Supplemental Labeling

Poast®
herbicide

For use on alfalfa.

Poast (EPA Reg. No. 7969-58)

ACCEPTED
JAN 27 1991
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 7969-58

All applicable directions, restrictions, precautions and Conditions of sale and warranty on the EPA-registered label are to be followed. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of herbicide application.

Re-entry and workers' protection statements
Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons, except those knowingly involved in the application. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons.

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

Because certain states may require more restrictive re-entry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. Oral warnings must inform workers of areas or fields that may not be entered without specific protective clothing until sprays have dried, and appropriate actions to take in case of accidental exposure. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information. "WARNING. Area treated with **Poast® herbicide** on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. If contacted, flush eyes immediately with water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

In case of contact with skin or clothing, remove contaminated clothing, wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Call physician if irritation occurs. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use."

Directions for use

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

General information
Poast is a selective broad spectrum postemergence herbicide for control of annual and perennial grass weeds in alfalfa. **Poast** does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds.

Poast may be applied to seeding or established alfalfa grown for hay, silage, green chop, direct grazing or for seed.

Alfalfa at all stages of growth is tolerant to **Poast**.

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.

Control symptoms: **Poast** rapidly enters the plant through the foliage and translocates throughout the plant. Control symptoms exhibited by the grass plant progress from a slowing or stopping of growth (generally within 2 days), to reddening of the 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 by the **Recommendations for grass control**.

Thorough coverage of the grass foliage is essential. This is because the effectiveness of **Poast** is dependent on the absorption and movement of **Poast** throughout the plant.

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.

Broadcast application
Nozzle type: For broadcast application use standard high pressure pesticide hollow cone or flat fan nozzles. Do not use flood or whirl chamber nozzles.

*Can be applied by ground and air application equipment

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volume of 5 gallons and a maximum volume of 20 gallons of spray solution per acre. In Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Western New Mexico use a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. In the [illegible] and Rolling Plains 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: When using standard high pressure hollow cone or flat fan nozzles, adjust pressure to a minimum of 40 psi and a maximum of 60 psi at the nozzle.

Inadequate spray coverage of grasses due to heavy alfalfa canopy may result in reduced control. 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. Tall weeds, such as volunteer corn, may require the boom height to be as high as 20 inches above the corn height; refer to the nozzle manufacturer's directions for recommended height.

Other spray equipment: Do not use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers, wiper applicators, or shielded applicators. Application of **Poast® herbicide** with control drop application (CDA) nozzles is not recommended due to erratic coverage which causes inconsistent weed control.

Cultivation information (alfalfa grown for seed)
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, delay cultivation until 14-21 days after application of **Poast**.

Addition of Dash® spray adjuvant or oil concentrate**
Dash or a nonphytotoxic oil concentrate (commonly referred to as oil concentrate) should always be added to the spray tank. The oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet the following criteria: 1) be nonphytotoxic, 2) contain only EPA-exempt ingredients, 3) provide good mixing quality in the jar test (see **Note about ammonium sulfate**), and 4) be successful in local experience. **Dash** meets these four criteria.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentates 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 concentrate** below.

Rate of oil concentrate: Ground application–2 pints/acre.

Jar test for estimating suitability of oil concentrate

1. **Water supply:** Use only water from intended source and at the source temperature.
2. Amount of water in jar:
   For 20 gals./A spray volume use 3⅓ cups (800 ml) of water.
   For 10 gals./A spray volume use 1⅔ cups (400 ml) of water.
   For 5 gals./A spray volume use ⅚ cups (200 ml) of water.
   For other spray volumes, adjust proportionately to above.
3. **Amount of herbicide and oil concentrate to add:** Add herbicide and **Dash** or oil concentrate at the rate of 1 teaspoon (5 ml) for each pint recommended label rate.
4. **Add components in following sequence,** gently mixing between component additions:
   1. UAN solution or ammonium sulfate (if used).
   2. **Dash** or oil concentrate.
   3. **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, such as that of cottage cheese.

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

Ammonium nitrate solution) or ammonium sulfate (AMS)**
UAN solution is commonly referred to as 28, 30, or 32% nitrogen, and is a water solution of urea and ammonium nitrate. Three quarts of liquid ammonium sulfate (8.0.0 analysis) may be substituted for 2½ lbs. solid ammonium sulfate.

For best control on volunteer corn, large crabgrass, wild oats, volunteer cereals, and quackgrass, add ammonium sulfate at 2½ lbs. per acre plus **Dash** or oil concentrate or ½-1 gallon of UAN solution plus **Dash** or oil concentrate.

In some areas the use of a nitrogen additive has improved control of rhizome johnsongrass. Consult your local BASF representative for the recommendation in your area.

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

Note about ammonium sulfate
It is important to use high quality ammonium sulfate to avoid plugging of spray nozzles. The ammonium sulfate must be readily soluble in water and contain no insoluble materials. Local resources 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 completely dissolved in 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.

Tank mix of Poast with 2,4-DB for grass and broadleaf weed control*
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 agitation running. Then

*Not applicable in California.
** **Dash** and ammonium sulfate and UAN are not for use in California.

add **Poast® herbicide** and then the oil concentrate and 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 Butoxone® herbicide (1.75 lbs./gal.); Butoxone Ester (2.0 lbs./gal.); Butyrac® 200 herbicide (2.0 lbs./gal.); Butyrac Ester (2.0 lbs./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.

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

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.

Observe all cautions and limitations on the label of both products.

The most restrictive labeling applies in tank mixes.

Alfalfa

Recommendations for grass control

- Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated below.
- Always follow recommendations given in the **Application Information** section.
- Always adjust spray pressure, spray volume and height of spray boom to ensure penetration of plant canopy and thorough coverage of grasses to be controlled.
- In irrigated areas, apply **Poast** 2 to 4 days after an irrigation.
- **Always add 2 pints of Dash or oil concentrate per acre.**

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- or winter-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- or winter-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 and control is more complete. However, late fall applications may be less effective due to environmental changes, such as frosts, or due to the on-set of flowering.

Inter-seeded oats

Oats inter-seeded with alfalfa may be killed back with an application of **Poast**. Their removal allows the seeding 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.

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 table for Western and Mountain States) before the second cutting. In southern areas without a killing frost, some annuals survive through the winter. These grasses can form large crowns which contain many viable buds. A large crown, even if it is that of 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, an application 2-4 days after an irrigation is 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 spray coverage. Irrigation *shortly after (within 2 days) an 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. 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.

The most economic 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 application in the spring when conditions favor active growth and before weed storage tissues have increased their nutrient reserves. Additional applications should be made on any grass regrowth in later cuttings.

Annual Grasses*

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Alfalfa
Midwest, South and Northeast

Group	Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Additives Rate per Acre	
				Dash or Oil Concentrate	UAN Solution or Ammonium Sulfate
				Ground Application	
A	Wild Proso Millet	4-10"	½ pt. (16 acres per gallon)	2 pts.	—
B	Inter-seeded Oats (Tame Oats)	2-8"	¾ pt. (10.6 acres per gallon)	2 pts.	—
C	Goosegrass Smooth Crabgrass	2-4"	1 pt. (8 acres per gallon)	2 pts.	—
	Large Crabgrass Wild Oats	2-4"		2 pts.	plus ½ gallon UAN or 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.	—
	Inter-seeded Oats (Tame Oats)	4-10"		2 pts.	—
	Shattercane/Wildcane If needed, re-treat the same rate and stage of growth.	6-18"	1 pt.	2 pts.	—
	Volunteer Corn Maintain sufficient boom height above volunteer corn plants for best coverage.	6-20"		2 pts.	plus Always add ½-1 gallon UAN or 2½ lbs. AMS.
D	Field Sandbur (Midwest only)	1-3"	1½ pts. (5.3 acres per gallon)	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.	plus ½-1 gallon UAN or 2½ lbs. AMS is recommended.
E	Itchgrass Red Rice	2-4"	2 pts. (4 acres per gallon)	2 pts.	—

*For broad spectrum control of annual grasses in Group C (above), use 1 pint of **Poast® herbicide** 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.

Perennial Grasses

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Alfalfa
Midwest, South and Northeast

Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Additives Rate per Acre	
			Dash or Oil Concentrate	UAN Solution or Ammonium Sulfate
			Ground Application	
Bermudagrass • First Application	Before plant dian ar exceeds 3-6" or leaf height above ground exceeds 1".	2½ pts. (3.2 acres per gallon)	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 2
• Second Application If regrowth occurs or new plants emerge.	6-12"	2½ pts.	2 pts.	See page 2
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 ½–1 gallon plus UAN or 2½ lbs. AMS.
• Second application If regrowth occurs or new plants emerge.	6-8"	2½ pts.	2 pts.	Always add ½–1 gallon plus UAN or 2½ lbs. AMS.
Ryegrass, Perennial If regrowth occurs re-treat at the same rate and stage of growth.	3-8"	2 pts. (4 acres per gallon)	2 pts.	—
Wirestem Muhly If regrowth occurs, re-treat at the same rate and stage of growth.	3-6"	1¼ pts. (6.4 acres per gallon)	2 pts.	—

Annual Grasses*

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Alfalfa
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Oklahoma and Eastern New Mexico

Group	Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Additives Rate per Acre	
				Dash or Oil Concentrate	UAN Solution or Ammonium Sulfate
				Ground Application	
A	Goosegrass Smooth Crabgrass	2-4"	1½ pts. (5.3 acres per gallon)	2 pts.	—
	Large Crabgrass	2-4"		2 pts. plus	½-1 gallon UAN or 2½ lbs. AMS 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. plus	Always add ½-1 gallon UAN or 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 per gallon)	2 pts. plus	½-1 gallon UAN or 2½ lbs. AMS is recommended.

*For broad spectrum control of annual grasses in Group A (above), use 1½ pints of **Poast® herbicide** 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.

Annual Grasses

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Alfalfa
Western and Mountain States

Group	Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Additives Rate per Acre: Dash or Oil Concentrate, Ground Application
A	Goosegrass Smooth Crabgrass Large Crabgrass Wild Oat (Idaho, Oregon, Washington only)	2-4"	1½ pts. (5.3 acres per gallon)	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 per gallon)	2 pts.
	Barnyardgrass, Large (in seed alfalfa only) (Apply 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® herbicide 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.

Annual Grasses

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Alfalfa
Western and Mountain States

Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Dash or Oil Concentrate Rate per Acre
			Ground
Bermudagrass • First Application Bermudagrass growth will be suppressed.	Plant diameter 3-6" or leaf height above ground exceeds 1".	2½ pts. (3.2 acres per gallon)	2 pts.
• Second Application When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge.	1-4" length of regrowth or new plants.	2½ pts.	2 pts.
• Third Application When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge.	1-4" length of regrowth or new plants.	1½ pts. (5.3 acres per gallon)	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.	4-6"	2½ pts.	2 pts.
• Third Application When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge.	4-8"	1½ pts. (5.3 acres per gallon)	2 pts.

Perennial Grasses

Alfalfa
Western and Mountain States

Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Dash or Oil Concentrate Rate per Acre
			Ground
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 per gallon)	2 pts.
• Third Application When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge.	2-8"	1½ pts. (5.3 acres per gallon)	2 pts.
Ryegrass, Perennial If regrowth occurs, re-treat at the same rate and stage of growth.	3-8"	2 pts. (4 acres per gallon)	2 pts

Restrictions and limitations for alfalfa

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 apply to alfalfa under stress, such as stress due to insect damage, lack of moisture, herbicide injury, mechanical injury or cold temperatures since leaf speckling or yellowing will probably result.

Do not apply **Poast® herbicide** within 7 days of grazing, feeding, or cutting for (undried) forage, or within 20 days of cutting alfalfa for (dry) hay.

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.

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

Do not apply more than a total of 6½ pints of **Poast** per acre in one season.

Poast may be applied to alfalfa by ground and air application equipment.

Do not apply **Poast** through any type of irrigation equipment.

Appendix

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

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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*
Foxtail, Giant	*Setaria faberi*
, Green	*Setaria viridis*
, Yellow	*Setaria glauca*
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*
Itchgrass	*Rottboellia exaltata*
Johnsongrass	*Sorghum halepense*
Junglerice	*Echinochloa colonum*
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*
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*

Attention!

Clean sprayer thoroughly after application of Poast® herbicide. Failure to clean sprayer thoroughly may result in injury to any grass crop subsequently sprayed, such as corn, sorghum, small grains, rice and turf. Fill the sprayer with clean water and add a commercial sprayer cleaner or a surfactant/adjuvant at the recommended rate on its label. Circulate through entire sprayer system. Spray approximately half the tank solution through the hoses, booms, and nozzles to clean these parts. Drain the tank and rinse the total system thoroughly several times with clean water.

Conditions of sale and warranty

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

BASF Corporation 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 CONSEQUENTLY, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

BASF and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of sale and warranty which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of BASF.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Supplemental Labeling

Poast®
herbicide

For use on alfalfa.

Poast (EPA Reg. No. 7969-58)

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Re-entry and workers' protection statements
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Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

Because certain states may require more restrictive re-entry intervals for various crops treated with this product, consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. Oral warnings must inform workers of areas or fields that may not be entered without specific protective clothing until sprays have dried, and appropriate actions to take in case of accidental exposure. When oral warnings are given, warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information. "WARNING. Area treated with **Poast® herbicide** on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried. If contacted, flush eyes immediately with water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

In case of contact with skin or clothing, remove contaminated clothing, wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. Call physician if irritation occurs. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use."

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

General information
Poast is a selective broad spectrum postemergence herbicide for control of annual and perennial grass weeds in alfalfa. **Poast** does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds.

Poast may be applied to seeding or established alfalfa grown for hay, silage, green chop, direct grazing or for seed.

Alfalfa at all stages of growth is tolerant to **Poast**.

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.

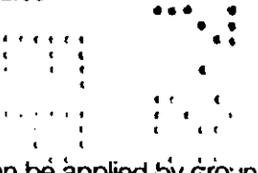
Control symptoms: Poast rapidly enters the plant through the foliage and translocates throughout the plant. Control symptoms exhibited by the grass plant progress from a slowing or stopping of growth (generally within 2 days), to reddening of the foliage, and to leaf tip burn. Subsequently, burn-back 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 by the **Recommendations for grass control**.

Thorough coverage of the grass foliage is essential. This is because the effectiveness of **Poast** is dependent on the absorption and movement of **Poast** throughout the plant.

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.

Broadcast application
Nozzle type: For broadcast application use standard high pressure pesticide hollow cone or flat fan nozzles. Do not use flood or whirl chamber nozzles.



*Can be applied by ground and air application equipment.

NOT REVIEWED
In Accordance with PR Notice 82-
Based on Draft Labeling Dated

Agricultural Chemicals

BASF

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Spray gallonage: Use a minimum volume of 5 gallons and a maximum volume of 20 gallons of spray solution per acre. In Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Western New Mexico use a minimum of 10 gallons per acre. In the High and Rolling Plains 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: When using standard high pressure hollow cone or flat fan nozzles, adjust pressure to a minimum of 40 psi and a maximum of 60 psi at the nozzle.

Inadequate spray coverage of grasses due to heavy alfalfa canopy may result in reduced control. 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. Tall weeds, such as volunteer corn, may require the boom height to be as high as 20 inches above the corn height; refer to the nozzle manufacturer's directions for recommended height.

Other spray equipment: Do not use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers, wiper applicators, or shielded applicators. Application of **Poast® herbicide** with control drop application (CDA) nozzles is not recommended due to erratic coverage which causes inconsistent weed control.

Cultivation information (alfalfa grown for seed)

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, delay cultivation until 14-21 days after application of **Poast**

Addition of Dash® spray adjuvant or oil concentrate**

Dash or a nonphytotoxic oil concentrate (commonly referred to as oil concentrate) should always be added to the spray tank. The oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet the following criteria: 1) be nonphytotoxic, 2) contain only EPA-exempt ingredients, 3) provide good mixing quality in the jar test (see **Note about ammonium sulfate**), and 4) be successful in local experience. **Dash** meets these four criteria.

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 concentrate** below.

Rate of oil concentrate: Ground application–2 pints/acre.

Jar test for estimating suitability of oil concentrate

1. **Water supply:** Use only water from intended source and at the source temperature.
2. Amount of water in jar:
   For 20 gals./A spray volume use 3⅓ cups (800 ml) of water.
   For 10 gals./A spray volume use 1⅔ cups (400 ml) of water.
   For 5 gals./A spray volume use ⅚ cups (200 ml) of water.
   For other spray volumes, adjust proportionately to above.
3. **Amount of herbicide and oil concentrate to add:** Add herbicide and **Dash** or oil concentrate at the rate of 1 teaspoon (5 ml) for each pint recommended label rate.
4. **Add components in following sequence,** gently mixing between component additions:
   1. UAN solution or ammonium sulfate (if used).
   2. **Dash** or oil concentrate.
   3. **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, such as that of cottage cheese.

Mixing/spraying

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

Addition of UAN solution (urea ammonium nitrate solution) or ammonium sulfate (AMS)**

UAN solution is commonly referred to as 28, 30, or 32% nitrogen, and is a water solution of urea and ammonium nitrate. Three quarts of liquid ammonium sulfate (8.0.0 analysis) may be substituted for 2½ lbs. solid ammonium sulfate.

For best control on volunteer corn, large crabgrass, wild oats, volunteer cereals, and quackgrass, add ammonium sulfate at 2½ lbs. per acre plus **Dash** or oil concentrate or ½-1 gallon of UAN solution plus **Dash** or oil concentrate.

In some areas the use of a nitrogen additive has improved control of rhizome johnsongrass. Consult your local BASF representative for the recommendation in your area.

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

Note about ammonium sulfate

It is important to use high quality ammonium sulfate to avoid plugging of spray nozzles. The ammonium sulfate must be readily soluble in water and contain no insoluble materials. Local resources 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 completely dissolved in 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.

Tank mix of Poast with 2,4-DB for grass and broadleaf weed control

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 agitation running. Then

** **Dash** and ammonium sulfate and UAN are not for use in California.

add **Poast® herbicide** and then the oil concentrate and 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 Butoxone® herbicide (1.75 lbs./gal.); Butoxone Ester (2.0 lbs./gal.); Butyrac® 200 herbicide (2.0 lbs./gal.); Butyrac Ester (2.0 lbs./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.

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

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.

Observe all cautions and limitations on the label of both products.

The most restrictive labeling applies in tank mixes.

Alfalfa

Recommendations for grass control

- Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated below.
- Always follow recommendations given in the **Application information** section.
- Always adjust spray pressure, spray volume and height of spray boom to ensure penetration of plant canopy and thorough coverage of grasses to be controlled.
- In irrigated areas, apply **Poast** 2 to 4 days after an irrigation.
- **Always add 2 pints of Dash or oil concentrate per acre.**

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- or winter-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- or winter-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 and control is more complete. However, late fall applications may be less effective due to environmental changes, such as frosts, or due to the on-set of flowering.

Inter-seeded oats

Oats inter-seeded with alfalfa may be killed back with an application of **Poast**. Their removal allows the seeding 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.

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 table for Western and Mountain States) before the second cutting. In southern areas without a killing frost, some annuals survive through the winter. These grasses can form large crowns which contain many viable buds. A large crown, even if it is that of 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

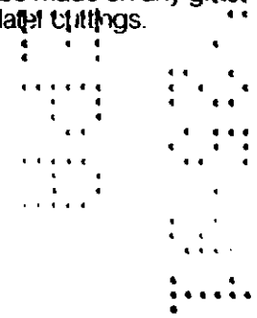
Irrigation practices can be very critical to the successful use of **Poast**. This is because an irrigation may be necessary to start the grass weeds growing again. Generally, an application 2-4 days after an irrigation is most effective. This is because: 1) grasses resume active growth, 2) they have less of a chance to grow too large and 3) by waiting later, the alfalfa begins to canopy and interferes with spray coverage. Irrigation shortly after (within 2 days) an 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. 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.

The most economic 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 application in the spring when conditions favor active growth and before weed storage tissues have increased their nutrient reserves. Additional applications should be made on any grass regrowth in later cuttings.



Annual Grasses*

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Alfalfa
Midwest, South and Northeast

Group	Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Additives Rate per Acre	
				Dash or Oil Concentrate	UAN Solution or Ammonium Sulfate
				Ground Application	
A	Wild Proso Millet	4-10"	½ pt. (16 acres per gallon)	2 pts.	—
B	Inter-seeded Oats (Tame Oats)	2-8"	¾ pt. (10.6 acres per gallon)	2 pts.	—
C	Goosegrass Smooth Crabgrass	2-4"	1 pt. (8 acres per gallon)	2 pts.	—
	Large Crabgrass Wild Oats	2-4"		2 pts. plus	½ gallon UAN or 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.	—
	Inter-seeded Oats (Tame Oats)	4-10"		2 pts.	—
	Shattercane/Wildcane If needed, re-treat the same rate and stage of growth.	6-18"	1 pt.	2 pts.	—
	Volunteer Corn Maintain sufficient boom height above volunteer corn plants for best coverage.	6-20"		2 pts. plus	Always add ½-1 gallon UAN or 2½ lbs. AMS.
D	Field Sandbur (Midwest only)	1-3"	1½ pts. (5.3 acres per gallon)	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. plus	½-1 gallon UAN or 2½ lbs. AMS is recommended.
E	Itchgrass Red Rice	2-4"	2 pts. (4 acres per gallon)	2 pts.	—

*For broad spectrum control of annual grasses in Group C (above), use 1 pint of **Poast® herbicide** 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.

Perennial Grasses

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Alfalfa
Midwest, South and Northeast

Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Additives Rate per Acre	
			Dash or Oil Concentrate	UAN Solution or Ammonium Sulfate
			Ground Application	
Bermudagrass • First Application	Before plant diameter exceeds 3-6" or leaf height above ground exceeds 1".	2½ pts. (3.2 acres per gallon)	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 2
• Second Application If regrowth occurs or new plants emerge.	6-12"	2½ pts.	2 pts.	See page 2
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 ½–1 gallon UAN **plus** or 2½ lbs. AMS.
• Second application If regrowth occurs or new plants emerge.	6-8"	2½ pts.	2 pts.	Always add ½–1 gallon UAN **plus** or 2½ lbs. AMS.
Ryegrass, Perennial If regrowth occurs re-treat at the same rate and stage of growth.	3-8"	2 pts. (4 acres per gallon)	2 pts.	—
Wirestem Muhly If regrowth occurs, re-treat at the same rate and stage of growth.	3-6"	1¼ pts. (6.4 acres per gallon)	2 pts.	—

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Alfalfa
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Oklahoma and Eastern New Mexico

Group	Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Additives Rate per Acre	
				Dash or Oil Concentrate	UAN Solution or Ammonium Sulfate
				Ground Application	
A	Goosegrass Smooth Crabgrass	2-4"	1½ pts. (5.3 acres per gallon)	2 pts.	—
	Large Crabgrass	2-4"		2 pts.	plus ½-1 gallon UAN or 2½ lbs. AMS 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.	plus Always add ½-1 gallon UAN or 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 per gallon)	2 pts.	plus ½-1 gallon UAN or 2½ lbs. AMS is recommended.

*For broad spectrum control of annual grasses in Group A (above), use 1½ pints of **Poast® herbicide** 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.

Perennial Grasses

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Alfalfa
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Oklahoma and Eastern New Mexico

Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Additive Rate per Acre
			Dash or Oil Concentrate
			Ground Application
Bermudagrass • First Application	Plant diameter 3-6" or leaf height above ground exceeds 1".	2½ pts.	2 pts.
• Subsequent Applications 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.
• Subsequent Applications When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge.	4-8"	2½ pts.	2 pts.

Annual Grasses

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Alfalfa
Western and Mountain States

Group	Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Additives Rate per Acre Dash or Oil Concentrate Ground Application
A	Goosegrass Smooth Crabgrass Large Crabgrass Wild Oat (Idaho, Oregon, Washington only)	2-4"	1½ pts. (5.3 acres per gallon)	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 per gallon)	2 pts.
	Barnyardgrass, Large (in seed alfalfa only) (Apply 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® herbicide** 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.

Annual Grasses

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Alfalfa
Western and Mountain States

Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Dash or Oil Concentrate Rate per Acre
			Ground
Bermudagrass • First Application Bermudagrass growth will be suppressed.	Plant diameter 3-6" or leaf height above ground exceeds 1".	2½ pts. (3.2 acres per gallon)	2 pts.
• Second Application When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge.	1-4" length of regrowth or new plants.	2½ pts.	2 pts.
• Third Application When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge.	1-4" length of regrowth or new plants.	1½ pts. (5.3 acres per gallon)	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.
• Third Application When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge.	4-8"	1½ pts. (5.3 acres per gallon)	2 pts.

Perennial Grasses

Alfalfa
Western and Mountain States

Grass	Time of Application	Rate of Poast per Acre	Dash or Oil Concentrate Rate per Acre
			Ground
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 per gallon)	2 pts.
• Third Application When regrowth occurs or new plants emerge.	2-8"	1½ pts. (5.3 acres per gallon)	2 pts.
Ryegrass, Perennial If regrowth occurs, re-treat at the same rate and stage of growth.	3-8"	2 pts. (4 acres per gallon)	2 pts

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Restrictions and limitations for alfalfa

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 apply to alfalfa under stress, such as stress due to insect damage, lack of moisture, herbicide injury, mechanical injury or cold temperatures since leaf speckling or yellowing will probably result.

Do not apply **Poast® herbicide** within 7 days of grazing, feeding, or cutting for (undried) forage, or within 20 days of cutting alfalfa for (dry) hay.

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.

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

Do not apply more than a total of 6½ pints of **Poast** per acre in one season.

Poast may be applied to alfalfa by ground and air application equipment

Do not apply **Poast** through any type of irrigation equipment.

Appendix

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

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*
Foxtail, Giant	*Setaria faberi*
, Green	*Setaria viridis*
, Yellow	*Setaria glauca*
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*
Itchgrass	*Rottboellia exaltata*
Johnsongrass	*Sorghum halepense*
Junglerice	*Echinochloa colonum*
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*
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*

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Attention!

Clean sprayer thoroughly after application of Poast® herbicide. Failure to clean sprayer thoroughly may result in injury to any grass crop subsequently sprayed, such as corn, sorghum, small grains, rice and turf. Fill the sprayer with clean water and add a commercial sprayer cleaner or a surfactant/adjuvant at the recommended rate on its label. Circulate through entire sprayer system. Spray approximately half the tank solution through the hoses, booms, and nozzles to clean these parts. Drain the tank and rinse the total system thoroughly several times with clean water.

Conditions of sale and warranty

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

BASF Corporation 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 CONSEQUENTLY, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

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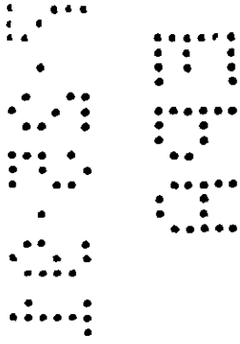

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