculatus*
Texas Gourd	*Cucurbita texana*
Tropic Croton	*Croton glandulosus*
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*
Venice Mallow	*Hibiscus trionum*
Volunteer Cowpea	*Vigna unguiculata*
Wild Buckwheat	*Polygonum convolvulus*
Wild Mustard	*Sinapis arvensis*
Wild Poinsettia	*Euphorbia heterophylla*
Wild Spiney Cucumber	*Cucumis dipsaceus*
Wild Sunflower	*Helianthus annuus*
Woolly Croton	*Croton capitatus*
Yellow Rocket	*Barbarea vulgaris*

Sedges

Common Name	Scientific Name
Yellow Nutsedge	*Cyperus esculentus*

Conditions of sale and warranty

47 of 47

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

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