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Revised 1/23/89

SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

POAST® herbicide

For Use in Apple, Crabapple, Pear and Quince

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water or wetlands (swamps, bogs, marshes, and potholes).

Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

POAST herbicide may be used for grass control and suppression in bearing or nonbearing apple, crabapple, pear and quince.

Apple, crabapple, pear and quince are very tolerant to POAST, and may be applied over-the-top of small non-bearing trees or as a directed spray on larger trees. Under some conditions a very slight leaf speckling can occur. These fruit trees will outgrow these symptoms and later growth is not affected. For bearing trees see restrictions and limitations section for the minimum time interval between application and harvest.

POAST is a selective broad spectrum postemergence herbicide for control or suppression of annual and perennial grass weeds. POAST does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds. Since all grass crops such as sorghum, corn, small grains and rice, as well as ornamental grasses such as turf can be injured or killed by POAST, avoid all direct or indirect contact with any desired grass plants.

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

ACCEPTED
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APPLICATION INFORMATION

Apply POAST to actively growing grasses before they exceed the maximum growth stage in the following rate 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 may result.

Thorough coverage of grass foliage is essential. This is because the effectiveness of POAST is dependent on the absorption and movement of POAST throughout the plant. For this to occur enough leaf surface must be treated to absorb POAST and the grass must be actively growing to move or translocate POAST to the roots and buds.

GROUND APPLICATIONS

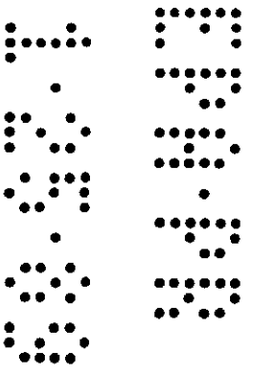
Spray Orientation: Direct nozzles toward the grass foliage. Application to the soil is ineffective. Heavy tree growth which covers and protects grass weeds from spray coverage may reduce activity of POAST.

Nozzle Selection: Use standard high pressure pesticide hollow cone or flat fan nozzles. Do not use flood or whirl chamber nozzles.

Spray Gallonage: On a broadcast basis a minimum of 5 gallons and a maximum of 20 gallons per acre should be used. Under most conditions a 10 gallon per acre spray volume is optimum. In more arid regions such as California use a minimum of 10 gallons per acre and a maximum of 20 gallons per acre. In the High and Rolling Plans of Texas, Oklahoma and Eastern New Mexico use a minimum of 5 gallons per acre and a maximum of 10 gallons per acre.

Spray Pressure: Adjust pressure to a minimum of 40 psi and a maximum of 60 psi (measured at the nozzle) when using standard high pressure hollow cone or flat fan nozzles.

Other Spray Equipment: Application of POAST with control drop applicator (CDA) nozzles is not recommended due to erratic coverage which causes inconsistent weed control. Do not use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers, wipper applicators or shielded equipment.



CULTIVATION INFORMATION

Do not cultivate 5 days prior to application of POAST or within 7 days following application.

ADDITION OF OIL CONCENTRATE

A nonphytoxic oil concentrate (commonly referred to as oil concentrate) should always be added to the spray tank. The oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet the following criteria: 1) be nonphytotoxic, 2) contain only EPA exempt ingredients, 3) provide good mixing quality in the jar test (see below), and 4) be successful in local experience.

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

Rate of Oil Concentrate: 2 pints/acre.

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

Jar Test for Estimating Suitability of Oil Concentrates

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

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

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

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

   1. Oil Concentrate
   2. POAST

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.

Recommendations for Grass Control - Apple,Crabapple, Pear and Quince

- **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 indicted below.**
- **In irrigated areas it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment with POAST to ensure weeds are growing actively.**
- **ALWAYS ADD 2 PINTS PER ACRE OF OIL CONCENTRATE.**

Annual Grass Control - Broadcast Application

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

Perennial Grass Suppression - Broadcast Application

GRASS	Maximum Size Range	POAST Rate Per Acre*	Oil Concentrate Rate Per Acre
Bermudagrass (Wiregrass)	Up to 6" Runners	2 1/2 Pts.	2 Pts.
Johnsongrass, Rhizome	15-20" Height		
Quackgrass	6-8" Height		
Wirestem Muhly	Up to 6" Height	1 1/2 Pts.	

* Repeat applications as needed. Do not apply more than 7 1/2 pints per season.

** Not recommended in CA, AZ.

Spot Treatment Application

For control or suppression of grasses when using knapsack sprayers or high volume equipment (hand guns or other suitable nozzle arrangements), prepare a solution of POAST plus oil concentrate in water according to the table below. The best spray application will be a fine spray which will cover but not drench the leaves and run off. By keeping the spray gallonage low a relatively concentrated solution (1-1.5%) of POAST is used. The best performance is obtained when the spray gallonage is maintained at 10 gallons per acre, and the spray gallonage should not exceed 20 gallons per acre.

Annual Grass Control - Spot Application

Grass	Concentration in Spray Solution *		
	POAST*		Oil Concentrate
	Grass Up to 6" Height	Grass Up To 12" Height	
See Annual Grasses Listed in Broadcast Application Table Above.	1%	1 1/2%	1%

Perennial Grass Suppression - Spot Application

Grasses	Maximum Size Range	Concentration in Spray Solution	
		POAST*	Oil Concentrate
Bermudagrass (Wiregrass)	Up to 6" Runners	1 1/2%	1%
Johnsongrass, Rhizome	15-20" Height	1 1/2%	1%
Quackgrass	6-8" Height	1 1/2%	1%
Wirestem Muhly	Up to 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%	1 1/2%
1 Gallon	1 1/4 Fl. Oz.	2 Fl. Oz.
3 Gallons	3 3/4 Fl. Oz.	6 Fl. Oz.
5 Gallons	6 1/4 Fl. Oz.	10 Fl. Oz.

1 Tablespoon = 1/2 Fl. Oz.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

- Apple, crabapple, pear and quince trees at all stages of growth are tolerant to POAST.

- 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 POAST 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.

- Do not apply POAST within 14 days of harvesting fruit.

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

- POAST may be applied to apple, crabapple, pear and quince by ground equipment only.

- Pressed or processed apple waste may be fed to animals.

- Do not graze or feed cover crops from treated orchards to livestock.

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.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

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

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

POAST is a registered trademark of BASF.

APPENDIX

The following are scientific names for the weeds listed in this label.

GRASSES

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Barnyardgrass	Echinochloa crus-galli
Bermudagrass	Cynodon dactylon
Broadleaf Signalgrass	Brachiaria platyphylla
Crabgrass, Large	Digitaria sanguinalis
, Smooth	Digitaria ischaemum
Cupgrass, Woolly	Eriochloa villosa
Foxtail, Giant	Setaria faberi
, Green	Setaria viridis
, Yellow	Setaria glauca
Goosegrass	Eleusine indica
Johnsongrass	Sorghum halepense
Junglerice	Echinochloa colonum
Lovegrass	Eragrostis cilianensis
Orchardgrass	Dactylis glomerata
Panicum, Fall	Panicum dichotomiflorum
, Texas	Panicum texanum
Quackgrass	Agropyron repens
Red Sprangletop	Leptochloa filiformis
Tall Fescue	Festuca arundinacea
Shattercane/Wildcane	Sorghum bicolor
Wild Proso Millet	Panicum miliaceum
Wirestem Muhly	Muhlenbergia frondosa
Witchgrass	Panicum capillare