PM-25 7969-58 *** NOTIFICATION *** 3/21/97 19 40

Please read instructions on reverse before completing form. Form Approved. OMB No. 2070-0060. Approval expires 05-31-98

United States Environmental Protection Agency Washington, DC 20460

☐ Registration ☐ Amendment ☒ Other

OPP Identifier Number: 247550

Application for Pesticide - Section I

1. Company/Product Number: 7969-58
2. EPA Product Manager: PHILIP V ERRICO
3. Proposed Classification: ☒ None ☐ Restricted
4. Company/Product (Name): POAST® HERBICIDE
PM#: 25
5. Name and Address of Applicant *(Include ZIP Code)*:
BASF CORPORATION
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
PO BOX 13528
RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK NC 27709-3528
☐ *Check if this is a new address*
6. **Expedited Review.** In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(b)(i), my product is similar or identical in composition and labeling to:
EPA Reg. No. _____
Product Name _____

Section - II

☐ Amendment - Explain below.
☐ Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____
☒ Notification - Explain below.
☐ Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated _____
☐ "Me Too" Application.
☐ Other - Explain below.

RECD OPP/DPD1 '97 MAR 11 P1:26

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For section I and Section II.)
NOTIFICATION OF MINOR LABELING CHANGES PER PR NOTICE 97-2

NOTIFICATION
MAR 21 1997

Section - III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:

Child-Resistant Packaging	Unit Packaging	Water Soluble Packaging	2. Type of Container
☐ Yes* ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Metal ☐ Plastic ☐ Glass ☐ Paper ☐ Other (Specify) _____
* *Certification must be submitted*	If "Yes" Unit Packaging wgt. / No. per container	If "Yes" Package wgt / No. per container	

3. Location of Net Contents Information: ☐ Label ☐ Container
4. Size(s) Retail Container
5. Location of Label Directions: ☐ On Label ☐ On Labeling accompanying product
6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product: ☐ Lithograph ☐ Paper glued ☐ Stenciled ☐ Other _____

Section - IV

1. Contact Point *(Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application.)*

Name	Title	Telephone No. (Include Area Code)
KAREN E WARKENTIEN	SENIOR REGISTRATION SPECIALIST	(919) 547-2814

Certification

I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.

6. Date Application Received (Stamped)

2. Signature: KEWarkentien
3. Title: SENIOR REGISTRATION SPECIALIST
4. Typed Name: KAREN E WARKENTIEN
5. Date: 10 MAR 97

EPA Form 8570-1 (Rev. 8-94) Previous editions are obsolete. White - EPA File Copy (original) Yellow - Applicant Copy

BASF Corporation

BASF 29 40

March 10, 1997

Mr. Philip Errico, PM #25
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505C)
Office of Pesticide Programs (NOTIF)
US Environmental Protection Agency
1921 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, VA 22202

Agricultural Products

SUBJECT: Poast® Herbicide, EPA Reg. No. 7969-58
Notification of Minor Labeling Changes per PR Notice 95-2

Dear Mr. Errico:

Enclosed please find revised labeling for Poast® Herbicide, EPA Reg. No. 7969-58. This labeling is being submitted as a notification and make the following corrections:

1. Unbolding the percentage inert ingredients and total percentage on the front panel.
2. Addition of the alternate brand name spray adjuvant, Sundance® HC, everywhere Dash® HC appears (pages 5, 26, 27, 32, and 33).
3. Correction of footnote on page 8 (improper placement).
4. Correction of miscellaneous typographical errors and omissions on pages 9, 12, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 36 and 38.
5. Removal of footnote prohibiting use on carrots in California (page 22).

This notification is consistent with the provisions of PR Notice 95-2 and EPA regulations at 40 CFR § 152.46, and no other changes have been made to the labeling or the confidential statement of formula of this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 USC § 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if this notification is not consistent with the terms of PR Notice 95-2 and 40 CFR §152.46, this product may be in violation of FIFRA and I may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA.

Sincerely,

Karen E. Warkentien
Senior Registration Specialist

KEW/kew
97-005.doc
Enclosures

3 & 40

BASF

NOTIFICATION
CHANGES

See pages
1, 5, 8, 9, 12, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 32, 35,
36, & 38

Poast®

herbicide

NOTIFICATION

MAR 2 1 1997

Active Ingredient:
Sethoxydim: 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 of sethoxydim per gallon

EPA Reg. No. 7969-58

unbold

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

WARNING/AVISO

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

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. 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.

See inside booklet for complete **Directions for Use** and **Conditions of Sale and Warranty.**

Agricultural Use Requirements
Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to supplemental labeling under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the **Directions For Use** for information about this standard.

BASF Corporation
P.O. Box 13528, Research Triangle Park, NC, 27709

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Precautionary Statements
Hazards to Humans (and Domestic Animals)
Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get into eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed.

Personal Protective Equipment:
Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category **G** on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or viton ≥14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure
- Chemical-resistant apron when cleaning equipment, mixing, and loading

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Engineering Controls Statements
When handlers use closed systems, enclosed cabs, or aircraft in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations
Users should:
- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards
This product is toxic to aquatic organisms.
For terrestrial uses, do not apply directly to water or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters.

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.

Directions For Use
It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with this labeling.
Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.
For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Agricultural Use Requirements
Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.
Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.
PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:
- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

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 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.

Bulk/Mini-Bulk Containers and Refillable Containers of Less than 55 Gallon Capacity
Refillable/re-usable containers should be returned to the point of purchase for cleaning and refilling.

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 are exhibited by the slowing or stopping of growth to reddening of the foliage and leaf tip burn of the grass plant generally within 2 days. Subsequently, foliage burnback occurs. These symptoms will generally be observed within 3 weeks depending on environmental conditions.

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Application Information

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

Apply **Poast® herbicide** to actively growing grasses at the proper growth stage as specified in the rate charts.

Do not apply to grasses or crops under stress, such as stress due to lack of moisture, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or cold temperatures, as unsatisfactory control and crop injury may result.

All **Poast** applications to control volunteer cereals (barley, corn, oats, rye, wheat) should be made before tillering.

Volunteer cereals that 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 before applying **Poast** or 7 days after application.

A timely cultivation after 7 days may help provide season-long control.

To control quackgrass, cultivate 14-21 days after an initial or sequential application to aid control.

In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treating to ensure active weed growth.

Ground Application

Spray Volume: Under most conditions, a spray volume of 10 gallons per acre is optimal, however, 5-20 gallons of spray solution per acre may be used for broadcast application.

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 the spray pressure to 40-60 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. Applying Poast with control drop applicator (CDA) nozzles is not recommended because erratic coverage can cause 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 target grasses. When tall weeds such as volunteer corn are to be controlled, the boom should be high enough to cover the entire plant. Refer to the nozzle manufacturer's directions for recommended height.

Band Application:

Poast may be applied by banding to control annual grasses. Grasses that are not covered or only partly covered by the spray mix 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 inches or taller and the grasses may be below the crop canopy, drop nozzles should be used to ensure 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 more than 10 mph (or more than 5 mph in California). Coarse sprays (large droplets) are less likely to drift. The applicator must follow the most restrictive use precautions to avoid drift hazards, including those 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 up to at least 10 gallons per acre if grass foliage or crop canopy is dense.

Spray Pressure: Spray pressure should not exceed 40 psi.

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 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
Do not make spot treatments in addition to broadcast or band treatments.
When using knapsack sprayers or high-volume spray equipment utilizing hand guns or other suitable nozzle arrangements, prepare a 1-1.5% solution of **Poast® herbicide** in water unless otherwise specified under specific crops. Use a concentration of 0.5% for **Dash® HC spray adjuvant** and 1% for 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 HC~~ or oil concentrate in water according to **Table 1**. For additional information regarding spot treatment application, see page 37.

Additives
Adding Dash HC or Oil Concentrate
Dash HC may be substituted for an oil concentrate with some exceptions. In some crops and tank mixes, **Dash HC** is not recommended (see **Directions For Use** tables in appropriate crop sections). A nonphytotoxic oil concentrate (commonly referred to as oil concentrate) or **Dash HC** 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 all the following criteria:
- be nonphytotoxic,
- contain only EPA-exempt ingredients,
- provide good mixing quality in the jar test (see page 7), and
- be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable oil concentrates will vary, however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers that provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have been observed to be more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils.

For additional information, see **Jar Test for Estimating Suitability of Oil Concentrates** on page 6.

Adding Urea Ammonium Nitrate Solution or Ammonium Sulfate
Adding urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) or ammonium sulfate (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 AMS is used, 3 quarts of liquid AMS (8-8-0 analysis) may be substituted for 2.5 pounds of solid AMS.
In some areas, using a nitrogen additive has improved control of rhizome johnsongrass.
Consult your local BASF representative for recommendations for your area. Because most nitrogen solutions are mildly corrosive to galvanized, mild steel, and brass spray equipment, rinse the entire spray system with water soon after use. Use high-quality AMS to avoid plugging spray nozzles. The AMS must be readily soluble in water and contain no insoluble materials. Local sources of high-quality fine feed-grade AMS may be better than fertilizer grade. Low-quality AMS may contain material that will not readily dissolve and could result in nozzle tip plugging. To determine quality, perform a jar test adding 1/3 cup of AMS to 1 gallon of water and agitate for 1 minute. If any undissolved sediment is observed, predissolve the AMS in water and filter before adding it to the spray tank. If AMS is added directly to the spray tank, add it slowly while agitating. Adding AMS too quickly may clog outlet lines. **Ensure that the AMS is completely dissolved before adding other products.**

Table 2. Additive Rate per Acre

Additive	Ground Application	Air Application
UAN Solution*	4-8 pints	4 pints
Ammonium Sulfate*	2.5 pounds	2.5 pounds
Oil Concentrate	2 pints	2 pints
Dash HC	1 pint	1 pint

* UAN and AMS are not to be used in California. UAN and AMS are not recommended in the Pacific Northwest.

Mixing
Fill the tank of a thoroughly clean sprayer one-half to two-thirds full with clean water. Start agitation and add UAN or AMS first. Next, add **Dash HC** or oil concentrate and allow the components to mix thoroughly. (AMS is not to be used in California.) Add **Poast** and the remaining volume of water. Apply **Poast** soon after mixing. Maintain constant agitation during application.

Table 1. Spot Treatment Dilution Table

Desired Spray Solution Volume	Amount of Product to be Added			
	Poast (1%)	Poast (1.5%)	Oil Concentrate (1%)	Dash HC (0.5%)
1 gallon	1.3 fl. oz.*	2 fl. oz.*	1.3 fl. oz.*	0.7 fl. oz.*
25 gallons	2 pints	3 pints	2 pints	1 pint
50 gallons	4 pints	6 pints	4 pints	2 pints
100 gallons	8 pints	12 pints	8 pints	4 pints

* 2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce

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Jar Test for Estimating Suitability of Oil Concentrate

1. **Water supply:** Use only water from the intended source at the source temperature.
2. **Amount of water in jar:** For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 8 1/3 cups (800 ml) of water. For 10 gallons per acre spray volume, use 1 2/3 cups (400 ml) of water. For 5 gallons per acre spray volume, use 5/6 cup (200 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust proportionately to above.
3. **Amount of herbicide and oil concentrate to add:** Add 1 teaspoon (5 ml) of herbicide and oil concentrate for each pint of recommended label rate.
4. **Add components in following sequence,** gently mixing between additions:
   1) Water miscible or soluble products (such as **Basagran® or Blazer® herbicides**, AMS, UAN solution) when applicable.
   2) **Dash® HC spray adjuvant** or oil concentrate.
   3) **Poast® herbicide** (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 the sprayer thoroughly before applying **Poast**, particularly if a herbicide with the potential to injure crops was used.
Consult the label of previously used herbicides for cleaning instructions. If no instructions are available, the steps listed below are suggested for cleaning the spray equipment before or after applying **Poast**.

1. Thoroughly hose down the inside and the outside of equipment while filling the spray tank half full of water. Flush the system by operating the sprayer until the system is purged of rinse water.
2. Refill the tank with water while adding 1 gallon of household ammonia or 1 pint of household dishwashing detergent per 100 gallons of water. Or add a commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions. Operate the pump to circulate the detergent solution through the sprayer system for 5-10 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 if rainfall is expected within 1 hour following application as grass control will probably be unsatisfactory.
Do not make spot treatments in addition to broadcast or band treatments.
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 using **Poast** tank mixes other than those listed on BASF labels, supplemental labeling, or Technical Information Bulletins. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using combinations other than those recommended by BASF. Do not apply **Poast** with other pesticides whose labels caution against their use with oil adjuvants.
Do not apply **Poast** as a preplant or pre-emergence treatment before planting corn, milo, millet, or sorghum.
Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.
Do not tank mix **Poast** with **Classic®** or **Scepter® herbicides** because of antagonistic activities. **Classic** may cause antagonism when sprayed from 7 days before 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 or wiper applicators.

Herbicide Resistance

Naturally occurring biotypes of certain grass species with resistance to this herbicide and related products (same mode of action) are known to exist. Selection of resistant biotypes, through repeated use of these herbicides, may result in control failures. If poor performance cannot be attributed to adverse weather conditions or improper application methods, a resistant biotype may be present. In such a case, additional treatments with this herbicide or related products is not recommended. Consult your local representative or agricultural advisor for assistance.

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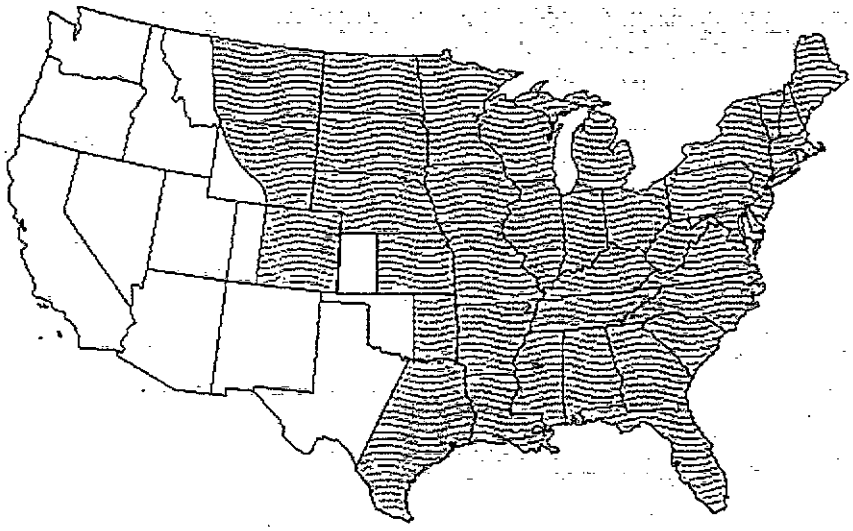
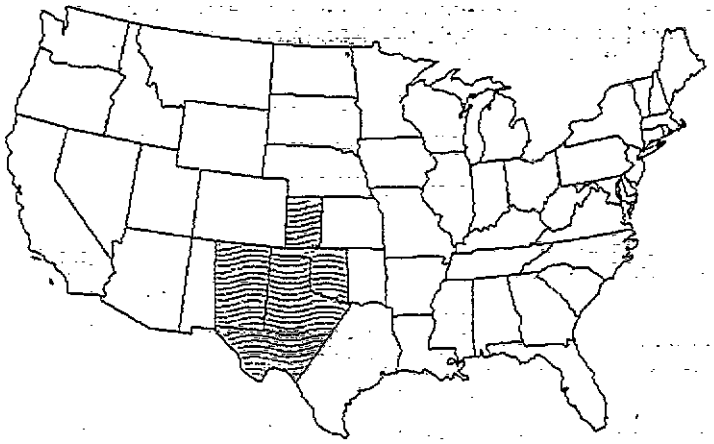
Regional Use Maps

All application rate and timing recommendations are based on growing region, therefore, refer to the maps below to ensure application accuracy. Follow the **Application Rate and Timing** tables for your region only.

Midwest, South, and Northeast and all other regions not listed below.

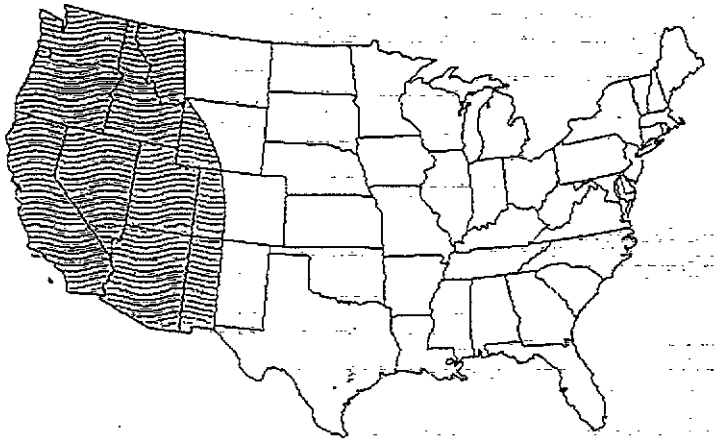


High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico.



Description: An area east of the Continental Divide in New Mexico excluding the counties of Dona Ana, Luna, Sierra, Socorro and Valencia. Western Texas, 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.



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

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FIELD CROPS
Canola/Crambe/Rapeseed, Cotton, Flax, Mint, Peanuts, Soybeans, Sugar Beets, Sunflowers, Set Aside Conservation Reserve Land.

Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated.
Always follow recommendations given in **Application Information** section (page 4).

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 that has gone through an extended dry period.
In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treating with **Poast® herbicide** to ensure active weed growth.

Labeled crops at all stages of growth are tolerant to **Poast**.
Always add 1 pint of Dash® HC spray adjuvant or 2 pints of oil concentrate per acre.
For maximum use rate and minimum time from last application to harvest, consult **Table 3.**

Table 3. Field Crops
Crop Specific Restrictions and Limitations

Crop	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application	Comments
Canola[2]/Crambe[2] /Rapeseed[2]	60 days	2.5 pints	5 pints	No[1]	Yes	
Cotton	40 days	2.5 pints	7.5 pints	No[1]	Yes	
Flax[2]	75 days	1.5 pints	4 pints	Yes[1]	Yes	When tank mixing, follow **Restrictions and Limitations** on **Buctril® herbicide** or MCPA label; the most restrictive labeling applies. See label for other information.
Mint	20 days	2.5 pints	5 pints	No	Yes	
Peanut	40 days	1.5 pints	2.5 pints	No[1]	Yes	
Set Aside Conservation Land	n/a	2.5 pints	7.5 pints	(see limitations on page 21)	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	75 days	2.5 pints[3]	5 pints	Only seed and hay[1]	√ 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.
Sugar beets	60 days	2.5 pints	5 pints	Yes[1]	√ Yes	Processed pulp and molasses may be fed to animals.
Sunflowers	70 days	2.5 pints	2.5 pints	No[1]	Yes	Commercially released varieties of sunflower are tolerant to **Poast** at all stages of growth; however, leaf speckling has been occasionally observed on sunflowers with no corresponding reduction in vigor or growth. **Poast** is not recommended for use on sunflower inbred lines grown for seed because crop safety of these lines has not been adequately established.

[1] Processed meal may be fed from canola/crambe/rapeseed, cotton, flax, peanuts, soybeans, and sunflowers (also soap stock).
[2] Not registered in California.
[3] The maximum rate per application in soybeans in California is 2 pints per acre.
n/a = not applicable

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Table 4—Field Crops—Annual Grasses
Midwest, South, and Northeast Regions

Grass	Application Rate and Timing					
	Special Early		Standard		Rescue[1]	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Barnyardgrass	4"	0.75[2]	8"	1	12"	1.5
Crabgrass, Large	—	—	6"	1	8"	1.5
, Smooth	—	—	6"	1	8"	1.5
Cupgrass, Woolly	—	—	8"	1	—	—
Foxtail, Giant	4"	0.75	8"	1	16"	1.5
, Green	4"	0.75	8"	1	16"	1.5
, Yellow	—	—	8"	1	16"	1.5
Goosegrass	3"	0.75	6"	1	8"	1.5
Itchgrass	—	—	4"	2	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	—	—	8"	1	16"	1.5
Junglerice	—	—	8"	1	—	—
Millet, Wild Proso	10"	0.5	10"	0.5	24"	1
Oats, Wild	—	—	4"	1	—	—
Panicum, Browntop	—	—	8"	1	—	—
, Fall	4"	0.75	8"	1	12"	1.5
, Texas	4"	0.75	8"	1	12"	1
Red Rice	—	—	4"	2	—	—
Ryegrass, Annual	—	—	8"	1	—	—
Sandbur, Field	—	—	3"	1.25	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	—	—	18"	1	—	—
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	4"	0.75	8"	1	12"	1.5
Sprangletop, Red	—	—	8"	1	—	—
Volunteer Barley	—	—	4"	1.5	—	—
, Corn	12"	0.75	20"	1	—	—
, Oats[3]	—	—	4"	1.5	—	—
, Rye	—	—	4"	1.5	—	—
, Wheat	—	—	4"	1.5	—	—
Witchgrass	—	—	8"	1	—	—

[1] **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.**

[2] In the following states, use 1 pint: AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX, and VA.

[3] See page 4 **Application Information** on volunteer cereals. Add 4-8 pints of UAN or 2.5 pounds of AMS to control crabgrass and all volunteer cereals.

Refer to **Table 3** for the maximum allowable single application rate of **Poast** per acre and the maximum seasonal use rate for specific crops.

Table 5—Field Crops—Perennial Grasses
Midwest, South, and Northeast Regions

Grass	Application Rate and Timing			
	Standard Initial Application		Sequential Application	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	1.5	4" stolon	1
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	25"	1	12"	1
Johnsongrass (No-Till)	20"	1	12"	1
Muhly, Wirestem	6"	1.25	6"	1.25
Quackgrass[1]	8"	1.5	8"	1

[1] Add 4-8 pints of UAN or 2.5 pounds of AMS to control quackgrass.
Refer to **Table 3** for the maximum allowable single application rate of **Poast** per acre and the maximum seasonal use rate for specific crops.

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Table 6. Field Crops—Annual Grasses
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas, and Eastern New Mexico

Grass	Application Rate and Timing			
	Standard		Rescue[1]	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8"	1.5	16"	2
Crabgrass, Large	4"	1.5	—	—
, Smooth	4"	1.5	—	—
Foxtail, Giant	8"	1.5	—	—
, Green	8"	1.5	—	—
, Yellow	8"	1.5	—	—
Goosegrass	4"	1.5	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8"	1.5	—	—
Junglerice	8"	1.5	—	—
Panicum, Browntop	8"	1.5	—	—
, Fall	8"	1.5	—	—
, Texas	8"	1.5	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	18"	1.5	—	—
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8"	1.5	—	—
Sprangletop, Red	8"	1.5	—	—
Volunteer[2] Barley	4"	2	—	—
, Corn	20"	1.5	—	—
, Oats	4"	2	—	—
, Rye	4"	2	—	—
, Wheat	4"	2	—	—
Wild Proso Millet	10"	1	—	—
Witchgrass	8"	1.5	—	—

[1] **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**.

[2] See page 4 **Application Information** on volunteer cereals.

Refer to **Table 3** for the maximum allowable single application rate of **Poast** per acre and the maximum seasonal use rate for specific crops.

Table 7. Field Crops—Perennial Grasses
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas, and Eastern New Mexico

Grass	Application Rate and Timing			
	Standard Initial Application		Sequential Application	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2	4" stolon	1.5
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	10"	1.5	8"	1

Refer to **Table 3** for the maximum allowable single application rate of **Poast** per acre and the maximum seasonal use rate for specific crops.

Table 8. Field Crops—Annual Grasses
Western and Mountain States

Grass	Application Rate and Timing			
	Standard		Rescue[1]	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre[2] (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre[2] (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8"	1.5	16"	2
Crabgrass, Large	4"	1.5	—	—
, Smooth	4"	1.5	—	—
Cupgrass, Southwestern	8"	1.5	—	—
Foxtail, Giant	8"	1.5	—	—
, Green	8"	1.5	—	—
, Yellow	8"	1.5	—	—
Goosegrass	4"	1.5	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8"	1.5	—	—
Junglerice	8"	1.5	—	—
Oats, Wild	4"	1.5	—	—
Panicum, Fall	4"	1.5	—	—
Ryegrass, Annual	8"	1.5	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	18"	1.5	—	—
Volunteer[3] Barley	4"	2	—	—
, Corn	12"	1.5	—	—
, Oats	4"	2	—	—
, Rye	4"	2	—	—
, Wheat	4"	2	—	—
Wild Proso Millet	10"	1	—	—
Witchgrass	8"	1.5	—	—

[1] **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.**
[2] Refer to **Table 3** for the maximum allowable single application rate of **Poast** per acre and the maximum seasonal use rate for specific crops.
[3] See page 4 **Application Information** on volunteer cereals.

Table 9. Field Crops—Perennial Grasses
Western and Mountain States

Grass	Application Rate and Timing			
	Standard Initial Application		Sequential Application	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre[1] (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre[1] (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2.5	4" stolon	1.5
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	10"	2.5	8"	1.5
Quackgrass	8"	2.5	8"	1.5
Ryegrass, Perennial	8"	1.5	8"	1.5

[1] Refer to **Table 3** for the maximum allowable single application rate of **Poast** per acre and the maximum seasonal use rate for specific crops.

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Soybean Tank Mix or Sequential Application

Poast®, **Basagran®**, and **Blazer® herbicides** 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:

- all weeds to be controlled are not at the correct growth stage for treatment at the same time, or
- grasses to be controlled include rhizome johnsongrass, quackgrass, bermudagrass, wirestem muhly, volunteer corn, shattercane, volunteer cereals, wild oats, red rice or witchgrass.

(See **Table 10**).

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. 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 + Blazer
Use a minimum of 10 gallons of total spray solution per acre.
Poast + Basagran + Blazer
Use a minimum of 10 gallons of total spray solution per acre.

Mixing

Fill the spray tank half full with water, and add the recommended amount of product in the following order while agitating. Then add the remaining quantity of water:

A) **Poast + Basagran**
1. **Basagran**
2. UAN or AMS, **Dash® HC spray adjuvant** or oil concentrate
3. **Poast**

B) **Poast + Blazer**
1. **Blazer**
2. oil concentrate
3. **Poast**

C) **Poast + Basagran + Blazer**
1. **Basagran**
2. **Blazer**
3. oil concentrate
4. **Poast**

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 AMS to a tank mix of **Poast** + **Basagran** + **Blazer** + oil concentrate.
The above **Poast** tank mixes are not applicable in California.

Soybeans— Separate Applications of Poast, Preceded or Followed by Basagran or Basagran + Blazer Tank Mix (Not applicable in California)

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 time is recommended between applications, depending upon their order according to **Table 10**.

Table 10. Sequential Applications

Order of Application		Minimum Time Between Applications
First Product(s) Applied	Second Product(s) Applied	
Basagran	**Poast**	48 hours[1]
Basagran + Blazer[2]	**Poast**	7 days
Poast	**Blazer**[2] or **Basagran** or **Blazer**[2] + **Basagran**	24 hours
Blazer[2]	**Poast**	7 days

[1] The Restricted Entry Interval for **Basagran** is 48 hours as required by the Worker Protection Standard. **Basagran** may be applied after 24 hours provided the early entry requirements are followed as described in the **Basagran** labeling.
[2] **Blazer** is not labeled for use in California

Poast ✓

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Table 11. Poast® Herbicide Tank Mix Combinations

Basagran® (1-2 pints per acre) + Poast			Blazer® (0.5-1 pint per acre) + Poast		Basagran + Blazer + Poast	
Grass	Max. Size (inches)	Poast Rate/Acre (pints)	Max. Size (inches)	Poast Rate/Acre (pints)	Max. Size (inches)	Poast Rate/Acre (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8"	1.5	8"	1.5	8"	1.5
Crabgrass, Large	6"	1.5	6"	1.5	6"	1.5
, Smooth	6"	1.5	6"	1.5	6"	1.5
Cupgrass, Woolly	8"	1.5	8"	1	8"	1.5
Foxtail, Giant	8"	1.5	8"	1.5	8"	1.5
, Green	8"	1.5	8"	1.5	8"	1.5
, Yellow	8"	1.5	8"	1.5	8"	1.5
Goosegrass	6"	1.5	6"	1.5	6"	1.5
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8"	1.5	8"	1.5	8"	1.5
Junglerice	8"	1.5	8"	0.5	8"	1
Millet, Wild Proso	10"	0.75	10"	0.5	10"	0.75
Panicum, Browntop	—	—	8"	1.5	—	—
, Fall	—	—	8"	1.5	8"	1
, Texas	8"	1	8"	1.5	8"	1.5
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8"	1.5	8"	1.5	8"	1.5
Sprangletop, Red	8"	1.5	8"	1.5	8"	1.5
Volunteer, Corn	12"	1	—	—	—	—
Witchgrass	8"	1	8"	1.5	8"	1.5
Additive Rate Per Acre: **Dash® HC spray adjuvant** 1 pint + UAN 2-4 pints or Oil Concentrate 2 pints + UAN 2-4 pints			**Additive Rate Per Acre:** Oil Concentrate 2 pints		**Additive Rate Per Acre:** Oil Concentrate 2 pints	

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 (LVE) is calculated on an acid equivalent (a.e.) basis. Adjust the rates based on the concentration of 2,4-D (LVE) formulation used. Because the exact composition of suitable products will vary, 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 7 days after treatment when using up to 0.5 pound a.e. per acre 2,4-D (LVE) or until 30 days after treatment when using up to 1.0 pound a.e. per acre 2,4-D (LVE).
Make only one application of this tank mix per growing season.
Do not feed hay, forage, or fodder.
Restrict livestock from grazing treated fields or cover crops.
Do not apply if rainfall is expected within 6 hours following application as weed control will probably be unsatisfactory.
Because all crops such as sorghum, corn, small grains, cotton, soybeans, sugar beets, trees, shrubs, and 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 mph (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 as severe soybean injury will result.

Table 12. Poast Burndown[1]
Crop: Soybeans

Application Rate and Timing			
Weed Species	Max. Ht. (inches)	Poast[2] Rate per Acre	2,4-D[3] a.e. per acre
Barnyardgrass	3"	0.5 pint	1 pound
Crabgrass, Large			
, Smooth			
Cupgrass, Woolly			
Foxtail, Giant			
, Green			
, Yellow			
Johnsongrass, (Seedling)			
Panicum, Fall			
Signalgrass, Broadleaf			
Wild Proso Millet	4"		
Witchgrass	3"		

[1] For annual grasses only - **Poast** alone may be applied before, during, or after planting according to the **Directions For Use**.
[2] Always add 0.5 pint of **Dash HC** or 1 pint of oil concentrate per acre.
[3] See **2,4-D** label for specific broadleaf weed information.

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Tank Mix for Sugarbeets
Poast + Betamix
(Not for Use in California)

General Information
The tank mix of **Poast®** plus **Betamix® herbicide** may be applied postemergence to control annual broadleaf and grass weeds in sugar beets. This tank mix should be applied to actively growing weeds at the recommended sizes.

Separate applications should be made if:
- All weeds to be controlled are not at the correct growth stage for treatment at the same time.
- Grasses to be controlled include rhizome Johnsongrass, quackgrass, Bermudagrass, wirestem muhly, volunteer corn, shattercane, volunteer cereal, wild oats, red rice, or itchgrass.

Betamix is a pre/postemergence herbicide for controlling certain broadleaf weeds such as annual sowthistle, black nightshade, common lambsquarters, common ragweed, and kochia.

Time and Rate of Application
A **Poast** and **Betamix** tank mix can be applied when the specified annual grasses are less than 2 inches in length according to **Table 13.** Grasses of this size generally occur at the second application of the split treatment of **Betamix.**

Application Information
Apply the tank mix to actively growing weeds at the proper growth stage. Do not apply to weeds under stress due to lack of moisture or cold temperature, as unsatisfactory control may result.
The tank mix should be kept agitated and sprayed immediately under continuous agitation. Do not allow the tank mix to stand for a prolonged period.

Additives
No additives are recommended in this tank mix.

Ground equipment
Thorough spray coverage of foliage is essential. For broadcast application, use standard high-pressure pesticide hollow cone or flat fan nozzles. Do not use flood or whirl chamber nozzles. Do not apply with control drop applicator (CDA) nozzles because erratic coverage can cause inconsistent weed control.
Use 20 gallons of spray solution per acre. When using standard high-pressure hollow cone or flat fan nozzles, adjust the pressure to 40-60 psi measured at the nozzle.
Always adjust the spray pressure, spray volume, and height of spray boom to ensure penetration of plant canopy and thorough coverage of target grasses.
Do not use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers, wiper applicators or shielded applicators.

Air equipment
Thorough spray coverage of grass foliage is essential.
Use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. Increase the water volume to 10 gallons per acre if grass foliage is dense.

Cultivation information
Do not cultivate within 5 days before or 7 days after applying the tank mix.

Mixing
Fill the tank of a thoroughly clean sprayer half to two-thirds full with clean water. Start agitation, add **Betamix,** then **Poast**, allowing the components to mix thoroughly after each addition. Maintain constant agitation during application.

Restrictions and Limitations
Observe all precautions and limitations on the labels of both products. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.
Do not apply if rainfall is expected within 1 hour after application as grass control will be unsatisfactory.
Do not apply tank mix if crop shows injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide treatment as injury may be enhanced or prolonged.
Do not apply tank mix if crop has been subjected to stressful conditions, hail damage, flooding, drought, unseasonable cold, or widely fluctuating temperatures as injury or unsatisfactory control may result.
If stress conditions are present, delay application to give plants a chance to recover.
Do not apply this tank mix within 75 days of harvest.
Do not exceed a total of 12 pints of **Betamix** or 5 pints of **Poast** per acre, per season.
Do not apply **Poast** and **Betamix** as a tank mix unless all environmental restrictions on the **Betamix** label can be followed.
Do not add UAN solution or AMS to a **Poast** plus **Betamix** tank mix.
Do not apply this tank mix through 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, shattercane, red rice or itchgrass.
Do not apply this tank mix when wind speed is more than 10 mph.
Avoid applications when conditions favor drift.

Table 13. Time and Rate of Application

Grass	Maximum Height (inches)	Poast Rate per Acre	Betamix Rate per Acre[1]
Barnyardgrass Foxtail, Giant , Green , Yellow Millet, Wild Proso	2"	1.5 pints	Up to 6 pints

[1] Consult label for local requirements because dosage will vary in different geographic areas.

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FLAX

Flax competes poorly with weeds. It is important to control grass weeds before the flax stand is reduced and the crop vigor suffers. Where flax stands are poor or when flax is growing slowly, new grass may germinate even after applying **Poast® herbicide.**

Apply **Poast** to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated in **Table 14.** For other **Restrictions and Limitations**, see **Table 3.**

Table 14. Flax—Annual Grasses

Grass	Application Rate and Timing					
	Special Early		Standard		Rescue	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Barnyardgrass	—	—	4"	1	8"	1.5
Cupgrass, Woolly	—	—	4"	1	—	—
Foxtail, Giant[1]	<1.5"	0.5	4"	1	8"	1.5
, Green	<1.5"	0.5	4"	1	8"	1.5
, Yellow	<1.5"	0.5	4"	1	8"	1.5
Oats, Wild	—	—	4"	1	—	1.5
Panicum, Fall	—	—	4"	1	8"	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	—	—	8"	1	—	—
Volunteer[2] Barley	—	—	6"	1.5	—	—
, Corn	—	—	8"	1	—	—
, Oats	—	—	6"	1.5	—	—
, Rye	—	—	6"	1.5	—	—
, Wheat	—	—	6"	1.5	—	—
Wild Proso Millet	—	—	10"	0.5	—	—
Witchgrass	—	—	4"	1	—	—

[1] When using the **Special Early** rate, the foxtail species should not have started to tiller.
[2] All **Poast** applications to control volunteer cereals should be made before tillering.

Tank Mixes for Flax

Poast + Buctril® and MCPA Herbicides for Grass and Broadleaf Weed Control

Apply a tank mix of **Poast** plus **MCPA** or **Poast** plus **Buctril** to control mixed populations of grass 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® HC spray adjuvant**, then **Poast**, then emulsifiable herbicides (such as **Buctril**), and then add enough water to bring the tank mix 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 pound of **MCPA** acid equivalent per acre. **Do not delay spraying broadleaf weeds even though grassy weeds are not in the correct stage for treatment. Buctril or MCPA applied with Poast may cause leaf burn, retarded growth, and delayed maturity of the crop. Some reduced grass control may be experienced with the above tank mixes.**

Do not add AMS 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, Clover, and Sainfoin

Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated.
Always follow recommendations given in **Application Information** section (see page 4).
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 that has gone through an extended dry period. In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treating with **Poast® herbicide** to ensure active weed growth.
Labeled crops at all stages of growth are tolerant to **Poast.**
Always add 1 pint of Dash® HC spray adjuvant or 2 pints of oil concentrate per acre.
For maximum use rate and minimum time from last application to harvest, consult **Table 15.**

Table 15. Forage Crops
Crop Specific Restrictions and Limitations for Poast

Crop	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application	Comments
Clover	7 days before grazing, feeding, or cutting for (undried) forage	2.5 pints	6.5 pints	Yes	Yes	
Clover hay	20 days before grazing, feeding, or cutting for (dry) hay	2.5 pints	6.5 pints	Yes	Yes	
Alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, clover, and sainfoin	14 days before cutting for (dry) hay	2.5 pints	6.5 pints	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 Oklahoma, Western Kansas, and Eastern New Mexico.)
Alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, and sainfoin (Undried)	7 days before grazing, feeding, or cutting for (undried) forage	2.5 pints	6.5 pints	Yes	Yes	

For additional **Restrictions and Limitations**, see pages 6 and 21.

Tank mix not recommended ✓

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Use Recommendations for Poast in Clover, Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil, and Sainfoin
Poast® herbicide may be applied to seedling or established alfalfa and clover grown for hay, silage, green chop, direct grazing or for seed. See **Restrictions and Limitations Table 15** for the minimum time between application and harvest.
The effectiveness of **Poast** depends 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
The 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 and 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 Clover and 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 because:
- grasses resume active growth,
- grasses have less chance to grow too large,
- by waiting later, the clover or alfalfa begins to canopy and interferes with spray coverage.

Irrigation shortly after application (2 days) can be 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 and sprayed in segments to obtain best results.

Annual Grass Control
Apply **Poast** at the grass sizes and rates indicated in **Tables 16-21.** 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 clover or alfalfa canopies cover the grasses and interfere with the spray coverage. Also, applications after a clover or 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 plants, while others are fall-germinating plants, 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 time, and because 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. The 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 because the weeds are more susceptible to **Poast** when they begin growth in the fall, and therefore, control is more complete. Late fall applications may be less effective due to environmental changes, such as frosts or the onset of flowering.

Interseeded Oats
Oats interseeded with clover, alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, and sainfoin may be killed by applying **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 applied onto 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 or clover. A program 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, and 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 applying 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.

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Table 16. Forage Crops—Annual Grasses
Midwest, South, and Northeast Regions

Grass	Application Rate and Timing			
	Special Early		Standard	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Barnyardgrass	4"	0.75	8"	1
Crabgrass, Large	—	—	4"	1
, Smooth	—	—	4"	1
Cupgrass, Woolly	—	—	8"	1
Foxtail, Giant	4"	0.75	8"	1
, Green	4"	0.75	8"	1
, Yellow	—	—	8"	1
Goosegrass	3"	0.75	4"	1
Itchgrass	—	—	4"	2
Johnsongrass (seedling)	—	—	8"	1
Junglerice	—	—	8"	1
Oats, Wild	—	—	4"	1
, Tame	—	—	8"	0.75
Panicum, Browntop	—	—	8"	1
, Fall	4"	0.75	8"	1
, Texas	4"	0.75	8"	1
Red Rice	—	—	4"	2
Ryegrass, Annual	—	—	8"	1
Sandbur, Field	—	—	3"	1.5
Shattercane/Wildcane	—	—	18"	1
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	4"	0.75	8"	1
Volunteer Barley	—	—	4"	1.5
, Corn	12"	0.75	20"	1
, Oats	—	—	4"	1.5
, Rye	—	—	4"	1.5
, Wheat	—	—	4"	1.5
Wild Proso Millet	10"	0.5	10"	1
Witchgrass	—	—	8"	1

[1] In the following states, use 1 pint: AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX, and VA.
[2] See page 4 **Application Information** on volunteer cereals.
Add 4-8 pints of UAN or 2.5 pounds of AMS to control crabgrass, wild oats, and all volunteer cereals.

Table 17. Forage Crops—Perennial Grasses
Midwest, South, and Northeast Regions

Grass	Application Rate and Timing			
	Initial Application		Sequential Application[1]	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2.5	4" stolon	2.5
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	25"	2.5	12"	2.5
Quackgrass[2]	8"	2.5	8"	2.5
Ryegrass, Perennial	8"	2	8"	2
Wirestem Muhly	6"	1.5	6"	1.5

[1] A third application of 1.5 pints per acre may be made.
[2] Add 4-8 pints of UAN or 2.5 pounds of AMS to control quackgrass.

Table 18. Forage Crops—Annual Grasses
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas, and Eastern New Mexico

Grass	Application Rate and Timing	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8"	1.5
Crabgrass, Large	4"	1.5
, Smooth	4"	1.5
Foxtail, Giant	8"	1.5
, Green	8"	1.5
, Yellow	8"	1.5
Goosegrass	4"	1.5
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8"	1.5
Junglerice	8"	1.5
Panicum, Browntop	8"	1.5
, Fall	8"	1.5
, Texas	8"	1.5
Shattercane/Wildcane	18"	1.5
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8"	1.5
Sprangletop, Red	8"	1.5
Volunteer[1] Barley	4"	2
, Corn	20"	1.5
, Oats	4"	2
, Rye	4"	2
, Wheat	4"	2
Witchgrass	8"	1.5

[1] See page 4 **Application Information** on volunteer cereals.
Add 4-8 pints of UAN or 2.5 pounds of AMS to control crabgrass, wild oats, and all volunteer cereals.

Table 19. Forage Crops—Perennial Grasses
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas, and Eastern New Mexico

Grass	Application Rate and Timing			
	Initial Application		Sequential Application[1]	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2.5	4" stolon	2.5
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	10"	2.5	8"	2.5

[1] A third application of 1.5 pints per acre may be made.

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Table 20. Forage Crops—Annual Grasses
Western and Mountain States

Grass	Application Rate and Timing			
	Standard		Rescue[1]	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8"	1.5	16"	2
Crabgrass, Large[2]	4"	1.5	—	—
, Smooth	4"	1.5	—	—
Cupgrass, Southwestern	8"	1.5	—	—
Foxtail[3], Giant	8"	1.5	—	—
, Green	8"	1.5	—	—
, Yellow	8"	1.5	—	—
Goosegrass	4"	1.5	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8"	1.5	—	—
Junglerice	8"	1.5	—	—
Oats, Wild	4"	1.5	—	—
Panicum, Fall	8"	1.5	—	—
Ryegrass, Annual	8"	1.5	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	18"	1.5	—	—
Volunteer[4] Barley	4"	2	—	—
, Corn	20"	1.5	—	—
, Oats	4"	2	—	—
, Rye	4"	2	—	—
, Wheat	4"	2	—	—
Wild Proso Millet	10"	1	—	—
Witchgrass	8"	1.5	—	—

[1] **Rescue Treatment for Controlling Selected Annual Grasses**
For best results, always apply **Poast® herbicide** to annual grasses at the growth stage as 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**.
[2] Apply before boot stage.
[3] After the second cutting, a sequential application of 2 pints of **Poast** per acre is recommended. Be sure that weed size does not exceed 8 inches.
[4] See page 4 **Application Information** on volunteer cereals.

Table 21. Forage Crops—Perennial Grasses
Western and Mountain States

Grass	Application Rate and Timing			
	Standard Initial Application		Sequential Application[1]	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2.5	4" stolon	2.5
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	10"	2.5	8"	2.5
Quackgrass	8"	2.5	8"	2.5
Ryegrass, Perennial	8"	2	8"	2

[1] A third application of 1.5 pints per acre may be made.

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Tank Mix of Poast® Herbicide with 2,4-DB for Grass and Broadleaf Weed Control in Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil, and Sainfoin

Apply a tank mix of **Poast** + 2,4-DB to control 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)

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 AMS to a **Poast** plus 2,4-DB tank mix.

Do not use more than 0.75 pound of 2,4-DB active ingredient per acre 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.

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

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 is undesirable.

Recommendations for Grass Control

Apply **Poast** to actively growing grasses at the proper growth stage as specified by the **Recommendations for Grass Control** in the **Field Crops** section of this label. Use the spray volume, pressure, and nozzle types specified in the **Application Information** section page 4.

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, clover, 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 applicable only for areas in **Map 1** (page 7).

Do not apply more than a total of 7.5 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 14 days of cutting alfalfa for (dry) hay.

Do not apply more than a total of 6.5 pints of **Poast** per acre in one season to alfalfa.

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Vegetable Crop Groupings

Artichoke
Asparagus
Beans (dry & succulent)
Brassica (cole/leafy vegetables)
  Broccoli
  Broccoli (Chinese & raab)
  Brussel Sprouts
  Cabbage (bok choy, Chinese mustard, napa)
  Caulifower Cauliflower
  Collards
  Kale
  Kohlrabi
  Mustard Greens
  Rape Greens
Bulb Vegetables
  Garlic
  Leek
  Onion
    , Dry Bulb
    , Green
  Shallot
Carrots
Celery
Cucurbits
  Cucumber
  Gherkin
  Muskmelon (all)
  Canteloupe (all)
  Honeydew Melon
  Pumpkin
  Squash (all)
  Watermelon
Endive
Fruiting Vegetables
  Eggplant
  Groundcherry
  Pepino
  Peppers (all)
  Tomatillo
  Tomato
Lentil
Lettuce (head & leaf)
Peas (dry & succulent)
Potato (field & sweet)
Rhubarb
Spinach

Directions For Use

Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated.
Always follow the recommendations given in **Application Information** on page 4.
Always adjust spray pressure, spray volume, and height of spray boom to ensure penetration of plant canopy and thorough coverage of target grasses.

Do not apply to drought-stressed grass or grass that has gone through an extended dry period.
In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treating with **Poast® herbicide** to ensure active weed growth.
Allow a minimum of 14 days between sequential applications.

Labeled crops at all growth stages are tolerant to **Poast**.
Always add 2 pints of oil concentrate per acre.
For maximum use rate and minimum time from last application to harvest, consult **Table 22.**
For **General Restrictions and Limitations**, see page 6.

Table 22. Vegetables
Crop Specific Restrictions and Limitations for Poast

Crops/Crop Groupings	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application	Comments
Artichoke	7 days	2.5 pints	5 pints	No	Yes	California only
Asparagus	1 days	2.5 pints	5 pints	No	Yes	
Beans, Dry , Succulent	30 days 15 days	2.5 pints 2.5 pints	4 pints 4 pints	Yes Yes	Yes Yes[5]	
Brassica (Cole) Leafy Vegetables	30 days	1.5 pints	3 pints	No	Yes[6]	
Bulb Vegetables	30 days	1.5 pints	4.5 pints	No	Yes	
Carrots	30 days	2.5 pints	5 pints	No	Yes	
Celery	30 days	1.5 pints	3 pints	No	Yes	
Cucurbits	14 days	1.5 pints	3 pints	No	Yes	
Endive (FL only)	15 days	1.5 pints	3 pints	No	Yes	
Fruiting Vegetables	20 days	1.5 pints	4.5 pints	No[1]	Yes	
Lentil[2]	50 days	2.5 pints	4 pints	No	Yes	
Lettuce, Leaf , Head	15 days 30 days	1.5 pints 1.5 pints	3 pints 3 pints	No No	Yes Yes	
Peas, Dry , Succulent	30 days 15 days	2.5 pints 2.5 pints	4 pints 4 pints	Yes Yes	Yes Yes	
Potato, Field , Sweet (Eastern U.S.)[3] (Western U.S.)	30 days 30 days 60 days	2.5 pints 1 pints 1.5 pints	5 pints 2.5 pints 5 pints	No[1] No[1] No[1]	Yes Yes Yes	
Rhubarb[4]	15 days	1.5 pints	4.5 pints	No	No	
Spinach	15 days	1.5 pints	3 pints	No	Yes	

[1] Potato and tomato waste may be fed to animals.
[2] Not registered in California.
[3] For sweet potatoes, Eastern U.S. includes AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX, and VA. Western U.S. includes AZ, CA, ID, NV, OR, and WA.
[4] Rhubarb (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, and WI only)
[5] Air application not registered in California.
[6] Air application is allowed on all brassica except broccoli.

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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Table 23. Vegetable Crops—Annual Grasses
(For maximum allowable use rate, refer to Table 22)
Midwest, South, and Northeast Region

Grass	Application Rate and Timing					
	Special Early		Standard		Rescue	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Barnyardgrass	4"	0.75	8"	1	12"	1.5
Crabgrass, Large	—	—	10"	1	8"	1.5
, Smooth	—	—	6"	1	8"	1.5
Cupgrass, Woolly	—	—	8"	1	—	—
Foxtail, Giant	4"	0.75	8"	1	16"	1.5
, Green	4"	0.75	8"	1	16"	1.5
, Yellow	—	—	8"	1	16"	1.5
Goosegrass	3"	0.75	6"	1	8"	1.5
Itchgrass	—	—	4"	2	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	—	—	8"	1	16"	1.5
Junglerice	—	—	8"	1	—	—
Oats, Wild	—	—	4"	1.5	—	—
Panicum, Browntop	—	—	8"	1	—	—
, Fall	4"	0.75	8"	1	12"	1.5
, Texas	4"	0.75	8"	1	12"	1.5
Red Rice	—	—	4"	2	—	—
Ryegrass, Annual	—	—	8"	1	—	—
Sandbur, Field (Midwest)	—	—	3"	1.25	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	—	—	18"	1	—	—
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	4"	0.75	8"	1	12"	1.5
Sprangletop, Red	—	—	8"	1	—	—
Volunteer Barley	—	—	4"	1.5	—	—
, Corn	12"	0.75	20"	1	—	—
, Oats	—	—	4"	1.5	—	—
, Rye	—	—	4"	1.5	—	—
, Wheat	—	—	4"	1.5	—	—
Wild Proso Millet	10"	0.5	10"	0.5	24"	1
Witchgrass	—	—	8"	1	—	—

1 In the following states, use 1 pint: AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX, and VA.
2 See page 4 **Application Information** on volunteer cereals.
3 Plus UAN or AMS in beans and peas only.
4 Plus UAN or AMS in potatoes and beans and peas only.

Table 24. Vegetable Crops—Perennial Grasses
(For maximum allowable use rate, refer to Table 22)
Midwest, South, and Northeast Region

Grass	Application Rate and Timing			
	Standard Initial Application		Sequential Application	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	1.5	4" stolon	1
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	25"	1	12"	1
Muhly, Wirestem	6"	1.5	6"	1.5
Quackgrass	8"	1.5	8"	1
Ryegrass, Perennial	8"	1	8"	1

1 When using 10-20 gallons of spray per acre, use 1.5 pints of **Poast® herbicide** in the initial application.
2 Plus UAN or AMS for johnsongrass (potato only), for quackgrass (potato and legumes only).
3 Cultivate 14-21 days after the last application to aid control.

Special Use Directions—
Potatoes in Maine
In case of heavy infestations of quackgrass, apply 2.5 pints per acre followed by 1.5 pints per acre sequentially if needed.

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Table 25. Vegetable Crops—Annual Grasses
(For maximum allowable use rate, refer to Table 22)
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas, and Eastern New Mexico

Application Rate and Timing		
Grass	**Maximum Height (inches)**	**Rate Per Acre (pints)**
Barnyardgrass	8"	1.5
Crabgrass, Large	4"	1.5
, Smooth	4"	1.5
Foxtail, Giant	8"	1.5
, Green	8"	1.5
, Yellow	8"	1.5
Goosegrass	4"	1.5
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8"	1.5
Junglerice	8"	1.5
Panicum, Browntop	8"	1.5
, Fall	8"	1.5
, Texas	8"	1.5
Shattercane/Wildcane	18"	1.5
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8"	1.5
Sprangletop, Red	8"	1.5
Volunteer Barley	4"	2
, Corn	20"	1.5
, Oats	4"	2
, Rye	4"	2
, Wheat	8"	2
Witchgrass	8"	1.5

Plus UAN or AMS in beans and peas only.
See page 4 **Application Information** on volunteer cereals.

Table 26. Vegetable Crops—Perennial Grasses
(For maximum allowable use rate, refer to Table 22)
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas, and Eastern New Mexico

Application Rate and Timing				
Grass	**Standard Initial Application**		**Sequential Application**	
	Maximum Height (inches)	**Rate Per Acre (pints)**	**Maximum Height (inches)**	**Rate Per Acre (pints)**
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2	4" stolon	1.5
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	10"	1.5	8"	1

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Table 27. Vegetable Crops—Annual Grasses
(For maximum allowable use rate, refer to Table 22)
Western and Mountain States

Application Rate and Timing		
Grass	**Maximum Height (inches)**	**Rate Per Acre (pints)**
Barnyardgrass[1]	8"	1.5
Crabgrass, Large	4"	1.5
, Smooth	4"	1.5
Cupgrass, Southwestern	8"	1.5
, Woolly	8"	1.5
Foxtail, Giant	8"	1.5
, Green	8"	1.5
, Yellow	8"	1.5
Goosegrass	4"	1.5
Johnsongrass, (Seedling)	8"	1.5
Junglerice	8"	1.5
Oats, Wild	4"	1.5
Panicum, Fall	8"	1.5
, Texas	8"	1.5
Ryegrass, Annual	8"	1.5
Shattercane/Wildcane	18"	1.5
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8"	1.5
Volunteer, Corn	12"	1.5
Wild Proso Millet	10"	1
Witchgrass	8"	1.5

[1] For rescue treatment, use up to 2 pints per acre on barnyardgrass less than 16 inches high and before boot stage.

Table 28. Vegetable Crops—Perennial Grasses
(For maximum allowable use rate, refer to Table 22)
Western and Mountain States

Application Rate and Timing				
Grass	**Initial Application**		**Sequential Application**	
	Maximum Height (inches)	**Rate Per Acre (pints)**	**Maximum Height (inches)**	**Rate Per Acre (pints)**
Bermudagrass	4" stolon	1.5[1]	2" stolon	1.5
Johnsongrass, Rhizome	6"	1.5[1]	4"	1.5
Muhly, Wirestem	3"	1.25	3"	1.25
Quackgrass	6"	1.5[1]	6"	1.5
Ryegrass, Perennial	4"	1.5	4"	1.5

[1] Use up to 2.5 pints of **Poast® herbicide** per acre in the following crops: artichokes, asparagus, beans, carrots, lentils, mint, peas, and potatoes. Control of the above species at the indicated rates will result in weed suppression.

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Tank Mix with Lexone® or Sencor® DF Herbicides for Annual Grass and Broadleaf Weed Control in Potato and Tomato

(Not applicable in California.)
Apply a tank mix of **Poast® herbicide + Lexone** or **Sencor DF** to control 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 2 pints of oil concentrate per acre. See **Table 29** for **Lexone/Sencor DF** rates.

Table 29. Lexone/Sencor DF Rates

Crop	Amount of Product per Acre (ounces)	
	Broadcast	Directed
Potato	8-10	—
Tomato	5-8	8-21

Note: Add components in the following sequence:
1) **Lexone** or **Sencor DF**
2) Oil concentrate
3) **Poast**

Restrictions and Limitations for Lexone and Sencor Tank Mixes (partial list)

Do not apply **Poast** and **Lexone** or **Sencor DF** as a tank mix unless all environmental restrictions on the **Sencor DF** label can be followed.
Do not add UAN solution or AMS to a **Poast** plus **Lexone** or **Sencor** tank mix. Do not treat transplanted tomatoes within 14 days of transplanting. Tomatoes must have recovered from transplant shock and new growth must be evident.
Do not treat seeded tomatoes until plants have reached the 5-6 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.
Observe all precautionary statements and limitations on the labels of both products. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.
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 this tank mix if the crop shows injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other herbicide treatment as injury may be enhanced 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 3 successive days of sunny weather before application or crop injury may occur.

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Using Poast on Labeled Field, Forage, and Vegetable Crops to Remove Interseeded Grass Cover Crops (Not registered in California)

Table 30. Field, Forage, and Vegetable Crops

Herbicide Timing: Apply **Poast** to cereals that are 3-4" in height (before tillering). Do not allow cereals to exceed this height as excessive competition and lack of control may occur. **Poast** is not recommended for spring control of cereals that emerged the previous fall.

	 Midwest, South and Northeast Region	 Western and Mountain Region	 High and Rolling Plains of TX, Western OK, Western KS, and Eastern NM Region
Poast	1.5 pints per acre	1.5-2 pints per acre	1.5-2 pints per acre
Dash HC/Sundance HC or **Crop Oil Concentrate**	1 pint per acre or 2 pints per acre	1 pint per acre or 2 pints per acre	1 pint per acre or 2 pints per acre
UAN or **AMS**	2-4 quarts per acre or 2.5 pounds per acre	2-4 quarts per acre or 2.5 pounds per acre	2-4 quarts per acre or 2.5 pounds per acre

UAN and AMS are not to be used in California. UAN and AMS are not recommended in the Pacific Northwest.
Dash® HC spray adjuvant is not recommended for use in vegetable crops.
Consult the **Poast** label for use of UAN or AMS in vegetable crops and for the maximum use rate.

Neither nor Sundance HC

Activity on the Cover Crop

Poast is a systemic herbicide that enters grass plants rapidly and is rainfast within 1 hour after application. After it is absorbed, **Poast** is translocated to all growing points within the grass. Plant growth is stopped shortly thereafter, however, complete control of grasses may take 2-3 weeks.
This slow-dying grass will provide a protective mulch for the primary crop seedlings for up to 3 weeks after applying **Poast**. This period will allow the crop to develop enough to become more tolerant to damage from wind-blown soil particles.
The grass cover crops controlled or suppressed by this use include wheat, oats, and barley, or any grass crop for which **Poast** is labeled.
Cover crops should be allowed to grow with the primary crop for only a short time because of competitive effects. **Poast** will selectively control grass cover crops in seedling nongrass or broadleaf field, forage, or vegetable crops without injury. In addition, **Poast** will control any annual grasses that have emerged since planting.
Follow the regional **Poast** rate and timing guidelines in the table below for your particular cover crop system.
Use 5-20 gallons spray volume per acre and a spray pressure of 40-60 psi, measured at the boom. Do not cultivate within 5 days before or 7 days following a **Poast** application.

29940

Sundance®

FRUIT CROPS
Apple, Blueberry[1], Citrus, Crabapple, Cranberry[1], Grapes, Pear, Quince, Raspberry, Strawberry[2]

Directions For Use

Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated.

Always follow recommendations given in **Application Information** (page 4).

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 that has gone through an extended dry period. Allow a minimum of 14 days between sequential applications.

In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treating with **Poast® herbicide** to ensure active weed growth.

Labeled crops at all growth stages are tolerant to **Poast**.

Always add 1 pint of **Dash® HC spray adjuvant** or 2 pints of oil concentrate per acre.

For maximum use rate and minimum time from last application to harvest, consult **Table 31.**

Table 31. Fruit Crops
Crop Specific Restrictions and Limitations for Poast

Crop	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application
Apple	14 days	2.5 pints	7.5 pints	No[3]	No
Blueberry[1]	30 days	2.5 pints	5 pints	No	Yes
Citrus	15 days	2.5 pints	10 pints	No[3]	No
Crabapple	14 days	2.5 pints	7.5 pints	No	No
Cranberry[1]	60 days	2.5 pints	5 pints	No	Yes
Grapes	50 days	2.5 pints	5 pints	No[3]	Yes[4]
Pear	14 days	2.5 pints	7.5 pints	No	No
Quince	14 days	2.5 pints	7.5 pints	No	No
Raspberry	45 days	2.5 pints	5 pints	No	Yes[4]
Strawberry[2]	7 days	2.5 pints	2.5 pints	No	Yes[4]

[1] **Poast** is not registered in California for use in blueberry or cranberry.
[2] **Poast** is not labeled for use on strawberries in Florida.
[3] **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.
[4] Aircraft application not registered in California.

Table 32. Fruit Crops (Except Strawberries)—Annual Grasses
All Regions

Grass	Application Rate and Timing			
	Standard		Rescue	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre[1] (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Barnyardgrass	6"	1.5	12"	2.5
Crabgrass, Large	6"	1.5	12"	2.5
, Smooth	6"	1.5	12"	2.5
Cupgrass, Woolly	6"	1.5	12"	2.5
Fescue, Tall	6"	1.5	12"	2.5
Foxtail, Giant	6"	1.5	12"	2.5
, Green	6"	1.5	12"	2.5
, Yellow	6"	1.5	12"	2.5
Goosegrass	6"	1.5	12"	2.5
Johnsongrass (seedling)	6"	1.5	12"	2.5
Junglerice	6"	1.5	12"	2.5
Lovegrass	6"	1.5	12"	2.5
Orchardgrass	6"	1.5	12"	2.5
Panicum, Fall	6"	1.5	12"	2.5
, Texas	6"	1.5	12"	2.5
Shattercane/Wildcane	6"	1.5	12"	2.5
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	6"	1.5	12"	2.5
Sprangletop, Red[2]	6"	1.5	12"	2.5
Volunteer[3] Barley	6"	1.5	12"	2.5
, Corn	6"	1.5	12"	2.5
, Oats	6"	1.5	12"	2.5
, Rye	6"	1.5	12"	2.5
, Wheat	6"	1.5	12"	2.5
Wild Proso Millet	6"	1.5	12"	2.5
Witchgrass	6"	1.5	12"	2.5

[1] 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 7.5 pints per acre, per season for apple, crabapple, pear, and quince. Do not apply more than 10 pints per acre per season for citrus.
[2] Not recommended in California and Arizona.
[3] See page 4 **Application Information** on volunteer cereals.

Table 33. Fruit Crops (Except Strawberries)—Perennial Grasses
All Regions

Grass	Application Rate and Timing	
	Initial Application	
	Max. Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2.5
Johnsongrass, Rhizome	20"	2.5
Quackgrass	8"	2.5
Ryegrass, Perennial	6"	2.5
Wirestem, Muhly	6"	1.5

[1] 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 7.5 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
To control or suppress 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 that 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 volume is maintained at 10 gallons per acre and does not exceed 20 gallons per acre.

31 9 40

Strawberries (Not for use in Florida)

Note to Strawberry Growers:
Do not tank mix or sequentially apply **Poast® herbicide** plus oil concentrate within 1 week of applying **Tenoran® herbicide** as strawberry injury may occur.

Table 34. Strawberries—Annual Grasses
Midwest, South, and Northeast Regions (Excluding Florida)

Grass	Application Rate and Timing			
	Standard		Rescue	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8"	1.5	12"	2
Crabgrass, Large	4"	1.5	8"	2
, Smooth	4"	1.5	8"	2
Cupgrass, Woolly	8"	1.5	—	—
Foxtail, Giant	8"	1.5	16"	2
, Green	8"	1.5	16"	2
, Yellow	8"	1.5	16"	2
Goosegrass	4"	1.5	8"	2
Itchgrass	4"	2.5	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8"	1.5	16"	2
Junglerice	8"	1.5	—	—
Millet, Wild Proso	10"	0.75	24"	1
Oats, Wild	4"	2	—	—
Panicum, Browntop	8"	1.5	—	—
, Fall	8"	1.5	12"	2
, Texas	8"	1.5	12"	2
Red Rice	4"	2.5	—	—
Ryegrass, Annual	8"	1.5	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	18"	1.5	—	—
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8"	1.5	12"	2
Sprangletop, Red	8"	1.5	—	—
Volunteer[1] Barley	6"	2	—	—
, Corn	20"	1.5	—	—
, Oats	6"	2	—	—
, Rye	6"	2	—	—
, Wheat	6"	2	—	—
Witchgrass	8"	1.5	—	—

[1] **Poast** is not recommended for spring control of volunteer cereals that emerged the previous fall.

Table 35. Strawberries—Perennial Grasses
Midwest, South, and Northeast Regions (Excluding Florida)

Grass	Application Rate and Timing			
	Standard Initial Application		Sequential Application	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	1.5	4" stolon	1
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	10"	1.5	8"	1
Muhly, Wirestem	6"	1.5	6"	1
Quackgrass	8"	2.5	—	—
Ryegrass, Perennial	8"	1.5	8"	1

Note: Cultivate 14-21 days after application to aid control. Depending on environmental conditions and cropcultural system, season-long control may not always be obtained. However, competition from quackgrass will be reduced.

Table 36. Strawberries—Annual Grasses
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

Application Rate and Timing		
Grass	**Maximum Height (inches)**	**Rate Per Acre (pints)**
Barnyardgrass	8"	2
Crabgrass, Large	4"	2
, Smooth	4"	2
Foxtail, 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[1] Barley	4"	2.5
, Corn	10"	2
, Oats	4"	2.5
, Rye	4"	2.5
, Wheat	4"	2.5
Witchgrass	6"	2

[1] **Poast® herbicide** is not recommended for spring control of volunteer cereals that emerged the previous fall.

Table 37. Strawberries—Perennial Grasses
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

Application Rate and Timing		
Grass	**Initial Application**	
	Max. Height (inches)	**Rate Per Acre (pints)[1]**
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2.5
Johnsongrass, (Rhizome)	10"	2.5

[1] A single application may not provide complete control of perennial grasses. Do not use more than 2.5 pints per acre, per year for strawberries. Application to smaller grasses is recommended.

Table 38. Strawberries—Annual Grasses
Western and Mountain States

Application Rate and Timing		
Grass	**Maximum Height (inches)**	**Rate Per Acre (pints)**
Barnyardgrass	8"	2
Crabgrass, Large	4"	2
, Smooth	4"	2
Cupgrass, Southwestern	8"	2
Foxtail, Giant	8"	2
, Green	8"	2
, Yellow	8"	2
Goosegrass	4"	2
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8"	2
Junglerice	8"	2
Panicum, Fall	8"	2
, Texas	8"	2
Shattercane/Wildcane	18"	2
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8"	2
Volunteer[1] Barley	4"	2.5
, Corn	12"	2.5
, Oats	4"	2.5
, Rye	4"	2.5
, Wheat	4"	2.5
Witchgrass	8"	2

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

Table 39. Strawberries—Perennial Grasses
Western and Mountain States

Application Rate and Timing		
Grass	**Single Application[1]**	
	Maximum Height (inches)	**Rate Per Acre (pints)**
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2.5
Johnsongrass, (Rhizome)	10"	2.5
Quackgrass	8"	2.5

[1] A single application may not provide complete control of perennial grasses. Do not use more than 2.5 pints per acre per year for strawberries.

TREE NUTS

Poast® herbicide may be used for grass control and suppression in bearing or nonbearing tree nuts. (Pistachios are not classified as tree nuts.) Tree nuts are very tolerant to **Poast**, and may be applied over-the-top of small, nonbearing trees or as a directed spray on larger trees. Under some conditions, a very slight, leaf speckling can occur. These nut trees will outgrow these symptoms and later growth is not affected.

For bearing trees, see **Restrictions and Limitations** for the minimum time interval between application and harvest.

Crop-specific Restrictions and Limitations

Nut trees at all stages of growth are tolerant to **Poast**.

Do not apply **Poast** herbicide within 15 days of harvest.

Do not apply **Poast** with another pesticide whose label cautions against use with oil adjuvants.

Do not apply more than a total of 10 pints of **Poast** per acre in one season (including spot treatments).

Poast must be applied to tree nuts by ground equipment.

Almond hulls may be fed to animals.

Table 40. Tree Nuts — Annual Grass Control in All Regions

Grass	Poast Rate Per Acre[1]		Additive Rate Per Acre	
	Grass up to 6" height	Grass up to 12" height	Dash® HC	Oil Concentrate
Barnyardgrass Crabgrass, Large , Smooth Cupgrass, Woolly Foxtail, Giant , Green , Yellow Goosegrass Johnsongrass (seedling) Junglerice Millet, Wild Proso Orchardgrass, (seedling) Panicum, Fall , Texas Shattercane/Wildcane Signalgrass, Broadleaf Sprangletop, Red[2] Stinkgrass Tall Fescue and seedling Witchgrass	1.5 pints	2.5 pints	1 pint	2 pints

[1] Repeat applications as needed. Do not apply more than 10 pints per season.
[2] Not recommended in California or Arizona.

Table 41. Tree Nuts — Perennial Grass Control in All Regions

Grass	Maximum Height (inches)	Poast Rate Per Acre	Application Rate and Timing: Additive Rate Per Acre	
			Dash HC	Oil Concentrate
Bermudagrass (Wiregrass)	Up to 6" runners	2.5 pints	1 pint	2 pints
Johnsongrass, Rhizome	20"	2.5 pints		
Muhly, Wirestem	6"	1.5 pints		
Quackgrass	8"	2.5 pints		

NONBEARING FOOD CROPS

Apricot, Avocado, Blackberry, Cherry, Date, Fig, Nectarine, Olive, Peach, Pistachio, Plum, Pomegranate, and Prune

Directions For Use

Do not apply to nonbearing food crops within 1 year of harvest.

Apply to actively growing grasses before extensive tillering and/or seedhead formation.

Always follow the recommendations given in **Application Information** (page 4).

In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treating with **Poast® herbicide** to ensure active weed growth.

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 that has gone through an extended dry period.

Do not apply more than a total of 7.5 pints of **Poast** per acre in 1 season.

Always add 1 pint of Dash® HC spray adjuvant or 2 pints of oil concentrate per acre.

Table 42. Nonbearing Food Crops—Annual Grasses

Grass	Application Rate and Timing			
	Standard		Rescue	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Barnyardgrass Crabgrass, Large , Smooth Cupgrass, Woolly Fescue, Tall Foxtail, Giant , Green , Yellow Goosegrass Johnsongrass (seedling) Junglerice Lovegrass Millet, Wild Proso Panicum, Fall , Texas Shattercane/Wildcane Signalgrass, Broadleaf Sprangletop, Red[1] Volunteer[2] Barley , Corn , Oats , Rye , Wheat Witchgrass	6"	1.5 pints	12"	2.5 pints

[1] Not recommended in western and mountain states.
[2] Refer to page 6, **Restrictions and Limitations.**

Table 43. Nonbearing Food Crops—Perennial Grasses

Grass	Application Rate and Timing	
	Single Application	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2.5
Johnsongrass, (Rhizome)	20"	2.5
Quackgrass	8"	2.5
Wirestem Muhly	6"	1.5

TOBACCO SEEDBED

Directions For Use
(Not registered for use in California)

Apply to actively growing grasses.

Always follow recommendations given in the **Application Information** section.

Always adjust spray pressure, spray volume, and height of spray boom to ensure penetration of plant canopy and thorough coverage of grasses to be controlled.

Do not apply to drought-stressed grass or grass that has gone through an extended dry period.

Restrictions and Limitations

Apply **Poast® herbicide** on tobacco only at the seedbed stage of growth.

Do not apply more than 1 pint of **Poast** per acre in the seedbed per season. Do not apply in transplanted tobacco.

Do not apply to grasses under stress such as stress due to lack of moisture or herbicide injury as unsatisfactory control may apply.

Do not apply if rainfall is expected within 1 hour of application as grass control will be unsatisfactory.

Refer to **General Restrictions and Limitations** for additional information.

Table 44. Annual Grass Control in Tobacco Seedbeds Broadcast Application

Grass	Poast Rate per Acre	Oil Concentrate Rate per Acre
Crabgrass, Large Crowfootgrass Goosegrass Panicum, Fall Volunteer, Wheat	1 pint	2 pints
	(rate /100 square yards) 1/3 ounce	(rate /100 square yards) 2/3 ounce

Tank Mix With 2,4-D Dimethylamine To Manage Growth In Orchard Floor Middles (Not registered for use in California)

General Information

Poast® herbicide and 2,4-D dimethylamine can be used in a tank mix for growth management in orchard floor middles. This treatment will reduce the number of mechanical mowings needed during a season.

Poast and 2,4-D dimethylamine can be safely applied for growth management in the following cool season grasses and mixtures: Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, and tall fescue.

Approved Uses

A **Poast** + 2,4-D dimethylamine tank mix can be used for growth management of orchard floor middles in the following fruit crops:
Bearing: apples and pears
Nonbearing: apples, pears, and stonefruit

Directions For Use

Timing - Make one application per season from the following options.

Poast and 2,4-D dimethylamine can be applied during the spring or summer when growth management is desired. Do not apply during bloom or within 3 days of a mowing.

An optimal timing for application is after sod green up in the spring (before any mowing) or 3 days after the initial mowing of the season is made.

A prebloom treatment is recommended as any broadleaf weeds such as dandelions can be controlled before they hamper fruit pollination.

This treatment will provide 5-8 weeks of growth management depending on the sod makeup (i.e., grass species, amount of broadleaf weeds present, etc.), environmental conditions and the desired maintenance height of the middles.

Some degree of discoloration of the turf may occur. However, the turf will regrow and green up as effects of the treatment wear off.

Spray Volume and Pressure

Apply at 20 gallons per acre of water per broadcast acre at a minimum of 40 psi (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line) to ensure adequate spray coverage. Use standard high-pressure pesticide hollow cone or flat fan nozzles spaced 18-20 inches apart. Do not use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator nozzles.

Mixing

Fill the tank of a thoroughly clean sprayer half to two-thirds full with clean water. Start agitation and add the recommended amounts of product in the following order:
1) 2,4-D dimethylamine,
2) oil concentrate,
3) **Poast.**

Then add the remaining quantity of water. Maintain constant agitation during application.

Restrictions and Limitations

Make no more than 1 application of this tank mix per growing season.

Do not apply if rainfall or irrigation is expected within 6 hours after application as growth management effects will probably be unsatisfactory.

Do not apply during bloom.

Do not apply to a grass sod that is less than 2 years old.

Do not apply to newly established orchards. Trees must be at least 1 year old and in vigorous condition.

Do not apply to weeds under stress, such as stress due to lack of moisture, previous herbicide injury, mechanical injury or cold temperatures, as unsatisfactory weed control could result.

Do not apply a tank mix of **Poast** plus 2,4-D dimethylamine through any type of irrigation system.

Do not apply this tank mix within 14 days of harvest of apples and pears.

Do not apply this tank mix to nonbearing stonefruits within one year of harvest.

Always read and follow all label directions when using any pesticide alone or in tank mix combinations. The most restrictive label applies when using tank mixes.

Table 45. Application Rates for Poast + 2,4-D

Product	Rate Per Acre	Additive
Poast	0.5 pint (8 ounces)	COC 2 pints per acre
2,4-D dimethylamine	2 pints	

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Crops Grown for Seed

Poast® herbicide is recommended for use on all crops on this label when they are grown for seed production. Use the **Poast** rates given for each food crop listed in other sections on this label except as noted below. 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 that they do not conflict with labeling.

Poast is registered for use in the seed crops in **Table 46** under FIFRA Section 24(c), Special Local Need Registrations. The information provided in **Table 46** is only to be used as a guide. Refer to the respective SLN[1] for specific use requirements.

Table 46. Maximum Rate and Timing for Application to Crops Grown for Seed

Seed Crop	Weed	Height (inches)	Rate Per Acre (pints)
Fine Fescue[2] (OR only)	Ryegrass, Annual	4-8"	1.5
	Brome, Downy	2-6"	2.5
	German Velvetgrass	2-4"	2-2.5
	Bentgrass, Colonial	2-4"	1.5-2.5
	, Highland	2-4"	1.5-2.5
Cabbage[3] Carrot Spinach Red Beets (WA only)	Watergrass (Barnyardgrass)	3-6"	1.5
		6-12"	2.5
	Ryegrass, Italian	3-6"	1.5
		6-12"	2.5
	Foxtail, Green	3-6"	1.5
		6-12"	2.5
	Wild Oats	3-6"	1.5
		6-12"	2.5

[1] **SLN REGISTRATIONS ARE ONLY VALID UNTIL WITHDRAWN, SUSPENDED, OR CANCELED BY THE STATE, EPA, THE 24C REGISTRANT, OR BASF.** SLN labels must be in the possession of the user at the time of **POAST** application.

[2] **SLN #OR830002 (use in fine fescue for seed)**
- Read and follow the general recommendations under 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 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.

[3] **SLN # WA880022 (use in cabbage, carrots, spinach, and red beets 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 in one season.

Deciduous Trees, Non-food Crop Areas, Fallow Land for Grass Control, Tall Fescue and Growth Suppression

Poast® herbicide may be used in noncrop areas including rights-of-ways, roadsides and other paved areas, along fence and hedgerows, public buildings, recreation areas, industrial sites, storage yards, airports, electric transformer stations, pipeline pumping stations, sewage disposal areas, on potting and top soils, uncultivated agricultural areas and (geneal) indoor/outdoor sites.

general

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 target grasses.

Do not apply to drought-stressed grass or grass that has gone through an extended dry period.

In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treating with **Poast® herbicide** to ensure active weed growth.

Labeled crops at all stages of growth are tolerant to **Poast**.

Always add 1 quart of 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, refer to **Timing and Application Information for Tall Fescue Growth Suppression in Nonfood Areas** (page 41).

For spot treatment application with **Poast**, see pages 5 and 37 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. Therefore, it is recommended that the professional user should determine if **Poast** can be used safely before 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 7 days.

Table 47. Annual Grass Control With Poast

Grass	Poast Rate Per Acre	
	Grass up to 6" Height	Grass up to 12" Height
Barnyardgrass Crabgrass, Large Cupgrass, Woolly Fescue, Tall (seedling) Foxtail, Giant , Green , Yellow Goosegrass Johnsongrass (seedling) Junglerice Lovegrass Millet, Wild Proso Panicum, Fall , Texas Shattercane/Wildcane Signalgrass, Broadleaf Sprangletop, Red[1] Witchgrass	1.5 pints	2.5 pints

[1] Not recommended in CA, AZ, or Western NM.

Table 48. Perennial Grass Control With Poast

Grass	Maximum Height (inches)	Poast Rate Per Acre
Bermudagrass	Up to 6" stolon	2.5 pints
Johnsongrass, (Rhizome)	20"	2.5 pints
Muhly, Wirestem	6"	1.5 pints
Quackgrass	8"	2.5 pints

Tall Fescue Growth Suppression in Non-food Areas

Use only in the states of: AL, GA, KY, NC, SC, TN, VA, and 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 before treating with **Poast® herbicide** to ensure active weed growth.

Timing

Apply **Poast** to actively growing tall fescue after it has 4-6 inches of new growth, before the emergence of seedheads and before conifer bud break. Applications made 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, as unsatisfactory suppression may result.

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

Rate

Apply 1-1.25 pints of **Poast** per acre. For greater fescue suppression, up to 2.5 pints of **Poast** per acre can be used. Because of environmental differences at application, and growth differences of tall fescue, tall fescue control may exceed or fall short of that desired. Users of **Poast** are advised to begin using **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

To control 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 **Table 43**. Apply to actively growing grasses before tillering 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 49. Spot Treatment Application Table
Annual Grass Control

Grass	Concentration in Spray Solution[1]			
	Poast[2]		Additives	
	Grass up to 6" Height	Grass up to 12" Height	Oil Concentrate	Dash® HC
See annual grasses listed in **Broadcast Application** tables under specific crop.	1%	1.5%	1%	0.5%

[1] Refer to **Table 51 (Solution Table)** for preparation of desired solution volume.
[2] Repeat application as needed.

Table 50. Perennial Grass Suppression—Spot Application

Grass	Maximum Height (inches)	Concentration in Spray Solution[1]		
		Poast[2]	Additives	
			Oil Concentrate	Dash HC
Bermudagrass (Wiregrass)	6" stolon	1.5%	1%	0.5%
Johnsongrass, (Rhizome)	20"	1.5%	1%	0.5%
Wirestem Muhly	6"	1%	1%	0.5%
Quackgrass	8"	1.5%	1%	0.5%

[1] Refer to **Table 51 (Solution Table)** for preparation of desired solution volume.
[2] Repeat application as needed.

Table 51. Solution Table

Desired Spray Solution Volume	Amount of Poast or Oil Concentrate to be Added for Solution			
	Poast (1%)	Poast (1.5%)	Additives	
			Oil Concentrate (1%)	Dash HC
1 gallon	1.3 fl. oz	1.9 fl. oz	1.3 fl. oz	0.6 fl. oz
3 gallons	3.9 fl. oz	5.8 fl. oz	3.9 fl. oz	1.9 fl. oz
5 gallons	6.4 fl. oz	9.5 fl. oz	6.4 fl. oz	3.1 fl. oz

1 tablespoon = 0.5 fluid ounce

Appendix

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

Common Name	Scientific Name
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Bermudagrass	*Cynodon dactylon*
Crabgrass, Large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
, Smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*
Cupgrass, Southwestern	*Eriochloa gracillis*
, Woolly	*Eriochloa villosa*
Fescue, Tall	*Festuca arundinacea*
Foxtail, Giant	*Setaria faberi*
, Green	*Setaria viridis*
, Yellow	*Setaria glauca*
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*
Itchgrass	*Rottboellia exaltata*
Johnsongrass	*Sorghum halepense*
Junglerice	*Echinochloa colonum*
Millet, Wild Proso	*Panicum miliaceum*
Muhly, Wirestem	*Muhlenbergia frondosa*
Oats, Tame	*Avena sativa*
, Wild	*Avena fatua*
Orchardgrass	*Dactylis glomerata*
Pigeongrass (See Foxtail)	
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*
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	*Brachiaria platyphylla*
Sprangletop, Red	*Leptochloa filiformis*
Volunteer, Barley	*Hordeum vulgare*
, Corn	*Zea mays*
, Oats	*Avena sativa*
, Rye	*Secale Cereale*
, Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*
Watergrass (See Barnyardgrass)	
Wiregrass (See Bermudagrass)	
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*

Lovegrass — *Eragrostis cilianensis*

Crowfoot grass

Additional Information

For additional information, call BASF's ***COMMSERV®*** at 1-800-874-0081.

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