Reg # 7969-58 PM-25 1/7 91

August 11, 1991

POAST® HERBICIDE

Active Ingredient:

2-[1-(ethoxyimino)butyl-5-[2-(ethylthio)propyl] -3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one*	18.0%
Inert Ingredients	82.0%
	100.0%

*Equivalent to 1.5 pounds per gallon

ACCEPTED
SEP 25 1991
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 7969-58

EPA Reg. No. 7969-58

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

Causes 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.

Statement of Practical Treatment

If in eyes: Immediately wash eyes with running water for 15 minutes. If irritation d develops, consult a physician.

If on skin: Wash affected areas with soap and water. Remove and launder contaminated clothing before reuse. If irritation develops, consult a physician.

If swallowed: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Dilute with water and get immediate medical attention. Never give fluids or induce vomiting if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions.

If inhaled: Move to fresh air. Aid in breathing, if necessary and get immediate medical attention.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Do not apply directly to water or wetlands (swamps, bogs, marshes, or potholes). Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

Net Contents 1 Gallon

BASF CORPORATION
PO BOX 13528
RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, NC 27709

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Re-entry and Worker's 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. Warnings shall be given in 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." Refer to statement of practical treatment for First Aid (cover page).

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 **E N D A N G E R E D S P E C I E S B U L L E T I N** (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 US Fish and Wildlife Service (Portland, Oregon) or the US 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.**

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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 - 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.

Essentially all grass crops such as sorghum, corn, small grains and rice, as well as ornamental grasses such as turf, are susceptible to **POAST**. Avoid all direct or indirect contact with any desired grass crop unless otherwise specified on the **POAST** label.

Control Symptoms

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

Applications can be made as broadcast, band or spot spray application at rates and growth stages listed in weed tables. Do not exceed application rates and use restrictions specified in **Restrictions and Limitations.**

Apply **POAST** to actively growing grasses when they are at the proper growth stage as specified in the Recommendations for Use tables.

Do not apply 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.

All POAST applications to control volunteer cereals (barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat) should be made prior to tillering.

Volunteer cereals which emerge from late spring through early summer (May through July) may be partially or incompletely controlled due to unfavorable conditions at time of application in the Western Region.

POAST is not recommended for spring control of volunteer cereals that emerged the previous fall.

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 an initial or sequential application will aid in control.

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

Ground Application

Spray Volume: Under most conditions a spray volume of 10 gallons per acre is optimal. A minimum volume of 5 gallons and maximum volume of 20 gallons of spray solution per acre for broadcast application may be used. In the Western Region a minimum of 10 gallons per acre is recommended. In the High and Rolling 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.

Nozzle Selection: Thorough spray coverage of grass foliage is essential. For broadcast application use standard high pressure pesticide 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.

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

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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.

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. When treating taller weeds, such as volunteer corn, the spray boom must be high enough to thoroughly cover the top leaves and whorls of the plant. 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. Banding is not recommended for perennial grasses.

Tall Crop Application: 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.

Air Application

Special Directions:

Do not apply POAST by aircraft when wind is blowing at a velocity above 10 mph (or above 5 mph in California). Coarse sprays (large droplets) are less likely to drift.

Applicator must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

Spray Volume
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.

Spray Pressure
Should not exceed 40 psi pressure.

Nozzle Selection: Use only diaphragm nozzles producing cone or fan spray patterns.

Boom Height: Do not exceed a maximum height of 10 feet above the crop.

Nozzle Orientation: Nozzles must be oriented so as to discharge with the air stream (opposite the direction of travel of the aircraft) at approximately a 45° angle downward. Nozzles must not be located farther out than three-fourths the distance from the center of the aircraft to the end of the wing or rotor.

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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 unless otherwise specified under specific crops. **Dash** or a recommended oil concentrate must also be used a a concentration of 1% for **Dash** and oil concentrate.

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 **Dash** or oil concentration in water according to the table below. 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.

Table 1

DESIRED SPRAY SOLUTION VOLUME	AMOUNT TO BE ADDED TO OBTAIN A 1% SOLUTION	
	POAST	Dash and Oil Concentrate
1 Gallon	1¼ fl. oz.*	1¼ fl. oz.
25 Gallons	1 quart	1 quart
50 Gallons	2 quarts	2 quarts
100 Gallons	4 quarts	4 quarts
* 2 Tablespoons = 1 fl. oz.		

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Additives

Addition of Dash or Oil Concentrate

Dash may be substituted for an oil concentrate with some exceptions. In some crops and tank mixes Dash is not recommended (see Directions for Use Tables in appropriate crop sections).

A nonphytotoxic oil concentrate (commonly referred to as oil concentrate) or Dash should always be added to the spray tank as recommended. 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 oil concentrates 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.

Addition of Urea Ammonium Nitrate Solution (UAN) or Ammonium Sulfate (AMS)

Addition of UAN Solution or AMS is recommended only for soybeans, alfalfa, flax, sunflowers, peanuts, cotton, sugar beets, and for enhanced activity on certain grass species in potato, beans, and peas. 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 (8-8-0 analysis) may be substituted for 2½ lb. solid ammonium sulfate.

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

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

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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 ⅛ cup of ammonium sulfate to 1 gallon of water and agitate for 1 minute. If undissolved sediment is observed, predisolve 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.

Rate per Acre of Additives

	Ground Application	Air Application
UAN Solution*	½ - 1 gallon	½ gallon
Ammonium Sulfate*	2½ lbs.	2½ lbs.
Oil Concentrate	1 quart	1 quart
Dash*	1 quart	1 quart

* Dash, UAN, and ammonium sulfate are not to be used in CA. UAN and AMS are not recommended in the Pacific Northwest.

Mixing/Spraying

Fill tank of a thoroughly clean sprayer one-half to two-thirds full with clean water. Start agitation and add UAN or ammonium sulfate first. Next add Dash* or oil concentrate; allow to mix thoroughly. (Dash and ammonium sulfate are not to be used in California.) Add POAST and remaining volume of water. Apply POAST soon after mixing. Maintain constant agitation during application.

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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 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 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 additions:

   1) Water miscible or soluble products (such as BASAGRAN, BLAZER, ammonium sulfate, UAN solution) when applicable.

   2) Dash or 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 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.

Procedure For Cleaning Spray Equipment

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

Consult the label of previously used herbicides for cleaning instructions. If no instructions are available the steps listed below are suggested for 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 dish washing 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.

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General Restrictions and Limitations - All Crops

Do not apply 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.

PHYSICAL INCOMPATIBILITY, REDUCED WEED CONTROL OR CROP INJURY MAY RESULT FROM MIXING POAST WITH PESTICIDES (Fungicides, Herbicides, Insecticides or Miticides), ADDITIVES, OR FERTILIZERS. BASF DOES NOT RECOMMEND THE USE OF POAST TANK MIXES OTHER THAN THOSE LISTED ON BASF LABELS, SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING, OR TECHNICAL BULLETINS. LOCAL AGRICULTURAL AUTHORITIES MAY BE A SOURCE OF INFORMATION WHEN USING OTHER THAN BASF RECOMMENDED COMBINATIONS. DO NOT APPLY POAST IN COMBINATION WITH OTHER PESTICIDES WHOSE LABELS CAUTION AGAINST THEIR USE IN COMBINATION WITH OIL ADJUVANTS.

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

Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.

Do not tank mix POAST with Classic® or Scepter® herbicides. CLASSIC may cause antagonism when sprayed from 7 days prior to application, to 1 day after application of POAST. This antagonism is more likely to occur in grasses under stress conditions.

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

FIELD CROPS

Cotton, Flax, Peanuts, Soybeans, Sugar beets, Sunflower, Set Aside Conservation Reserve Land

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

- Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated.
- Always follow recommendations given in **Application Information Section** (Page 6).
- 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.
- Labeled crops at all stages of growth are tolerant to **POAST**.
- Always add 1 quart Dash or oil concentrate per acre.
- For maximum use rate and minimum time from last application to harvest consult Table 2).

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Table 2

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR POAST® HERBICIDE

CROP	MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (DAYS)	MAXIMUM RATE PER ACRE PER APPLICATION (PINTS)	MAXIMUM RATE PER ACRE PER SEASON (PINTS)	LIVESTOCK GRAZING OR FEEDING	AIRCRAFT* APPLICATION	COMMENTS
Cotton	40	2.5	7.5	No**	Yes	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. Do not make more than two spot or small area treatments in the same area within the same growing season.
Flax	75	1.5	4	Yes**	No	When tank mixing, follow restrictions and limitations on bromoxynil or MCPA label, the most restrictive label applies. See label for other information.
Peanut	40	2.0	2.5	No**	Yes	
Set Aside Conservation Reserve Land	n/a	2.5	7.5	Alfalfa (see limitations on page 43)	Yes	Do not plant any other crop to be harvested for 120 days after application unless POAST is registered for use in that crop.
Soybean	90	2.0	5	Only seed and hay	Yes	See Tank mix section for use with BASAGRAN, BLAZER, or 2,4-DB. Burndown Application: POAST may be applied before, during or after planting. 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. Do not make more than one spot or small area treatment in the same area within the same growing season. Do not apply both broadcast and spot or small area treatments to the same area within the same growing season.
Sugar Beets	100 (if tops are fed)	2.5	5	Yes**		
Sunflower	70	2.5	2.5	No**	Yes	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 of growth. POAST is not recommended for use on sunflower inbred lines grown for seed because crop safety of these lines has not adequately been established.

* Special Local Need as per Page 46 for Vegetables

** Processed pulp and molasses may be fed from sugar beets. Processed meal may be fed from cotton, flax, peanut, soybean, sunflower (also soap stock.)

For additional restrictions and limitations see pages 13, 25, 27 & 32.

All rate and time of application recommendations are based on growing region. Refer to the map below. Follow the Rate and Time of Application tables for your region only.

Midwest, South, and Northeast (see pages 18 & 19) and all other regions not listed below.

High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas
and Eastern New Mexico (see pages 20 & 21)

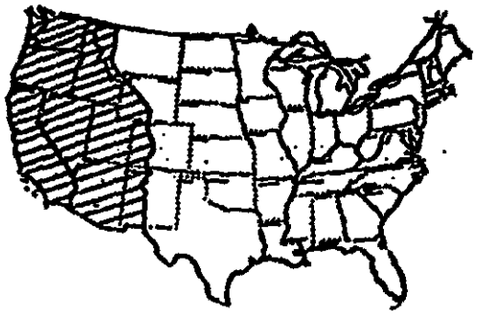
Western and Mountain States (see pages 22 & 23)

Midwest, South and Northeast

High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

Description: An area east of the Continental Divide in New Mexico excluding the counties of Dona Ana, Luna, Sierra, Socorro and Valencia. Western Texas and Oklahoma - West of a line running north from Del Rio to Gainsville, TX and extending along Interstate 35 to the Oklahoma-Kansas border. Then west along border to highway 83 and north to the Kansas-Nebraska border.

Western and Mountain States



Description: A line following the continental divide, commencing at the U.S. - Canada border and terminating at the U.S. - Mexico border and also including the counties of Dona Ana, Luna, Sierra, Socorro and Valencia in New Mexico.

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FIELD CROPS
ANNUAL GRASSES
(cotton, peanuts, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers)

Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

Table 3

GRASS	Rate and Maximum Height at Application					
	SPECIAL EARLY		STANDARD		RESCUE**	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	4*	¾	8	1	12	1½
Crabgrass, Large	—	—	6	1	8	1½
Smooth	—	—	6	1	8	1½
Cupgrass, Woolly	—	—	8	1	—	—
Foxtails, Giant	4	¾	8	1	16	1½
Green	4	¾	8	1	16	1½
Yellow	—	—	8	1	16	1½
Goosegrass	3	¾	6	1	8	1½
Itchgrass	—	—	4	2	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	—	—	8	1	16	1½
Junglerice	—	—	8	1	—	—
Millet, Wild Proso	10	½	10	½	24	1
Oats, Wild	—	—	4	1	—	—
Panicum, Browntop	—	—	8	1	—	—
Fall	4	¾	8	1	12	1½
Texas	4	¾	8	1	12	1
Red Rice	—	—	4	2	—	—
Ryegrass, Annual	—	—	8	1	—	—
Sandbur, Field	—	—	3	1¼	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	—	—	1	1	—	—
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	4	¾	8	1	12	1½
Sprangletop	—	—	8	1	—	—
Volunteer*** Barley	—	—	4	1½	—	—
Corn	12	¾	20	1	—	—
Oats	—	—	4	1½	—	—
Rye	—	—	4	1½	—	—
Wheat	—	—	4	1½	—	—
Witchgrass	—	—	8	1	—	—

* In the following states use 1 pt: AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, ND, SD, TN, TX, VA.

** See page 6 Application Information on volunteer cereals.

*** Rescue treatment for controlling selected annual grasses
For best results, always apply POAST to annual grasses at the growth stage and are 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 above.

For crabgrass and all volunteer cereals the addition of ½ - 1 gallon UAN or 2½ lbs. AMS is recommended.

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PERENNIAL GRASSES
FIELD CROPS
(cotton, peanuts, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers)

Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

Table 4

Rate and Maximum Height at Application				
GRASS	STANDARD INITIAL APPLICATION		SEQUENTIAL APPLICATION	
	MAX. HT. (inches)	RATE/A (pints)	MAX. HT. (inches)	RATE/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" Stolon	1½	4" Stolon	1
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	25	1	12	1
Johnsongrass (No-Till)	20	1	12	1
Muhly, Wirestem	6	1½	6	1½
Quackgrass	8	1½	8	1
For quackgrass control, the addition of ½ - 1 gallon UAN or 2½ lbs. AMS is recommended.				

ANNUAL GRASSES
FIELD CROPS
(cotton, peanuts, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers)

High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

Table 5

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION				
GRASS	STANDARD		RESCUE**	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8	1½	8-16	2
Crabgrass, Smooth	4	1½	—	—
Large	4	1½	—	—
Foxtails, Giant	8	1½	—	—
Green	8	1½	—	—
Yellow	8	1½	—	—
Goosegrass	4	1½	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	1½	—	—
Junglerice	8	1½	—	—
Panicum, Browntop	8	1½	—	—
Fall	8	1½	—	—
Texas	8	1½	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	1½	—	—
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	1½	—	—
Sprangletop, Red	8	1½	—	—
Volunteer* Barley	4	2	—	—
Corn	20	1½	—	—
Oats	4	2	—	—
Rye	4	2	—	—
Wheat	4	2	—	—
Wild Proso	10	1	—	—
Witchgrass	8	1½	—	—

* See page 6 - Application information on volunteer cereals.

PERENNIAL GRASSES
FIELD CROPS
(cotton, peanuts, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers)

High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

Table 6

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION				
GRASS	Standard Initial Application		Sequantial Application	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" Stolon	2	4" Stolon	1½
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	10	1½	8	1

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ANNUAL GRASSES
(cotton, sugar beets, soybeans, sunflowers)

Western and Mountain States

Table 7

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION				
GRASS	STANDARD		RESCUE**	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	6	1½	6-16	2
Crabgrass, Smooth	4	1½	—	—
Large	4	1½	—	—
Cupgrass, Southwestern	8	1½	—	—
Foxtails, Giant	8	1½	—	—
Green	8	1½	—	—
Yellow	8	1½	—	—
Goosegrass	4	1½	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	1½	—	—
Junglerice	8	1½	—	—
Panicum, Fall	4	1½	—	—
Ryegrass, Annual	8	1½	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	1½	—	—
Volunteer* Barley	4	2	—	—
Corn	12	1½	—	—
Oats	4	2	—	—
Rye	4	2	—	—
Wheat	4	2	—	—
Wild Proso Millet	10	1	—	—
Witchgrass	8	1½	—	—

* See page 6 Application Information on volunteer cereal

** Rescue Treatment for Controlling Selected Annual Grasses
For best results, always apply POAST to annual grasses at the growth stage and are 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 above.

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PERENNIAL GRASSES
FIELD CROPS
(cotton, soybeans*, sugar beets, sunflowers)

Western and Mountain States

Table 8

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION				
GRASS	Standard Initial Application		Sequential Application	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" Stolon	2½	4" Stolon	1½
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	10	2½	8	1½
Quackgrass	8	2½	8	1½
Ryegrass, Perennial	8	1½	8	1½

* The maximum allowable POAST dosage in soybeans is 2 pints/A per application. The maximum seasonal dosage is 5 pints/A.

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Soybean Tank Mix or Sequential Application

General Information

POAST, BASAGRAN 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 25).

Ground Application

For the tank mixes of POAST, 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 nozzles spaced 20 inches apart. Do not use flood or whirl chamber nozzles.

Air Application

POAST + BASAGRAN
Use a minimum of 5 gallons of total spray solution per acre.

POAST + BASAGRAN and POAST + BLAZER
Use a minimum of 10 gallons of total spray solution per acre.

Mixing

Fill spray tank half full with water, and add the recommended amount of product <u>in the following order</u>:

A) <u>POAST + BASAGRAN</u>

Add BASAGRAN, UAN or ammonium sulfate, DASH or oil concentrate, POAST - while the agitator is running. Add the remaining quantity of water.

B) <u>POAST + BASAGRAN + BLAZER</u>

Add BASAGRAN, BLAZER, oil concentrate, POAST, - while the agitator is running. Add the remaining quantity of water.

C) <u>POAST + BLAZER</u>

Add BLAZER, oil concentrate, POAST - while the agitator is running. Add the remaining quantity of water.

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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 BASAGRAN and BLAZER). Also refer to these product labels for timing, rate and other information for ground and aerial applications.

For best results when making separate applications a minimum period of time is recommended between applications, depending upon their order according to Table 9 below.

Table 9

Sequential 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 TANK MIX COMBINATIONS:

Table 10

BASAGRAN (1-2 pts/A) + POAST			BLAZER (½-1 pts/A) + POAST		BASAGRAN + BLAZER + POAST	
Grass	Max. Size (inches)	POAST Rate/A (pint)	Max. Size (inches)	POAST Rate/A (pints)	Max. Size (inches)	POAST Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8	1½	8	1½	8	1½
Crabgrass, Large Smooth	6 6	1½ 1½	6 6	1½ 1½	6 6	1½ 1½
Cupgrass, Woolly	8	1	8	1	8	1½
Foxtail, Giant Green Yellow	8 8 8	1½ 1½ 1½	8 8	1½ 1½ 1½	8 8 8	1½ 1½ 1½
Goosegrass	6	1½	6	1½	6	1½
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	1½	8	1½	8	1½
Junglerice	8	1½	8	½	8	1
Millet, Wild Proso	10	¾	10	½	10	¾
Panicum, Browntop Fall Texas	8	1	8 8	1	8 8	1 1½
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	1½	8	1½	8	1½
Sprangletop, Red	8	1½	8	1½	8	1½
Volunteer Corn	12	1				
Witchgrass	8	1	8	1½	8	1½
Additive Rate Per Acre: Dash 2 pt + UAN ½ - 1 gal OR Oil concentrate 2 pts + UAN ½ - 1 gal			Additive Rate Per Acre: Oil Concentrate 2 pts		Additive Rate Per Acre: Oil Concentrate 2 pts	

Restrictions and Limitations (Partial List)

Read and follow the restrictions and limitations on the labels for **POAST**, **BASAGRAN**, and **BLAZER** 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** + oil concentrate. Above **POAST** tank mixes are not applicable in California.

POAST BURNDOWN

POAST + 2,4-D Low Volatile Ester (LVE) for use as a burndown prior to planting soybeans.

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 (a.e.) basis. Make adjustments for the concentration of 2,4-D formulation used. Since the exact composition of suitable products will vary, it is advised to conduct the Jar Test for Estimating Suitability of Oil Concentrates and 2,4-D (LVE) formulation used.

POAST Burndown*

Crops: Soybeans

Table 11

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION			
WEED SPECIES	MAX. HT. (inches)	POAST** RATE/A (pints)	2,4-D*** LBS a.e (lbs)
Wild Proso Millet.	4	½	½
Barnyardgrass	3	½	½
Broadleaf signalgrass	3	½	½
Fall Panicum	3	½	½
Giant Foxtail	3	½	½
Green Foxtail	3	½	½
Yellow Foxtail	3	½	½
Seedling Johnsongrass	3	½	½
Witchgrass	3	½	½
Woolly Cupgrass	3	½	½
Large Crabgrass	3	½	½
Smooth Crabgrass	3	½	½

* For annual grass only - 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 mixes indicated in the rate table for Field Crops.

** Always add Dash at 1 pint/A or oil concentrate

*** See 2,4-D label for specific broadleaf weed information.

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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, sugar beets, trees, shrubs, as well as ornamental grasses such as turf are extremely susceptible to POAST plus 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 sensitive 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.

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

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

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FLAX

General

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, new grass may germinate following an application of POAST. Apply POAST to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated in the following table. For other restrictions and limitations see Table 2.

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FLAX
(Annual Grasses)

Table 12

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION						
GRASS	Special Early		Standard		Rescue	
	Max. Height (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Height (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max.Height (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	—	—	4	1	8	1½
Cupgrass, Woolly	—	—	4	1	—	—
Foxtails, Giant*	<1½	< ½	4	1	8	1½
Green	<1½	< ½	4	1	8	1½
Yellow	<1½	< ½	4	1	8	1½
Millet, Wild Proso	—	—	10	½	—	—
Oats, Wild	—	—	4	1	1	1½
Panicum, Fall	—	—	4	1	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	—	—	8	1	—	—
Volunteer**	—	—			—	—
Barley	—	—	6	1½	—	—
Corn	—	—	8	1	—	—
Oats	—	—	6	1½	—	—
Rye	—	—	6	1½	—	—
Wheat	—	—	6	1½	—	—
Witchgrass	—	—	4	—	—	—

* When using the Special Early rate, the foxtail species should not have started to tiller.

** All POAST applications to control volunteer cereals should be made prior to tillering.

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Tank Mixes for Flax

Tank mix of POAST herbicide with Buctril® and MCPA Herbicides for Grass and Broadleaf Weed Control

Use a tank mix of POAST plus MCPA or POAST plus BUCTRIL for the control of mixed populations of grasses and broadleaf weeds listed as susceptible on the respective product labels. Prepare the tank mix by adding water soluble forms of herbicides (such as MCPA amine) to half the final water volume, then oil concentrate or Dash, then POAST, then emulsifiable herbicides (such as BUCTRIL), and bring the mixture to the final volume. Agitation must be continuous from the time of mixing through spraying. Include BUCTRIL or MCPA with POAST according to the rates recommended on the respective product labels, up to a maximum of 1 pint of BUCTRIL 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. BUCTRIL or MCPA applied with POAST may cause leaf burn, retarded growth and delayed maturity of the crop. Some reduced grassy control may be experienced with the above tank mixes.

Do not add ammonium sulfate or UAN solution to a tank mix of POAST plus BUCTRIL or POAST plus MCPA.

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

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FORAGE CROPS

(Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin)

Directions for Use

- Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated.
- Always follow recommendations given in **Application Information Section** (see page 6).
- 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.
- Labeled crops at all stages of growth are tolerant to POAST.
- Always add 1 quart Dash or oil concentrate per acre.
- For maximum use rate and minimum time from last application to harvest consult Table 13).

Table 13

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR POAST® HERBICIDES

CROP	MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (DAYS)	MAXIMUM RATE PER ACRE PER APPLICATION (PINTS)	MAXIMUM RATE PER ACRE PER SEASON (PINTS)	LIVESTOCK GRAZING OR FEEDING	AIRCRAFT APPLICATION	COMMENTS
Alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil and sainfoin	20 days before cutting for (dry) hay	2.5	6.5	Yes	Yes	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 (not applicable in CA)
Alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil and sainfoin (Undried)	7 days before grazing, feeding, or cutting for (undried) forage	2.5	6.5	Yes	Yes	

For additional restrictions and limitations see page 43.

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Regional Use Map

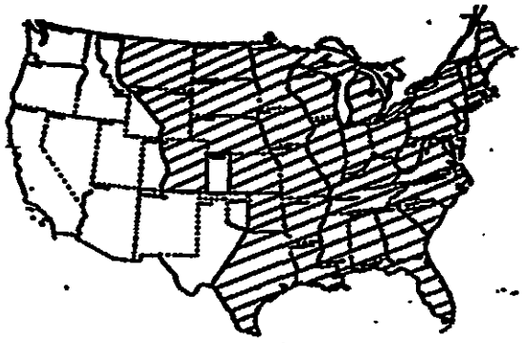
All application recommendations are based on growing region. Follow the recommendations for grass control for your region only.

Midwest, South and Northeast and all regions not listed below (see pages 38 & 39)

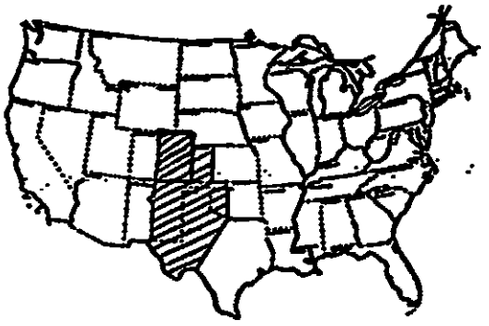
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico (see pages 40 & 41)

Western and Mountain States (see pages 42 & 43)

Midwest, South and Northeast

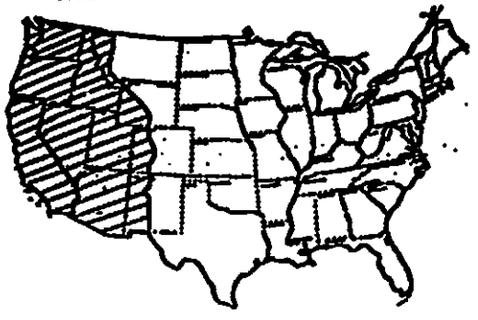


High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico



Description: An area east of the Continental Divide in New Mexico excluding the counties of Dona Ana, Luna, Sierra, Socorro and Valencia. Western Texas and Oklahoma - West of a line running north from Del Rio to Gainsville, TX and extending along Interstate 35 to the Oklahoma-Kansas border. Then west along border to highway 83 and north to the Kansas-Nebraska border.

Western and Mountain States



Description: A line following the continental divide, commencing at the U.S. - Canada border and terminating at the U.S. - Mexico border and also including the counties of Dona Ana, Luna, Sierra, Socorro and Valencia in New Mexico.

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USE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POAST IN ALFALFA, BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL AND SAINFOIN

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 in Table 13 for the minimum length of time between application and harvest.

The effectiveness of POAST is dependent on the absorption and movement throughout the weed. 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 by applying POAST before grass weeds are mowed. Once a grass is mowed it becomes tougher to control, as much of the leaf surface may be removed, putting the grass under stress. In areas without a killing frost, some annuals can over-winter 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 partial or complete control.

Irrigated Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin

Irrigation practices can be very critical to the successful use of POAST and may be necessary to start 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 theses 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 for absorption) and before it exceeds the maximum height indicated. Apply before the alfalfa canopies over the grasses and interferes with the spray coverage. Also, applications after an alfalfa cutting may need to be timed to follow an irrigation or 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, birdsfoot trefoil, and sainfoin may be killed back with an application of **POAST**. Their removal allows the seedling crops to grow with less competition. This application should be made before the oats get too large. Application made in the boot stage or later will not be as effective as when an application is made on young oats.

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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.

ANNUAL GRASSES
FORAGE CROPS
(Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin)

Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

Table 14

GRASSES	RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION			
	SPECIAL EARLY		STANDARD	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (inches)
Barnyardgrass	4	¾*	8	1
Crabgrass, Large	—	—	4	1
Smooth	—	—	4	1
Cupgrass, Woolly	—	—	8	1
Foxtails, Giant	4	¾	8	1
Green	4	¾	8	1
Yellow	—	—	8	1
Goosegrass	3	¾	4	1
Itchgrass	—	—	4	2
Johnsongrass (seedling)	—	—	8	1
Junglerice	—	—	8	1
Millet, Wild Proso	10	½	10	1
Oats, Wild	—	—	4	1
Tame	—	—	8	¾
Panicum, Browntop	—	—	8	1
Fall	4	¾	8	1
Texas	4	¾	8	1
Red Rice	—	—	4	2
Ryegrass, Annual	—	—	8	1
Sandbur, Field	—	—	3	1½
Shattercane/Wildcane	—	—	18	1
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	4	¾	—	1
Volunteer** Barley	—	—	4	1½
Corn	12	¾	20	1
Oats	—	—	4	1½
Rye	—	—	4	1½
Wheat	—	—	4	1½
Witchgrass	—	—	8	1

* In the following states use 1 pt: AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, ND, SD, TN, TX, VA.

** See page 6 - Application Information on Volunteer Cereals.

For crabgrass, wild oats and all volunteer cereals, the addition of ½ - 1 gallon UAN or 2½ lbs AMS is recommended.

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PERENNIAL GRASSES
FORAGE CROPS
(Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin)

Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

Table 15

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION				
GRASSES	INITIAL APPLICATIONS		SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS	
	Max. Ht (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2½	4" stolon	2½
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	25	2½	12	2½
Quackgrass	8	2½	8	2½
Ryegrass, Perennial	8	2	8	2
Wirestem Muhly	6	1½	6	1½
For quackgrass control, the addition of ½ - 1 gallon UAN or 2½ lbs AMS is recommended. For additional information see page 9.				

ANNUAL GRASSES
FORAGE CROP
(Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil, and Sainfoin)

High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

Table 16

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION			
GRASS		**MAXIMUM HEIGHT (inches)**	**RATE PER ACRE (pints)**
Barnyardgrass		8	1½
Crabgrass,	Large	4	1½
	Smooth	4	1½
Foxtails,	Giant	8	1½
	Green	8	1½
	Yellow	8	1½
Goosegrass		4	1½
Johnsongrass (seedling)		8	1½
Junglerice		8	1½
Panicum,	Browntop	8	1½
	Fall	8	1½
	Texas	8	1½
Shattercane/Wildcane		18	1½
Signalgrass, Broadleaf		8	1½
Sprangletop, Red		8	1½
Volunteer	Barley	4	2
	Corn	20	1½
	Oats	4	2
	Rye	4	2
	Wheat	4	2
Witchgrass		8	1½

* See page 6 - Application Information on volunteer cereals.

For crabgrass and all volunteer cereals the addition of ½ - 1 gallon UAN or 2½ lbs AMS is recommended.

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PERENNIAL GRASSES
FORAGE CROPS
(Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin)

High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

Table 17

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION				
GRASS	INITIAL APPLICATION		SEQUENTIAL APPLICATION	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2½	4" stolon	2½
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	10	2½	8	2½

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ANNUAL GRASSES
FORAGE CROP
Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil, and Sainfoin)

Western and Mountain States

Table 18

GRASSES	RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION			
	STANDARD		RESCUE***	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8	1½	—	—
Crabgrass, Large*	4	1½	16	2
Smooth	4	1½		
Cupgrass, Southwestern	8	1½	—	—
Foxtails, Giant	8	1½	—	—
Green	8	1½	—	—
Yellow	8	1½	—	—
Goosegrass	4	1½	—	—
Johnsongrass seedling	8	1½	—	—
Junglerice	8	1½	—	—
Millet, Wild Proso	10	1	—	—
Oats, Wild	4	1½	—	—
Panicum, Fall	8	1½	—	—
Ryegrass, Annual	8	1½	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	1½	—	—
Volunteer** Barley	4	2	—	—
Corn	4	2	—	—
Oats	4	2	—	—
Rye	4	2	—	—
Wheat	4	2	—	—
Witchgrass	8	1½	—	—

* Apply before boot stage

** See page 6 -Application Information on Volunteer Cereals.

*** Rescue Treatment for Controlling Selected Annual Grasses For best results, always apply POAST to annual grasses at the growth stage which is 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 above.

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PERENNIAL GRASSES
FORAGE CROPS
(Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin)

Western and Mountain States

Table 19

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION				
GRASS	INITIAL APPLICATION		SEQUENTIAL APPLICATION	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2½	4" stolon	2½
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	10	2½	8	2½
Quackgrass	8	2½	8	2½
Ryegrass, Perennial	8	2	8	2

Tank Mix of POAST Herbicide With 2,4-DB For Grass and Broadleaf Weed Control in Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin

Use a tank mix of **POAST** + 2,4-DB for the control of mixed populations of grasses and broadleaf weed listed as susceptible on the two product labels.

Some leaf yellowing and burning of the alfalfa may occur with this tank mix. 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 restrictions 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 UAN solution or ammonium sulfate to a **POAST** plus 2,4-DB tank mix.

Do not use more than 0.75 pounds active ingredient per acre of 2,4-DB in this tank mix.

This tank mix is not recommended for the High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Oklahoma, Eastern New Mexico or California.

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GRASS CONTROL IN CONSERVATION RESERVE LAND, FALLOW ACREAGE

Broadleaf Cover Crops

The growth of broadleaf cover crops such as alfalfa, clover, lespedza, trefoils and vetches will not be affected by **POAST**.

Grass Cover Crops

Most seeded grass crops such as oats, sudangrass, tall fescue, orchardgrass, bromegrases, ryegrass or timothy will be injured or killed by **POAST**. Do not use **POAST** if injury to these grass cover crops would be undesirable.

Recommendations For Grass Control

Apply **POAST** to actively growing grasses when they are at the proper growth stage as specified by the Recommendations for Grass Control in the Field Crops section of this label. Use spray gallonage, pressure and nozzle types specified in the Application Information Section page 6.

Applications after grass has been mowed are less effective. For best control apply to grasses at early stages of development.

Restrictions and Limitations

- Do not harvest or graze cover crops other than alfalfa, trefoil or sainfoin (see below) treated with **POAST**.
- Seeded grass cover crops may be injured or killed.
- Do not plant any other crop to be harvested for **120 days** after application, unless **POAST** is registered for use in that crop.
- **This label is intended for use only east of the Rocky Mountains and outside the high and rolling plains of Texas, Oklahoma and Eastern New Mexico.**
- Do no apply more than a total of 7½ pints of **POAST** per acre in one season.

Alfalfa Cover Crop

- 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 6½ pints of **POAST** per acre in one season to alfalfa.

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VEGETABLE CROPS

Artichoke	Leek
Beans (dry & succulent)	Lentil
Broccoli	Lettuce (head & leaf)
Brussels Sprouts	Muskmelon
Cabbage	Mustard Greens
Cabbage (bok choy, napa)	Onion (dry bulb & green bunching)
Chinese Broccoli	Peas (dry & succulent)
Cantaloupe	Peppers
Cauliflower	Potato
Celery	Pumpkin
Collard	Rape Greens
Cucumber	Shallot
Eggplant	Spinach
Garlic	Squash
Kale	Tomato
Kohlrabi	Watermelon

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

- Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated.
- Always follow recommendations given in **Application Information** Page 6.
- 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.
- Labeled crops at all stages of growth are tolerant to **POAST**.
- **Always add 1 quart oil concentrate per acre.**
- For maximum use rate and minimum time from last application to harvest consult Table 20.

Table 20

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR POAST HERBICIDE

CROP	MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (DAYS)	MAXIMUM RATE PER ACRE PER APPLICATION (PINTS)	MAXIMUM RATE PER ACRE PER SEASON (PINTS)	LIVESTOCK GRAZING OR FEEDING	AIRCRAFT* APPLICATION	COMMENTS
Artichoke	7	2.5	5	No	No	California Only
Beans (dry) (succulent)	30 15	2.5 2.5	4 4	Yes Yes	No No	
Bulb vegetables (onion, leek & garlic)	30	1.5	4.5	No	Yes	
Broccoli	30	1.5	3	No	No	
Cabbage	30	1.5	3	No	No	
Cantaloupe	14	1.5	3	No	No	
Cauliflower	30	1.5	3	No	No	
Celery	30	1.5	3	No	No	
Cucumber	14	1.5	3	No	No	
Eggplant	20	1.5	4.5	No	Yes	
Lentil	50	2.5	4	No	No	
Lettuce, Leaf	15	1.5	3	No	No	
Lettuce, Head	30	1.5	3	No	No	
Muskmelon	14	1.5	3	No	No	
Peas (dry) (succulent)	30 15	2.5 2.5	4 4	Yes Yes	No No	
Peppers	20	1.5	4.5	No	Yes	
Potato	30	2.5	5	No**	Yes	
Pumpkin	14	1.5	3	No	No	
Spinach	15	1.5	3	No	No	
Squash	14	1.5	3	No	No	
Tomato	20	1.5	4.5	No**	Yes	
Watermelon	14	1.5	3	No	No	

* Application by aircraft equipment may be allowed under state Special Local Need regulation as provided under section 24(c) of FIFRA. Inquire with state authorities regarding currently allowed uses.

** Potato and tomato waste may be fed to animals.

For additional restrictions and limitations see page 54.

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ıal Use Map

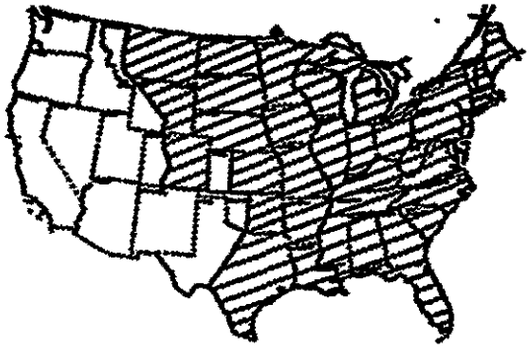
pplication recommendations are based on growing region. Refer e map below. Follow the recommendations for grass control for region only.

Midwest, South and Northeast, and all other regions not listed below (see pages 50 & 51)

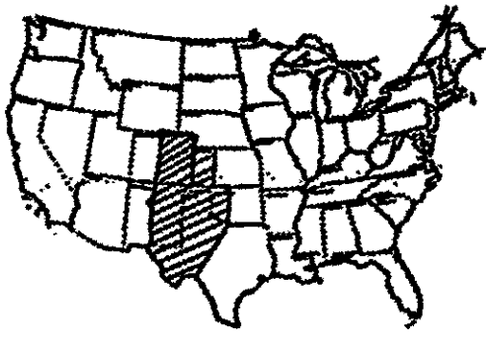
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico (see pages 52 & 53)

Western and Mountain States (see page 54)

Midwest, South and Northeast

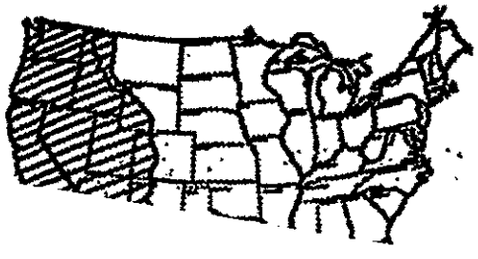


High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico



Description: An area east of the Continental Divide in New Mexico excluding the counties of Dona Ana, Luna, Sierra, Socorro and Valencia. Western Texas and Oklahoma - West of a line running north from Del Rio to Gainsville, TX and extending along Interstate 35 to the Oklahoma-Kansas border. Then west along border to highway 83 and north to the Kansas-Nebraska border.

Western and Mountain States



Description: A line following the continental divide, commencing at the U.S. - Canada border and terminating at the U.S. - Mexico border and also including the counties of Dona Ana, Luna, Sierra, Socorro and Valencia in New Mexico.

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CAUTION:

POAST plus oil concentrate should be used with caution under the following conditions, due to potential leaf injury.

- **When the temperature exceeds 90°F and the relative humidity is 60% or greater,**

OR

- **Anytime the temperature exceeds 100°F, regardless of the humidity.**

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ANNUAL GRASSES
VEGETABLE CROPS

Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

Table 21

GRASSES	RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION					
	SPECIAL EARLY		STANDARD		RESCUE	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	4	¾***	8	1	12	1½
Crabgrass, Large	—	—	10	1*	8	1½
Smooth	—	—	6	1	8	1½
Cupgrass, Woolly	—	—	8	1	—	—
Foxtails, Giant	4	¾	8	1	16	1½
Green	4	¾	8	1	16	1½
Yellow	—	—	8	1	16	1½
Goosegrass	3	¾	6	1	8	1½
Itchgrass	—	—	4	2	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	—	—	8	1	16	1½
Junglerice	—	—	8	1	—	—
Millet, Wild proso	10	½	10	½	24	1
Oats, Wild	—	—	4	1½**	—	—
Panicum, Browntop	—	—	8	1	—	—
Fall	4	¾	8	1	12	1½
Texas	4	¾	8	1	12	1½
Red Rice	—	—	4	2	—	—
Ryegrass, Annual	—	—	8	1	—	—
Sandbur, Field (Midwest only)	—	—	3	1¾	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	—	—	18	1	—	—
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	4	¾	8	1	12	1½
Sprangletop, Red	—	—	8	1	—	—
Volunteer*** Barley	—	—	4	1½*	—	—
Corn	12	¾	20	1**	—	—
Oats	—	—	4	1½*	—	—
Rye	—	—	4	1½*	—	—
Wheat	—	—	4	1½*	—	—
Witchgrass	—	—	8	1	—	—

* Plus UAN or Ammonium Sulfate in Legumes (beans & peas) only.
** Plus UAN or Ammonium Sulfate in Potato and Legumes (bean & peas) only.
*** See page 6 - Application Information on volunteer cereals.
**** In the following states use 1 pt (AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX, VA).

PERENNIAL GRASSES
VEGETABLE CROPS

Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

Table 22

GRASS	RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION			
	INITIAL APPLICATION		SEQUENTIAL APPLICATION	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	1½	4" stolon	1
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)**	25	1	12	1*
Muhly, Wirestem	6	1½	6	1½
Quackgrass***	8	1½*	8	1*
Ryegrass, Perennial	8	1	8	1

* Plus UAN or Ammonium Sulfate for Johnsongrass (Potato only), for Quackgrass (Potato and Legumes only)

** When using 10 to 20 gallons of spray per acre, use 1½ pints of POAST in the initial application.

*** A cultivation 14 to 21 days after the last application will aid in control.

Special Use - Potatoes/Maine

In case of heavy infestations of quackgrass, apply 2½ pints per acre followed by 1½ pints per acre sequential if needed.

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ANNUAL GRASSES
VEGETABLE CROPS

High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

Table 23

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION		
GRASS	**Max. Ht. (inches)**	**Rate/A (pints)**
Barnyardgrass	8	1½
Crabgrass, Large	4	1½*
Smooth	4	1½
Foxtails, Giant	8	1½
Green	8	1½
Yellow	8	1½
Goosegrass	4	1½
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	1½
Junglerice	8	1½
Panicum, Browntop	8	1½
Fall	8	1½
Texas	8	1½
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	1½
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	1½
Sprangletop, Red	8	1½
Volunteer**		
Barley	20	2*
Corn	4	1½
Oats	4	2*
Rye	4	2*
Wheat	8	2*
Witchgrass	8	1½

* Plus UAN or Ammonium Sulfate for Legumes (Beans and Peas) only.

** See page 6 - Application Information on Volunteer Cereals.

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PERENNIAL GRASSES
VEGETABLE CROPS

High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

Table 24

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION				
GRASSES	INITIAL APPLICATION		SEQUENTIAL APPLICATION	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2	4" stolon	1½
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)*	10	1½	8	1
* Volume of spray should be between 5 and 10 gallons/acre with a ground speed of no more than 6 mph.				

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ANNUAL GRASSES
VEGETABLE CROPS

Western and Mountain States

Table 25

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION			
GRASSES		Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass		8	1½
Crabgrass,	Large	4	1½*
	Smooth	4	1½
Cupgrass	Southwestern	8	1½
	Woolly	8	1½
Foxtails	Giant	8	1½
	Green	8	1½
	Yellow	8	1½
Goosegrass		4	1½
Johnsongrass (seedling)		8	1½
Junglerice		8	1½
Millet, Wild Proso		10	1
Oats, Wild*		4	1½
Panicum	Fall	8	1½
	Texas	8	1½
Ryegrass, Annual		8	1½
Shattercane/Wildcane		18	1½
Signalgrass, Broadleaf		8	1½
Volunteer Corn		12	1½
Witchgrass		8	1½
* Idaho, Oregon, and Washington only			

Tank Mix of POAST herbicide for Annual Grass and Broadleaf Weed Control in Potato and Tomato

Use a tank mix of **POAST** plus **Leone/Sencor** for the control of mixed populations of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed as susceptible on the two product labels.

Rates for **POAST** are the same as those listed for annual grasses in the vegetable section of this label. Always add oil concentrate at the rate of 2 pints per acre. Rates for **Leone/Sencor DF** are as follows:

PRODUCT	POUNDS PRODUCT PER ACRE	
	Broadcast	Directed
Potato	⅛ to ⅜	---
Tomato	⅛ to ⅓	⅛ to 1⅛

Add components in the following sequence: 1) Sencor 2) oil concentrate 3) POAST.

Restrictions and Limitations (partial List)

Observe all cautions and limitations on the labels of both products. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Do not apply **POAST** and **Leone/Sencor** as a tank mix unless all environmental restrictions on the Sencor label can be followed.

Do not add UAN solution or ammonium sulfate to a **POAST** plus **Leone/Sencor** tank mix.

Do not treat transplanted tomatoes within 14 days of transplanting. Tomatoes must have recovered from transplant shock and new growth evident. Do not treat seeded tomatoes until plants have reached the 5 to 6 leaf stage.

Apply only to russetted or white-skinned varieties of potato that are not early maturing.

Do not apply this tank mix in any type of irrigation system.

Do not use this tank mix if all weeds to be controlled are not at the correct growth stage for treatment at the same time.

Do not use this tank mix if grasses to be controlled include rhizome johnsongrass, quackgrass, bermudagrass, wirestem muhly, volunteer corn or cereal, shattercane, red rice or itchgrass.

Do not apply tank mix if crop shows injury (leaf phytotoxicity and/or plant stunting) produced by any other herbicide treatment as injury may be enhanced and/or prolonged.

For potatoes, do not apply the tank mix within 60 days of harvest.

For tomatoes, to not apply the tank mix within 20 days of harvest.

Apply only if there has been at least three successive days of sunny weather prior to application, or crop injury may occur.

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FRUIT CROPS

**Apple, Blueberry, Citrus, Crabapple, Grapes
Pear, Quince, Raspberry, Strawberry**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

- Apply to actively growing at the sizes indicated.
- Always follow recommendations given in **Application Information** (page 6).
- 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.
- Labeled crops at all stages of growth are tolerant to **POAST**.
- **Always add 1 quart Dash or oil concentrate per acre.**
- For maximum use rate and minimum time from last application to harvest consult Table 26.

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Table 26

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR POAST HERBICIDE

CROP	MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (DAYS)	MAXIMUM RATE PER ACRE PER APPLICATION (PINTS)	MAXIMUM RATE PER ACRE PER SEASON (PINTS)	LIVESTOCK GRAZING OR FEEDING	AIRCRAFT APPLICATION*
Apple	14	2.5	7.5	No**	No
Blueberry	30	2.5	5.0	No	No
Citrus	15	2.5	7.5	No**	No
Crabapple	14	2.5	7.5	No	No
Grapes	50	2.5	5.0	No**	No
Pear	14	2.5	7.5	No	No
Quince	14	2.5	7.5	No	No
Raspberry	45	2.5	5.0	No	No
Strawberry	7	2.5	2.5	No	No

Comments: Application of POAST plus oil concentrate applied up to 6 weeks after a SINBAR herbicide application can occasionally cause strawberry leaf injury. It is believed to be variety related. Growers should determine injury potential on a small scale before treating entire field.

* Application by aircraft equipment may be allowed under State Special Local Need regulation as provided under section 24(c) of FIFRA, inquire with state authorities regarding currently allowed uses.

** Apples: Pressed or processed apple waste may be fed to animals
Citrus: Pulp and waste may be fed to animals.
Grapes: Pomace and raisin waste may be fed to animals.

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ANNUAL GRASSES
Fruit Crops (Except Strawberries)

All Regions

Table 27

GRASSES		RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION			
		STANDARD		RESCUE	
		Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A* (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A* (pints)
Barnyardgrass		6	1½	12	2½
Crabgrass,	Large	6	1½	12	2½
	Smooth	6	1½	12	2½
Cupgrass, Woolly		6	1½	12	2½
Foxtails,	Giant	6	1½	12	2½
	Green	6	1½	12	2½
	Yellow	6	1½	12	2½
Goosegrass		6	1½	12	2½
Johnsongrass (seedling)		6	1½	12	2½
Junglerice		6	1½	12	2½
Lovegrass		6	1½	12	2½
Millet, Wild Proso		6	1½	12	2½
Orchardgrass, Seedling		6	1½	12	2½
Panicum,	Fall	6	1½	12	2½
	Texas	6	1½	12	2½
Shattercane/Wildcane		6	1½	12	2½
Signalgrass, Broadleaf		6	1½	12	2½
Sprangletop, Red**		6	1½	12	2½
Tall Fescue (seedling)		6	1½	12	2½
Volunteer***	Barley	6	1½	12	2½
	Corn	6	1½	12	2½
	Oats	6	1½	12	2½
	Rye	6	1½	12	2½
	Wheat	6	1½	12	2½
Witchgrass		6	1½	12	2½

* Repeat application as needed. Do not apply more than 5 pints per acre per season for blueberries, grapes, and raspberries. Do not apply more than 7½ pints per acre per season for apple, crabapple, pear, and quince. Do not apply more than 10 pints per acre per season for citrus.

** Not recommended in CA and AZ.

*** See page 6- Application Information on Volunteer Cereals.

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PERENNIAL GRASSES
FRUIT CROPS (Except Strawberries)

All Regions

Table 28

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION		
GRASSES	INITIAL APPLICATION	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)*
Bermudagrass	6" Stolon	2½
Johnsongrass	20	2½
Quackgrass	8	2½
Ryegrass, Perennial	6	2½

* Repeat application as needed. Do not apply more than 5 pints per acre per season for blueberries, grapes, and raspberries. Do not apply more than 7½ pints per acre per season for apple, crabapple, pear, and quince. Do not apply more than 10 pints per acre per season for citrus.

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® herbicide** plus oil concentrate in water according to the table. 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.

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STRAWBERRIES

Regional Use Map

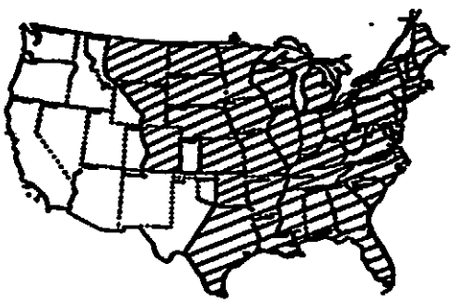
All recommendations are based on growing region. Refer to the map below. Follow the recommendations for grass control for your region only.

Midwest, South and Northeast and all other regions not listed below (see pages 61 & 62).

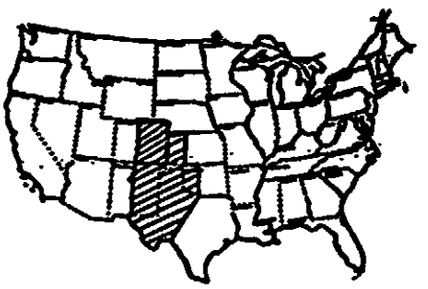
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico see pages 63 & 64).

Western and Mountain States (see pages 65).

Midwest, South and Northeast

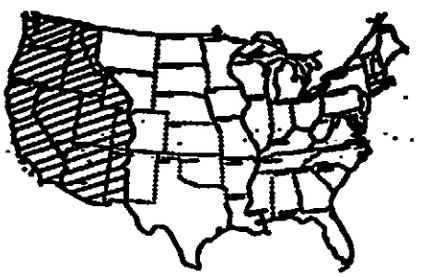


High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico



Description: An area east of the Continental Divide in New Mexico including the counties of Dona Ana, Luna, Sierra, Socorro and Valencia, Western Texas and Oklahoma - West of a line running north from Del Rio to Colorado, TX and extending along Interstate 35 to the Oklahoma-Kansas border. Then west along border to Highway 83 and north to the Kansas-Nebraska border.

Western and Mountain States



Description: A line following the continental divide, commencing at the U.S. - Canada border and terminating at the U.S. - Mexico border and also including the counties of Dona Ana, Luna, Sierra, Socorro and Valencia in New Mexico.

Note to Strawberry Growers:

Do not tank mix or sequentially apply POAST plus oil concentrate within one week before or after application of Tenoran® herbicide as strawberry injury may occur.

Application of POAST plus oil concentrate applied up to 6 weeks after a Sinbar® herbicide application can occasionally cause strawberry leaf injury. It is believed to be variety related. Growers should determine injury potential by treating a small area first then waiting a week before treating the rest of the strawberry field with POAST plus oil concentrate.

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ANNUAL GRASSES
STRAWBERRIES

Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

Table 29

GRASS	RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION			
	STANDARD		RESCUE	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8	1½	12	2
Crabgrass, Large	4	1½	8	2
Smooth	4	1½	8	2
Cupgrass, Woolly	8	1½	--	--
Foxtails Giant	8	1½	16	2
Green	8	1½	16	2
Yellow	8	1½	16	2
Goosegrass	4	1½	8	2
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	1½	—	—
Junglerice	8	1½	16	2
Millet, Wild Proso	4	¾	—	—
Oats, Wild	10	2	24	2
Panicum, Browntop	8	2	—	—
Fall	8	1½	12	2
Texas	8	1½	12	2
Red Rice	4	2½	—	—
Ryegrass, Annual	8	1½	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	1½	—	—
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	1½	12	2
Sprangletop, Red	8	1½	—	—
Volunteer* Barley	6	2	—	—
Corn	20	1½	—	—
Oats	6	2	—	—
Rye	6	2	—	—
Wheat	6	2	—	—
Witchgrass	8	1½	—	—

* POAST is not recommended for spring control of volunteer cereals that emerge the previous fall.

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PERENNIAL GRASSES
STRAWBERRIES

Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

Table 30

GRASS	RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION			
	INITIAL APPLICATION		SEQUENTIAL APPLICATION	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2½	4" stolon	1½
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)*	10	2½	8	1½
Muhly, Wirestem	6	1½	6	1
Quackgrass**	8	2½	---	---
Ryegrass, Perennial	8	1½	8	1½

* Adjust volume of spray mixture to a minimum of 5 gallons and a maximum of 10 gallons per acre while maintaining a ground speed of no more than 6 miles per hour.

** A cultivation between 14 to 21 days after application will aid in control. Depending on environmental conditions and crop cultural system, season-long control may not always be obtained. However, competition of quackgrass with the crop will be reduced.

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ANNUAL GRASSES
STRAWBERRIES

High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

Table 31

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION			
GRASS		STANDARD	
		Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass		6	2
Crabgrass,	Large	4	2
	Smooth	4	2
Foxtails,	Giant	6	2
	Green	6	2
	Yellow	6	2
Goosegrass		4	2
Johnsongrass (seedling)		6	2
Junglerice		6	2
Panicum,	Browntop	6	2
	Fall	6	2
	Texas	6	2
Shattercane/Wildcane		10	2
Signalgrass, Broadleaf		6	2
Sprangletop, Red		6	2
Volunteer*	Barley	4	2½
	Corn	10	2
	Oats	4	2½
	Rye	4	2½
	Wheat	4	2½
Witchgrass		6	2

*POAST is not recommended for spring control of cereals that emerge the previous fall.

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PERENNIAL GRASSES
STRAWBERRIES

High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

Table 32

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION		
GRASSES	INITIAL APPLICATION	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)*
Bermudagrass	6" Stolon	2½
Johnsongrass	10	2½

* A single application may not provide complete control of perennial grasses. Do not use more than 2½ pints per acre per year for strawberries.

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ANNUAL GRASSES
STRAWBERRIES

Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

Table 33

GRASS		RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION			
		STANDARD		RESCUE**	
		Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass		8	2-1½	12	2
Crabgrass,	Large	4	2	8	2
	Smooth	4	2	8	2
Cupgrass,	Southwestern	8	2	—	—
Foxtails,	Giant	8	2	—	—
	Green	8	2-1½	—	—
	Yellow	8	2½	—	—
Goosegrass		4	2	16	2
Johnsongrass (seedling)		8	2-1½	16	2
Junglerice		8	2	—	—
Panicum,	Fall	8	2-1½	12	2
	Texas	8	2	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane		18	2	—	—
Signalgrass, Broadleaf		8	2	—	—
Volunteer*	Barley	4	2½-2	—	—
	Corn	12	2-1½	—	—
	Oats	4	2½-2	—	—
	Rye	4	2½-2	—	—
	Wheat	4	2½-2	—	—
Witchgrass		8	2-1½	—	—

* Volunteer cereals which emerge from late spring through early summer (May through July) may be partially or incompletely controlled due to unfavorable conditions at time of application.

** Rescue treatment for controlling selected annual grasses: For best results, always apply POAST to annual grasses at the growth stage and are 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 above.

PERENNIAL GRASSES
STRAWBERRIES

Table 34

GRASSES	RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION	
	SINGLE APPLICATION *	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)*
Bermudagrass	6" Stolon	2½
Johnsongrass	10	2½
Quackgrass	8	2½

* A single application may not provide complete control of perennial grasses. Do not use more than 2½ pints per acre per year for strawberries.

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NON-BEARING FOOD CROPS

Western and Mountain States

Almond, Apricot, Asparagus, Avocado, Blackberry, Cherry, Cranberry, Date, Fig, Macadamia, Nectarines, Olive, Peach, Pecan, Pistachio, Plum, Pomegranate, Prune, Walnut

Directions For Use

- Do not apply to non-bearing food crops within 1 year of harvest.
- Apply to actively growing grasses before extensive tillering and/or seedhead formation.
- Always follow recommendations given in **Application Information** (page 6)
- In irrigated areas it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment with **POAST** to ensure weeds are growing actively.
- Repeat applications if new germination or regrowth occurs.
- 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.
- Do not apply more than a total of 7½ pints of **POAST** per acre in one season.
- Always add 1 quart Dash or oil concentrate per acre.

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ANNUAL GRASS
NON-BEARING FOOD CROPS

Table 34

GRASS	STANDARD		RESCUE	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	6	1½	12	2½
Crabgrass, Large	6	1½	12	2½
Crabgrass, Smooth	6	1½	12	2½
Cupgrass, Wooly	6	1½	12	2½
Foxtails, Giant	6	1½	12	2½
Foxtails, Green	6	1½	12	2½
Foxtails, Yellow	6	1½	12	2½
Goosegrass	6	1½	12	2½
Johnsongrass (seedling)	6	1½	12	2½
Junglerice	6	1½	12	2½
Lovegrass	6	1½	12	2½
Millet, Wild Proso	6	1½	12	2½
Panicum, Fall	6	1½	12	2½
Panicum, Texas	6	1½	12	2½
Shattercane	6	1½	12	2½
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	6	1½	12	2½
Sprangletop, Red*	6	1½	12	2½
Tall Fescue (seedling)	6	1½	12	2½
Witchgrass	6	1½	12	2½

* Not recommended in CA, AZ, or Western NM.

PERENNIAL GRASSES
NON-BEARING FOOD CROPS

Table 36

GRASS	Max. Ht (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2½
Johnsongrass	20"	2½
Quackgrass	8"	2½
Wirestem Muhly	6"	1½

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CROPS GROWN FOR SEED

POAST is recommended for use on all crops on this label when they are grown for seed production (except alfalfa grown for seed in California). Follow the use recommendations as stated on this label for each crop. Slight modifications in application methods may be required for certain seed crops due to crop canopy or different cultural methods from the corresponding food crop. Contact BASF or local authorities before modifying application methods to confirm they are not in conflict with labeling.

POAST is also registered on the following crops but only when they are grown for seed. The information provided below is only to be used as a guide. Refer to the respective SLN** for specific use requirements.**

Table 37

SEED CROP	WEED	HEIGHT (INCHES)	RATE/A (PINTS)
Carrot* (ID, WA only)	Barnyardgrass	3-6 6-12	1.5 2.5
Fine Fescue**	Ryegrass, annual Brome, downy German velvetgrass Bentgrass, Colonial Bentgrass, Highland	4-8 2-6 2-4 2-4 2-4	1.5 2.5 2 - 2.5 1.5 - 2.5 1.5 - 2.5
Clover*** (CA only)	Watergrass (barnyardgrass) Ryegrass		1.5 - 2 1.5 - 2

* -SLN # ID880005 and WA 880022 (Use in Carrots for seed)

-Read and follow the general recommendations under the ALL CROPS and VEGETABLE CROPS sections.

-Use 5-20 gallons of water per acre at 40-60 psi.

-Do not apply more than 5 pints of **POAST** per acre to carrots in one season.

** -SLN #OR830002 (Use in Field Fescue for Seed)

-Read and follow the general recommendations under all the ALL CROPS section.

-Treat only Creeping Red, Chewing and Hard fine fescue types.

-Make applications to semi-dormant fine fescue in late fall (generally November 1 - March 15) after maximum grass weed germination.

-Use higher rates of POAST for well established weeds.

-If regrowth occurs or new plants emerge make a second application at the same POAST rate and weed size listed above.

-Use a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre at 40 psi and increase to 20 gallons and 60 psi if foliage is dense.

-POAST does not control annual bluegrass or rattail fescue.

-DO NOT graze treated fields and DO NOT feed treated fescue screenings or hay to livestock.

-DO NOT apply POAST to tall fescue because injury will occur.

-DO NOT apply POAST to fine fescue by air.

*** -SLN # CA900053 (Use in Clover for Seed)

-Read and follow the general recommendations under all the ALL CROPS and FORAGE CROPS sections.

-Apply a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre by ground and a minimum of 5 gallons by air.

-If additional flushes of annual grasses emerge after the first application, make additional applications at the same rate.

-DO NOT apply more than 7.5 pints per acre per season.

-DO NOT allow POAST treated clover crops to be grazed or treated field residues, seed millings or seeds to be used for feed or food.

-Specific reporting requirements must be followed to meet California Department of Food and Agriculture standards. DO NOT make any applications of this product until you have obtained and read a copy of SLN # CA900053 and complied with these requirements.

**** -SLN REGISTRATIONS ARE VALID UNTIL WITHDRAWN, SUSPENDED OR CANCELED BY THE STATE, EPA THE 24C REGISTRANT OR BASF.

-SLN LABELS MUST BE IN POSSESSION OF THE USER AT THE TIME OF POAST APPLICATION.

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Conifer, Christmas Trees, Deciduous Trees, Nursery Planting, Ornamental, Right of Way, Non-Food Crop Areas, Fallow Land and For Controlling Grasses, Tall Fescue, Growth Suppression and Broad Spectrum Weed Control Tank Mixed with GOAL 1.6E in Tree Farms

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

- Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated.
- Always follow recommendations given in Application Information Page 6.
- 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.
- Labeled crops at all stages of growth are tolerant to POAST.
- Always add 1 quart oil concentrate per acre.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- **For annual and perennial grass control:** See page ___ for tolerant species of trees, shrubs and ornamentals (bedding plants, ground covers) and pages 73 for recommended use rates.

- **For broad spectrum grass and broadleaf weed control in conifers:** A tank mix of **POAST** plus Goal 1.6E control a wide variety of weeds and grasses. See section on **POAST** plus Goal 1.6 E Tank Mix shown on page 74 for directions.

- **For growth suppression of tall fescue:** Tall fescue growth can be reduced by a properly timed application of **POAST.** For directions, see section **Timing and Application Information for Tall Fescue Growth Suppression in Non-food Areas** on page 76.

- For spot treatment application with **POAST** see page 70 for details on grass size, dosage and additive.

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NOTICE TO USER

Due to variability within species and in application techniques, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not POAST herbicide can be safely used on all varieties and species of non-bearing food crops, ornamentals, nursery and other non-food crops under all conditions. It is therefore recommended that the professional user should determine if POAST can be used safely prior to broad use. This determination can be made in the following manner: On a small test area apply a recommended use rate of POAST on an unlabeled species or variety under the conditions expected to be encountered. Any adverse conditions should be visible within seven days.

Annual Grass Control With POAST

Table 41

GRASS	RATE OF POAST PER ACRE		OIL CONCENTRATE RATE PER ACRE
	GRASS UP TO 6" HEIGHT	GRASS UP TO 12" HEIGHT	
Barnyardgrass Broadleaf Signalgrass Fall Panicum Foxtails, Green , Green , Yellow Goosegrass Johnsongrass, Seedling Junglerice Large Crabgrass Lovegrass Red Sprangletop* Tall Fescue, Seedling Texas Panicum Shattercane/Wildcane Wild Proso Millet Witchgrass Woolly Cupgrass	1½ Pints	2½ Pints	2 Pints
* Not recommended in CA, AZ, or Western NM.			

Perennial Grass Control With POAST

Table 42

GRASS	MAXIMUM SIZE RANGE	RATE OF POAST PER ACRE	OIL CONCENTRATE RATE PER ACRE
Bermudagrass	Up to 6" Runners	2½ Pints	2 Pints
Johnsongrass, Rhizome	15-20" Height		
Quackgrass	6-8" Height		
Wirestem Muhly	Up to 6" Height	1½ Pints	

POAST® Herbicide Plus Goal 1.6E Tank Mix for Use in Conifers Grown for Christmas Trees

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

This tank mix is for postemergence broadleaf and grass weed control.

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

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Fir, Fraser	*Abies fraseri*
Hemlock, Canada*	*Tsuga canadensis**
Pine, Virginia	*Pinus virginiana*
Pine, White	*Pinus strobus*
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
*Canada Hemlock has prolonged period of bud break and new growth, thus directed applications are recommended during this period.	

Grasses Controlled
See species listed on prior pages.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled
See Goal 1.6E label.

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 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.

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Timing
Applications should be made when weeds are actively growing and before conifer bud breaking or after conifer foliage have had an opportunity to harden-off. Broadleaf weeds must be within the height indicated on the Goal 1.6E label.

Spray volume and pressure
Apply at 20 gallons per acre and at 40 psi.

Restrictions and limitations for POAST with Goal 1.6 E tank mix
Do not apply the tank mix when temperatures exceed 90°F.

Follow all conifer specific and General Use Restrictions on Goal 1.6E label.

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

Do not apply this tank mix by aircraft equipment.

Do not use spot treatments.

Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.

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TIMING AND APPLICATION INFORMATION FOR TALL FESCUE GROWTH SUPPRESSION IN NON-FOOD AREAS

Use only in the states of: NC, SC, VA, WV, GA, AL, KY, TN.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GROWTH SUPPRESSION WITH POAST

- **Apply to actively growing tall fescue before extensive tillering and/or seedhead formation.**
- **Follow water volume and spray pressure recommendations.**
- **Apply to tall fescue at the sizes indicated below.**
- **In irrigated areas it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment with POAST to ensure weeds are growing actively.**

Timing

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 application 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 thirty days before or fourteen days after application of POAST.

Rate

Apply POAST at a rate of 1 to 1¼ pints per acre. For greater fescue suppression up to 2½ pints per acre of POAST can be used. Because of environmental differences at application and growth differences of tall fescue, control of tall fescue may exceed or fall short of that desired. Users of POAST are advised to begin use of POAST at a minimum recommended rate and adjust rates as local conditions and experience dictate. Additional applications may be made if extended growth suppression is desired.

Tables of Nursery Liners, Trees, Shrubs, Ornamentals, Bedding Plants and Ground Covers

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Trees

Listed by common name

Acacia, Knife Leaf
(Acacia cultriformis)
Arborvitae, Eastern *(var: Teehny)*
(Thuja occidentalis)
Ash, Green
(Fraxinus pennsylvanicum)
Ash, Mountain
(Surbus aucuparia)
Ash; Mountain
(Sorbus americana decora)
Ash, White
(Fraxinus americana)
Basswood, American
(Tilia americana)
Berkmans
(Thuja orientalis)
Birch
(Betula sp.)
Birch, Asian White *(var: Japonica)*
(Betula platyphylla)
Birch, European White
(Betula pendula)
Birch, paper
(Betula papyrifolia)
Birch, River or Black
(Betula nigra)
Bottle-brush
(Callistemon lanceolatus)
Bottle Tree
(Brachychiton populneus)
Brisbane Box Tree
(Tristania conferta)
Cajeput Tree
(Melaleuca quinquenervia)
Carob Tree
(Ceratonia siliqua)
Carrot Wood
(Cupaniopsis anacardioides)
Catalpa, Southern
(Catalpa bignonioides)
Cherry, Black
(Prunus serotina)
Cherry, Carolina
(Prunus caroliniana "compacta")
Crabapple, Flowering *(var: Dalgo, Radiant, Red Splendor, Royalty, Vanguard, Sylvestris, Domestic)*
(Malus sp.)
Cypress, Leyland
(Cupressocyparis leylandii)
Cypress, Italian
(Cupressus sempervirens)
Dogwood, Flowering
(Cornus florida)
Dogwood, Silky
(Cornus amonum)
Dogwood, Pagoda
(Cornus alternifolia)
Dogwood, Red Osier
(Cornus sericea)
Elm, Chinese Evergreen
(Ulmus parvifolia)
Eucalyptus
(Eucalyptus robusta)
(Eucalyptus lehmannii)
(Eucalyptus nicholi)
(Eucalyptus granis)

Listed by scientific name

Abies concolor
(Fir, White)
Abies fraseri
(Fir, Frasier)
Abies sp.
(Fir, Conclar)
Acacia baileyana (purpurea)
(Purpleleaf)
Acacia cultriformis
(Knife leaf acacia)
Acer palmatum
(Japanese maple)
Acer rubrum
(Maple, Red)
Acer saccharinum
(Maple, Silver)
Agonis flexuosa
(Peppermint willow)
Albizia julibrissin
(Mimosa tree)
Arbutus unedo
(Strawberry Tree)
Arecastrum romanzoffianum
(Queen palm)
Betula nigra
(Birch, River or Black)
Betula papyrifolia
(Birch, paper)
Betula pendula
(Birch, European White)
Betula platyphylla
(Birch, Asian White)
(var: Japonica)
Betula sp.
(Birch)
Brachychiton populneus
(Bottle tree)
Callistemon lanceolatus
(Bottle-brush)
Catalpa bignonioides
(Catalpa, Southern)
Celtis occidentalis
(Hackberry, Common)
Ceratonia siliqua
(Carob tree)
Chamaerops humilis
(Mediterranean fan palm)
Cornus alternifolia
(Dogwood, Pagoda)
Cornus amonum
(Dogwood, Silky)
Cornus florida
(Dogwood, Flowering)
Cornus sericea
(Dogwood, Red Osier)
Cupaniopsis anacardioides
(Carrot Wood)
Cupressocyparis leylandii
(Leyland Cypress)
Cupressus sempervirens
(Italian Cypress)
Cycas revoluta
(Sago Palm)
Elaeagnus angustifolia
(Olive, Russian)
Eribotrya japonica
(Loquat)

Trees (continued)

Listed by common name

Fig, Exotica Weeping
(Ficus benjamina)
Fir, Conclar
(Abies sp.)
Fir, Douglas
(Pseudotsuga menziesii)
Fir, Frasier
(Abies fraseri)
Fir, White
(Abies concolor)
Guava, Pineapple
(Feijoa sellowiana)
Gum, Lemon-scented
(Eucalyptus citriodera)
Gum, Red Box
(Eucalyptus polyanthemos)
Hackberry, Common
(Celtis occidentalis)
Hemlock
(Tsuga canadensis)
Holly, Chinese
(var: Bufordii, Rotunda)
(Ilex comuta)
Holly, Hybrid *(var: Nellie Stevens)*
(Ilex spares)
Holly, Japanese
(var: Convexa, Compacta, Helleri, Hoogendorn)
(Ilex crenata)
Holly, Yaupon
(Ilex vomitoria)
Ironbark, Red
(Eucalyptus sideroxylon)
Jacaranda
(Jacaranda acutifolia)
Larch, European
(Larix europa)
Laurel, Indian
(Ficus microcarpa nitida)
Linden, Littleleaf
(Tilia cordata)
Locust, Honey
(Gleditsia triacanthos inermis)
Quat
(Eribotrya japonica)
Magnolia, Southern
(Magnolia grandiflora)
Maple, Red
(Acer rubrum)
Maple, Japanese
(Acer palmatum)
Maple, Silver
(Acer saccharinum)
Mimosa Tree
(Albizia julibrissin)
Myoporum
(Myoporum laetum)
Oak
(Quercus)
Oak, Water
(Quercus nigra)
Oak, Willow
(Quercus phellos)
Olive Tree
(Olea europaea)
Olive, Russian
(Elaeagnus angustifolia)

Listed by scientific name

Eucalyptus citriodera
(Gum, Lemon-scented)
Eucalyptus granis
(Eucalyptus)
Euclayptus lehmannii
(Eucalyptus)
Eucalyptus nicholi
(Eucalyptus)
Eucalyptus polyanthemos
(Red Box Gum)
Eucalyptus robusta
(Eucalyptus)
Eucalyptus sideroxylon
(Red Ironbark)
Feijoa sellowiana
(Pineapple Guava)
Ficus benjamina
(Exotica Weeping Fig)
Ficus microcarpa nitida
(Indian Laurel)
Fraxinus americana
(Ash, White)
Fraxinus pennsylvanicum
(Ash, Green)
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis
(Locust, Honey)
Ilex comuta
(Holly, Chinese)
(var: Bufordii, Rotunda)
Ilex crenata
(Holly, Japanese)
(var: Convexa, Compacta, Helleri, Hoogendorn)
Ilex spares
(Holly, Hybrid)
(var: Nellie Stevens)
Ilex vomitoria
(Holly, Yaupon)
Jacaranda acutifolia
(Jacaranda)
Juglans nigra
(Walnut, Black)
Larix europa
(Larch, European)
Leptospermum laevigatum
(Australian tea tree)
Liquidambar stryaciflus
(Sweet Gum)
Liriodendron tulipifera
(Popular, Yellow)
Maclura pomifera
(Osage Orange)
Magnolia grandiflora
(Magnolia, Southern)
Malus sp.
(Crabapple, Flowering)
(var: Dalgo, Domestic, Sylvestris, Radiant, Vanguard, Royalty, Red Splendor)
Melaleuca quinquenervia
(Cajeput Tree)
Mimosa pudica
(Sensitive Plant)
Myoporum laetum
(Myoporum)
Olea europaea
(Olive Tree)
Parkensonia aculeata
(Green Palo Verde)

Trees (continued)

Listed by common name

Osage Orange
(Maclura pomifera)
Palm, Mediterranean fan
(Chamaerops humilis)
Palm, Pygmy Date
(Phoenix roebelenii)
Palm, Queen
(Arecastrum romanzoffianum)
Palm, Sago
(Cycas revoluta)
Palm, Windmill
(Tracheocarpus fortunei)
Palo Verde, Green
(Parkensonia aculeata)
Paulownia, Royal
(Paulownia tomentosa)
Pear, Common
(Pyrus communis)
Pear, Ussurian
(Pyrus ussuriensis)
Pepper, Brazilean
(Schinus terebinthifolius)
Pine, Austrian
(Pinus nigra)
Pine, Canary Island
(Pinus canariensis)
Pine, Caribbean Slash
(Pinus caribean)
Pine, Jack
(Pinus banksiana)
Pine, Japanese Black
(Pinus thunbergii)
Pine, Loblolly
(Pinus taeda)
Pine, Mugho
(Pinus mugho)
Pine, Ponderosa
(Pinus ponderosa)
Pine, Scotch
(Pinus sylvestris)
Pine, Slash
(Pinus ellottii)
Pine, Southern
(Pinus palustris)
Pine, Virginia
(Pinus virginiana)
Pine, White
(Pinus strobus)
Pine, Yew
(Podocarpus macrophyllus)
Poplar, Hybrid
(Populus alba)
Popular, Yellow
(Liriodendron tulipifera)
Purpleleaf
(Acacia baileyana)
Sensitive Plant
(Mimosa pudica)
Spruce, Black Hills *(var: Densata)*
(Picea glauca)
Spruce, Colorado Blue
(Picea pungens)
Spruce, Norway
(Picea abies)
Spruce, White
(Picea glauca)
Spruce, White *(var: Compacta)*
(Picea glauca)

Listed by scientific name

Paulownia tomentosa
(Paulownia, Royal)
Phoenix roebelenii
(Palm, Pygmy Date)
Picea abies
(Spruce, Norway)
Picea glauca
(Spruce, White)
Picea glauca
(Spruce, White)
(var: Compacta)
Picea glauca
(Spruce, Black Halls)
(var: Densata)
Picea pungens
(Spruce, Colorado Blue)
Pinus banksiana
(Pine, Jack)
Pinus canariensis
(Canary Island Pine)
Pinus caribean
(Pine, Caribbean slash)
Pinus ellottii
(Pine, Slash)
Pinus mugho
(Pine, Mugho)
Pinus nigra
(Pine, Austrian)
Pinus palustris
(Pine, Southern)
Pinus ponderosa
(Pine, Ponderosa)
Pinus strobus
(Fine, White)
Pinus sylvestris
(Pine, Scotch)
Pinus taeda
(Pine, Loblolly)
Pinus thunbergii
(Pine, Japanese Black)
Pinus virginiana
(Pine, Virginia)
Pittsporum phillyraeoides
(Desert Willow)
Platanus occidentalis
(Sycamore)
Podocarpus macrophyllus
(Yew Pine)
Populus alba
(Poplar, Hybrid)
Pseudotsuga menziesii
(Fir, Douglas)
Prunus americana
-
Prunus besseyi
-
Prunus caroliniana "compacta"
(Carolina Cherry)
Prunus mahaleb
-
Prunus myro
-
Prunus serotina
(Cherry, Black)
Pyrus communis
(Pear, Common)
Pyrus ussuriensis
(Pear, Ussurian)

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Trees (continued)

Listed by common name

Strawberry Tree
(Arbutus unedo)
Sumac, Standard, African
(Rhus lancea)
Sweet Gum
(Liquidambar styaciflus)
Sycamore
(Platanus occidentalis)
Tea Tree, Australian
(Leptospermun laevigatum)
Tipu Tree
(Tipuana tipu)
Walnut, Black
(Juglans nigra)
Willow
(Salix matsudana tortuosa)
Willow, Desert
(Pittosporum phillyraeoides)
Willow, Peppermint
(Agonis flexuosa)
(Prunus mahaleb)
(Prunus americana)
(Prunus besseyi)
(Prunus myro)

Listed by scientific name

Quercus
(Oak)
Quercus nigra
(Oak, Water)
Quercus phellos
(Oak, Willow)
Rhus lancea
(African Sumac Standard)
Salix matsudana tortuosa
(Willow)
Schinus terebinthifolius
(Brazilean Pepper)
Sorbus aucuparia
(Ash, Mountain)
Sorbus americana decora
(Ash, Mountain)
Thuja occidentalis
(Arborvitae, Eastern)
(var: Teehny)
Thuja orientalis
(Berkmans)
Tilia americana
(Basswood, American)
Tilia cordata
(Linden, Littleleaf)
Tipuana tipu
(Tipu Tree)
Tracheocarpus fortunei
(Windmill Palm)
Tristania conferta
(Brisbane Box Tree)
Tsuga canadensis
(Hemlock)
Ulmus parvifolia
(Chinese Evergreen Elm)

Shrubs

Listed by common name

Abelia, Glossy
(Abelia grandiflora)
Acacia
(Acacia latifolia)
Acacia, Prostrate
(Acacia redolens)
Alpine Currant
(Ribes alpinum)
American Cranberry Bush
(Viburnum trilobum)
Azalea, Mollis hybrid
(R. x kosterianum)
Azalea, Northern lights hybrid
(R. x kosterianum x R. priniphyllum)
Bamboo, Heavenly
(Nandina domestica)
Barberry, Japanese
(Berberis thunbergii)
Barberry, Korean
(Berberis koreana)
Barberry, Redleaf
(Berberis virginian)
Boxwood
(Buxus sempervirens)
Boxwood, African
(Myrsine africana)

Listed by scientific name

Abelia grandiflora
(Glossy Abelia)
Acacia latifolia
Acacia redolens
(Prostrate acacia)
Alyogyne huegelli
(Blue hibicus)
Amelanchier alnifolia
(Serviceberry, Saskatoon)
(var: Regent)
Amelanchier laevis
(Serviceberry, Allegheny)
Aronia meloelata
(Chokecherry sp.)
Berberis thunbergii
(Barberry, Japanese)
(Crimson pygmy)
(var: Crimson pygmy)
Berberis virginian
(Barberry, Redleaf)
Berberis koreana
(Barberry, Korean)
Brunfelsia calycina
(Yesterday-today-and-tomorrow)

Shrubs (continued)

8/7/91.

Listed by common name

Boxwood, Japanese
(var: Japonica)
(Buxus microphylla)
Buckthorn, Glossy
(Rhamnus frangula)
Camellia
(Camellia japonica)
Camellia, Sasanqua
(Camellia sasanqua)
Cape Plumbago
(Plumbago capensis)
Cedar, Eastern Red
(var: Pyramidiformus, caneart)
(Juniperus virginiana)
Cherry, Brush
(Eugenia myrtifolia)
Cherry, Manchu
(Prunus tomentosa)
Chokecherry sp.
(Aronia meloelata)
Cotoneaster, Cranberry
(Cotoneaster apiculata)
Cotoneaster, Peking
(Cotoneaster acutifolia)
Cotoneaster, Bearberry
(Cotoneaster dammerii)
Crapemyrtle
(Lagestromia indica)
Crimson Pygmy
(Berberis thunbergii)
Euonymus, Winged
(Euonymus alata)
Fig, Creeping
(Ficus repens)
Forsythia
(Forsythia viridissima broxeniss)
Flax, New Zealand
(Phormium tenax)
Gardenia
(Gardenia radicans)
Gardenia *(var: Mystery)*
(Gardenia augusta)
(Gardenia jasminoides)
Gardenia *(var: Radicans)*
(Gardenia jasminoides)
Gardenia, Dwarf *(var: veitchii)*
(Gardenia jasminoides)
Guinea Gold Vine
(Hibbertia scandens)
Hibicus, Blue
(Aloyogyne huegelli)
Hibicus, Chinese
(Hibiscus rosa-sinensis)
Holly, Dwarf Burford
(Ilex comuta)
Honeysuckle
(Lonicera japonica)
Honeysuckle, Bush
(Dierville lonicera)
Honeysuckle, Cape
(Tecomaria capensis)
Hydrangea
(Hydrangea sp.)
Jasmine, Asiatic
(Trachelopsermum asiaticum)
Jasmine, Orange
(Murraya paniculata)

Listed by scientific name

Buxus microphylla
(Japanese boxwood)
(var: Japonica)
Buxus sempervirens
(Boxwood)
Caesalpinia gillesii
(Poinciana)
Camellia japonica
(Camellia)
Camellia sasanqua
(Sasanqua Camellia)
Ceonothus griseus
(Mountain lilac)
Cissus rhombifolia
(Ellen Danica grape ivy)
Coprosma baureri
(Mirror plant)
Coprosma repens
(Varigated Mirror Plant)
Correa pulchella
(Australian fuchsia)
Cortaderia selloana
(Pampas grass)
Cotoneaster acutifolia
(Cotoneaster, Peking)
Cotoneaster apiculata
(Cotoneaster, Cranberry)
Cotoneaster dammerii
(Cotoneaster, Bearberry)
(Coral Beauty)
Dierville lonicera
(Honeysuckle, Bush)
Dodonea viscosa prupurea
(Purple Hopseed Bush)
Duranta stenostachya
(Brazilian Sky Flower)
Escallonia fradessii
-
Escallonia rubra
-
Eugenia myrtifolia
(Brush Cherry)
Euonymus alata
(Euonymus, Winged)
Euonymus japonica
(Silver King)
Euonymus klautschovica
(Spindle tree)
Ficus repens
(Creeping fig)
Forsythia viridissima broxeniss
(Forsythia)
Gardenia augusta
(Gardenia)
(var: Mystery)
Gardenia jasminoides
(Mystery Gardenia) (var: Mystery)
(Gardenia) (var: Radicans)
(Gardenia, Dwarf) (var: Veitchii)
Gardenia radicans
(Gardenia)
Gelsemium sempervirens
(Carolina jessamine)
Grewia caffra
(Lavender Star Plant)
Hebe sp.
(Veronica) (var: Coed)

Shrubs (continued)

Listed by common name

Jasmine, Star
(Trachelospermum jasminoides)
Jessamine, Carolina
(Gelsemium sempervirens)
Jojoba
(Simmondsia chinensis)
Juniper, Blue Rug
(Juniperus sp.)
Juniper, Chinese
(var: Maney, Old Gold, Pfitzeriana, Sea Green, Hetzii, Nana, Torulosa Pfitzerana Aurea)
(Juniperus chinensis)
Juniper, Creeping
(var: Bluechip, Huges, Plumosa, Prince of Wales, Webberi, Wiltonii, Bar Harbor, Andorra, Variegata, Youngstown)
(Juniperus horizontalis)
Juniper, Ozark
(Juniperus sp.)
Juniper, Pfitzer
(Juniperus sp.)
per, Pfitzer *(Golden)*
Juniperus sp.)
Juniper, Rocky Mountain
(var: Blue Heaven, Welchii, Wichita Blue; Medova; Moffet, Pyamidal Green, Springtime, Admiral)
(Juniperus scropulorum)
Juniper, Savin
(var: Skandia, Arcadia, Broadmoor, Buffalo, Pepin)
(Juniperus sabina)
Juniper, Shore *(var: Compacta)*
(Juniperus conferta)
Juniper, Tam *(var: Tamariseifolia)*
(Juniperus sabina)
Lantana, Purple
(Lantana montevidensis)
Lilac, Common Purple
(Syringa vulgaris prupura)
Liriope, Green
(Liriope muscari)
pe, Variegated
Liriope muscari)
Mickey Mouse Bush
(Ochna serrulata)
Mock Orange
(Pittosporum tobira)
Myoporum, Prostrate
(Myoporum parvifolium)
Myrtle
(Myrtus communis compacta)
Nandina
(Nandina domestica)
Nannyberry
(Viburnum lantago)
Ninebark
(Physocarpus opulifolius)
Ninebark *(var: Aureus)*
(Physocarpus opulifolius nanus)
Oleander
(Nerium oleander)
Osmanthus, Tea Olive
(Osmanthus fragrans)
Photinia
(Photinia sp.)
Photinia, Fraser
(Photinia fraser)

Listed by scientific name

Hetermeles arbutifolia
(Toyon)
Hibbertia scandens
(Guinea Gold Vine)
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
(Chinese hibiscus)
Hydrangea sp.
(Hydrangea)
Ilex cornuta
(Dwarf Burford Holly)
(var: Burfordii)
Juniperus chinensis
(Juniper, Chinese)
(var: Maney, Old Gold, Pfitzeriana, Sea Green, Hetzii, Torulosa, Nana, Pfitzeriana aurea)
Juniperus conferta
(Shore Juniper)
(var: Compacta)
Juniperus horizontalis
(Juniper, Creeping)
(var: Bluechip, Huges, Plumosa, Prince of Wales, Webberi, Wiltonii, Bar Harbor, Andorra, Youngstown, Variegata)
Juniperus scropulorum
(Juniper, Rocky Mountain)
(var: Blue Heaven, Welchii, Wichita Blue, Medova, Moffet, Pyamidal Green, Springtime, Admiral)
Juniperus sabina
(Juniper, Savin)
(var: Skandia, Arcadia, Broadmoor, Buffalo, Pepin, Tamariseifolia)
Juniperus virginiana
(Cedar, Eastern Red)
(var: Pyramidiformus, Canearti)
Juniperus sp.
(Juniper, Blue Rug)
Juniperus sp.
(Juniper, Ozark)
Juniperus sp.
(Juniper, Pfitzer)
Juniperus sp.
(Juniper, Pfitzer) (Golden)
Lagestromia indica
(Crapemyrtle)
Lantana montevidensis
(Purple Lantana, Trailing)
Leptospermum laevigatum
(Tea Tree, Australian)
Ligustrum indica
(Privet)
Ligustrum lucidum
(Privet, Glossy) (var: Lake tresca)
Ligustrum texanum
(Texas privet)
Liriope muscari
(Green Liriope)
Liriope muscari
(Variegated Liriope)
(var: variegata)
Lonicera japonica
(Honeysuckle)
Murraya paniculata
(Orange Jasmine)
Myoporum parvifoluim
(Prostrate myoporum)

Listed by common name

Pink Lady
(Raphiolepis indica)
Pittosporum, Variegated Japanese
(Pittosporum tobira varigata)
Podocarpus, Yew
(Podocarpus macrophyllus)
Poinciana
(Caesalpinia gillesii)
Privet
(Ligustrum indica)
Privet, Glossy *(var: Lake tresca)*
(Ligustrum lucidum)
Privet, Texas
(Ligustrum texanum)
Pyracantha
(Pyracantha graberi)
Rhododendron - Azalea
(var: Hinocrimson, Hershey Red, Coral Blue, Hinodigiri, Christmas Cheer, Pink Ruffle, Formosa Flame, Delaware Valley White, New White)
(Rhododendron sp.)
Sandcherry, Purpleleaf
(Prunus cistenap.)
Serviceberry, Allegheny
(Amelanchier laevis)
Serviceberry, Saskatoon *(var: Regent)*
(Amelanchier alnifolia)
Silver King
(Euonymus japonica)
Spindle Tree
(Euonymus kiautschovica)
Spirea
(Spirea vanhouteiiovica)
Spirea
(var: Anthony Waterer, Froebellii, Goldflame)
(Spirea bumalda)
Spirea *(var: Fairy Queen)*
(Spirea trilobataiovica)
Spirea *(var: Snowbound)*
(Spirea nipponicaiovica)
Star Plant, Lavender
(Grewia caffra)
Tea Tree, Australian
(Leptospermum laevigatum)
Toyon
(Hetermeles arbutifolia)
Trumpet Vine, Pink
(Pandorea rosea)
Veronica
(var: Coed)
(Hebe sp.)
Viburnum, Japanese
(Viburnum japonicum)
Viburnum, Sandankwa
(Viburnum suspensum)
Weeping Fig, Exotica
(Ficus benjamina)
Wheelers Dwarf, Variegated
(var: Wheller)
(Pittosporum tobira)
Yellow Bells
(Tecoma stans)
Yew
(Taxus cuspitataevigatum)

Listed by scientific name

Myrsine africana
(Boxwood, African)
Myrtus communis compacta
(Myrtle)
Nandina domestica
(Nandina, Heavenly Bamboo)
Nerium oleander
(Oleander)
Ochna serrulata
(Mickey Mouse Bush)
Osmanthus fragrans
(Osmanthus, Tea Olive)
Pandorea rosea
(Pink Trumpet Vine)
Phormium tenax
(New Zealand Flax)
Photinia fraser
(Photinia, Fraser)
Photinia sp.
(Photinia)
Physocarpus opulifolius nanus
(Ninebark) (var: Aureus)
Physocarpus opulifolius
(Ninebark)
Pittosporum tobira
(Mock Orange)
Pittosporum tobira
(Wheelers Dwarf, Variegated)
(var: Wheller)
Pittosporum tobira varigata
(Pittosporum, Variegated Japanese)
Plumbago capensis
(Cape Plumbago)
Podocarpus macrophyllus
(Podocarpus, Yew)
Prunus cistena
(Sandcherry, Purpleleaf)
Prunus tomentosa
(Cherry, Manchu)
Pyracantha graberi
(Pyracantha)
Raphiolepis indica
(Pink Lady)
Rhamnus frangula
(Buckthorn, Glossy)
Rhododendron sp.
(Rhododendron - Azalea)
(var: Hinocrimson, Hershey Red, Coral Blue, Hinodigiri, Christmas Cheer, Pink Ruffle, Formosa Flame, Delaware Valley White, New White)
R. x kosterianum
(Azalea, Mollis hybrid)
R. x kosterianum x R. priniphyllum
(Azalea, Northern lights hybrid)
Ribes alpinum
(Alpine currant)
Simmondsia chinensis
(Jojoba)
Spirea bumalda
(Spirea) (var: Anthony Waterer, Froebellii, Goldflame)
Spirea nipponica
(Spirea) (var: Snowbound)
Spirea trilobata
(Spirea) (var: Fairy Queen)
Spirea vanhouteii
(Spirea)

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Listed by scientific name

Syringa vulgaris prupura
(Common Purple Lilac)
Taxus cuspitata
(Yew)
Tecoma stans
(Yellow Bells)
Tecomaria capensis
(Cape Honeysuckle)
Ternstroemia gymnanthera
(Ternstroemia)
Thevetia peruviana
(Yellow Oleander Shrub)
Trachelospermum asiaticum
(Asiatic jasmine)
Trachelospermum jasminoides
(Star Jasmine)
Viburnum japonicum
(Japanese Viburnum)
Viburnum lantago
(Nannyberry)
Viburnum suspensum
(Sandankwa Viburnum)
Viburnum trilobum
(American Cranberry Bush)

Ornamentals, Bedding Plants

Listed by common name

Allysum
(Alyssum sp.)
Asparagus, Myers *(var: Meyeri)*
(Asparagus densiflorus)
Asparagus, Sprenger *(var: Sprengeri)*
(Asparagus densiflorus)
Begonia
(Begonia semperflorens)
Bittersweet, American
(Celastrus scandens)
Bleeding Heart
(Dicentra spectabilis)
Cactae, Barrel
(Cactus sp.)
Candytuff
(Iberis sempervirens)
Canna
(Canna sp.)
Cassia, Feathery
(Cassia artemisioides)
Chrysanthemum frutescens
(Chrysanthemum, Marguarite)
Chrysanthemum
(Chrysanthemum indicum)
Cockscomb
(Celosia argentea)
Coleus
(Coleus sp.)
Coralbells
(Heuchera sanguinea)
Coral Beauty
(Cotoneaster Dammeri)
Dahlia
(Dahlia pinnata)

Listed by scientific name

Acorus gramineus
(Sweet Grass)
Agapanthus africanus
(Peter Pan Lily of the Nile)
Alyssum sp.
(Allysum)
Antirrhinum majus
(Snapdragon)
Arenaria verna
(Moss Sandwort)
Arisaemia pusillum
(Jack-in-the-Pulpit)
Armeria maritima
(Sea Pinks)
Asparagus densiflorus Sprengerii
(Sprenger Asparagus)
Asparagus densiflorus
(Myers Asparagus) (var: meyeri)
Begonia semperflorens
(Begonia)
Bignonia cherere
(Blood Red Trumpet Vine)
Bignonia tweediana
(Yellow Trumpet)
Bignonia violacea
(Lavender Trumpet vine)
Bougianvillea sp.
(Raspberry Ice)
Cactus sp.
(Cactae, Barrel)
Canna sp.
(Canna)
Capsicum sp.
(Pepper, Ornamental)

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Listed by common name

Daisy Bush
(Euryops pectinatus)
Daisy Bush, Blue
(Felicia amellioides)
Daisy, Shasta
(Chrysanthemum maximum)
Daylily
(Hemerocallis hybrids)
Dianthus
(Dianthus deltoides)
Dusty Miller
(Centaurea cineraria)
Fern, Sprenger Asparagus
(Asparagus densiflorus Sprengerii)
Flowering tobacco
(Nicotina sp.*)*
Fuchsia, Australian
(Correa pulchella)
Grape Ivy, Ellen Danica
(Cissus rhombifolia)
Gazania
(Gazania ringens leucolaena)
Gazania
(Gazania sp.*)*
Geranium
(Geranium sp.*)*
Geranium, Martha Washington
(Pelargonium domesticum)
Gerbera Daisy
(Gerbera jamesonii)
Gladiolus
(Gladiolus sp.*)*
Heather, False
(Cuphea hyssopifolia)
Honeysuckle, Amar
(Lonicera maachii)
Honeysuckle, Fly
(var: Emerald Mound, Clavey's Dwarf)
(Lonicera xylosterum)
Honeysuckle, Japanese
(Lonicera japonica)
Honeysuckle, Morrow
(Lonicera morrowii)
Honeysuckle, Tatarian *(var: Zabeli)*
(Lonicera tatarica)
Hopseed Bush, Purple
(Dodonea viscosa purpurea)
Impatiens
(Impatiens sp.*)*
Iris
(Iris sp.*)*
Jack-in-the-Pulpit
(Arisaemia pusillum)
Jade Plant
(Crassula argentea)
Lavender
(Lavendula vera)
Lavender Cotton
(Santolina chamaecyparisus)
Lilac, Chinese
(Syringa chinensis)
Lilac, Common Purple
(var: Charles Joly, Ludwig Spaeth, Jay Tree)
(Syringa vulgaris purpurpa)
Lilac, Meyer *(var: Palibin)*
(Syringa sp.)
Lilac *(var: Miss Kim)*
(Syringa patula)

Listed by scientific name

Calastrus scandens
(Bittersweet, American)
Cassia artemisioides
(Feathery Cassia)
Catharanthus roseus
(Madagascar periwinkle)
Celosia argentea
(Cockscomb)
Centaurea cineraria
(Dusty Miller)
Chrysanthemum frutescens
(Chrysanthemum, Marguerite)
Chrysanthemum indicum
(Chrysanthemum)
Chrysanthemum maximum
(Shasta Daisy)
Coleus sp.
(Coleus)
Convallaria majalis
(Lily-of-the-Valley)
Crassula argentea
(Jade Plant)
Cuphea hyssopifolia
(False Heather)
Dahlia pinnata
(Dahlia)
Dianthus barbatus
(Sweet William)
Dianthus deltoides
(Dianthus)
Dicentra spectabilis
(Bleeding Heart)
Euryops pectinatus
(Daisy Bush)
Felicia amellioides
(Blue Daisy Bush)
Gazania sp.
(Gazania)
Gazania ringens leucolaena
(Gazania)
Geranium sp.
(Geranium)
Gerbera jamesonii
(Gerbera Daisy)
Gladiolus sp.
(Gladiolus)
Hemerocallis Hybrids
(Daylily)
Heuchera sanguinea
(Coralbells)
Hosta sp.
(Plantain Lily)
Iberis sempervirens
(Candytuft)
Impatiens sp.
(Impatiens)
Iris sp.
(Iris)
Justicia brandegeana
(Shrimp Plant)
Laveneula vera
(Lavender)
Limonium perezii
(Perennial Statice)
Lobelia erinus
(Lobelia)
Lonicera japonica
(Honeysuckle, Japanese)

Ornamentals, Bedding Plants (continued)

Listed by common name

Lilac, Mountain
(Ceonothus griseus)
Lily-of-the-Nile, Peter Pan
(Agapanthus africanus)
Lily-of-the-Valley
(Convallaria majalis)
Lobelia
(Lobelia erinus)
Marigold
(Tagetes sp.)
Mirror Plant
(Coprosma baureri)
Mirror Plant, Varigated
(Coprosma repens)
Moneywort
(Lysimachia nummalaria)
Moss Rose
(Portulaca grandiflora)
Moss Sandwort
(Arenaria verna)
Pansy
(Viola tricolor)
Pepper, Ornamental
(Capsicum sp.)
Periwinkle, Madagascar
(Catharanthus roseus)
Periwinkle
(Vinca minor)
Petunia
(Petunia sp.)
Plantain Lily
(Hosta sp.)
Raspberry Ice
(Bougianvillea sp.)
Red Fountain Grass
(Pennisetum setaceum)
Salvia
(Salvia sp.)
Sea Pinks
(Armeria maritima)
Sedum
(Sedum x rubrotinctum)
Shrimp Plant
(Justicia brandegeana)
Sky Flower, Brazilian
(Duranta stenostachya)
Snapdragon
(Antirrhinum majus)
Statice, Perennial
(Limonium perezii)
Sweet Grass
(Acorus gramineus)
Sweet William
(Dianthus barbatus)
Trumpet Vine, Blood red
(Bignonia cherere)
Trumpet Vine, Lavender
(Bignonia violacea)
Verbena
(Verbena sp.)
Wandering Jew
(Trade scantia sp.)
Yellow Trumpet
(Bignonia tweediana)
Zinnia
(Zinnia elegans)

(Mattiola incana)

Listed by scientific name

Lonicera maachii
(Honeysuckle, Amar)
Lonicera morrowii
(Honeysuckle, Morrow)
Lonicera tatarica
(Honeysuckle, Tatarian (var: Zabeli)
Lonicera xylosterum
(Honeysuckle Fly)
(var: Emerald Mound, Clavey's Dwarf)
Lysimachia nummalaria
(Moneywort)
Mattiola incana

Nicotina sp.
(Flowering Tobacco)
Pelargonium domesticum
(Geranium, Martha Washington)
Pennisetum setaceum
(Red Fountain Grass)
Petunia sp.
(Petunia)
Portulaca grandiflora
(Moss Rose)
Salvia sp.
(Salvia)
Salvia greggii

Santolina chamaecyparissus
(Lavender cotton)
Sedum x rubrotinctum
(Sedum)
Syringa chinensis
(Lilac, Chinese)
Syringa patula
(Lilac) (var: Miss Kim)
Syringa sp.
(Lilac, Meyer) (var: Palibin)
Syringa vulgaris purpurpa
(Lilac, Common Purple)
(var: Charles Joly, Ludwig Spaeth,Jay Tree)
Tagetes sp.
(Marigold)
Trade scantia sp.
(Wandering Jew)
Verbena sp.
(Verbena)
Vinca minor
(Periwinkle)
Viola tricolor
(Pansy)
Xylosma senticosa

Zinnia elegans
(Zinnia)

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Listed by common name

Bugleweed
(Ajuga reptans)
Crownvetch
(Coronilla varia)
Daisy, White African
(Osteospermum fruticosum alba)
Harebell, Carpathian
(Campanula carpatica)
Ivy, Boston
(Parthenocissus tricuspidata)
Ivy, English
(Hedera helix)
Ivy, Hahn's *(var: Hahnii)*
(Hedera helix)
Lily-turf, Big Blue
(Lirope muscari)
Mondo Grass
(Ophiopogon japoricus)
Pachysandra
(Pachysandra terminalis)

Listed by scientific name

Ajuga reptans
(Bugleweed)
Campanula carpatica
(Harebell, Carpathian)
Coronilla varia
(Crownvetch)
Hedera helix
(Ivy, English)
(Hahn's Ivy) (var: Hahnii)
Lirope muscari
(Lily-turf, Big Blue)
Ophiopogon japoricus
(Mondo Grass)
Osteospermum fruticosum alba
(White African Daisy)
Pachysandra terminalis
(Pachysandra)
Parthenocissus tricuspidata
(Ivy, Boston)

Other

Some unacceptable phytotoxicity has been observed when the following species were sprayed in nursery beds (young plants). This usually occurred at application rates above those recommended on the product label.

Other

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Red Oak	*Quercus rubra*
White Oak	*Quercus alba*
Azalea (var: Snow)	*Rhododendron sp.*
Potentilla	*Potentilla fruitcosa*
var: *Jackmanni, K. VanDyke*	*Potentilla verna*
Privet, Japanese	*Ligustrum japonica*
Snow-in-summer	*Cerastium tomentosum*

Spot Treatment Application with POAST

For control of grasses when using knapsack sprayers or high volume equipment utilizing handguns or other suitable nozzle arrangement, prepare a solution of POAST herbicide plus oil concentrate in water according to the table below. Apply to actively growing grasses before tillering and/or seedhead 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.

SPOT TREATMENT APPLICATION TABLE

Annual Grass Control - Spot Application

Table 38

GRASSES	CONCENTRATION IN SPRAY SOLUTION**		
	POAST*		OIL CONCENTRATE
See annual grasses listed in BROADCAST APPLICATION Tables under specific crop.	Grass up to 6" Height	Grass up to 12" Height	1%
	1%	1½%	

* Repeat application as needed.
** Refer to Table 41 (Solution Table) for preparation on desired solutio volume.

Perennial Grass Suppression - Spot Application

Table 39

GRASSES	MAXIMUM SIZE RANGE	CONCENTRATION IN SPRAY SOLUTION	
		POAST*	OIL CONCENTRATE
Bermudagrass (Wiregrass)	Up to 6" Height	1½%	1%
Johnsongrass Rhizome	15-20" Height	1½%	1%
Quackgrass	6-8" Height	1½%	1%
Wirestem Muhly	Up to 6" Runners	1½%	1%

* Repeat application as needed.
** Refer to Table 41 (Solution Table) for preparation of desired solution volume.

SOLUTION TABLE

Table 40

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.		

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 and/or tank mix sections.

GRASSES	COMMON NAME
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-gall*
Bermudagrass	*Cynodon dactylon*
Broadleaf Signalgrass	*Brachiaria platyphylla*
Crabgrass, Large Smooth	*Digitaria sanguinalis* *Digitaria ischaemum*
Cupgrass, Southwestern Woolly	*Eriochloa gracilis* *Eriochloa villosa*
Foxtails, Giant Green Yellow	*Setaria faberi* *Setaria viridis* *Setaria glauca*
Goosegrass	*Eluesine indica*
Itchgrass	*Rottboellia exaltata*
Johnsongrass	*Sorghum halepense*
Junglerice	*Echinochloa colonum*
Lovegrass (See Stinkgrass)	
Orchardgrass	*Dactylis glomerata*
Pigeongrass (See Foxtails)	
Panicum, Browntop Fall Texas	*Panicum fasciculatu* *Panicum dichotomiflorum* *Panicum texanum*
Quackgrass	*Agropyron repens*
Red Rice	*Oryza sativa*
Ryegrass, Annual Perennial	*Lolium multiflorum* *Lolium perenne*
Sandbur, Field	*Cenchrus incertus*
Shattercane/Wildcane	*Sorghum bicolor*
Sprangletop, Red	*Leptochloa filiformis*
Stinkgrass	*Eragrostis cilianensis*

Tall Fescue	*Festuca arundinacea*

GRASSES	COMMON NAME
Tame Oats	*Avena sativa*
Volunteer Barley Corn Oats Rye Wheat	*Hordeum vulgare* *Zea mays* *Avena sativa* *Secale Cereale* *Triticum aestivum*
Watergrass (See Barnyardgrass)	
Wild Oats	*Avena fatua*
Wild Proso Millet	*Panicum milliaceum*
Wiregrass (See Bermudagrass)	
Wirestem Muhly	*Muhlenbergia frondosa*
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*

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