Label approval pending in California.

BASF

Poast®

herbicide

ACCEPTED
DEC 29 1992
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 7969-58

Active Ingredient:

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

***Equivalent to 1.5 pounds per gallon**

EPA Reg. No. 7969-58

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do ..ot get into eyes or on clothing. Wear safety glasses. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and launder before re-use. Harmful if swallowed.

Statement of practical treatment

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

If on skin: Wash affected areas with soap and water. Remove and launder contaminated clothing before re-use. 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
P.O. Box 13528, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Specimen Label

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Re-entry and workers' protection statements
Do not apply this product in such a manner as to directly or through drift expose workers or other persons, except those knowingly involved in the application. The area being treated must be vacated by unprotected persons. Do not enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

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

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. Oral warnings must inform workers of areas or fields that may not be entered without specific protective clothing until sprays have dried. Warnings shall be given in a language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information: "WARNING. Area treated with **Poast® herbicide** on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried." 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 Endangered Species Bulletin** (EPA/ ES-85-13) available from either your County Agricultural Extension Agent, the Endangered Species Specialist in the California Department of Fish and Game, or the Regional Offices of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Portland, Oregon) or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (San Francisco, California). **THIS BULLETIN MUST BE REVIEWED PRIOR TO PESTICIDE USE. THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT IS PROHIBITED IN THIS COUNTY UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE IN THE BULLETIN.**

In case of emergency

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product: Avoid contact, isolate area and keep out animals and unprotected persons. Confine spill and call:

CHEMTREC	800-424-9300
BASF Corporation	800-832-HELP

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

1. Your local doctor for immediate treatment.
2. Your local poison control center (hospital).
3. BASF Corporation 800-832-HELP.

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 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 rate charts.

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 of 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 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, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas 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® herbicide 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 high enough to cover the entire plant. Refer to the nozzle manufacturer's directions for recommended height.

Band application: 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.

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® spray adjuvant** or a recommended oil concentrate must also be used at 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 concentrate 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.

For additional information regarding spot treatment application, see page 39

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.

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 page 7), 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** on page 7.

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 lbs. 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.

It is important to use high quality ammonium sulfate to avoid plugging of spray nozzles. The ammonium sulfate must be readily soluble in water and contain no insoluble materials. Local sources of high quality fine feed grade ammonium sulfate may be better than fertilizer grade. Low quality ammonium sulfate may contain material that will not readily dissolve which could result in nozzle tip plugging. To determine quality, perform a jar test adding ⅓ cup of ammonium sulfate to 1 gallon of water and agitate for 1 minute. If undissolved sediment is observed, 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 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	2 pints	2 pints
Dash*	2 pints	2 pints

***Dash**, UAN, and ammonium sulfate are not to be used in California. 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.

Jar test for estimating suitability of oil concentrate
1. **Water supply:** Use only water from intended source and at the source temperature.
2. **Amount of water in jar:**
   For 20 gals./A spray volume use 3⅓ cups (800 ml) of water.
   For 10 gals./A spray volume use 1⅔ cups (400 ml) of water.
   For 5 gals./A spray volume use ⅚ 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* herbicide, Blazer* herbicide,** 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**.
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.
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.
3. Flush the detergent solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and flush the system with two tankfuls of water.

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® HERBICIDE** 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.**

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Field crops

Cotton, Flax, Peanuts, Soybeans, Sugar Beets, Sunflowers, 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 5).
- 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® spray adjuvant or** oil concentrate per acre.
- For maximum use rate and minimum time from last application to harvest, consult **Table 2**).

Table 2–Field Crops
Crop Specific Restrictions and Limitations for Poast

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	2½	7½	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	1½	4	Yes**	Yes*	When tank mixing, follow restrictions and limitations on Buctril or MCPA label, the most restrictive label applies. See label for other information.
Peanut	40	2	2½	No**	Yes	
Set Aside Conservation Reserve Land	n/a	2½	7½	Alfalfa (see limitations on page 24)	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~~ 75	2	5	Only seed and hay	Yes	See tank mix section for use with **Basagran® herbicide, Blazer® herbicide,** 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)	2½	5	Yes**	Yes	
Sunflower	70	2½	2½	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 or 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.

*Aircraft application is not a registered use in California. However, 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.

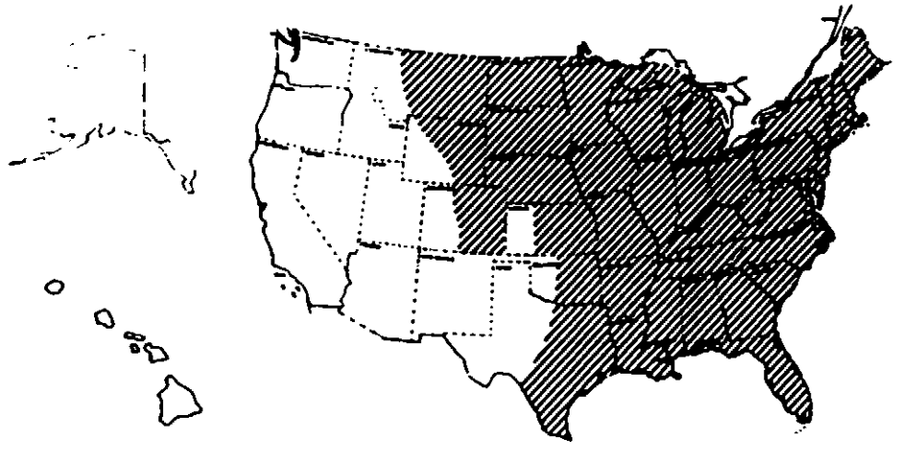
**Processed pulp and molasses may be fed from sugar beets. Processed meal may be fed from cotton, flax, peanut, soybean, sunflower (also soap stock.)

For additional **Restrictions and limitations** see pages 8, 15, 16, 24 and 29.

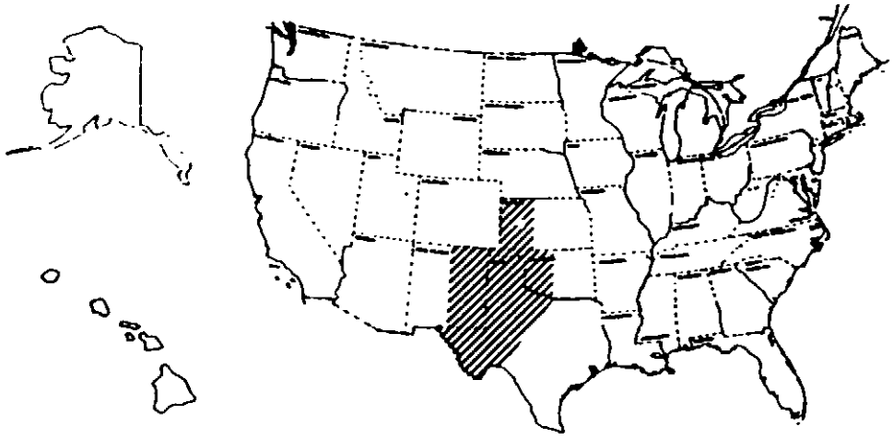
Regional use maps

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 and all other regions not listed below (see page 11)

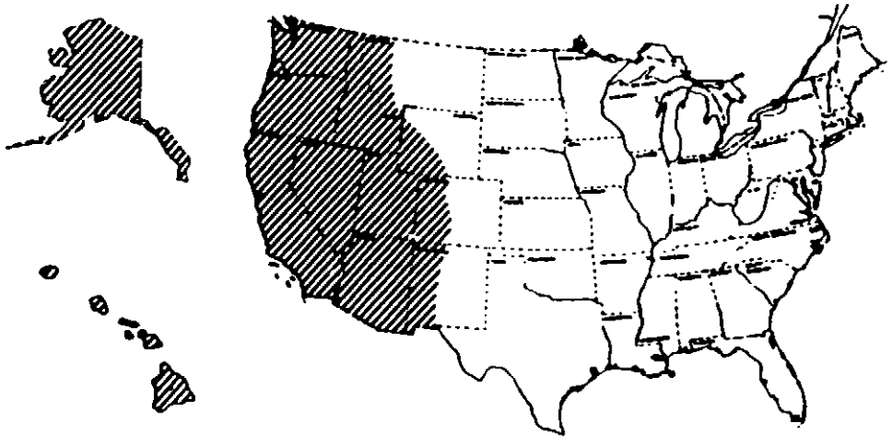


High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico (see page 12)



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

Western and Mountain States (see page 13)



Description: West of 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. Includes Hawaii and Alaska.

Table 3
Field Crops–Annual Grasses
(Cotton, peanuts, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers)
Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

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	3/4*	8	1	12	1 1/2
Crabgrass, Large	—	—	6	1	8	1 1/2
. Smooth	—	—	6	1	8	1 1/2
Cupgrass, Woolly	—	—	8	1	—	—
Foxtails, Giant	4	3/4	8	1	16	1 1/2
. Green	4	3/4	8	1	16	1 1/2
. Yellow	—	—	8	1	16	1 1/2
Goosegrass	3	3/4	6	1	8	1 1/2
Itchgrass	—	—	4	2	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	—	—	8	1	16	1 1/2
Junglerice	—	—	8	1	—	—
Millet, Wild Proso	10	1/2	10	1/2	24	1
Oats, Wild	—	—	4	1	—	—
Panicum, Browntop	—	—	8	1	—	—
. Fall	4	3/4	8	1	12	1 1/2
. Texas	4	3/4	8	1	12	1
Red Rice	—	—	4	2	—	—
Ryegrass, Annual	—	—	8	1	—	—
Sandbur, Field	—	—	3	1 1/4	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	—	—	18	1	—	—
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	4	3/4	8	1	12	1 1/2
Sprangletop	—	—	8	1	—	—
Volunteer** Barley	—	—	4	1 1/2	—	—
Corn	12	3/4	20	1	—	—
Oats	—	—	4	1 1/2	—	—
Rye	—	—	4	1 1/2	—	—
Wheat	—	—	4	1 1/2	—	—
Witchgrass	—	—	8	1	—	—

*In the following states use 1 pt: AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX, VA.
See page 5 **Application Information on volunteer cereals.
***Rescue treatment for controlling selected annual grasses
For best results, always apply **Poast*** herbicide to annual grasses at the growth stage as 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 growi rasses at the rates and sizes indicated above.
For crabgrass and all volunteer c is the addition of 1/2–1 gallon UAN or 2 1/2 lbs. AMS is recommended.

Table 4
Field Crops–Perennial Grasses
(Cotton, peanuts, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers)
Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Standard Initial Application		Sequential Application	
	Max. Ht (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" Stolo		4" Stolon	1
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	25		2	1
Johnsongrass (No-Till)	20		12	1
Muhly, Wirestem	6	1 1/4	6	1 1/4
Quackgrass	8	1 1/2	8	1

For quackgrass control, the addition of 1/2–1 gallon UAN or 2 1/2 lbs. AMS is recommended.

Table 5
Field Crops–Annual Grasses
(Cotton, peanuts, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers)
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Standard		Rescue**	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8	1½	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 Millet	10	1	—	—
Witchgrass	8	1½	—	—

*See page 5–**Application information** on volunteer cereals.
****Rescue treatment for controlling selected annual grasses**
For best results, always apply **Poast*** **herbicide** to annual grasses at the growth stage as 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.

Table 6
Field Crops–Perennial Grasses
(Cotton, peanuts, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers)
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Standard 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

Table 7
Field Crops–Annual Grasses
(Cotton, sugar beets, soybeans, sunflowers)
Western and Mountain States

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Standard		Re... ...**	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8	1½	16	2
Crabgrass, Smooth	4		—	—
. Large	4		—	—
Cupgrass, Southwestern	8		—	—
Foxtails, Giant	8		—	—
. Green	8		—	—
. Yellow	8		—	—
Goosegrass	4		—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8		—	—
Junglerice	8		—	—
Oats, Wild***	4		—	—
Panicum, Fall	4		—	—
Ryegrass, Annual	8			
Shattercane/Wildcane	18		—	—
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 5 **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 as 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 use in ID, OR, WA only.

Table 8
Field Crops–Perennial Grasses
(Cotton, soybeans*, sugar beets, sunflowers)
Western and Mountain States

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	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.

Soybean tank mix or sequential application

General information
Poast*, Basagran* and Blazer* herbicides may be tankmixed 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 15).

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 fan 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 **in the following order:**

A) **Poast + Basagran**
Add **Basagran**, UAN or ammonium sulfate, **Dash* spray adjuvant** or oil concentrate, **Poast**–while the agitator is running. Add the remaining quantity of water.

B) **Poast + Basagran + Blazer**
Add **Basagran, Blazer**, oil concentrate, **Poast**–while the agitator is running. Add the remaining quantity of water.

C) **Poast + Blazer**
Add **Blazer**, oil concentrate, **Poast**–while the agitator is running. Add the remaining quantity of water.

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**.

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.

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Table 10
Poast Tank Mix Combinations

Basagran (1-2 pts./A) + Poast			Blazer (½-1 pt./A) + Poast		Basagran + Blazer + Poast	
Grass	**Max. Size (inches)**	**Poast Rate/A (pints)**	**Max. Size (inches)**	**Poast Rate/A (pints)**	**Max. Size (inches)**	**Poast Rate/A (pints)**
Barnyardgrass	8	1½	8	1½	8	1½
Crabgrass, Large	6	1½	6	1½	6	1½
. Smooth	6	1½	6	1½	6	1½
Cupgrass, Woolly	8	1	8	1	8	1½
Foxtail, Giant	8	1½	8	1½	8	1½
. Green	8	1½	8	1½	8	1½
. Yellow	8	1½	8	1½	8	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			8	1½		
. Fall			8	1½	8	1
. Texas	8	1	8	1½	8	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 pts. + 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**. 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* herbicide 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.

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.

Table 11
Poast Burndown*
Crops: Soybeans

Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
Weed Species	**Max. Ht. (inches)**	**Poast** Rate/A (pints)**	**2,4-D*** Lbs. a.e. (lbs.)**
Barnyardgrass	3	½	½
Crabgrass, Large , Smooth			
Cupgrass, Woolly			
Foxtails, Giant , Green , Yellow			
Johnsongrass, seedling			
Panicum, Fall			
Signalgrass, Broadleaf			
Wild Proso Millet	4		
Witchgrass	3		

*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* spray adjuvant at 1 pint/A or oil concentrate.
***See 2,4-D label for specific broadleaf weed information.

Flax

General information
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**

Table 12
Flax–Annual Grasses

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application					
	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
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	—	—
Wild Proso Millet	—	—	10	½	—	—
Witchgrass	—	—	4	1	—	—

*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.

Tank mixes for flax

Tank mix of Poast 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 ¼ 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 5).
- 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® herbicide** to ensure weeds are growing actively.
- Labeled crops at all stages of growth are tolerant to **Poast**.
- **Always add 1 quart Dash® spray adjuvant or oil concentrate per acre.**
- For maximum use rate and minimum time from last application to harvest consult **Table 13**.

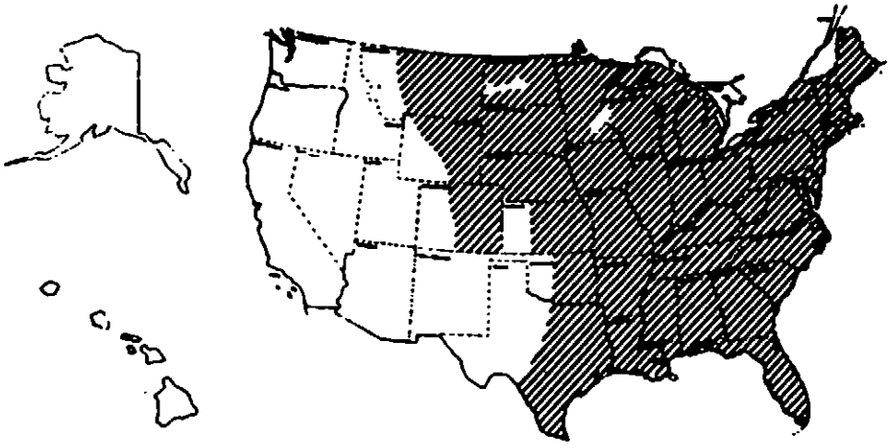
Table 13
Forage Crops
Crop Specific Restrictions and Limitations for Poast

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	14 days before cutting for (dry) hay	2½	6½	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 the High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western OK, Western KS and Eastern NM.)
Alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil and sainfoin (Undried)	7 days before grazing feeding, or cutting for (undried) forage	2½	6½	Yes	Yes	

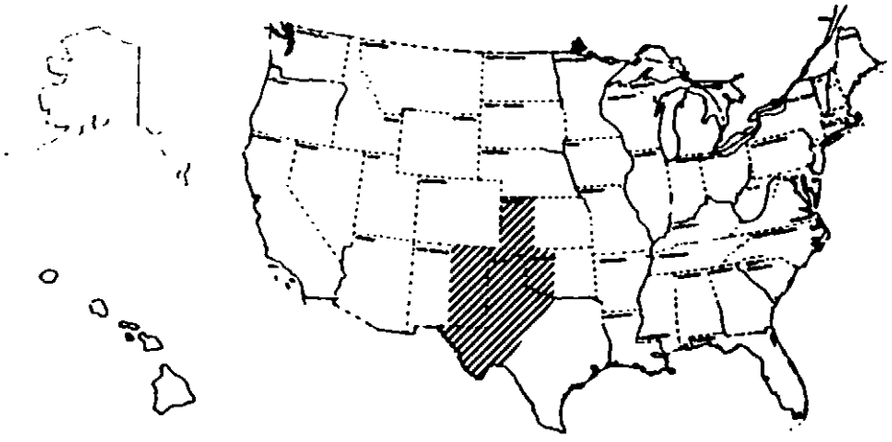
For additional **Restrictions and limitations** see pages 8 and 24.

Regional use maps
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 page 21).

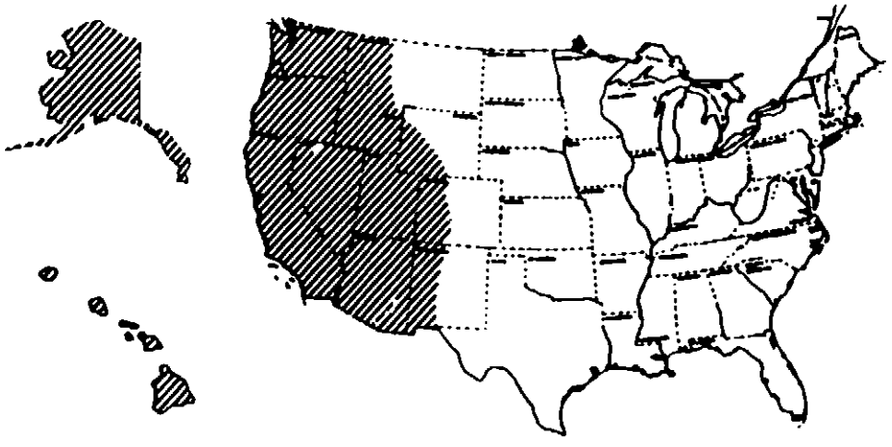


High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico (see page 22).



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

Western and Mountain States (see page 23).



Description: West of 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. Includes Hawaii and Alaska.

Use recommendations for Poast in alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil and sainfoin

Poast® herbicide may be applied to seedling or established alfalfa grown for hay, silage, green chop, direct grazing or for seed. See **Restrictions and Limitations 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 these situations the field should be irrigated, then sprayed in segments, to obtain best results.

Annual grass control

Apply **Poast** at the grass size and rate indicated in the following tables. If a grass has been cut, apply **Poast** after the regrowth reaches the minimum height (so there will be enough leaf area 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.

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.

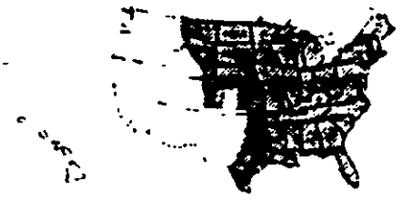


Table 14
Forage Crops–Annual Grasses
(Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin)
Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Special Early		Standard	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	4	3/4*	8	1
Crabgrass, Large	—	—	4	1
. Smooth	—	—	4	1
Cupgrass, Woolly	—	—	8	1
Foxtails, Giant	4	3/4	8	1
. Green	4	3/4	8	1
. Yellow	—	—	8	1
Goosegrass	3	3/4	4	1
Itchgrass	—	—	4	2
Johnsongrass (seedling)	—	—	8	1
Junglerice	—	—	8	1
Oats, Wild	—	—	4	1
. Tame	—	—	8	3/4
Panicum, Browntop	—	—	8	1
. Fall	4	3/4	8	1
. Texas	4	3/4	8	1
Red Rice	—	—	4	2
Ryegrass, Annual	—	—	8	1
Sandbur, Field	—	—	3	1 1/2
Shattercane/Wildcane	—	—	18	1
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	4	3/4	8	1
Volunteer** Barley	—	—	4	1 1/2
Corn	12	3/4	20	1
Oats	—	—	4	1 1/2
Rye	—	—	4	1 1/2
Wheat	—	—	4	1 1/2
Wild Proso Millet	10	1/2	10	1
Witchgrass	—	—	8	1

*In the following states use 1 pt: AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX, VA.
See page 5–Application information** on volunteer cereals.
For crabgrass, wild oats and all volunteer cereals, the addition of 1/2–1 gallon UAN or 2 1/2 lbs. AMS is recommended.

Table 15
Forage Crops–Perennial Grasses
(Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin)
Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Initial Applications		Sequential Applications	
	Max. Ht (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2 1/2	4" stolon	2 1/2
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	25	2 1/2	12	2 1/2
Quackgrass	8	2 1/2	8	2 1/2
Ryegrass, Perennial	8	2	8	2
Wirestem Muhly	6	1 1/2	6	1 1/2

For quackgrass control, the addition of 1/2–1 gallon UAN or 2 1/2 lbs. AMS is recommended. For additional information see page 7.

Table 16

Forage Crop–Annual Grasses
(Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin)
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

Rate and Maximum Height at Application		
Grass	**Maximum Height (inches)**	**Rate per Acre (pints)**
Barnyardgrass	8	1½
Crabgrass, Large	4	
. Smooth	4	
Foxtails, Giant	8	
. Green	8	
. Yellow	8	
Goosegrass	4	
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	
Junglerice	8	
Panicum, Browntop	8	
. Fall	8	
. Texas	8	
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	
Sprangletop, Red	8	
Volunteer* Barley	4	2
Corn	20	1½
Oats	4	2
Rye	4	2
Wheat	4	2
Witchgrass	8	1½

*See page 5–**Application information** on volunteer cereals.
For crabgrass and all volunteer cereals the addition of ½–1 gallon UAN or 2½ lbs. AMS is recommended.

Table 17

Forage Crops–Perennial Grasses
(Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin)
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

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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Table 18
Forage Crop–Annual Grasses
(Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin)
Western and Mountain States

Grass	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	—	—
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	—	—
Wild Proso Millet	10	1	—	—
Witchgrass	8	1½	—	—

*Apply before boot stage.
See page 5–Application information** on volunteer cereals.
__Rescue treatment for controlling selected annual grasses__. For best results, always apply **Poast **herbicide** to annual grasses at the growth stage specified above (**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.

Table 19
Forage Crops–Perennial Grasses
(Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin)
Western and Mountain States

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	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 weeds 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 ¾ 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, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico.

Grass control in set aside conservation reserve land, fallow acreage

Broadleaf cover crops

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

Grass cover crops

Most seeded grass crops such as oats, sudangrass, tall fescue, orchardgrass, bromegrasses, 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 5.

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, birdsfoot trefoil or sainfoin 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 use is intended only for the area east of the Rocky Mountains and outside the High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas 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.

Vegetable crops

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

Directions for use

- Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated.
- Always follow recommendations given in **Application information** page 5.
- 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 **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—Vegetables
Crop Specific Restrictions and Limitations for Poast

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	2½	5	No	Yes*	California Only
Beans, dry . succulent	30 15	2½ 2½	4 4	Yes Yes	Yes* Yes*	
Bulb vegetables, garlic . leek . onion	30	1½	4½	No	Yes	
Broccoli	30	1½	3	No	Yes*	
Cabbage	30	1½	3	No	Yes*	
Cantaloupe	14	1½	3	No	Yes*	
Cauliflower	30	1½	3	No	Yes*	
Celery	30	1½	3	No	Yes*	
Cucumber	14	1½	3	No	Yes*	
Eggplant	20	1½	4½	No	Yes	
Lentil***	50	2½	4	No	Yes	
Lettuce, Leaf . Head	15 30	1½ 1½	3 3	No No	Yes* Yes*	
Muskmelon	14	1½	3	No	Yes*	
Peas, dry . succulent	30 15	2½ 2½	4 4	Yes Yes	Yes* Yes*	
Peppers	20	1½	4½	No	Yes	
Potato	30	2½	5	No**	Yes	
Pumpkin	14	1½	3	No	Yes*	
Spinach	15	1½	3	No	Yes*	
Squash	14	1½	3	No	Yes*	
Tomato	20	1½	4½	No**	Yes	
Watermelon	14	1½	3	No	Yes*	

*Aircraft application is not a registered use in California. However, 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.
***Poast is not currently registered in California for use in lentils.

For additional **Restrictions and limitations** see pages 8 and 29.

Caution:

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

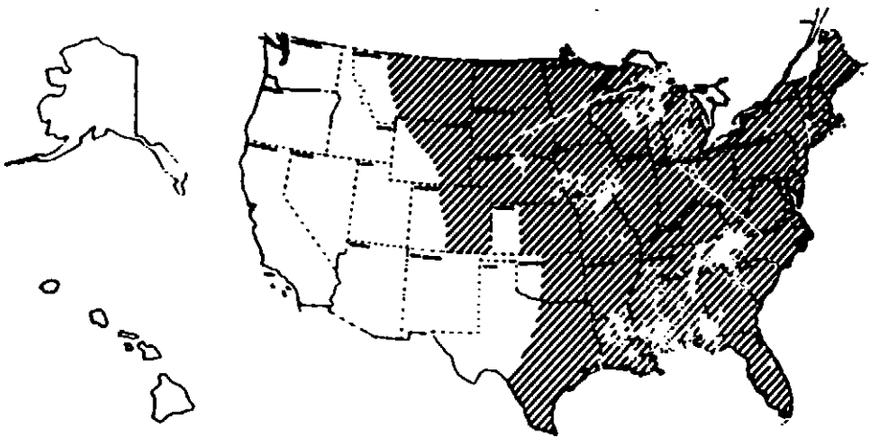
- **When the temperature exceeds 90°F and the relative humidity is 60% or greater,**

OR

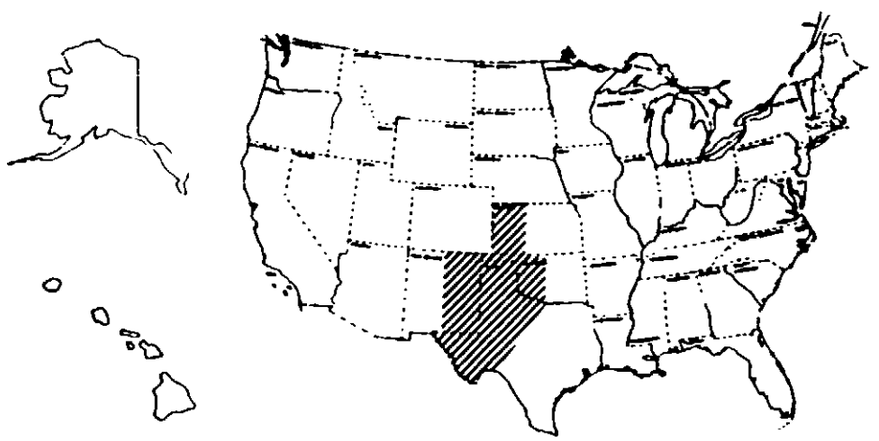
- **Anytime the temperature exceeds 100°F, regardless of the humidity.**

Regional use maps
All application 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 page 27).

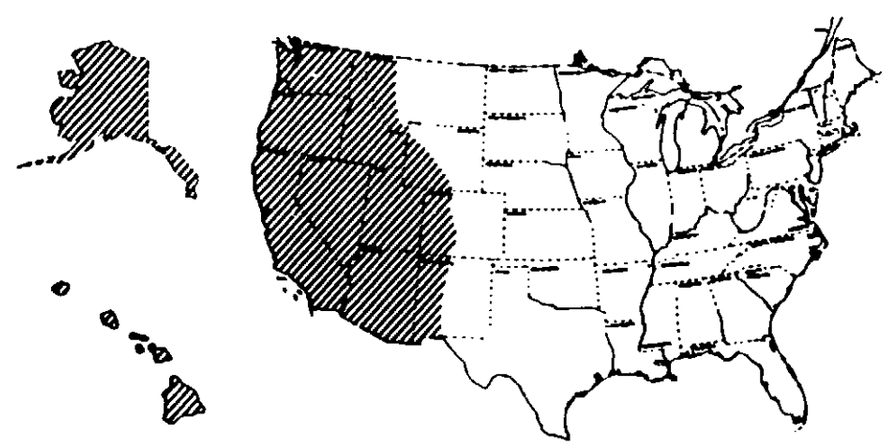


High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico (see page 28)



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

Western and Mountain States (see page 29)



Description: West of 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. Includes Hawaii and Alaska.

Table 21
Vegetables Crops–Annual Grasses
(For maximum allowable use rate, refer to **Table 20**)
Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

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	—	—	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	—	—
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	1¼	—	—
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*	—	—
Wild Proso Millet	10	½	10	½	24	1
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 5–**Application Information** on volunteer cereals.
****In the following states use 1 pt. (AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX, VA)

Table 22
Vegetable Crops–Perennial Grasses
(For maximum allowable use rate, refer to Table 20)
Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

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® herbicide 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.

Table 23
Vegetable Crops–Annual Grasses
(For maximum allowable use rate, refer to **Table 20**)
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

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	
. Yellow	8	
Goosegrass	4	
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	
Junglerice	8	
Panicum, Browntop	8	
. Fall	8	
. Texas	8	
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	
Sprangletop, Red	8	
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 5–Application Information** on volunteer cereals.

Table 24
Vegetable Crops–Perennial Grasses
(For maximum allowable use rate, refer to **Table 20**)
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

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	2	4" stolon	1½
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	10	1½	8	1

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Table 25
Vegetable Crops–Annual Grasses
(For maximum allowable use rate, refer to **Table 20**)
Western and Mountain States

Rate and Maximum Height at Application		
Grass	**Max. Ht. (inches)**	**Rate/A (pints)**
Barnyardgrass	8	1½
Crabgrass, Large	4	1½*
, Smooth	4	1½
Cupgrass, Southwestern	8	1½
, Woolly	8	
Foxtails, Giant	8	
, Green	8	
, Yellow	8	
Goosegrass	4	
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	
Junglerice	8	
Oats, Wild*	4	
Panicum, Fall	8	
, Texas	8	
Ryegrass, Annual	8	
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	
Volunteer Corn	12	
Wild Proso Millet	10	1
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 Lexone/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 crops** section of this label. Always add oil concentrate at the rate of 2 pints per acre. Rates for Lexone/Sencor DF are as follows:

Crop	Pounds Product per Acre	
	Broadcast	**Directed**
Potato	⅓ to ⅔	—
Tomato	⅓ to ½	⅔ to 1⅓

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

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

Do not apply **Poast** and Lexone/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 Lexone/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, do 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.

Fruit crops

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

Directions for use

- Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated.
- Always follow recommendations given in **Application information** (page 5).
- 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® herbicide** to ensure weeds are growing actively.
- Labeled crops at all stages of growth are tolerant to **Poast**.
- **Always add 1 quart Dash® spray adjuvant or oil concentrate per acre.**
- For maximum use rate and minimum time from last application to harvest consult **Table 26**.

Table 26
Fruit Crops
Crop Specific Restrictions and Limitations for Poast

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	2½	7½	No**	No
Blueberry***	30	2½	5	No	Yes
Citrus	15	2½	10	No**	No
Crabapple	14	2½	7½	No	No
Grapes	50	2½	5	No**	Yes*
Pear	14	2½	7½	No	No
Quince	14	2½	7½	No	No
Raspberry	45	2½	5	No	Yes*
Strawberry	7	2½	2½	No	Yes*

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.

*Aircraft application is not a registered use in California. However, 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.

***__Poast__ is not currently registered in California for use in blueberry.

Table 27
Fruit Crops (Except Strawberries)–Annual Grasses
All Regions

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Standard		Rescue	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A* (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A* (pints)
Barnyardgrass Crabgrass, Large , Smooth Cupgrass, Woolly Foxtails, Giant , Green , Yellow Goosegrass Johnsongrass (seedling) Junglerice Lovegrass Orchardgrass, Seedling Panicum, Fall , Texas Shattercane/Wildcane Signalgrass, Broadleaf Sprangletop, Red** Tall Fescue (seedling) Volunteer*** Barley Corn Oats Rye Wheat Wild Proso Millet 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 5–**Application information** on volunteer cereals.

Table 28
Fruit Crops (Except Strawberries)–Perennial Grasses
All Regions

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application	
	Initial Application	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)*
Bermudagrass	6" Stolon	2½
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	20	
Quackgrass	8	
Ryegrass, Perennial	6	

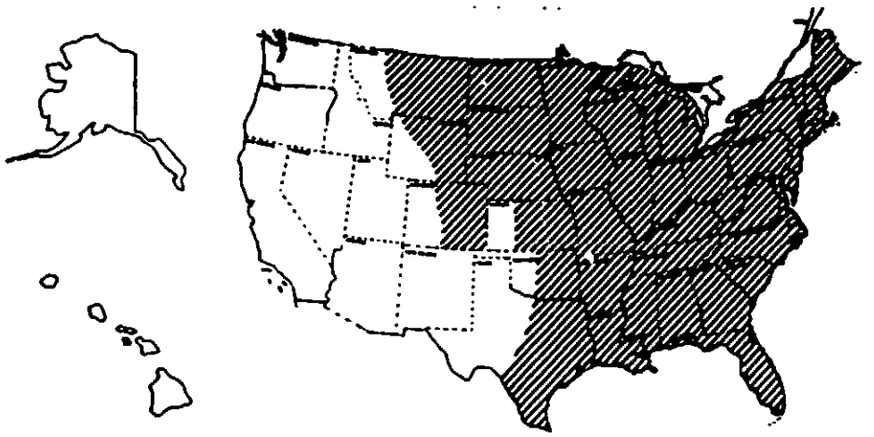
*Repeat application as needed. Do not apply more than 5 pints per acre per season for blueberries, grapes, and raspberries. Do not apply more than 7½ pints per acre per season for apple, crabapple, pear, and quince. Do not apply more than 10 pints per acre per season for citrus.

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** 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 (1-1½) 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.

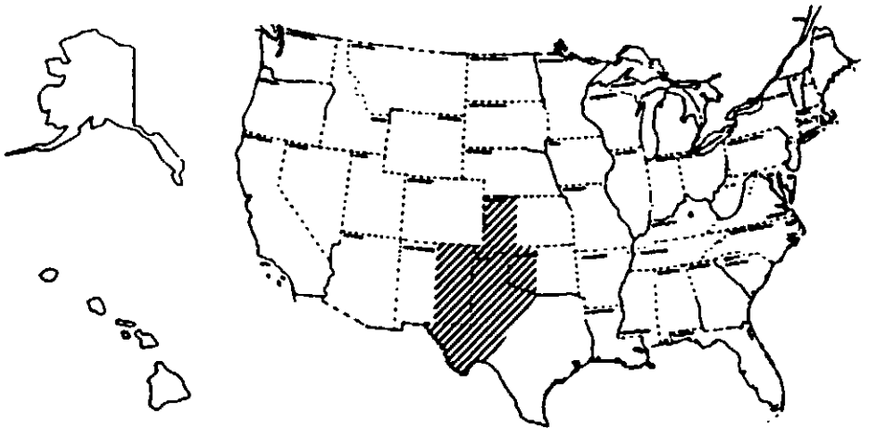
Strawberries

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

Midwest, South and Northeast (see page 33 and all other regions not listed below).

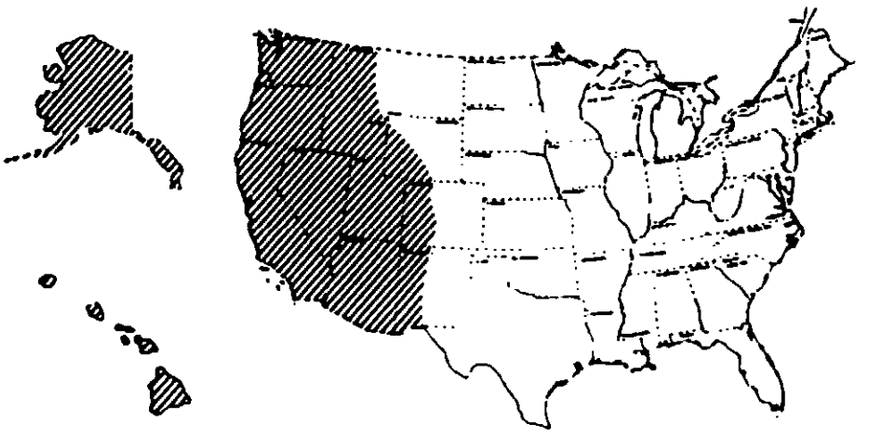


High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico (see page 34).



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

Western and Mountain State (see page 35).



Description: West of 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. Includes Hawaii and Alaska.

Strawberries

Note to strawberry growers:
Do not tankmix or sequentially apply **Poast*** **herbicide** 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.

Table 29
Strawberries–Annual Grasses
Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

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	6	1½	—	—
Foxtails, Giant	8	1½	16	2
, Green	8	1½	16	2
, Yellow	8	1½	16	2
Goosegrass	4	1½	8	2
Itchgrass	4	2½	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	1½	16	2
Junglerice	8	1½	—	—
Millet, Wild Proso	10	¾	24	1
Oats, Wild	4	2	—	—
Panicum, Browntop	8	1½	—	—
, 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 emerged the previous fall.

Table 30
Strawberries–Perennial Grasses
Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

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)	10	1½	8	1
Muhly, Wirestem	6	1½	6	1
Quackgrass	8	2½	—	—
Ryegrass, Perennial	8	1½	8	1

NOTE 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 from quackgrass will be reduced

Table 31
Strawberries–Annual Grasses
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

Rate and Maximum Height at Application		
Grass	Standard	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	6	2
Crabgrass, Large	4	
, Smooth	4	
Foxtails, Giant	6	
, Green	6	
, Yellow	6	
Goosegrass	4	
Johnsongrass (seedling)	6	
Junglerice	6	
Panicum, Browntop	6	
, Fall	6	
, Texas	6	
Shattercane/Wildcane	10	
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	6	
Sprangletop, Red	6	
Volunteer* Barley	4	2½
Corn	10	2
Oats	4	2½
Rye	4	2½
Wheat	4	2½
Witchgrass	6	2

*"Poast" herbicide is not recommended for spring control of cereals that emerged the previous fall.

Table 32
Strawberries–Perennial Grasses
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

Rate and Maximum Height at Application		
Grass	Initial Application	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)*
Bermudagrass	6" Stolon	2½
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	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. Application to smaller grasses is recommended.

Table 33
Strawberries–Annual Grasses
Western and Mountain States

Rate and Maximum Height at Application		
Grass	Standard	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	8	2
Crabgrass, Large	4	
, Smooth	4	
Cupgrass, Southwestern	8	
Foxtails, Giant	8	
, Green	8	
, Yellow	8	
Goosegrass	4	
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	
Junglerice	8	
Panicum, Fall	8	
, Texas	8	
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	
Volunteer* Barley	4	2½
Corn	12	
Oats	4	
Rye	4	
Wheat	4	
Witchgrass	8	2

*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.

Table 34
Strawberries–Perennial Grasses
Western and Mountain States

Rate and Maximum Height at Application		
Grass	Single Application*	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)*
Bermudagrass	6" Stolon	2½
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	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.

Non-bearing food crops

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 5).
- In irrigated areas it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment with **Poast® herbicide** 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® spray adjuvant or oil concentrate per acre.**

Table 35
Non-Bearing Food Crops–Annual Grasses

Grass	Standard		Rescue	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass Crabgrass, Large . Smooth Cupgrass, Woolly Foxtails, Giant . Green . Yellow Goosegrass Johnsongrass (seedling) Junglerice Lovegrass Panicum, Fall . Texas Shattercane Signalgrass, Broadleaf Sprangletop, Red* Tall Fescue (seedling) Wild Proso Millet Witchgrass	6	1½	12	2½
*Not recommended in CA, AZ, or Western NM.				

Table 36
Non-Bearing Food Crops–Perennial Grasses

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

Crops grown for seed

Poast is recommended for use on all crops on this label when they are grown for seed production. 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	1½ 2½
Fine Fescue** (OR only)	Ryegrass, Annual Brome, Downy German Velvetgrass Bentgrass, Colonial Bentgrass, Highland	4-8 2-6 2-4 2-4 2-4	1½ 2½ 2-2½ 1½-2½ 1½-2½
Clover*** (CA only)	Watergrass (Barnyardgrass) Ryegrass		1½-2 1½-2

***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 fine 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 7½ pints per acre per season.

  DO NOT allow clover crops treated with **Poast** 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.

Deciduous trees, nonfood crop areas, fallow land for grass control, tall fescue and growth suppression

Directions for use

- Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated.
- Always follow recommendations given in **Application information** page 5.
- 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® herbicide** 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.**

Additional information

- **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 nonfood areas** page 39.
- For spot treatment application with **Poast** see pages 5 and 39 for details on grass size, dosage and additive.

Notice to user

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

Table 38
Annual Grass Control with Poast

Grass	Rate of Poast per Acre		Oil Concentrate Rate per Acre
	Grass up to 6" Height	Grass up to 12" Height	
Barnyardgrass Fall Panicum Foxtails, Giant , Green , Yellow Goosegrass Johnsongrass, Seedling Junglerice Large Crabgrass Lovegrass Red Sprangletop* Signalgrass, Broadleaf 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.			

Table 39
Perennial Grass Control with Poast

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	

Timing and application information for tall fescue growth suppression in nonfood areas

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

- 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 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 apply 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 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.

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** 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.

Table 40
Spot Treatment Application Table
Annual Grass Control

Grass	Concentration in Spray Solution**		
	Poast*		Oil Concentrate
	Grass up to 6" Height	Grass up to 12" Height	
See annual grasses listed in **Broadcast Application** tables under specific crop	1%	1½%	1%

*Repeat application as needed.
Refer to **Table 42 (Solution Table) for preparation of desired solution volume.

Table 41
Perennial Grass Suppression

Grass	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 42 (Solution Table) for preparation of desired volume.

Table 42
Solution Table

Desired Spray Solution Volume	Amount of Poast or Oil Concentrate to be Added for Solution	
	1%	1½%
1 Gallon	1¼ fl. oz.	2 fl oz
3 Gallons	3¾ fl oz.	6 fl oz
5 Gallons	6¼ fl oz	10 fl oz

1 Tablespoon = ½ fl oz

Appendix

The following are scientific names for the weeds listed in this label. For specific recommendations on control of these weeds, refer to the major and/or tank mix sections.

Grass

Common Name	Scientific Name
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-gali*
Bermudagrass	*Cynodon dactylon*
Broadleaf Signalgrass	*Brachiaria platyphylla*
Crabgrass, Large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
, Smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*
Cupgrass, Southwestern	*Eriochloa gracillis*
, Woolly	*Eriochloa villosa*
Foxtails, Giant	*Setaria faberi*
, Green	*Setaria viridis*
, Yellow	*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	*Panicum fasciculatu*
, Fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*
, Texas	*Panicum texanum*
Quackgrass	*Agropyron repens*
Red Rice	*Oryza sativa*
Ryegrass, Annual	*Lolium multiflorum*
, Perennial	*Lolium perenne*
Sandbur, Field	*Cenchrus incertus*
Shattercane/Wildcane	*Sorghum bicolor*
Sprangletop, Red	*Leptochloa filiformis*
Stinkgrass	*Eragrostis cilianensis*
Tall Fescue	*Festuca arundinacea*
Tame Oats	*Avena sativa*
Voluntee: Barley	*Hordeum vulgare*
Corn	*Zea mays*
Oats	*Avena sativa*
Rye	*Secale Cereale*
Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*
Watergrass (See Barnyardgrass)	
Wild Oats	*Avena fatua*
Wild Proso Millet	*Panicum miliaceum*
Wiregrass (See Bermudagrass)	
Wirestem Muhly	*Muhlenbergia frondosa*
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*

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