



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY  
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

March 12, 2019

Peko Rasic  
Product Registration Manager  
BASF Corporation, Agricultural Products  
26 Davis Drive  
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Subject: Label Amendment – Incorporating supplemental label  
Product Name: Poast  
EPA Registration Number: 7969-58  
Application Date: February 2, 2018  
Decision Number: 542318

Dear Mr. Rasic:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.


Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance

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with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact Emily Schmid at 703-347-0189 or by email at [schmid.emily@epa.gov](mailto:schmid.emily@epa.gov).

Sincerely,



Emily Schmid, Acting Product Manager 25  
Herbicide Branch  
Registration Division (7505P)  
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

# Poast® herbicide (EPA Reg. No. 7969-58)

**ACCEPTED**  
3/12/2019  
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide  
and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the  
pesticide registered under  
EPA Reg. No. 7969-58

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007969-00058.20170315b.NVA 2017-04-025-0051

BASF Corporation  
26 Davis Drive  
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

# Poast®

## Herbicide

**For broad-spectrum, postemergence selective control of annual and perennial grass weeds in select crops and other use sites**

**Active Ingredient:**

sethoxydim: 2-[1-(ethoxyimino)butyl]-5-[2-(ethylthio)propyl]-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one\* . . . . . 18.0%

**Other Ingredients:** . . . . . 82.0%

**Total:** . . . . . 100.0%

\* Equivalent to 1.5 pounds of sethoxydim per gallon formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate  
Contains petroleum distillate

**EPA Reg. No. 7969-58**

**EPA Est. No.**

### 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.)

See inside for complete **First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, Conditions of Sale and Warranty**, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

**In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).**

**Net Contents:**

<b>FIRST AID</b>	
<b>If in eyes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If swallowed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> give any liquid to the person.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• <b>DO NOT</b> give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>If inhaled</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth to mouth, if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>HOTLINE NUMBER</b>	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. In case of medical emergency involving this product, call BASF Corporation at 1-800-832-HELP (4357) or dial 911.	
<b>NOTE TO PHYSICIAN</b>	
Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.	

## Precautionary Statements

### Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

**WARNING.** Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin or swallowed. **DO NOT** get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

#### Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, made of barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, 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 and maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

### Engineering Controls Statement

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 thoroughly after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE 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 washwater or rinsate.

### Endangered Species Concerns

**NOTE:** The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of federal law. This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and should be used strictly in accordance with drift precautions on this label to minimize off-site exposures.

### Physical and Chemical Hazards

**COMBUSTIBLE. DO NOT** use or store near heat or open flame.

## Directions For Use

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This label must be in possession of the user at the time of herbicide application.

**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 requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Observe all precautions and limitations in this label and the labels of products used in combination with **Poast® herbicide**. Use of **Poast** not consistent with this label can result in injury to crops, animals, or persons.

### 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, made of barrier laminate, nitrile rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, butyl rubber  $\geq 14$  mils, or viton  $\geq 14$  mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

### NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

**DO NOT** enter or allow others to enter treated areas until sprays have dried.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

**DO NOT** contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

### Pesticide Storage

**DO NOT** allow this product to freeze. **DO NOT** store below 32° F or above 100° F. Store in original container only, in a dry place away from heat or open flame, and separate from feed or foodstuffs.

### Pesticide Disposal

To avoid pesticide waste, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If pesticide waste cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

### Container Handling

**Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity  $\leq 5$  gallons) as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

**Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity  $> 5$  gallons) as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

**Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

(continued)

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

### Container Handling *(continued)*

**Refillable Container.** Refill this container with pesticide only. **DO NOT** reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

**Triple rinse as follows:** To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

When this container is empty, replace the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. Prior to refilling, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, abrasions, worn-out threads and closure devices. Check for leaks after refilling and before transport. **DO NOT** transport if this container is damaged or leaking. If the container is damaged, or leaking, or obsolete and not returned to the point of purchase or to a designated location, triple rinse emptied container and offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of container in compliance with state and local regulations.

### In Case of Emergency

In case of a spill of this product, call:

- CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
- BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

### Steps to take if this material is released into the environment or spilled:

- Wear **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)** and avoid exposure when managing a spill. (See **Precautionary Statements** section of this label for required PPE.)
- Dike and contain the spill with inert, absorbent material (e.g., sand, earth) and transfer liquid and solid diking material to separate containers for disposal. Small-scale spills of **Poast® herbicide** (that can be cleaned up with a typical spill kit) may be applied to labeled sites.
- Remove contaminated clothing, and wash affected skin areas with soap and water. Wash clothing before reuse.
- Keep spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

## Restrictions

- **Maximum seasonal application rate** - Refer to the **Use-specific Information** section of the label.
- **Preharvest interval (PHI)** - Refer to the **Use-specific Information** section of the label.
- **DO NOT** apply preplant or preemergence before planting grass crops except field corn. Refer to **Use-specific Information**.
- **DO NOT** plant harvestable crops for 30 days after application unless sethoxydim is labeled for use on that crop.
- Avoid all direct or indirect contact with any desired grass crop (e.g., corn, rice, small grains, sorghum, and ornamental grasses and turfgrass).
- **Stress - DO NOT** apply to grass weeds or crops under stress because of lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures. Unsatisfactory control may result. In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before application to ensure active grass weed growth.
- **DO NOT** apply to crops that show injury (leaf phytotoxicity or plant stunting) produced by any other prior herbicide applications because this injury may be enhanced or prolonged with new or additional herbicide application.
- A minimum of 14 days is required between sequential applications of **Poast**.
- **DO NOT** use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers, wiper applicators, or shielded applicators.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of irrigation equipment.
- **Rainfast period - Poast** is rainfast 1 hour after application.



## Product Information

**Poast® herbicide** is a broad-spectrum, postemergence herbicide for selective control of annual and perennial grass weeds listed in **Table 1**. **Poast** does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds. Refer to **Table 2** for crops and other use sites to which **Poast** can be applied.

**Table 1. Grass Weeds Controlled**

Annual Grass Weeds	
Barley, interseeded cover crops <sup>1</sup> and volunteer	Oats, interseeded cover crops <sup>1,2</sup> and volunteer
Barnyardgrass	Oats, tame
Corn, volunteer	Oats, wild
Crabgrass, large	Orchardgrass (seedling)
Crabgrass, smooth	Panicum, browntop
Cupgrass, southwestern	Panicum, fall
Cupgrass, woolly	Panicum, Texas
Fescue, tall (seedling)	Red rice
Foxtail, giant	Rye, interseeded cover crops <sup>1</sup> and volunteer
Foxtail, green	Ryegrass, annual
Foxtail, yellow	Sandbur, field
Goosegrass	Shattercane/Wildcane
Itchgrass	Signalgrass, broadleaf
Johnsongrass (seedling)	Sprangletop, red
Junglerice	Stinkgrass
Lovegrass	Wheat, interseeded cover crops <sup>1</sup> and volunteer
Millet, wild proso	Witchgrass
Perennial Grass Weeds	
Bermudagrass	Muhly, wirestem
Guineagrass	Quackgrass
Johnsongrass (no-till)	Ryegrass, perennial
Johnsongrass (rhizome)	Torpedograss
<sup>1</sup> As interseeded cover crops grown with non-grass or broadleaf crops listed in the <b>Use-specific Information</b> section of this label. Apply to cereals before tillering and at a height of 3 to 4 inches. <b>DO NOT</b> allow cereals to exceed this height.	
<sup>2</sup> As interseeded oats in alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, clover, and sainfoin. To be most effective, make application before the interseeded oats reach the boot stage.	

**Table 2. Crops and Other Use Sites**

Alfalfa, Birdsfoot trefoil, Sainfoin (dry and undried)	Horseradish
Apricot (bearing)	Leafy Vegetables
Artichoke, globe	Lentil
Asparagus	Lingonberry, Salal, Juneberry
Avocado (nonbearing)	Mint
Beans, dry and succulent	Nectarine (bearing)
Beet, garden/table	Nonagricultural Land
Beet, sugar (see Sugar Beet)	Okra
Blueberry	Olive (nonbearing)
Borage	Orchard Floor Middles (growth management)
Brassica Vegetables	Peach (bearing)
Buckwheat	Peanut
Bulb Vegetables	Peas, dry and succulent
Caneberries	Pistachio
Carrot	Plum (nonbearing)
Cherry, sweet and tart (bearing and nonbearing)	Pome Fruits
Citrus	Pomegranate (nonbearing)
Clover	Potato, field
Conservation Reserve Land (CRP)	Potato, sweet
Corn, field including <b>Poast® Protected</b> hybrids	Prune (nonbearing)
Corn, sweet ( <b>Poast® Protected</b> hybrids <b>ONLY</b> )	Rapeseed Subgroup (excluding borage and flax)
Cotton	Root Vegetables Subgroup (excluding sugar beet)
Cranberry	Safflower
Crops Grown for Seed	Soybean
Cucurbit Vegetables	Strawberry
Date (nonbearing)	Sugar Beet
Dill	Sunflower
Fig (nonbearing)	Tall Fescue Growth Suppression (in Nonagricultural Land)
Fine Fescue Grown for Turfgrass Seed	Tobacco
Flax	Tomato
Fruiting Vegetables (excluding tomato)	Tree Nuts
Grape	Tuberous and Corm Vegetables
Head-type and Petiole-type Vegetables	Wildlife Food Plots



## Mode of Action

**Poast® herbicide** affects lipid synthesis by inhibition of Acetyl CoA Carboxylase (ACCase) in plants. It belongs to herbicide mode-of-action **Group 1**. Lipids are an important component in cell division and plant growth. If plant cells cannot divide, the plant will die.

**Poast** rapidly enters the target grass weed through its foliage and moves throughout the plant. Effects range from slowing or stopping growth (typically within 2 days) to foliage reddening and leaf tip burn. Foliage burnback may occur later. Symptoms are typically observed within 3 weeks of application of **Poast**, depending on environmental conditions.

## Crop Tolerance

All crops listed on this label are tolerant to **Poast** at all stages of growth.

## Herbicide Resistance

Repeated use of **Poast** or other **Group 1** herbicides may lead to the selection of naturally occurring grass weed biotypes with resistance to **Group 1** herbicides. If poor herbicide performance cannot be attributed to adverse weather conditions or improper application methods, a resistant biotype may be present. Consult your local BASF Corporation representative or Cooperative Extension agent for assistance.

While weed resistance to **Group 1** herbicides are relatively infrequent, populations of resistant biotypes are known to exist. The frequency of resistant biotypes may increase if **Group 1** herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary control of the targeted species. If resistant biotypes dominate the weed population, it may result in partial or total loss of control by other **Group 1** herbicides. Weeds resistant to **Group 1** herbicides may be effectively managed using herbicide(s) from a different group. Proper stewardship practices should be employed to ensure the long-term effectiveness of **Poast**.

To aid in the prevention of developing resistant weeds, the following herbicide resistance management principles should be followed where practical:

- Resistance management should be part of a diversified weed control strategy that integrates chemical, cultural, and mechanical (tillage) control tactics. Cultural control tactics include crop rotation, proper fertilizer placement, and optimum seeding rate/row spacing. Start with clean fields using tillage or an effective burndown herbicide program. These practices encourage crop growth and improve competitiveness against weeds.
- Clean equipment before moving to a different field to avoid spread of resistant weeds.
- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weeds species and weed sizes present.
- Always follow labeled application rate and weed growth stage specifications.

- Use sequential programs with preemergence herbicides that provide soil residual control of weeds to reduce early season weed competition and allow for timely in-crop postemergence herbicide applications.
- **DO NOT** rely on a single herbicide site of action for weed control during the growing season.
- Avoid application of herbicides with the same site of action more than twice a season.
- Use tank mixes or premixes with other herbicides possessing different sites of action that are also effective on the target weeds.
- Scout fields after herbicide application to identify areas where weed control was ineffective. Control weed escapes with herbicides possessing a different site of action or use a mechanical control measure. Weed escapes should not be allowed to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively.
- Contact your **Poast** supplier and/or your local BASF representative to report weed escapes.
- Consult your local BASF representative, local or state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or crop advisors, or other qualified authority to determine appropriate actions if you suspect resistant weeds.
- Suspected herbicide-resistance weeds may be identified by these indicators:
  - failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
  - a spreading patch on non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
  - surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

## Cultivation

**DO NOT** cultivate within 5 days before or 7 days after applying **Poast**. Cultivating 7 days or more after application may help provide season-long weed control.

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## Spray Drift Management

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- Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator.
- **DO NOT** spray when conditions favor drift beyond the area intended for application.
- Apply only when the wind speed is 10 mph or less.  
**NOTE:** For all nonaerial applications, wind speed must be measured at the application site on the upwind side immediately before application.
- Conditions that may contribute to drift include spray droplet size, spray nozzle/pressure combinations, wind speed and direction, temperature and humidity, temperature inversions, etc.
- All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.
- Contact your Cooperative Extension agent for spray drift prevention guidelines specific to your area.

## Spray Drift Reduction Advisory Information

### Information on Droplet Size

The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplet size that provides sufficient coverage and control and is consistent with acceptable efficacy. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see **Wind**; **Temperature and Humidity**; and **Temperature Inversions** sections of this label).

### Controlling Droplet Size

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets. Use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. If grass weed foliage or crop canopy is dense, increase water volume to a least 10 gallons of water per acre.
- **Pressure** - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle and **DO NOT** exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. Higher pressure reduces droplet size but does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles** - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so spray is released backward parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type** - Use a nozzle type designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid-stream or straight-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and lowest drift. Apply only as a medium or coarse spray (ASABE standard 572) or a volume mean diameter of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.
- **Boom Length** - For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.
- **Application Height** - Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants, unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height possible reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

### Swath Adjustment

When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the upwind and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (e.g., higher wind, smaller droplets).

### Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application must be avoided if wind speed is below 2 mph because of variable wind direction and high inversion potential.

**NOTE:** Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

### Temperature and Humidity

Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation of spray droplets, increasing the likelihood of spray drift. If applications are made in low humidity, set up the application equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation; however, droplets should remain in the medium droplet size category. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

### Temperature Inversions

Applications must not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. If inversion conditions are suspected, consult with local weather services before making an application. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions because of the light, variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light-to-no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue into the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

### Sensitive Areas

The pesticide must only be applied when the potential for drift to adjacent sensitive areas (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, or nontarget crops) is minimal and when wind is blowing away from sensitive areas.

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### Tank Mixing Information

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It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

**Poast® herbicide** is a broad-spectrum, postemergence herbicide for selective control of annual and perennial grass weeds. For broadleaf weed control, **Poast** should be used in combination with, or in sequence with, effective broadleaf

herbicides approved for use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels in a tank mix. Always follow the most restrictive label use directions. Refer to the **Use-specific Information** section of this label for tank mixing restrictions.

Physical incompatibility, reduced grass weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Poast® herbicide** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers not recommended on this label.

Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility test in a quart-size jar. Add components in the same order as listed in the **Mixing Order** section of this label.

### Compatibility Test for Tank Mix Components

1. For a 20 gallons per acre spray volume, start with 3.3 cups (800 mL) of water from the intended source at the source temperature. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. For each dry product, add 2 teaspoons per pound of product per acre. For each liquid product, add 1 teaspoon per pint of product per acre.
2. Always cap the jar and invert 10 times between component additions.
3. When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes.
4. **Evaluate** the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface; fine particles that precipitate to the bottom; or a thick (clabbered) texture. **DO NOT** use any spray solution that could clog spray nozzles.

### Additives

To achieve consistent postemergence grass weed control with **Poast**, always use a crop oil concentrate (COC) or methylated/modified seed oil (MSO) as directed in **Table 3**. In addition, ammonium sulfate (AMS) or urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) will enhance activity on certain grass weed species in certain crops (refer to the **Use-specific Information** section).

**NOTE:** Using **Poast** with adjuvants at temperature above 90° F (or anytime the temperature exceeds 100° F regardless of the humidity) and relative humidity at or above 60% may result in injury to many vegetable crops.

Consult your BASF Corporation representative or Cooperative Extension agent for more information on the use of additives.

**Table 3. Additive Rate per Acre - Aerial and Ground Applications**

Additive	Rate/Acre
AMS	2.5 pounds
COC	2.0 pints
MSO	1.5 pints
UAN	4.0 to 8.0 pints

### Crop Oil Concentrate or Methylated Seed Oil

COC or MSO must contain either a petroleum-oil or vegetable-oil base and meet all of the following criteria. (**NOTE:** Highly refined vegetable oils mix better than unrefined vegetable oils.)

- Contain emulsifiers
- Contain only EPA-exempt ingredients
- Be nonphytotoxic
- Provide good mixing quality in the compatibility jar test
- Show success in local use/experience

### Nitrogen Source

Add nitrogen to COC or MSO to improve grass weed control for species as listed in **Table 4**, **Table 5**, and **Table 6**.

### Urea Ammonium Nitrate

**(28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution)**

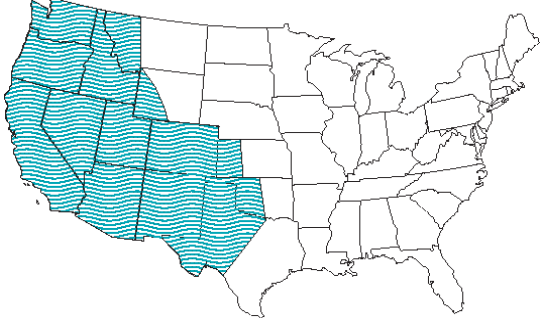
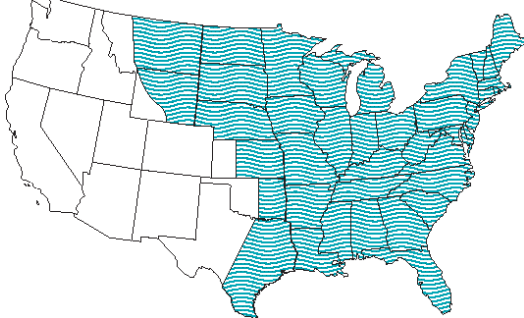
- UAN may be used in addition to COC to improve grass weed control.
- **DO NOT** use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.

### Ammonium Sulfate

- AMS may be substituted for UAN.
- When liquid AMS is used, substitute 3.0 quarts of 8-8-0 analysis for 2.5 pounds of dry AMS.
- Use high-quality AMS (i.e., spray grade) to avoid plugging spray nozzles. Other sources of nitrogen are not as effective.
- If AMS is added directly to the spray tank, add it slowly while agitating. Adding AMS too quickly may clog outlet lines. Ensure AMS is completely dissolved before adding any other products.
- AMS, if applied at less than 10 gallons per acre, may cause potential precipitation and clogging.

**NOTE:** 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.

## Regional Descriptions

Region 1 (West and High and Rolling Plains)	Region 2 (Midwest, South, and Northeast)
<p>An area of the western United States, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Western Texas, western Oklahoma, and western Kansas; west of a line running north from Del Rio, Texas, to Gainesville, Texas, and extending along Interstate 35 to the Oklahoma-Kansas border</li> <li>• West along the Oklahoma-Kansas border to Highway 83</li> <li>• North to the Kansas-Nebraska border</li> <li>• West to Colorado, and including all of Colorado to the Continental Divide</li> <li>• West of the Continental Divide north to the U.S.-Canadian border.</li> </ul>	<p>All other regions not listed in <b>Region 1</b>.</p>
 <p><b>Region 1</b></p>	 <p><b>Region 2</b></p>

## Application Instructions

Apply **Poast® herbicide** to actively growing grass weeds by aerial or ground application at the rates and timing (maximum height) listed in **Table 4** (annual grass weeds), **Table 5** (perennial grass weeds), and **Table 6** (early and rescue treatments to control select annual grass weeds), as instructed in the **Use-specific Information** section of this label. For small area application or spot application, refer to **Table 7**.

**NOTE:** The most effective control will be achieved by applying postemergence applications of **Poast** early in the growing season, when grass weeds are small. **Poast** may not be effective on grass weeds that have grown taller than the maximum heights listed.

Apply **Poast** to the foliage of grass weeds uniformly and completely; large leaf canopies shelter smaller grass weeds and can prevent adequate spray coverage. **DO NOT** spray to the point of runoff.

### Irrigation

In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before application of **Poast** to ensure active grass weed growth.

### Cleaning Application Equipment

Clean application equipment thoroughly by using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions, followed by triple rinsing the equipment before and after applying **Poast**.

### Mixing Order

Maintain agitation throughout mixing and application.

1. **Water** - Fill tank 3/4 full of clean water and start agitation.
2. **Inductor** - If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after each component has been added.
3. **Products in PVA bags** - Place any product contained in water-soluble PVA bags into the mixing tank. Wait until all water-soluble PVA bags have fully dissolved and the product is evenly mixed in the spray tank before continuing.
4. **Water-soluble additives** (including dry and liquid fertilizers such as AMS or UAN)
5. **Water-dispersible products** (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspo-emulsions)
6. **Water-soluble products**
7. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as **Poast** or COC)
8. **Remaining quantity of water**



## Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

The interaction of many equipment-related and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

**DO NOT** apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons; to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged; or to crops that would then be unfit for sale, use, or consumption can occur.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements **DO NOT** apply to forestry applications, public health uses, or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the fixed wingspan or rotor blade diameter.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the airstream and never point downward more than 45 degrees.

Where a state has more stringent regulations, they must be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the **Spray Drift Reduction Advisory Information** section of this label.

## Ground Application Methods and Equipment (Broadcast)

- Apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above ground or crop canopy.
- **DO NOT** apply when conditions favor drift from target area or when wind speed is greater than 10 mph.
- **DO NOT** use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers or wiper applicators.

**Water Volume.** Use 5 to 20 gallons of spray solution per acre. In **Region 1** (the West and High and Rolling Plains Region; refer to **Regional Descriptions**), **DO NOT** use less than 10 gallons of spray solution per acre.

**Spray Pressure.** Use 40 to 60 PSI (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line). When crop foliage and grass weed foliage are dense, use a maximum of 20 gallons of water per acre and 60 PSI.

**Application Equipment.** Use standard high-pressure pesticide flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced up to 20 inches apart. **DO NOT** use flood, whirl chamber, or controlled droplet applicator nozzles because erratic coverage can cause inconsistent grass weed control. To control tall grass weeds, such as volunteer corn, the boom should be high enough to cover the entire plant. Refer to the nozzle manufacturer's directions for recommended height. When a crop, such as cotton, is 24 inches or taller and the grass weeds are below the crop canopy, use drop nozzles to ensure good coverage of grass weeds.

## Ground Application Methods and Equipment (Banding)

- **Poast® herbicide** may be applied by banding to control annual grass weeds.
- **DO NOT** make banding applications to control perennial grass weeds.
- For banding applications, follow the directions in the **Ground Application Methods and Equipment (Broadcast)** section of this label.

When applying **Poast** by banding, use the following formulas to calculate the amount of herbicide and water volume needed:

$$\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre} = \text{Banding herbicide rate per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Bandwidth in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast volume per acre} = \text{Banding water volume rate per acre}$$

## Application Rate

Grass weed application rate and timing (maximum height) are based on growing regions as described in the **Regional Descriptions** section of this label. **Follow the directions for your region only.**

## Annual Grass Weeds

Annual Grass Weeds	Region 1 (West and High and Rolling Plains)		Region 2 (Midwest, South, and Northeast)	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Product Rate (pints/A)	Maximum Height (inches)	Product Rate (pints/A)
Barley, interseeded cover crops and volunteer <sup>1,2,4</sup>	4	2.0	4	1.5
Barnyardgrass	8	1.5	8	1.0
Corn, volunteer <sup>1,2,4</sup>	12	1.5	20	1.0
Crabgrass, large <sup>1</sup>	4	1.5	6	1.0
Crabgrass, smooth <sup>1</sup>	4	1.5	6	1.0
Cupgrass, southwestern	8	1.5	N/A	N/A
Cupgrass, woolly	N/A	N/A	8	1.0
Fescue, tall (seedling)	N/A	N/A	6	1.5
Foxtail, giant	8	1.5	8	1.0
Foxtail, green	8	1.5	8	1.0
Foxtail, yellow	8	1.5	8	1.0
Goosegrass	4	1.5	6	1.0
Itchgrass	N/A	N/A	4	2.0
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	1.5	8	1.0
Junglerice	8	1.5	8	1.0
Lovegrass	N/A	N/A	6	1.5
Millet, wild proso	10	1.0	10	0.5
Oats, interseeded cover crops and volunteer <sup>1,2,4</sup>	4	2.0	4	1.5
Oats, tame	N/A	N/A	6	1.5
Oats, wild <sup>1</sup>	4	1.5	4	1.0
Orchardgrass (seedling)	N/A	N/A	6	1.5
Panicum, browntop	8	1.5	8	1.0
Panicum, fall	8	1.5	8	1.0
Panicum, Texas	8	1.5	8	1.0
Red rice <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	4	2.0
Rye, interseeded cover crops and volunteer <sup>1,2,4</sup>	4	2.0	4	1.5
Ryegrass, annual	8	1.5	8	1.0
Sandbur, field	N/A	N/A	3	1.25
Shattercane/Wildcane <sup>1</sup>	18	1.5	18	1.0
Signalgrass, broadleaf	8	1.5	8	1.0
Sprangletop, red <sup>3</sup>	8	1.5	8	1.0
Stinkgrass	N/A	N/A	6	1.5
Wheat, interseeded cover crops and volunteer <sup>1,2,4</sup>	4	2.0	4	1.5
Witchgrass <sup>1</sup>	8	1.5	8	1.0

(continued)

<b>Table 4. Application Rate and Timing (Maximum Height) - Annual Grass Weeds</b> <i>(continued)</i>
<sup>1</sup> Add nitrogen to COC or MSO to improve control.
<sup>2</sup> Apply <b>Poast® herbicide</b> before tillering.
<sup>3</sup> <b>DO NOT</b> apply <b>Poast</b> on red sprangletop in Arizona, California, or western New Mexico.
<sup>4</sup> In <b>Region 1</b> , volunteer cereals emerging from late spring through early summer (May through July) may be partially or incompletely controlled because of unfavorable conditions at application time.
N/A = Not Applicable

## Perennial Grass Weeds

<b>Table 5. Application Rate and Timing (Maximum Height) - Perennial Grass Weeds*</b>				
Perennial Grass Weeds	Region 1 (West and High and Rolling Plains)		Region 2 (Midwest, South, and Northeast)	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Product Rate (pints/A)	Maximum Height (inches)	Product Rate (pints/A)
<b>First Application</b>				
Bermudagrass	6 (stolon)	2.0** to 2.5*	6 (stolon)	1.5
Guineagrass	N/A	N/A	8	2.5
Johnsongrass (no-till)	N/A	N/A	20	1.5
Johnsongrass (rhizome)	10	1.5** to 2.5*	25	1.5
Muhly, wirestem	N/A	N/A	6	1.25
Quackgrass <sup>1</sup>	8	2.5	8	1.5
Ryegrass, perennial	8	1.5	8	1.5
Torpedograss	N/A	N/A	8	2.5
<b>Sequential Application<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Maximum Height</b> (inches)	<b>Product Rate</b> (pints/A)	<b>Maximum Height</b> (inches)	<b>Product Rate</b> (pints/A)
Bermudagrass	4 (stolon)	1.5**	4 (stolon)	1.0
Guineagrass	N/A	N/A	8	2.5
Johnsongrass (no-till)	N/A	N/A	12	1.0
Johnsongrass (rhizome)	8	1.0 to 1.5**	12	1.0
Muhly, wirestem	N/A	N/A	6	1.25
Quackgrass <sup>1</sup>	8	1.5	8	1.0
Ryegrass, perennial	8	1.5	8	1.5
Torpedograss	N/A	N/A	8	2.5
<sup>1</sup> Add nitrogen to COC or MSO to improve control. Cultivate 7 to 14 days after first or sequential application.				
* Allow a minimum of 14 days between sequential applications.				
** Use 2.5 pints per acre for the following forage crops: alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, clover, and sainfoin.				
N/A = Not Applicable				



## Early Treatment and Rescue Treatment to Control Select Annual Grass Weeds in Region 2 (Midwest, South, and Northeast)

- If **Poast® herbicide** cannot be applied at the specified height, taller annual grass weeds may be controlled with a later application by increasing the rate of **Poast** as directed in **Table 6**.
- **DO NOT** exceed the maximum application rate per acre per season as listed in **Use-specific Information** section of the label.

**Table 6. Early Treatment and Rescue Treatment to Control Select Annual Grass Weeds in Region 2**

Annual Grass Weeds	Early Treatment		Rescue Treatment	
	Maximum Height (inches)	Product Rate (pints/A)	Maximum Height (inches)	Product Rate (pints/A)
Barnyardgrass	4	0.75*	12	1.5
Crabgrass, large <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	8	1.5
Crabgrass, smooth <sup>1</sup>	N/A	N/A	8	1.5
Foxtail, giant <sup>2</sup>	4	0.75	16	1.5
Foxtail, green <sup>2</sup>	4	0.75	16	1.5
Foxtail, yellow <sup>2</sup>	N/A	N/A	16	1.5
Goosegrass	3	0.75	8	1.5
Johnsongrass (seedling)	N/A	N/A	16	1.5
Millet, wild proso	10	0.5	24	1.0
Panicum, fall	4	0.75	12	1.5
Panicum, Texas	4	0.75	12	1.0
Signalgrass, broadleaf	4	0.75	12	1.5
Volunteer, corn <sup>1</sup>	12	0.75	N/A	N/A

<sup>1</sup> Add nitrogen to COC or MSO to improve control.

<sup>2</sup> For flax, use 0.5 pint per acre when foxtail is less than 1.5 inches high. When using the early treatment rate, foxtail species should not have started to tiller.

\* **Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia** - Use 1.0 pint per acre.

N/A = Not Applicable

## Small Area Application or Spot Application

- **DO NOT** make small area application or spot application in addition to broadcast or banding applications on the same area.
- When using knapsack sprayers or high-volume spray equipment with handguns or other suitable nozzle arrangements, prepare a 1.0% to 1.5% spray solution of **Poast® herbicide** in water unless otherwise directed in the **Use-specific Information** section of this label.
- Use a concentration of 1% crop oil concentrate (COC) or methylated seed oil (MSO). Prepare the desired volume of spray solution by mixing the amount of **Poast** and the amount of COC or MSO in water according to **Table 7**.

**Table 7. Spray Solution Dilution - Small Area Application or Spot Application**

Spray Solution Volume (gallons)	COC/MSO (1%)		Poast Spray Solution		
			1.0%*	1.5%**	
1	1.3 fl ozs	<b>AND</b>	1.3 fl ozs	<b>OR</b>	1.9 fl ozs
3	3.8 fl ozs		3.8 fl ozs		5.8 fl ozs
5	6.4 fl ozs		6.4 fl ozs		9.6 fl ozs
25	2.0 pints		2.0 pints		3.0 pints
50	4.0 pints		4.0 pints		6.0 pints
100	8.0 pints		8.0 pints		12.0 pints

2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce

\* Annual grass weeds up to 6-inches tall

\*\* Annual grass weeds up to 12-inches tall. Perennial grass weeds: Application may be repeated as needed but not to exceed the specified annual application rate.

## Use-specific Information

### Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Sainfoin (dry and undried)

- **PHI**
  - Hay (dry): 14 days before cutting
  - Forage (undried): 7 days before grazing, feeding, or cutting
- **Maximum Single Application Rate**
  - Hay (dry) and Forage (undried): 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate**
  - Hay (dry) and Forage (undried): 6.5 pints/acre
- There are no livestock grazing or feeding restrictions in alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, or sainfoin.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

**Poast® herbicide** may be applied to seedling or established alfalfa grown for hay, silage, green chop, direct grazing, or seed. Apply **Poast** before mowing for the best control of annual grass weeds. Mowed grass weeds may form large crowns and could require repeat applications for control.

**NOTE:** In alfalfa, the addition of ammonium sulfate (AMS) or urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) will enhance activity on certain grass weed species.

### Irrigated Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil, and Sainfoin

- The timing of irrigation is important to achieve optimum grass weed control.
- **Poast** application 2 to 4 days after irrigation is most effective because:
  - Grass weeds have resumed active growth.
  - Grass weeds have less chance to grow too large.
  - Later applications allow plants to begin to canopy, which interferes with spray coverage.
- Irrigation shortly after application (e.g., 2 days) can be effective, but more consistent control is obtained when irrigation is made before application.

### Annual Grass Weed Control

- Apply **Poast** at the rate and timing (maximum height) indicated in **Table 4** and **Table 6**.
- If grass weeds have been cut, apply after 2 to 4 inches of regrowth (so there will be enough leaf area for absorption) and before exceeding maximum height (refer to **Table 4** and **Table 6**).
- Apply before plant canopies cover annual grass weeds and interfere with spray coverage. **NOTE:** Timing applications to after a cutting following an irrigation or rainfall will allow grass weeds to regrow to a treatable size.
- Spray spring-germinating and summer-germinating grass weeds as early in the season as possible.
- Spray fall-germinating grass weeds in the fall soon after they begin growing but before any killing frost.

## Perennial Grass Weed Control

- **Poast** effectively controls or suppresses perennial grass weeds listed in **Table 5**. However, a program of repeat applications will usually provide the best results.
- The most economical way of controlling perennial grass weeds is to disk the field before stand establishment to thoroughly fragment rhizomes or stolons.
- In summer and fall seedings, cool-season grass weeds (e.g., perennial ryegrass, quackgrass, wirestem muhly) can become competitive under cool fall conditions. Fall applications will reduce late-season growth and limit accumulation of nutrient reserves in roots and rhizomes.
- In established stands, apply in the spring when conditions favor active growth and before storage tissues have increased their nutrient reserves.
- Make additional applications on any grass regrowth in later cuttings.

### Apricot (bearing)

- **PHI** - 25 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed in treated apricot groves or orchards. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated apricot groves or orchards.
- Ground application allowed. **DO NOT** apply by air.

### Artichoke, Globe

- **PHI** - 7 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

### Asparagus

- **PHI** - 1 day
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

### Avocado (nonbearing)

- **PHI** - 1 year
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 7.5 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed in treated avocado groves or orchards. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated avocado groves or orchards.
- Ground application allowed. **DO NOT** apply by air.

To minimize potential for tree injury, direct spray away from leaves where possible.

## Beans, Dry and Succulent

- **PHI**
  - Dry: 30 days
  - Succulent: 15 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 4.0 pints/acre
- There are no livestock grazing or feeding restrictions in beans (dry or succulent).
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

To control crabgrass, shattercane, volunteer corn and all volunteer cereals, and witchgrass, add 2.5 pounds of AMS or 4.0 to 8.0 pints of UAN.

## Beet, Garden/Table

- **PHI** - 60 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field.  
**DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

## Beet, Sugar (see Sugar Beet)

## Blueberry (highbush and lowbush)

**DO NOT** use on blueberry in California.

- **PHI** - 1 day (highbush), 30 days (lowbush), 45 days (juneberry, lingonberry, and salal)
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per season, allowing a minimum of 14 days between applications.
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field.  
**DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

## Borage

**DO NOT** use on borage in California.

- **PHI** - 23 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field.  
**DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

## Brassica Vegetables

[including: Broccoli (including Chinese and Raab); Brussels Sprouts; Cabbage (Bok Choy, Chinese Mustard, Napa); Cauliflower; Collards; Kale; Kohlrabi; Mustard Greens; Rape Greens]

- **PHI** - 30 days  
**EXCEPTION:** Mustard greens may be harvested after 14 days.
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 1.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 3.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field.  
**DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

## Buckwheat

- **PHI** - 21 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field.  
**DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

## Bulb Vegetables

[including: Garlic; Leek; Onion (Dry Bulb and Green); Shallot]

- **PHI** - 30 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 1.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 4.5 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field.  
**DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

## Caneberries

[All varieties and/or hybrids of these: Blackberry; Raspberry (Red and Black); Loganberry; Youngberry]

- **PHI** - 45 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field.  
**DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.  
**EXCEPTION: DO NOT** apply by air in California.

## Carrot

- **PHI** - 30 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field.  
**DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

## Cherry, Sweet and Tart (bearing and nonbearing)

- **PHI** - 25 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed in treated cherry (sweet or tart) groves or orchards. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated cherry (sweet or tart) groves or orchards.
- Ground application allowed. **DO NOT** apply by air.

## Citrus

- **PHI** - 15 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 10.0 pints/acre
- There are no livestock grazing or feeding restrictions in citrus. **NOTE:** Pulp and waste may be feed to livestock.
- Ground application allowed. **DO NOT** apply by air.

## Clover

- **PHI**
  - Hay (dry): 20 days before grazing, feeding, or cutting
  - Forage (undried): 7 days before grazing, feeding, or cutting
- **Maximum Single Application Rate**
  - Hay (dry) and Forage (undried): 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate**
  - Hay (dry) and Forage (undried): 6.5 pints/acre
- There are no livestock grazing or feeding restrictions in clover.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

**Poast® herbicide** may be applied to seedling or established clover grown for hay, silage, green chop, direct grazing, or seed. Apply **Poast** before mowing for the best control of annual grass weeds. Mowed grass weeds may form large crowns and could require repeat applications for control.

**DO NOT** tank mix with 2,4-DB when applying **Poast** to clover.

### Irrigated Clover

- Irrigation can be critical to the success of **Poast** to start grass weeds growing again.
- **Poast** application 2 to 4 days after irrigation is most effective because:
  - Grass weeds have resumed active growth.
  - Grass weeds have less chance to grow too large.
  - Later applications allow plants to begin to canopy, which interferes with spray coverage.
- Irrigation shortly after application (e.g., 2 days) can be effective, but more consistent control is achieved when irrigation is made before application.

## Annual Grass Weed Control

- Apply **Poast** at the rate and timing (maximum height) indicated in **Table 4** and **Table 6**.
- If grass weeds have been cut, apply after 2 to 4 inches of regrowth (so there will be enough leaf area for absorption) and before exceeding maximum height (refer to **Table 4** and **Table 6**).
- Apply before plant canopies cover grass weeds and interfere with spray coverage. **NOTE:** Timing applications to after a cutting following an irrigation or rainfall will allow grass weeds to regrow to treatable size.
- Spray spring-germinating and summer-germinating grass weeds as early in the season as possible.
- Spray fall-germinating grass weeds in the fall soon after they begin growing, but before any killing frost.

## Perennial Grass Weed Control

- **Poast** effectively controls or suppresses perennial grass weeds listed in **Table 5**. However, a program of repeat applications will usually provide the best results.
- For the most economical perennial grass weed control, disk the field before stand establishment to thoroughly fragment rhizomes or stolons.
- In summer and fall seedings, cool-season grass weeds (e.g., perennial ryegrass, quackgrass, wirestem muhly) can become competitive under cool fall conditions. Fall applications will reduce late-season growth and limit accumulation of nutrient reserves in roots and rhizomes.
- In established stands, apply in the spring when conditions favor active growth and before storage tissues have increased their nutrient reserves.
- Make additional applications on any grass regrowth in the later cuttings.

## Conservation Reserve Land

**For this application, DO NOT use west of the Rocky Mountains.**

- **PHI** - There is no PHI when applying to **Conservation Reserve** land unless application is being made to alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, clover, or sainfoin.

### Alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, or sainfoin PHI

- Hay (dry): 14 days before cutting
- Forage (undried): 7 days before grazing, feeding, or cutting

### Clover cover crops PHI

- Hay (dry): 20 days before cutting
- Forage (undried): 7 days before grazing, feeding, or cutting

- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Annual Application Rate** - 7.5 pints/acre  
**EXCEPTION:** If applying to alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, clover, or sainfoin, **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 6.5 pints/acre/season.
- **DO NOT** harvest or graze cover crops other than alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, clover, or sainfoin treated with **Poast**. **DO NOT** feed livestock cover crops other than alfalfa,



birdsfoot trefoil, clover, or sainfoin from treated Conservation Reserve Land.

- Aerial and ground application allowed.

**Broadleaf Cover Crops.** The growth of broadleaf cover crops (e.g., alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, clover, lespedeza, vetches) will not be affected by application of **Poast® herbicide**.

**Grass Cover Crops.** Most seeded grass crops (e.g., bromegrasses, oats, orchardgrass, ryegrass, Sudangrass, tall fescue, or timothy) will be injured or killed by **Poast**. **DO NOT** apply **Poast** to these grass cover crops if injury is undesirable.

### Corn, Field including Poast® Protected hybrids

**DO NOT** use on field corn in California.

- **PHI**
  - Grain and Fodder: 60 days
  - Forage and Silage: 45 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 1.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 3.0 pints/acre
- There are no livestock grazing or feeding restrictions in field corn.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

### Preplant Burndown Treatment

Apply **Poast** to actively growing grass weeds at 1.0 pint/acre 30 days or more before planting corn. Use 2.0 to 4.0 pints of UAN **or** 1.0 to 2.0 pounds of AMS plus COC or MSO at 1.0 to 2.0 pints/acre.

### Poast® Protected hybrids ONLY

**Only Poast Protected field corn hybrids are tolerant to in-crop Poast application. DO NOT use on other field corn hybrids or severe crop injury will occur to field corn hybrids not designated as Poast Protected corn.**

Over-the-top application (after corn emergence) of **Poast** in **Poast Protected** field corn may be made until onset of pollen shed if appropriate preharvest intervals are observed. **DO NOT** apply **Poast** after pollination.

To control crabgrass, shattercane, volunteer corn and all volunteer cereals, and witchgrass, add 2.5 pounds of AMS or 4.0 to 8.0 pints of UAN.

### Corn, Sweet (Poast® Protected hybrids ONLY)

**DO NOT** use on sweet corn in California.

**Only Poast Protected sweet corn hybrids are tolerant to Poast application. DO NOT use on other sweet corn hybrids or severe crop injury will occur to sweet corn hybrids not designated as Poast Protected corn.**

- **PHI**
  - Grain and Fodder: 45 days
  - Forage, Silage, and Fresh Sweet Corn: 30 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 1.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 3.0 pints/acre

- There are no livestock grazing or feeding restrictions in sweet corn.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

To control crabgrass, shattercane, volunteer corn and all volunteer cereals, and witchgrass, add 2.5 pounds of AMS or 4.0 to 8.0 pints of UAN.

Application of **Poast** in **Poast Protected** sweet corn may be made until the onset of pollen shed. **DO NOT** apply **Poast** after pollination. A second application of **Poast** in **Poast Protected** sweet corn may be made 10 days or more after the first application.

### Cotton

- **PHI** - 40 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 7.5 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field. **EXCEPTION:** Processed meal may be fed to animals.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

To control crabgrass, shattercane, volunteer corn and all volunteer cereals, and witchgrass, add 2.5 pounds of AMS or 4.0 to 8.0 pints of UAN.

### Cranberry

**DO NOT** use on cranberry in California.

- **PHI** - 60 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated bog or field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated bog or field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

### Crops Grown for Seed

**Poast** can be used on all crops listed in this label when they are grown for seed production. Use the rate indicated for the crop, as detailed in this **Use-specific Information** section. Slight modifications in application methods may be required for certain seed crops because of crop canopy or different cultural methods from the corresponding crop.

### Cucurbit Vegetables

**[including: Cantaloupes (all); Cucumber; Gherkin; Honeydew Melon; Muskmelon (all); Pumpkin; Squash (all); Watermelon]**

- **PHI** - 14 days
- **EXCEPTION:** Cantaloupe and cucumber may be harvested after 3 days.
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 1.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 3.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

**Date**  
(nonbearing)

- **PHI** - 1 year
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 7.5 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed in treated date groves or orchards. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated date groves or orchards.
- Ground application allowed. **DO NOT** apply by air.

To minimize potential for tree injury, direct spray away from leaves where possible.

**Dill**

- **PHI** - 14 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

**Fig**  
(nonbearing)

- **PHI** - 1 year
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 7.5 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed in treated fig groves or orchards. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated fig groves or orchards.
- Ground application allowed. **DO NOT** apply by air.

To minimize potential for tree injury, direct spray away from leaves where possible.

**Fine Fescue Grown for Turfgrass Seed**

- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per season.
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed treated fescue screenings or hay to livestock.
- Ground application allowed. **DO NOT** apply by air.

Only apply **Poast® herbicide** to fine fescue varieties classified as creeping red (*Festuca rubra*), Chewings (*Festuca nigrescens*), and hard fescue (*Festuca ovina*). Use standard high-pressure pesticide hollow cone or flat fan nozzles (minimum of 40 PSI at the nozzle); apply at least 10 gallons of water per acre. If foliage is dense, increase water volume to 20 gallons per acre (minimum of 60 PSI). Thorough foliar spray coverage is essential.

- **DO NOT** apply to tall fescue (*Schedonorus arundinaceus*) or any other desired grass plant. Injury will occur.
- **Poast** does **NOT** control annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) or rattail fescue (*Vulpia myuros*).

- **DO NOT** apply if rainfall is expected within 1 hour of application.
- **DO NOT** use flood or whirl chamber nozzles or selective application equipment (e.g., recirculating sprayers, wiper applicators, shielded applicators).

For control of annual ryegrass, colonial and highland bentgrasses, cheatgrass/downy brome, and German velvetgrass, apply when fine fescue is semi-dormant (generally November 1 through March 15). Application at other times of the year can result in reduced control. Refer to **Table 9** for application rate and timing (maximum height) information.

**Table 9. Application Rate and Timing (Maximum Height) - Fine Fescue Grown for Turfgrass Seed**

Turfgrass Species	Maximum Height* (inches)	Rate per Acre** (pints)
<b>Annual Turfgrass</b>		
Annual ryegrass ( <i>Lolium multiflorum</i> )	4 to 8	1.5
Cheatgrass/Downy brome ( <i>Bromus tectorum</i> )	2 to 6	2.5
<b>NOTE:</b> Late fall applications, after maximum germination, produce the best results.		
<b>Perennial Turfgrass</b>		
German velvetgrass ( <i>Holcus mollis</i> )	2 to 4	2.0 to 2.5
Colonial bentgrass Highland bentgrass ( <i>Agrostis tenuis</i> )	2 to 4	1.5 to 2.5
<b>NOTE:</b> Use the higher rate on well-established grass weeds.		
*When fine fescue is semi-dormant		
** If regrowth occurs or new plants emerge, make a second application at the same rate.		

**Fine Fescue Grown for Turfgrass Seed in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington**

- **PHI** - 14 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per season. Allow 30 days between applications.
- There are no livestock grazing or feeding restrictions in fine fescue grown for turfgrass seed.
- **NOTE:** Treated fescue screenings or hay may be fed to animals.
- Ground application allowed. **DO NOT** apply by air.

Only apply **Poast** to fine fescue varieties classified as creeping red (*Festuca rubra*), Chewings (*Festuca nigrescens*), and hard fescue (*Festuca ovina*). Use standard high-pressure pesticide hollow cone or flat fan nozzles (minimum of 40 PSI at the nozzle); apply at least 10 gallons



of water per acre. If foliage is dense, increase water volume to 20 gallons per acre (minimum of 60 PSI). Thorough foliar spray coverage is essential.

- **DO NOT** apply to tall fescue (*Schedonorus arundinaceus*) or any other desired grass plant. Injury will occur.
- **Poast® herbicide** does **NOT** control annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) or rattail fescue (*Vulpia myuros*).
- **DO NOT** apply if rainfall is expected within 1 hour of application.
- **DO NOT** use flood or whirl chamber nozzles or selective application equipment (e.g., recirculating sprayers, wiper applicators, shielded applicators).

For control of annual ryegrass, colonial and highland bent-grasses, cheatgrass/downy brome, and German velvetgrass, apply when fine fescue is semi-dormant (generally November 1 through March 15). Application at other times of the year can result in reduced control. Refer to **Table 10** for application rate and timing (maximum height) information.

<b>Table 10. Application Rate and Timing (Maximum Height) - Fine Fescue Grown for Turfgrass Seed</b>		
<b>Turfgrass Species</b>	<b>Maximum Height* (inches)</b>	<b>Rate per Acre** (pints)</b>
<b>Annual Turfgrass</b>		
Annual ryegrass ( <i>Lolium multiflorum</i> )	4 to 8	1.5
Cheatgrass/Downy brome ( <i>Bromus tectorum</i> )	2 to 6	2.5
<b>NOTE:</b> Late fall applications, after maximum germination, produce the best results.		
<b>Perennial Turfgrass</b>		
German velvetgrass ( <i>Holcus mollis</i> )	2 to 4	2.0 to 2.5
Colonial bentgrass Highland bentgrass ( <i>Agrostis tenuis</i> )	2 to 4	1.5 to 2.5
<b>NOTE:</b> Use the higher rate on well-established grass weeds.		
* When fine fescue is semi-dormant		
** If regrowth occurs or new plants emerge, make a second application at the same rate.		

### Flax

**DO NOT** use on flax in California.

- **PHI** - 75 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 1.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 4.0 pints/acre
- There are no livestock grazing or feeding restrictions in flax. **NOTE:** Processed meal may be fed to animals.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

To control crabgrass, shattercane, volunteer corn and all volunteer cereals, and witchgrass, add 2.5 pounds of AMS or 4.0 to 8.0 pints of UAN.

### Fruiting Vegetables (excluding Tomato)

[including: Eggplant; Groundcherry; Pepino; Peppers (all); Tomatillo]

- **PHI** - 20 days  
**EXCEPTION:** Peppers (all) may be harvested after 7 days.
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 1.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 4.5 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

### Grape

- **PHI** - 50 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated vineyard. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated vineyard. **EXCEPTION:** Pomace and raisin waste may be fed to animals.
- Ground application allowed. **DO NOT** apply by air.

### Head-type and Petiole-type Vegetables

[Cardoon, Celery; Celery (Chinese); Celtuce; Fennel (Florence); Lettuce (Head); Radicchio; Rhubarb; Swiss Chard]

- **PHI** - 30 days  
**EXCEPTION:** In Florida, celery may be harvested after 14 days.  
**EXCEPTION:** In Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, rhubarb may be harvested after 15 days.
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 1.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 3.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.  
**EXCEPTION: DO NOT** apply to rhubarb by air.

### Horseradish

**DO NOT** use on horseradish in California.

- **PHI** - 60 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Ground application allowed. **DO NOT** apply by air.

## Leafy Vegetables

[Amaranth; Arugula; Chervil; Chrysanthemum (Edible and Garland); Cilantro; Corn Salad; Cress (Garden and Upland); Dandelion; Dock; Endive (Escarole); Lettuce (Leaf); Orach; Parsley; Purslane (Garden and Winter); Spinach (including New Zealand and Vine)]

- **PHI** - 15 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 1.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 3.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

## Lentil

**DO NOT** use on lentil in California.

- **PHI** - 50 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 4.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

To control crabgrass, shattercane, volunteer corn and all volunteer cereals, and witchgrass, add 2.5 pounds of AMS or 4.0 to 8.0 pints of UAN.

## Lingonberry, Salal, and Juneberry

- **PHI** - 45 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

## Mint

- **PHI** - 20 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

To control crabgrass, shattercane, volunteer corn and all volunteer cereals, and witchgrass, add 2.5 pounds of AMS or 4.0 to 8.0 pints of UAN.

## Nectarine

(bearing)

- **PHI** - 25 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed in treated nectarine groves or orchards. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated nectarine groves or orchards.
- Ground application allowed. **DO NOT** apply by air.

## Nonagricultural Land

**DO NOT** use on red sprangletop in Arizona, California, or western New Mexico.

- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Annual Application Rate** - 7.5 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated nonagricultural land. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated nonagricultural land.
- Ground application allowed. **DO NOT** apply by air.

Nonagricultural lands include private, public, and military lands as follows:

- Uncultivated nonagricultural areas (including sewage disposal areas and airport, highway, railroad, and utility rights-of ways, roadsides, and other paved areas)
- Uncultivated agricultural areas - Noncrop producing (including farmyards, fuel and other storage areas, fence and hedge rows, nonirrigation ditchbanks, and barrier strips)
- Industrial sites - Outdoor (including lumberyards, electrical transformer and pipeline pumping stations, storage areas, and tank farms)
- Natural areas (including wildlife management areas, wildlife openings, wildlife habitats, recreation areas, campgrounds, trailheads, and trails)
- Potting soil and topsoil.

**NOTICE TO USER:** Due to difference in plant species/variety and application techniques, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not **Poast® herbicide** can be safely used on all species/varieties under all conditions. It is the responsibility of the applicator and grower to test and determine if **Poast** can be used safely on the species/variety to be treated under the conditions expected to be encountered at the time of application. Test in a small area first, before wide-scale use. Any adverse conditions/effects should be visible within 7 days of application.

## Okra

- **PHI** - 14 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 1.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.5 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

## Olive (nonbearing)

- **PHI** - 1 year
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 7.5 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed in treated olive groves or orchards. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated olive groves or orchards.
- Ground application allowed. **DO NOT** apply by air.

To minimize potential for tree injury, direct spray away from leaves where possible.

## Orchard Floor Middles (growth management)

- Not registered for use on orchard floor middles in the State of California.
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 0.5 pint/acre
- **Maximum Annual Application Rate** - 0.5 pint/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed in treated orchard floor middles. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated orchard floor middles.
- Ground application allowed. **DO NOT** apply by air.

### Tank Mixes with 2,4-D Dimethylamine

Use this tank mix to reduce the number of mechanical mowings in cool-season grasses and mixtures of Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, and tall fescue found in orchard floor middles.

**NOTE:** Some discoloration of turfgrass may occur; however, treatment effects will wear off with regrowth and greenup.

- Make **ONE** of the following applications per season:
  - Apply this tank mix during the spring or summer when growth management is desired. **DO NOT** apply during bloom or less than 3 days after mowing.
  - Optimally, apply after turfgrass greenup in the spring (before any mowing) or 3 days after the first mowing of the season. **NOTE:** This treatment will provide 5 to 8 weeks of growth management depending on turfgrass makeup (i.e., grass species, broadleaf weed pressure), environmental conditions, and desired maintenance height of orchard floor middles.

### Tank Mix Specific Restrictions

- **DO NOT** make more than 1 application per season.
- **DO NOT** apply if rainfall or irrigation is expected within 6 hours of application.
- **DO NOT** apply to turfgrass less than 2 years old.
- **DO NOT** apply to newly established orchards. Trees must be at least 1 year old and in vigorous condition.

## Peach (bearing)

- **PHI** - 25 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed in treated peach groves or orchards. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated peach groves or orchards.
- Ground application allowed. **DO NOT** apply by air.

## Peanut

- **PHI** - 40 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 1.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **EXCEPTION:** Processed meal may be fed to animals.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

To control crabgrass, shattercane, volunteer corn and all volunteer cereals, and witchgrass, add 2.5 pounds of AMS or 4.0 to 8.0 pints of UAN.

## Peas, Dry and Succulent

- **PHI**
  - Dry: 30 days
  - Succulent: 15 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 4.0 pints/acre
- There are no livestock grazing or feeding restrictions in peas.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

To control crabgrass, shattercane, volunteer corn and all volunteer cereals, and witchgrass, add 2.5 pounds of AMS or 4.0 to 8.0 pints of UAN.

## Pistachio

- **PHI** - 15 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 10.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed in treated pistachio groves or orchards. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated pistachio groves or orchards.
- Ground application allowed. **DO NOT** apply by air.

For bearing pistachio trees, only apply as a directed spray to the grove floor.

## Plum (nonbearing)

- **PHI** - 1 year
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 7.5 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed in treated plum groves or orchards. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated plum groves or orchards.
- Ground application allowed. **DO NOT** apply by air.

To minimize potential for tree injury, direct spray away from leaves where possible.

## Pome Fruits [including: Apple, Crabapple, Pear, Quince]

- **PHI** - 14 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 7.5 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated grove or orchard. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated pome fruit groves or orchards. **EXCEPTION:** Pressed or processed apple waste may be fed to animals.
- Ground application allowed. **DO NOT** apply by air.

## Pomegranate (nonbearing)

- **PHI** - 1 year
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 7.5 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed in treated pomegranate groves or orchards. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated pomegranate groves or orchards.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

To minimize potential for tree injury, direct spray away from leaves where possible.

## Potato, Field (excluding sweet potato)

- **PHI** - 30 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field. **EXCEPTION:** Potato wastes may be fed to animals.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

**NOTE:** For heavy infestations of quackgrass in potato, apply 2.5 pints of **Poast® herbicide** per acre followed by a sequential application of 1.5 pints, if needed.

## Tank Mix Specific Restrictions with Metribuzin-containing Products

- In California, **DO NOT** tank mix **Poast** with metribuzin-containing products for application to potato.
- Only apply to non-early maturing russetted or white-skinned varieties of potato.
- **PHI** - 60 days, if tank mixed with metribuzin-containing products
- **DO NOT** apply unless there have been 3 prior successive days of sunny weather, or crop injury may occur.
- **DO NOT** add AMS or UAN.
- **DO NOT** use on: Bermudagrass, itchgrass, quackgrass, red rice, rhizome Johnsongrass, shattercane, volunteer cereal or corn, or wirestem muhly.

## Potato, Sweet (excluding field potato)

**Eastern U.S. (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia)**

- **PHI** - 30 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

**Western U.S. (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington)**

- **PHI** - 60 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 1.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

**DO NOT** apply a tank mix of **Poast** and metribuzin to sweet potato (or yams).

## Prune (nonbearing)

- **PHI** - 1 year
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 7.5 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed in treated prune groves or orchards. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated prune groves or orchards.
- Ground application allowed. **DO NOT** apply by air.

To minimize potential for tree injury, direct spray away from leaves where possible.



### Rapeseed Subgroup (excluding borage and flax)

[including: Crambe; Cuphea; Echium; Gold of pleasure (Camelina); Hare's ear mustard; Lesquerella; Lunaria; Meadowfoam; Milkweed; Mustard seed; Oil radish; Poppy; Rapeseed (Canola); Sesame; Sweet rocket]

**DO NOT** use on listed crops in the Rapeseed Subgroup in California.

- **PHI** - 60 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field. **EXCEPTION:** Processed meal may be feed to animals.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

To control crabgrass, shattercane, volunteer corn and all volunteer cereals, and witchgrass, add 2.5 pounds of AMS or 4.0 to 8.0 pints of UAN.

### Root Vegetables Subgroup (excluding sugar beet)

[including: Edible burdock; Celeriac; Chervil, turnip-rooted; Chicory; Ginseng; Oriental radish; Parsley, turnip-rooted; Parsnip; Radish; Rutabaga; Salsify; Black salsify; Spanish salsify; Skirret; Turnip]

- **PHI** - 14 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

### Safflower

- **PHI** - 30 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

### Soybean

**NOTE:** In California, the maximum application rate is 2.0 pints per acre.

- **PHI** - 75 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- Only processed meal from seed and hay may be grazed or fed to livestock.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

To control crabgrass, shattercane, volunteer corn and all volunteer cereals, and witchgrass, add 2.5 pounds of AMS or 4.0 to 8.0 pints of UAN.

### Strawberry

- **PHI** - 7 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed. **EXCEPTION: DO NOT** apply by air in California.

### Sugar Beet

- **PHI** - 60 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- There are no livestock grazing or feeding restrictions in sugar beet. **NOTE:** Processed pulp and molasses may be fed to livestock.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

To control crabgrass, shattercane, volunteer corn and all volunteer cereals, and witchgrass, add 2.5 pounds of AMS or 4.0 to 8.0 pints of UAN.

### Sunflower

- **PHI** - 70 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field. **EXCEPTION:** Processed meal and soapstock may be fed to livestock.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

To control crabgrass, shattercane, volunteer corn and all volunteer cereals, and witchgrass, add 2.5 pounds of AMS or 4.0 to 8.0 pints of UAN.

Commercially released varieties of sunflower are tolerant to **Poast® herbicide** at all stages of growth. **DO NOT** use **Poast** on sunflower inbred lines grown for seed. **NOTE:** Leaf speckling occasionally has been observed with no corresponding reduction in vigor or growth.

### Tall Fescue Growth Suppression (in Nonagricultural Land)

**Tall fescue must be 1-year old before the first application.**

- Not registered for use on tall fescue for growth suppression in the State of California.
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Annual Application Rate** - 7.5 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

Apply 1.0 to 1.25 pints per acre of **Poast** to actively growing tall fescue:

- After it has 4 to 6 inches of new growth

- Before the emergence of seedheads

For optimum control, **DO NOT** mow tall fescue for 30 days before or 14 days after treatment. For greater suppression, apply up to 2.5 pints per acre. **NOTE:** Because of environmental differences at the time of application, and the growth differences of tall fescue, control may exceed or fall short of that desired (e.g., applications made July 1 to mid-August may be less effective, especially if day temperatures reach 90° F).

## Tobacco

**DO NOT** use on tobacco in California.

- **PHI** - 42 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 1.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 4.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

To control crabgrass, shattercane, volunteer corn and all volunteer cereals, and witchgrass, add 2.5 pounds of AMS or 4.0 to 8.0 pints of UAN.

## Sequential Application

- **Application 1** – Apply to plantbed seedlings up to 4 weeks before transplanting to the field.
  - **Maximum application rate** - 1.0 pint/acre
- **Application 2** – Apply up to 3 weeks after transplanting.
  - **Maximum application rate** - 1.5 pints/acre
- **Application 3** – Apply up to 7 weeks after transplanting.
  - **Maximum application rate** - 1.5 pints/acre

**NOTE: Poast® herbicide** may be applied at the seedbed stage of growth.

## Tomato

- **PHI** - 20 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 1.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 4.5 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field. **EXCEPTION:** Tomato waste may be fed to livestock.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

## Tank Mix Specific Restrictions with Metribuzin-containing Products

- In California, **DO NOT** tank mix **Poast** with metribuzin-containing products for application to tomato.
- **DO NOT** add AMS or UAN.
- **DO NOT** use on: Bermudagrass, itchgrass, quackgrass, red rice, rhizome Johnsongrass, shattercane, volunteer cereal or corn, or wirestem muhly.
- **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 to 6 leaf stage.

## Tree Nuts

**Poast** may be used in bearing and nonbearing tree nuts.

- **PHI** - 15 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 10.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated grove or orchard. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated tree nut groves or orchards. **EXCEPTION:** In almond, only almond hulls may be fed to animals.
- Ground application allowed. **DO NOT** apply by air.

Tree nuts are very tolerant to **Poast**; application may be made over the top of small, nonbearing trees or as a directed spray on larger trees.

## Tuberous and Corm Vegetables

[Arracacha; Arrowroot; Artichoke (Chinese and Jerusalem); Canna (Edible); Cassava (Bitter and Sweet); Chayote Root; Chufa; Dasheen (Taro); Ginger; Leren; Potato, Tanier; Turmeric; Yam Bean; Yam (True)]

- **PHI** - 30 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

## Wildlife Food Plots

**Poast** can be used on all crops listed in this label for the purpose of establishing and maintaining wildlife food plots. Use the rate indicated for the crop and follow all associated restrictions and limitations, as detailed in this **Use-specific Information** section.

## Conditions of Sale and Warranty

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

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the **Directions For Use**, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above.

**TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BASF MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.**

**TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BUYER'S EXCLUSIVE REMEDY AND BASF'S EXCLUSIVE LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY, OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE LIMITED TO REPAYMENT OF THE PURCHASE PRICE OF THE PRODUCT.**

**TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BASF AND THE SELLER DISCLAIM ANY LIABILITY FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, EXEMPLARY, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.**

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

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Supersedes: NVA 2016-04-025-0136

BASF Corporation  
26 Davis Drive  
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709



We create chemistry



# Poast®

## Herbicide

### Postemergence Grass Herbicide

Intended for residential use on and around:

Flowers	Fruits*
Evergreens	Vegetables*
Shrubs	Ornamental Groundcovers
Trees	Bedding Plants

\* See **Table 2. Fruits and Vegetables** for specific crops.

- Systematic selective herbicide kills weedy grasses without injuring desirable plants.
- **Controls:** Bermudagrass, crabgrass, foxtail, quackgrass, and many other weedy grasses.
- Concentrate makes 8 gallons of spray solution.

#### Active Ingredient:

sethoxydim: 2-[1-(ethoxyimino)butyl]-5-[2-(ethylthio)propyl]-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one\*\* . . . . . 18.0%

**Other Ingredients:** . . . . . 82.0%

**Total:** . . . . . 100.0%

\*\* Equivalent to 1.5 pounds of sethoxydim per gallon formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate  
Contains petroleum distillate

EPA Reg. No. 7969-58

EPA Est. No.

### 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.)

See inside for complete **First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, Conditions of Sale and Warranty**, and state-specific crop and/or use site restrictions.

**In case of an emergency endangering life or property involving this product, call day or night 1-800-832-HELP (4357).**

Net Contents:

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## FIRST AID

<b>If in eyes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li><li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li><li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>If swallowed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li><li>• <b>DO NOT</b> give any liquid to the person.</li><li>• <b>DO NOT</b> induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li><li>• <b>DO NOT</b> give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li></ul>
<b>If inhaled</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Move person to fresh air.</li><li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth to mouth, if possible.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li></ul>

## HOTLINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.

## Precautionary Statements

### Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

**WARNING.** Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin or swallowed. **DO NOT** get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material, protective eye-wear, shoes, and socks. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

### Re-entry Statement

**DO NOT** allow people or pets to come into contact with treated areas until spray has dried.

### Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to aquatic organisms. To protect the environment, **DO NOT** allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters, or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid run off to water bodies or drainage systems.

## 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.

## Physical and Chemical Hazards

**COMBUSTIBLE. DO NOT** use or store near heat or open flame.

## Directions For Use

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

### READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT.

**Poast® herbicide** is a selective systemic grass killer to eliminate existing weedy grasses growing in and around plant beds, landscapes, and individual shrubs and trees (see **Tolerant Plants**). **Poast** can be used through a hose-end sprayer according to the directions of the sprayer used or through a tank-type sprayer.

**Poast** can also be used around listed fruit and vegetable areas (see **Table 2**) wherever listed weedy grasses occur. Use only tank-type sprayers.

## Weedy Grasses Controlled

**Poast® herbicide** kills most annual and hard-to-kill perennial grasses up to 1-foot high, including the following examples, in one or two applications. Younger, actively growing seedling weeds are more easily killed than older, mature, well-established grassy weeds that may require a repeat application for control. Adding oil concentrate may help control grassy weeds.

Barnyardgrass	Junglerice
Bermudagrass	Lovegrass
Broadleaf signalgrass	Orchardgrass, seedling
Crabgrass, large	Quackgrass
Crabgrass, smooth	Tall fescue seedling
Fall panicum	Texas panicum
Foxtail, giant	Shattercane/Wildcane
Foxtail, green	Wild proso millet
Foxtail, yellow	Wirestem muhly
Goosegrass	Witchgrass
Johnsongrass, seedling	Woolly cupgrass
Johnsongrass, rhizome	

**NOTE:** This product does not control sedge (including nutsedge or nutgrass), annual bluegrass, or broadleaf weeds. Red fescue, chewings fescue, hard fescue, and dichondra turfs are also tolerant to **Poast**.

### Application Timing

Apply when grassy weeds are actively growing, not exceeding the minimum of days from application to harvest when used on vegetables and fruits. Warm sunny weather will accelerate systemic movement from leaves and stems down to the roots to give complete kill. **DO NOT** mow or cut off tops of weeds before spraying. **DO NOT** apply if rainfall is expected within one hour following application. Growth of treated grass stops soon after application. Grass turns yellow and dies within one to three weeks depending on the grass species, stage of growth and weather conditions. Cool weather, drought, and heat stress slow activity.

**Table 1. Poast (concentrate) and Oil Concentrate Dilution**

Water (gals)	Poast (fl ozs) or (tbsps)		Oil Concentrate* (fl ozs) or (tbsps)		Coverage (sq ft)
1	1	2	1	2	1,800
3	3	6	3	6	5,400
5	5	10	5	10	9,000
8	8	16	8	16	14,400

One gallon of spray will treat 1800 square feet.

\* To prevent leaf burn of desirable plants, **DO NOT** use oil concentrate when comfort index (temperature ° F + humidity) exceeds 150.

### Hose-end Sprayer Application

#### Water Dilution/Premixing Not Needed

Determine the area to treat in square feet. Pour 1 fluid ounce **Poast** and 1 fluid ounce oil concentrate in the

hose-end sprayer bottle for each 1800 square feet treated. Apply 1 fluid ounce per gallon. After application, wash the sprayer with a dilute soap solution and rinse according to the sprayer instructions.

#### Water Dilution/Premixing Needed

Some hose-end applicators recommend premixing liquid products with water before pouring into the sprayer bottle. Read the hose-end sprayer instructions for treatments at 1 fluid ounce per 1800 square feet. Clean the sprayer after use according to the sprayer instructions.

#### Tank Sprayer Application

Mix 1 fluid ounce **Poast** plus 1 fluid ounce oil concentrate per 1 gallon water; spray to just wet the unwanted weedy grasses. One gallon of spray will treat 1800 square feet. Wash sprayer by flushing soapy water through the sprayer; then flushing clean water through the sprayer.

**IMPORTANT:** For spot treating grassy weeds near lawns and around sensitive plants, a tank-type sprayer is recommended. Spray carefully to avoid spray or drift contact with desirable plants. If drift occurs, wash foliage immediately with water.

### Flowers, Bedding Plants, Evergreens, Shrubs, Trees and Ornamental Groundcovers

**Poast** may be applied over the top of desirable plants infested by weedy grasses, or as a directed spray to weedy grasses at labeled rate. **DO NOT** exceed dosage rate per gallon of spray. Most ornamental species tested have been found tolerant to **Poast** (see **Tolerant Plants** list). However, use with caution around the following plants as they may be damaged if spray contacts foliage: azaleas (var. snow), Japanese privet, potentilla, snow in summer, red oak, white oak, and ornamental grass.

**Poast® herbicide** may also be used on the following nonbearing food plants. **DO NOT** apply within 1 year of harvest.

Avocados	Plums
Dates	Pomegranates
Figs	Prunes
Olives	

### Fruits and Vegetables (use only with tank-type sprayers)

Use **Poast** on the fruits and vegetables listed in **Table 2. Fruits and Vegetables**. **DO NOT** apply on or around any fruits and vegetables not listed on this label, especially sweet corn. Apply on and around tolerant fruits and vegetables with a tank-type sprayer only. A second application may be made to all listed fruits and vegetables except peanut, root vegetables, and strawberry.

The quantities presented in **Table 1. Poast (concentrate) and Oil Concentrate Dilution** do not exceed the registered rates for the fruits and vegetables listed. **DO NOT** exceed the quantities presented.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

### Pesticide Storage

**DO NOT** allow this product to freeze. **DO NOT** store below 32° F or above 100° F. Store unused product in original container only, out of reach of children and animals. **NEVER TRANSFER THIS PRODUCT TO ANOTHER CONTAINER FOR STORAGE.**

### Pesticide Disposal

To avoid pesticide waste, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If pesticide waste cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

### Container Handling

**Nonrefillable Container. DO NOT** reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying; then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

**Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

**Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

**Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

**NOTE:** Buyer assumes all liability, including personal injury and property damage which may result from the use of this product in a manner inconsistent with labeling directions. If these terms are not acceptable, return at once unopened.

**Table 2. Fruits and Vegetables**

Crop	Minimum time from last application to harvest (days)
Apple	14
Apricot	25
Artichoke (California only)	7
Asparagus	1
Beans, dry	30
Beans, green	15
Beet (garden)	60
Blackberry	45
Blueberry <sup>1</sup>	30
Broccoli	30
Cabbage	30
Cantaloupe	14
Carrots	30
Cauliflower	30
Celery	30
Cherries (sweet and sour)	25
Citrus	15
Crabapple	14
Cranberries <sup>1</sup>	60
Cucumber	14
Dill <sup>1</sup>	14
Eggplant	20
Endive (Florida only)	15
Grape	50
Horseradish	60
Lentils <sup>1</sup>	50
Lettuce, head	30
Lettuce, leaf	15
Loganberry	45
Mint	20
Muskmelon	14
Nectarine	25
Okra <sup>1</sup>	14
Onion, garlic	30
Peach	25
Peanut <sup>2</sup>	40

(continued)

**Table 2. Fruits and Vegetables** (continued)

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Minimum time from last application to harvest (days)</b>
Pear	14
Peas, dry	30
Peas, green	15
Pepper	20
Potato	30
Pumpkin	14
Quince	14
Raspberry	45
<b>Root Vegetables<sup>1,2</sup></b> <b>(except sugar beet)</b> Black salsify Celeriac Chervil, turnip-rooted Chicory Edible burdock Ginseng Oriental radish Parsley, turnip-rooted Parsnip Radish Rutabaga Salsify Skirret Spanish salsify Turnip	14
Spinach	15
Squash (all)	14
Strawberry <sup>2</sup>	7
Tomato	20
Tree nuts	15
Watermelon	14

<sup>1</sup> Not for use in California.

<sup>2</sup> Use no more than 1 application per season. Up to 2 applications per season may be made on all other plants.

## Tolerant Plants

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Common Name (Scientific Name)
<b>Trees</b>	<b>Trees (continued)</b>
Acacia, knife leaf ( <i>Acacia cultriformis</i> )	Carrot wood ( <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> )
Arborvitae, Eastern (var. <i>Teehny</i> ) ( <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> )	Catalpa, Southern ( <i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> )
Arborvitae, Berkman's, Oriental ( <i>Thuja orientalis</i> ) ( <i>Platycladus orientalis</i> )	Cherry, black ( <i>Prunus serotina</i> )
Ash, green ( <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanicum</i> )	Cherry, Carolina ( <i>Prunus caroliniana</i> 'compacta')
Ash, mountain ( <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> )	Crabapple, flowering (var. Dalgo, Radiant, Red splendor, Royalty, Vanguard, Sylvestris, Domestic) ( <i>Malus</i> sp.)
Ash, mountain ( <i>Sorbus americana decora</i> )	Cypress, false ( <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> )
Ash, white ( <i>Fraxinus americana</i> )	Cypress, Italian ( <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> )
Basswood, American ( <i>Tilia americana</i> )	Cypress, leyland ( <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> )
Berkman's, Oriental ( <i>Thuja orientalis</i> )	Dogwood, flowering ( <i>Cornus florida</i> )
Birch ( <i>Betula</i> sp.)	Dogwood, pagoda ( <i>Cornus alternifolia</i> )
Birch, Asian white (var. <i>Japonica</i> ) ( <i>Betula platyphylla</i> )	Dogwood, silky ( <i>Cornus amomum</i> )
Birch, European white ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	Elm, Chinese evergreen ( <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> )
Birch, paper ( <i>Betula papyrifera</i> )	Eucalyptus ( <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> , <i>E. lehmannii</i> , <i>E. nicholii</i> , <i>E. grandis</i> )
Birch, river, black or red ( <i>Betula nigra</i> )	Fir ( <i>Abies</i> sp.)
Black locust ( <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> )	Fir, Douglas ( <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> )
Bottle-brush ( <i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i> ) ( <i>Callistemon citrinus</i> )	Fir, Frasier ( <i>Abies fraseri</i> )
Bottle tree ( <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> )	Fir, white ( <i>Abies concolor</i> )
Brisbane box tree ( <i>Tristania conferta</i> )	Goldenrain tree ( <i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> )
Cajeput tree ( <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> )	Guava ( <i>Psidium littorale</i> )
Carob tree ( <i>Ceratonia siliqua</i> )	Guava, pineapple ( <i>Feijoa sellowiana</i> )
	Gum, blue ( <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> )

## Tolerant Plants *(continued)*

Common Name ( <i>Scientific Name</i> )	Common Name ( <i>Scientific Name</i> )
<b>Trees</b> <i>(continued)</i>	<b>Trees</b> <i>(continued)</i>
Gum, lemon-scented ( <i>Corymbia citriodora</i> ) ( <i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i> )	Maple, silver ( <i>Acer saccharinum</i> )
Gum, red box ( <i>Eucalyptus polyanthemos</i> )	Mimosa tree (silktree) ( <i>Albizia julibrissin</i> )
Hackberry, common ( <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> )	Myoporum ( <i>Myoporum laetum</i> )
Hemlock, Canadian ( <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> )	New Zealand Christmas tree ( <i>Metrosideros excelsus</i> )
Holly, Chinese (var. <i>Bufordii</i> , <i>Rotunda</i> ) ( <i>Ilex cornuta</i> )	Oak ( <i>Quercus</i> sp.)
Holly, hybrid (var. <i>Nellie Stevens</i> ) ( <i>Ilex spares</i> )	Oak, water ( <i>Quercus nigra</i> )
Holly, Japanese (var. <i>convexa</i> , <i>compacta</i> , <i>helleri</i> , <i>hoogendorn</i> ) ( <i>Ilex crenata</i> )	Oak, willow ( <i>Quercus phellos</i> )
Holly, yaupon ( <i>Ilex vomitoria</i> )	Olive tree ( <i>Olea europaea</i> )
Ironbark, red ( <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> )	Olive, Russian ( <i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> )
Jacaranda ( <i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i> )	Orchid tree, purple ( <i>Bauhinia variegata</i> )
Kentucky coffee tree ( <i>Gymnocladus dioicus</i> )	Osage orange ( <i>Maclura pomifera</i> )
Larch, European ( <i>Larix europa</i> )	Palm, Mediterranean fan ( <i>Chamaerops humilis</i> )
Laurel, Indian ( <i>Ficus microcarpa nitida</i> )	Palm, pygmy date ( <i>Phoenix roebelenii</i> )
Linden ( <i>Tilia americana</i> )	Palm, queen ( <i>Arecastrum romanzoffianum</i> )
Linden, littleleaf ( <i>Tilia cordata</i> )	Palm, sago ( <i>Cycas revoluta</i> )
Locust, honey ( <i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i> )	Palm, windmill ( <i>Tracheocarpus fortunei</i> )
Loquat ( <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> )	Palo verde, green ( <i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> )
Magnolia, Southern ( <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> )	Paulownia royal ( <i>Paulownia tomentosa</i> )
Maple, Japanese ( <i>Acer palmatum</i> )	Pear, common ( <i>Pyrus communis</i> )
Maple, red ( <i>Acer rubrum</i> )	Pear, evergreen ( <i>Pyrus kawakamii</i> )
	Pear, Ussurian ( <i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i> )



## Tolerant Plants *(continued)*

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Common Name (Scientific Name)
<b>Trees</b> <i>(continued)</i>	<b>Trees</b> <i>(continued)</i>
Pepper, Brazilian ( <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> )	Pine, yew ( <i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i> )
Pine, Aleppo ( <i>Pinus halepensis</i> )	Plum, wild ( <i>Prunus americana</i> )
Pine, Austrian ( <i>Pinus nigra</i> )	Poplar, hybrid ( <i>Populus alba</i> )
Pine, Canary Island ( <i>Pinus canariensis</i> )	Popular, tuliptree ( <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> )
Pine, Caribbean slash ( <i>Pinus caribaea</i> )	Popular, yellow ( <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> )
Pine, Italian stone ( <i>Pinus pinea</i> )	Purpleleaf, Bailey acacia ( <i>Acacia baileyana</i> )
Pine, jack ( <i>Pinus banksiana</i> )	Redwood, coast ( <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i> )
Pine, Japanese ( <i>Pinus parviflora</i> )	Sandcherry, Western ( <i>Prunus besseyi</i> )
Pine, Japanese black ( <i>Pinus thunbergii</i> )	Sensitive plant ( <i>Mimosa pudica</i> )
Pine, loblolly ( <i>Pinus taeda</i> )	Silktree ( <i>Albizia julibrissin</i> )
Pine, Mugo ( <i>Pinus mugo</i> )	Spruce, Black Hills (var. <i>Densata</i> ) ( <i>Picea glauca</i> )
Pine, ponderosa ( <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> )	Spruce, Colorado blue ( <i>Picea pungens</i> )
Pine, red ( <i>Pinus resinosa</i> )	Spruce, Norway ( <i>Picea abies</i> )
Pine, Scotch ( <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> )	Spruce, white ( <i>Picea glauca</i> )
Pine, shore ( <i>Pinus contra</i> )	Strawberry tree ( <i>Arbutus unedo</i> )
Pine, slash ( <i>Pinus elliotii</i> )	Sumac, African ( <i>Rhus lancea</i> )
Pine, Southern ( <i>Pinus palustris</i> )	Sumac, standard ( <i>Rhus lancea</i> )
Pine, Virginia ( <i>Pinus virginiana</i> )	Sweetgum ( <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> )
Pine, Western yellow ( <i>Pinus ponderosa</i> )	Sycamore ( <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> )
Pine, white ( <i>Pinus parviflora</i> )	Teatree, Australian ( <i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i> )
Pine, white ( <i>Pinus strobus</i> )	Tipu tree ( <i>Tipuana tipu</i> )

## Tolerant Plants *(continued)*

Common Name ( <i>Scientific Name</i> )	Common Name ( <i>Scientific Name</i> )
<b>Trees</b> <i>(continued)</i>	
Walnut, black <i>(Juglans nigra)</i>	Barberry, Korean <i>(Berberis koreana)</i>
Weeping fig, exotic <i>(Ficus benjamina)</i>	Barberry, redleaf <i>(Berberis virginiana)</i>
Willow <i>(Salix matsudana tortuosa)</i>	Bird of paradise bush <i>(Caesalpinia gilliesii)</i>
Willow, Australian <i>(Geijera parviflora)</i>	Bluebeard <i>(Caryopteris clandonensis)</i>
Willow, desert <i>(Pittosporum phillyreoides)</i>	Boxwood, African <i>(Myrsine africana)</i>
Willow, peppermint <i>(Agonis flexuosa)</i>	Boxwood, common <i>(Buxus sempervirens)</i>
Yate, bushy <i>(Eucalyptus lehmannii)</i>	Boxwood, Japanese <i>(var. Japonica) (Buxus microphylla)</i>
Yew, English <i>(Taxus baccata)</i>	Buckthorn, alder <i>(Rhamnus frangula)</i>
<b>Shrubs</b>	
Abelia, glossy <i>(Abelia grandiflora)</i>	Buckthorn, glossy <i>(Rhamnus frangula)</i>
Acacia, Bailey <i>(Acacia baileyana)</i>	Camellia <i>(Camellia japonica) (Camellia sasanqua)</i>
Acacia, knife leaf <i>(Acacia cultriformis)</i>	Cedar <i>(Juniperus virginiana)</i>
Acacia, prostrate <i>(Acacia redolens)</i>	Cedar, Eastern red <i>(var. Pyramidiformus, canearl)</i>
Acacia, Sydney golden wattle <i>(Acacia longifolia)</i>	Cherry, brush <i>(Eugenia myrtifolia)</i>
Andromeda <i>(Pieris japonica)</i>	Cherry, Manchu <i>(Prunus tomentosa)</i>
Arborvitae, Oriental <i>(Platyclusus orientalis)</i>	Cherry, Nanking <i>(Prunus tomentosa)</i>
Arrowwood, Southern <i>(Viburnum dentatum)</i>	Chokecherry sp. <i>(Aronia meloelata)</i>
Azalea, mollis hybrid <i>(R. x kosterianum)</i>	Copper plant, Caribbean <i>(Euphorbia cotinifolia)</i>
Azalea, Northern lights hybrid <i>(R. x kosterianum x R. prinophyllum)</i>	Cotoneaster, bearberry <i>(Cotoneaster dammerii)</i>
Bamboo, heavenly <i>(Nandina domestica)</i>	Cotoneaster, cranberry <i>(Cotoneaster apiculata)</i>
Barberry, Japanese <i>(Berberis thunbergii)</i>	Cotoneaster, 'lowfast' Peking <i>(Cotoneaster acutifolius)</i>
	Coyote bush <i>(Baccharis pilularis)</i>

## Tolerant Plants *(continued)*

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Common Name (Scientific Name)
<b>Shrubs</b> <i>(continued)</i>	<b>Shrubs</b> <i>(continued)</i>
Cranberry bush, American ( <i>Viburnum trilobum</i> )	Hibiscus, Chinese ( <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> )
Cranberry bush, golden ( <i>Viburnum opulus aureum</i> )	Holly, dwarf Burford (var. <i>Burfordii Nana</i> ) ( <i>Ilex cornuta</i> )
Crape myrtle ( <i>Lagerstromia indica</i> )	Honeysuckle, bush ( <i>Diervilla lonicera</i> )
Currant, alpine ( <i>Ribes alpinum</i> )	Honeysuckle, cape ( <i>Tecomaria capensis</i> )
Dogwood, red osier ( <i>Cornus stolonifera</i> )	Hydrangea ( <i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> )
Elaeagnus ( <i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i> )	Jasmine, Asiatic ( <i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i> )
Escallonia ( <i>Escallonia fradesii</i> ) ( <i>Escallonia rubia</i> )	Jasmine, orange ( <i>Murraya paniculata</i> )
Euonymus ( <i>Euonymus japonica</i> )	Jasmine, star ( <i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i> )
Euonymus, evergreen (var. Golden, Silver king)	Jasmine, winter ( <i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i> )
Euonymus, winged ( <i>Euonymus alata</i> )	Jessamine, Carolina ( <i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i> )
Fig, creeping ( <i>Ficus repens</i> )	Jojoba ( <i>Simmondsia chinensis</i> )
Firethorn ( <i>Pyracantha graberi</i> )	Juniper, Chinese (var. Maneyi, Old gold, Pfitzeriana, Sea green, Hekii, Nana, Torulosa, Pfitzeriana Aurea, Pfitzer, Golden Pfitzer) ( <i>Juniperus chinensis</i> )
Forsythia, greenstem ( <i>Forsythia viridissima bronxensis</i> )	Juniper, creeping (var. Bluechip, Hughes, Plumosa, Prince of Wales, Webberi, Wiltonii, Bar Harbor, Andorra, Variegata, Youngstown blue rug) ( <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> )
Flax, New Zealand ( <i>Phormium tenax</i> )	Juniper, Ozark ( <i>Juniperus</i> sp.)
Fuchsia, Australian ( <i>Correa pulchella</i> )	Juniper, Rocky Mountain (var. Blue heaven, Welchii, Wichita blue, Medova, Moffet, Pyramidal green, Springtime, Admiral) ( <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> )
Gardenia (var. Mystery, Radicans) ( <i>Gardenia augusta</i> ) ( <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> )	Juniper, savin (var. Skandia, Arcadia, Broadmoor, Buffalo, Pepin) ( <i>Juniperus sabina</i> )
Gardenia, dwarf (var. <i>Veitchii</i> ) ( <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> )	Juniper, shore (var. <i>Compacta</i> ) ( <i>Juniperus conferta</i> )
Gold vine, Guinea ( <i>Hibbertia scandens</i> )	Juniper, tam (var. <i>Tamariscifolia</i> ) ( <i>Juniperus sabina</i> )
Hakea ( <i>Hakea proteacea</i> )	
Hawthorn, Indian ( <i>Raphiolepis indica</i> )	
Hibiscus, blue ( <i>Alyogyne huegelli</i> )	

## Tolerant Plants *(continued)*

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Common Name (Scientific Name)
<b>Shrubs</b> <i>(continued)</i>	
Lantana, purple trailing ( <i>Lantana montevidensis</i> )	Photinia ( <i>Photinia</i> sp.)
Laurustinus ( <i>Viburnum tinus</i> )	Photinia, Fraser ( <i>Photinia fraser</i> )
Lemonade sumac ( <i>Rhus integrifolia</i> )	Pinklady ( <i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i> )
Lilac, common purple ( <i>Syringa vulgaris purpura</i> )	Pink powder puff ( <i>Calliandra haematocephala</i> )
Liriope, green ( <i>Liriope muscari</i> )	Pittosporum, variegated Japanese ( <i>Pittosporum tobira variegata</i> )
Liriope, variegated ( <i>Liriope muscari</i> )	Plumbago, cape ( <i>Plumbago capensis</i> )
Mickey Mouse bush ( <i>Ochna serrulata</i> )	Podocarpus, yew ( <i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i> )
Mirror plant, creeping ( <i>Coprosma repens</i> )	Princess flower ( <i>Tibouchina urvilleana</i> )
Mock orange ( <i>Pittosporum tobira</i> )	Privet ( <i>Ligustrum indica</i> )
Mountain lilac, Carmel creeper ( <i>Ceanothus griseus</i> )	Privet, glossy (var. Lake Tresca) ( <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> )
Myrtle, dwarf ( <i>Myrtus communis compacta</i> )	Privet, Japanese ( <i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> )
Nandina, heavenly bamboo ( <i>Nandina domestica</i> )	Privet, Texas ( <i>Ligustrum texanum</i> )
Nannyberry ( <i>Viburnum lantago</i> )	Privet, waxleaf ( <i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> )
Ninebark ( <i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> ) (var. <i>Aureus</i> ) ( <i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> var. <i>opulifolius</i> )	Purple hop bush ( <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> )
Oleander ( <i>Nerium oleander</i> )	Pyracantha ( <i>Pyracantha graberi</i> )
Orchid, rockrose ( <i>Cistus purpureus</i> )	<i>Rhododendron</i> sp. ( <i>Rhododendron</i> - Azalea) (var. Hinocrimson, Hershey red, Coral blue, Hinodigiri, Christmas cheer, Pink ruffle, Formosa flame, Delaware Valley white, New white)
Oregon grape ( <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> )	Sandcherry, purpleleaf ( <i>Prunus cistena</i> )
Osmanthus, holly-leaf ( <i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i> )	Serviceberry, Allegheny ( <i>Amelanchier laevis</i> )
Osmanthus, sweet olive ( <i>Osmanthus fragrans</i> )	Serviceberry, Saskatoon (var. Regent) ( <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> )
Palm, natal (var. Green carpet tuttle) ( <i>Carissa grandiflora</i> )	Silver king ( <i>Euonymus japonica</i> )
Pampas grass ( <i>Cortaderia selloana</i> )	

## Tolerant Plants *(continued)*

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Common Name (Scientific Name)
<b>Shrubs <i>(continued)</i></b>	
Sky flower, Brazilian <i>(Duranta stenostachya)</i>	Alyssum <i>(Alyssum sp.)</i>
Snowball bush <i>(Viburnum opulus sterilis)</i>	Asparagus, Myers <i>(var. Meyeri) (Asparagus densiflorus)</i>
Spindle tree <i>(Euonymus kiautschovica)</i>	Asparagus, Sprenger's <i>(var. Sprengeri) (Asparagus densiflorus)</i>
Spiraea <i>(Spiraea vanhoutteii)</i> (var. Anthony Waterer, Froebellii, Goldflame) <i>(Spiraea bumalda)</i> (var. Fairy Queen) <i>(Spiraea trilobataiovica)</i> (var. Snowbound) <i>(Spiraea nipponicaiovica)</i>	Aster, New York <i>(Aster novi-belgii)</i>
Star plant, lavender <i>(Grewia occidentalis)</i>	Aster, Stokes <i>(var. Blue, White) (Stokesia cyanae)</i>
Teatree, Australian <i>(Leptospermum laevigatum)</i>	Baby's breath <i>(var. Bristo fairy) (Gypsophila paniculata)</i>
Teatree, New Zealand <i>(var. Red glow) (Leptospermum scoparium)</i>	Begonia <i>(Begonia semperflorens)</i>
Texas ranger <i>(Leucophyllum frutescens)</i>	Bellflower, Tussock <i>(var. Canterbury bells) (Campanula carpatica)</i>
Toyon, California holly <i>(Heteromeles arbutifolia)</i>	Bittersweet, American <i>(Celastrus scandens)</i>
Trumpet vine, pink <i>(Pandorea rosea)</i>	Black-eyed Susan <i>(var. Goldilocks) (Rudbeckia hirta)</i>
Veronica <i>(Hebe 'Coed')</i>	Bleeding heart <i>(Dicentra spectabilis)</i>
Viburnum, Japanese <i>(Viburnum japonicum)</i>	Butterfly weed <i>(Asclepias tuberosa)</i>
Viburnum, Sandankwa <i>(Viburnum suspensum)</i>	Bower vine <i>(Pandorea jasminoides)</i>
Wayfaring tree <i>(Viburnum lantanooides)</i>	Cactus, barrel <i>(Echinocactus sp.)</i>
Weeping fig, exotica <i>(Ficus benjamina)</i>	Candytuft <i>(Iberis sempervirens) (Iberis amara)</i>
Wheeler's dwarf, Variegated <i>(var. Wheeler) (Pittosporum tobira)</i>	Canna <i>(Canna sp.)</i>
Yellow bells <i>(Tecoma stans)</i>	Cassia, feathery <i>(Cassia artemisioides)</i>
Yesterday-today-and-tomorrow <i>(Brunfelsia calycina)</i>	Chrysanthemum, Marguerite <i>(Chrysanthemum frutescens) (Chrysanthemum indicum)</i>
Yew <i>(Taxus cuspidata vigatum)</i>	Cockscomb <i>(Celosia argentea) (Canna)</i>
	Coleus <i>(Coleus blumei)</i>
	Coneflower, purple <i>(var. Gloriosa Dairy) (Echinacea purpurea)</i>

## Tolerant Plants *(continued)*

Common Name ( <i>Scientific Name</i> )	Common Name ( <i>Scientific Name</i> )
<b>Ornamentals and Bedding Plants</b> <i>(continued)</i>	
Coralbell <i>(Heuchera sanguinea)</i>	Gladiolus <i>(Gladiolus sp.)</i>
Coreopsis <i>(var. Sunray) (Coreopsis lanceolata)</i>	Heather, false <i>(Cuphea hyssopifolia)</i>
Cup of gold vine <i>(Solandra maxima)</i>	Honeysuckle, Amar <i>(Lonicera maackii)</i>
Daffodil <i>(Narcissus spp.)</i>	Honeysuckle, fly <i>(var. Emerald Mound, Clavey's Dwarf)</i> <i>(Lonicera xylosteum)</i>
Dahlia <i>(Dahlia pinnata)</i>	Honeysuckle, Japanese <i>(Lonicera japonica)</i>
Daisy bush <i>(Euryops pectinatus)</i>	Honeysuckle, morrow <i>(Lonicera morrowii)</i>
Daisy bush, blue <i>(Felicia amellioides)</i>	Honeysuckle, tatarian <i>(var. Zabeli) (Lonicera tatarica)</i>
Daisy, Shasta <i>(var. Alaska) (Chrysanthemum maximum)</i>	Hopseed bush, purple <i>(var. Purpurea) (Dodonaea viscosa)</i>
Daylily <i>(Hemerocallis hybrids)</i>	Impatiens <i>(Impatiens sp.)</i>
Dianthus <i>(Dianthus deltoides)</i>	Iris <i>(Iris sp.)</i>
Dragonhead, false <i>(Physostegia virginiana)</i>	Iris, African <i>(Dietes bicolor)</i>
Dusty Miller <i>(Centaurea cineraria)</i>	Ivy, grape <i>(var. Ellen Danica) (Cissus rhombifolia)</i>
Fern, Sprenger's asparagus <i>(Asparagus densiflorus sprengeri)</i>	Jack-in-the-pulpit <i>(Arisaema pusillum) (Mrs. Bradshaw Improved)</i>
Fescue, blue <i>(Festuca ovina)</i>	Jade plant <i>(Crassula argentea)</i>
Flowering tobacco <i>(Nicotiana sp.)</i>	Jasmine, Madagascar <i>(Stephanotis floribunda)</i>
Fountaingrass, red <i>(Pennisetum setaceum)</i>	Lamb's ear <i>(Stachys lanata)</i>
Gazania <i>(Gazania ringens leucolaena) (Gazania sp.)</i>	Lavender, English <i>(Lavandula vera)</i>
Geranium <i>(Geranium sp.)</i>	Lavender, French <i>(Lavandula dentata)</i>
Geranium, Martha Washington <i>(Pelargonium domesticum)</i>	Lavender, cotton <i>(Santolina chamaecyparissus)</i>
Gerbera daisy <i>(Gerbera jamesonii)</i>	Lilac, Chinese <i>(Syringa chinensis)</i>
Geum <i>(var. Lady Strathedon, Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Bradshaw Improved) (Geum quellyon)</i>	



## Tolerant Plants *(continued)*

Common Name ( <i>Scientific Name</i> )	Common Name ( <i>Scientific Name</i> )
<b>Ornamentals and Bedding Plants</b> <i>(continued)</i>	
Lilac, common purple (var. Charles Joly, Ludwig Spaeth, Jay tree) ( <i>Syringa vulgaris purpurea</i> )	Sage ( <i>Salvia greggii</i> )
Lilac, Meyer (var. <i>Palibin</i> ) ( <i>Syringa</i> sp.)	Sea pinks, thrift ( <i>Armeria maritima</i> )
Lilac, Korean (var. Miss Kim) ( <i>Syringa patula</i> )	Sedum, stonecrop ( <i>Sedum x rubrotinctum</i> ) (Lavender cotton)
Lilac, mountain ( <i>Ceanothus griseus</i> )	Shrimpplant ( <i>Justicia brandegeana</i> )
Lily-of-the-Nile, Peter Pan ( <i>Agapanthus africanus</i> )	Sky flower, Brazilian ( <i>Duranta stenostachya</i> )
Lily-of-the-valley ( <i>Convallaria majalis</i> )	Snail vine ( <i>Vigna caracalla</i> )
Lobelia ( <i>Lobelia erinus</i> )	Snapdragon ( <i>Antirrhinum majus</i> )
Marigold ( <i>Tagetes</i> sp.)	Speedwell, spike ( <i>Veronica spicata</i> )
Mirror plant ( <i>Coprosma baureri</i> )	Statice, perennial ( <i>Limonium perezii</i> )
Mirror plant, variegated ( <i>Coprosma repens</i> )	Stock ( <i>Matthiola incana</i> )
Moneywort, creeping Jenny ( <i>Lysimachia nummularia</i> )	Sweetgrass ( <i>Acorus gramineus</i> )
Moss, rose ( <i>Portulaca grandiflora</i> )	Sweet William ( <i>Dianthus barbatus</i> )
Moss, sandwort ( <i>Arenaria verna</i> )	Transvaal daisy ( <i>Gerbera jamesonii</i> )
Pansy, Johnny-jump-up ( <i>Viola tricolor</i> )	Trumpet vine, blood red ( <i>Distictis buccinatoria</i> )
Pepper, ornamental ( <i>Capsicum</i> sp.)	Trumpet vine, lavender ( <i>Clytostoma callistegoides</i> )
Periwinkle, Madagascar ( <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> ) ( <i>Vinca minor</i> )	Trumpet vine, pink ( <i>Pandorea rosea</i> )
Petunia ( <i>Petunia</i> sp.)	Tulip ( <i>Tulipa</i> spp.)
Phlox, perennial ( <i>Phlox paniculata</i> )	Verbena ( <i>Verbena</i> sp.)
Plantain lily ( <i>Hosta</i> sp.)	Wandering Jew ( <i>Tradescantia</i> sp.)
Purple loosestrife (var. Morden's Gleam) ( <i>Lythrum virgatum</i> )	Wisteria ( <i>Wisteria sinensis</i> )
Raspberry ice ( <i>Bougainvillea</i> sp.)	Yarrow (var. Cerise Queen) ( <i>Achillea millefolium</i> )

## Tolerant Plants *(continued)*

### Common Name (Scientific Name)

#### Ornamentals and Bedding Plants *(continued)*

Yarrow, debutante  
(*Achillea taygetea* v.)  
Yellow trumpet  
(*Macfadyena unguis-cati*)  
Zinnia  
(*Zinnia elegans*)

#### Ground Covers

Aaron's beard  
(*Hypericum calycinum*)  
Aptenia  
(var. Red apple) (*Aptenia cordifolia*)  
Bergenia, winter-blooming  
(*Bergenia crassifolia*)  
Bugleweed  
(*Ajuga reptans*)  
Capeweed  
(*Arctotheca calendula*)  
Carpathian, harebell  
(*Campanula carpatica*)  
Cinquefoil, spring  
(*Potentilla tabernaemontani*)  
Coyotebrush  
(var. Twin Peaks) (*Baccharis pilularis*)  
Crownvetch  
(*Coronilla varia*)  
Cushion bush  
(*Calocephalus brownii*)  
Daisy, Freeway  
(*Osteospermum*)  
Daisy, trailing African  
(*Osteospermum*)  
Daisy, white African  
(*Osteospermum fruticosum alba*)  
Gazania, trailing  
(*Gazania regens leucolaena*)  
Green carpet  
(*Herniaria glabra*)  
Ivy, Algerian  
(*Hedera canariensis*)  
Ivy, Boston  
(*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*)

### Common Name (Scientific Name)

#### Ground Covers *(continued)*

Ivy, English  
(*Hedera helix*) (var. California)  
Ivy, grape  
(var. Ellen Danica) (*Cissus rhombifolia*)  
Ivy, Hahn's  
(var. Hahnii) (*Hedera helix*)  
Lantana, lavender  
(*Lantana montevidensis*)  
Lilyturf, big blue  
(*Liriope muscari*)  
Lippla  
(*Phyla nodiflora*)  
Mondo grass  
(*Ophiopogon japonicus*)  
Myoporum  
(var. Prostratum) (*Myoporum parvifolium*)  
Pachysandra  
(*Pachysandra terminalis*)  
Periwinkle  
(*Vinca major*)  
Plumbago, dwarf  
(*Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*)  
Pork and beans  
(*Sedum rubrotinctum*)  
Rosea ice plant  
(*Drosanthemum floribundum*)  
Rosemary, dwarf  
(var. Prostratus) (*Rosmarinus officinalis*)  
Rupture wort  
(*Herniaria glabra*)  
St. Johnswort, creeping  
(*Hypericum calycinum*)  
Stonecrop, sedum  
(*Sedum rubrotinctum*)  
Verbena  
(*Verbena officinalis*)  
Verbena, blue  
(*Verbena peruviana*)

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