



**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460**

**OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION**

December 3, 2020

Craig Kleppe
Product Registration Manager
BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Subject: PRIA Label Amendment – New Use on Basil and Caneberry PHI Change;
Includes incorporation of label edits required by the Sethoxydim Interim Decision
Product Name: POAST HERBICIDE
EPA Registration Number: 7969-58
Application Dates: 5/24/2019 and 7/13/20
Decision Numbers: 551724, 551725, 568411

Dear Mr. Kleppe:

The application referred to above, submitted under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended is acceptable under FIFRA sec 3 (c)(5). The agency has also completed reviewing all the information submitted with your application to support the Registration Review of the above referenced product in connection with the Sethoxydim Interim Decision and has concluded that your submission is acceptable. You must submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one (1) 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 12 months from the date of this letter. After 12 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.

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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 with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact Sarah Meadows by phone at 703-347-0505, or via email at meadows.sarah@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'D. Kenny', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Daniel Kenny, Chief
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure

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

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[residential use]

ACCEPTED

12/3/2020

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

007969-00058.20190417c.NVA 2019-04-025-0074

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 labeled 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 full label 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:

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

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 \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
- 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.

Nontarget Organism Advisory: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of nontarget organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

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 ≥ 14 mils, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 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 ≤ 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.

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL *(continued)*

Container Handling *(continued)*

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.

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.

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.

Use Restrictions

- **Maximum annual application rate** - Refer to the **Use-specific Information** section of the label for each crop use.
- **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.
- **Re-treatment Interval** - 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.

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)

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 ¹ and volunteer	Oats, interseeded cover crops ^{1,2} 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 ¹ 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 ¹ and volunteer
Millet, wild proso	Witchgrass
Perennial Grass Weeds	
Bermudagrass	Muhly, wirestem
Guineagrass	Quackgrass
Johnsongrass (no-till)	Ryegrass, perennial
Johnsongrass (rhizome)	Torpedograss

¹ As interseeded cover crops grown with non-grass or broadleaf crops listed in the **Use-specific Information** section of this label. Apply to cereals before tillering and at a height of 3 to 4 inches. **DO NOT** allow cereals to exceed this height.

² As interseeded oats in alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, clover, and sainfoin. To be most effective, make application before the interseeded oats reach the boot stage.

Crop Tolerance

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

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

Mode of Action

Sethoxydim, the active ingredient in **Poast® herbicide**, is a graminicide which inhibits the enzyme acetyl CoA carboxylase (ACCase), resulting in cessation of fatty acid synthesis which is essential for new growth. **Poast** rapidly enters the targeted grass weed through the foliage and translocates 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. Whole plant death occurs over approximately 3 weeks. Sethoxydim is classified in **Group 1** by the Weed Science Society of America (WSSA) and **Group A** by the Herbicide Resistance Action Committee (HRAC).

Herbicide Resistance Management

Poast is a **Group 1** herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to **Poast** and other **Group 1** herbicides. Weed species with resistance to **Group 1** may eventually dominate the weed population if **Group 1** herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by **Poast** or other **Group 1** herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance consider:

- Avoiding the consecutive use of **Poast** or other target site-of-action **Group 1** herbicides that have a similar target site of action on the same weed species.
- Using tank mixes or premixes with herbicides from different target-site-of-action groups as long as the involved products are all registered for the same use, have different sites of action, and are both effective at the tank mix or prepack rate on the weed(s) of concern.
- Basing herbicide use on a comprehensive IPM (Integrated Pest Management) program including cultural and mechanical methods.
- Monitoring treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy, and controlling escapes with effective alternative herbicides or mechanical methods.
- Identifying weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understanding their biology. The weed-control program needs to consider all of the weeds present.
- Scouting fields prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.
- Scouting fields after application to verify the treatment was effective.
- Suspected herbicide-resistance weeds may be identified by these indicators:
 1. Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
 2. A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
 3. Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your local BASF representative.
- Contacting your local extension specialist, certified crop advisors, and/or manufacturer for herbicide resistance management and/or integrated weed management directions for specific crops.

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.

Spray Drift Advisory

The applicator is responsible for avoiding off-site spray drift. Be aware of nearby nontarget sites and environmental conditions.

Importance of Droplet Size

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Spray Nozzle** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

Controlling Droplet Size – Aircraft

- **Adjust Nozzles** - Follow nozzle manufacturer's recommendations for setting up nozzles. Generally, to reduce fine droplets, nozzles should be oriented parallel with the airflow in flight.

Boom Height - Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

Release Height - Aircraft

Higher release heights increase the potential for spray drift.

Shielded Sprayers

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

Temperature and Humidity

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

Temperature Inversion

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or 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. Avoid application during temperature inversions.

Wind

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS. Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

Boomless Ground Applications

Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications

Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Tank Mixing Information

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. 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** 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 5**, **Table 6**, and **Table 7**.

**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.

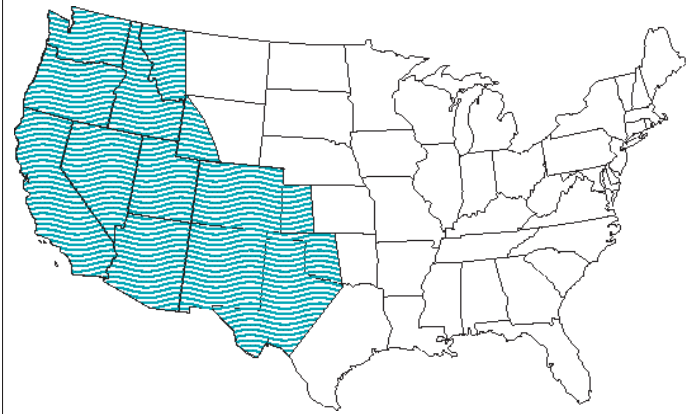
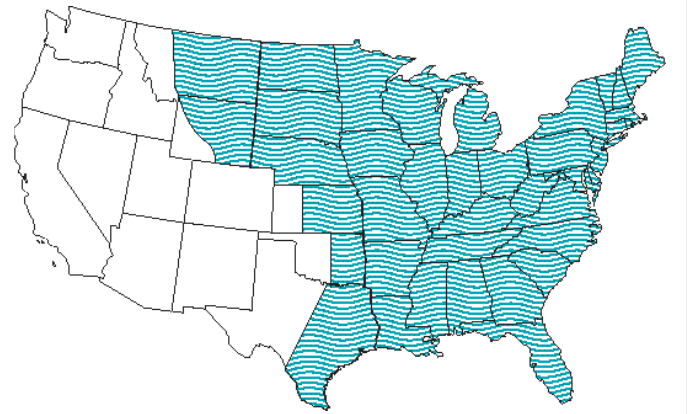
Ammonium Sulfate

- 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)
An area of the western United States, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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• West along the Oklahoma-Kansas border to Highway 83• North to the Kansas-Nebraska border• West to Colorado, and including all of Colorado to the Continental Divide• West of the Continental Divide north to the U.S.-Canadian border.	All other regions not listed in Region 1 .
	
Region 1	Region 2

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 5** (annual grass weeds), **Table 6** (perennial grass weeds), and **Table 7** (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 8**.

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® herbicide** 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** 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:

<div>Bandwidth in inches</div> <div>Row width in inches</div>	x	<div>Broadcast rate</div> <div>per acre</div>	=	<div>Banding herbicide</div> <div>rate per acre</div>
<div>Bandwidth in inches</div> <div>Row width in inches</div>	x	<div>Broadcast volume</div> <div>per acre</div>	=	<div>Banding water volume</div> <div>rate per acre</div>

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.**

Table 4. Use Rate Equivalency

Amount of Poast® herbicide (pints/A)	Amount of Sethoxydim (lbs ai/A)
0.5	0.09
0.75	0.14
1.0	0.19
1.25	0.23
1.5	0.28
2.0	0.38
2.5	0.49
3.0	0.56
4.0	0.75
4.5	0.84
5.0	0.94
5.5	1.03
6.5	1.22
7.5	1.41
8.0	1.50
10.0	1.88

Annual Grass Weeds

Table 5. Application Rate and Timing (Maximum Height) - 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 ^{1,2,4}	4	2.0	4	1.5
Barnyardgrass	8	1.5	8	1.0
Corn, volunteer ^{1,2,4}	12	1.5	20	1.0
Crabgrass, large ¹	4	1.5	6	1.0
Crabgrass, smooth ¹	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

(continued)

Table 5. Application Rate and Timing (Maximum Height) - Annual Grass Weeds *(continued)*

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)
Lovegrass	N/A	N/A	6	1.5
Millet, wild proso	10	1.0	10	0.5
Oats, interseeded cover crops and volunteer ^{1,2,4}	4	2.0	4	1.5
Oats, tame	N/A	N/A	6	1.5
Oats, wild ¹	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 ¹	N/A	N/A	4	2.0
Rye, interseeded cover crops and volunteer ^{1,2,4}	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 ¹	18	1.5	18	1.0
Signalgrass, broadleaf	8	1.5	8	1.0
Sprangletop, red ³	8	1.5	8	1.0
Stinkgrass	N/A	N/A	6	1.5
Wheat, interseeded cover crops and volunteer ^{1,2,4}	4	2.0	4	1.5
Witchgrass ¹	8	1.5	8	1.0

¹ Add nitrogen to COC or MSO to improve control.

² Apply **Poast® herbicide** before tillering.

³ **DO NOT** apply **Poast** on red sprangletop in Arizona, California, or western New Mexico.

⁴ In **Region 1**, 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

Table 6. Application Rate and Timing (Maximum Height) - Perennial Grass Weeds*

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)
First Application				
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 ¹	8	2.5	8	1.5
Ryegrass, perennial	8	1.5	8	1.5
Torpedograss	N/A	N/A	8	2.5
Sequential Application				
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 ¹	8	1.5	8	1.0
Ryegrass, perennial	8	1.5	8	1.5
Torpedograss	N/A	N/A	8	2.5

¹ 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 7**.
- **DO NOT** exceed the maximum application rate per acre per season as listed in **Use-specific Information** section of the label.

Table 7. 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 ¹	N/A	N/A	8	1.5
Crabgrass, smooth ¹	N/A	N/A	8	1.5
Foxtail, giant ²	4	0.75	16	1.5
Foxtail, green ²	4	0.75	16	1.5
Foxtail, yellow ²	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 ¹	12	0.75	N/A	N/A

¹ Add nitrogen to COC or MSO to improve control.

² 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 8**.

Table 8. Spray Solution Dilution - Small Area Application or Spot Application					
Spray Solution Volume (gallons)	COC/MSO (1%)	AND	Poast Spray Solution		
			1.0%*	OR	1.5%**
1	1.3 fl ozs		1.3 fl ozs		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 Annual 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 5** and **Table 7**.
- 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 5** and **Table 7**).
- 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 6**. 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 Annual 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 Annual 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 Annual 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 Annual 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.

Basil, Dried and Fresh

DO NOT use on basil in California.

- **PHI** - 14 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Annual 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.

Beans, Dry and Succulent

- **PHI**
 - Dry: 30 days
 - Succulent: 15 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Annual 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 Annual 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) and other **Bushberries** (including aronia berry, buffalo currant, Chilean guava, highbush cranberry, black currant, red currant, elderberry, European barberry, gooseberry, edible honeysuckle, huckleberry, jostaberry, Juneberry (Saskatoon berry), lingonberry, native currant, salal, sea buckthorn)

DO NOT use on blueberry and other bushberries in California.

- **PHI** - 1 day (highbush blueberry), 30 days (lowbush blueberry), 45 days (other bushberries)
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Annual Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** make more than 2 applications per year, 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 Annual 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 Annual 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

DO NOT use on buckwheat in California.

- **PHI** - 21 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Annual 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 Annual 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 (broadcast application)
- **PHI** - 1 day (banded application)
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Annual 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 (broadcast application)
EXCEPTION: DO NOT apply by air in California.
- Apply banded application only by ground (not aerially).

Carrot

- **PHI** - 30 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Annual 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 Annual 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 Annual 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 Annual 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 5** and **Table 7**.
- 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 5** and **Table 7**).
- 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 6**. 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/year.
- **DO NOT** harvest or graze cover crops other than alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, clover, or sainfoin treated with **Poast® herbicide**. **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**.

Grass Cover Crops. Most seeded grass crops (e.g., brome grasses, 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 Annual 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 Annual 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 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.
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 Annual 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® herbicide 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 Annual 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 Annual 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

DO NOT use on dill in California.

- **PHI** - 14 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Annual 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 Annual 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 Annual Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year.
- **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** 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)
Annual Turfgrass		
Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>)	4 to 8	1.5
Cheatgrass/Downy brome (<i>Bromus tectorum</i>)	2 to 6	2.5
NOTE: Late fall applications, after maximum germination, produce the best results.		
Perennial Turfgrass		
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
NOTE: 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 Annual Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** apply more than 2 applications per year. 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® 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 10** for application rate and timing (maximum height) information.

Table 10. Application Rate and Timing (Maximum Height) - Fine Fescue Grown for Turfgrass Seed

Turfgrass Species	Maximum Height* (inches)	Rate per Acre** (pints)
Annual Turfgrass		
Annual ryegrass (<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>)	4 to 8	1.5
Cheatgrass/Downy brome (<i>Bromus tectorum</i>)	2 to 6	2.5
NOTE: Late fall applications, after maximum germination, produce the best results.		
Perennial Turfgrass		
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
NOTE: 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 Annual 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 Annual 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 Annual 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 Annual 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 Annual 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 Annual 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 Annual 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.

Mint

- **PHI** - 20 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Annual 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 Annual 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

DO NOT use on okra in California.

- **PHI** - 14 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 1.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Annual 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 Annual 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 year.
- **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 Annual 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 Annual 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 Annual 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 Annual 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 Annual 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 Annual 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 Annual 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 Annual 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®** herbicide with metribuzin-containing products for application to potato.
- Only apply to non-early maturing russeted 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 sweet 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 Annual 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 Annual 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 Annual 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 Annual 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]

DO NOT use on root vegetables in California.

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

Safflower

DO NOT use on safflower in California.

- **PHI** - 30 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Annual 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 Annual 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 Annual 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 Annual 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 Annual 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 Annual 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 may be applied at the seedbed stage of growth.

Tomato

- **PHI** - 20 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 1.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Annual 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® herbicide** 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 Annual 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 Annual 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.

1108

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Based on: NVA 2019-04-025-0074

Supersedes: NVA 2017-04-025-0052

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.

- Systemic 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 full label 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:

BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

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

Nontarget Organism Advisory: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of nontarget organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of

nontarget organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

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		Poast		Oil Concentrate*		Coverage
(gals)		(fl ozs)	or (tbsps)	(fl ozs)	or (tbsps)	(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. Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

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. Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift. 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 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 ¹	30
Broccoli	30
Cabbage	30
Cantaloupe	14
Carrots	30
Cauliflower	30
Celery	30
Cherries (sweet and sour)	25
Citrus	15
Crabapple	14
Cranberries ¹	60
Cucumber	14
Dill ¹	14
Eggplant	20
Endive (Florida only)	15
Grape	50
Horseradish	60
Lentils ¹	50
Lettuce, head	30
Lettuce, leaf	15
Loganberry	45
Mint	20
Muskmelon	14
Nectarine	25
Okra ¹	14
Onion, garlic	30
Peach	25

(continued)

Table 2. Fruits and Vegetables *(continued)*

Crop	Minimum time from last application to harvest (days)
Peanut ²	40
Pear	14
Peas, dry	30
Peas, green	15
Pepper	20
Potato	30
Pumpkin	14
Quince	14
Raspberry	45
Root Vegetables^{1,2} (except sugar beet) 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 ²	7
Tomato	20
Tree nuts	15
Watermelon	14

¹ Not for use in California.

² 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)
Trees	Trees (continued)
Acacia, knife leaf (<i>Acacia cultriformis</i>)	Cherry, Carolina (<i>Prunus caroliniana</i> 'compacta')
Arborvitae, Eastern (var. <i>Teehny</i>) (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>)	Crabapple, flowering (var. Dalgo, Radiant, Red splendor, Royalty, Vanguard, Sylvestris, Domestic) (<i>Malus</i> sp.)
Arborvitae, Berkman's, Oriental (<i>Thuja orientalis</i>) (<i>Platycladus orientalis</i>)	Cypress, false (<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>)
Ash, green (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanicum</i>)	Cypress, Italian (<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>)
Ash, mountain (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	Cypress, leyland (<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>)
Ash, mountain (<i>Sorbus americana decora</i>)	Dogwood, flowering (<i>Cornus florida</i>)
Ash, white (<i>Fraxinus americana</i>)	Dogwood, pagoda (<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>)
Basswood, American (<i>Tilia americana</i>)	Dogwood, silky (<i>Cornus amomum</i>)
Berkman's, Oriental (<i>Thuja orientalis</i>)	Elm, Chinese evergreen (<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>)
Birch (<i>Betula</i> sp.)	Eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> , <i>E. lehmannii</i> , <i>E. nicholii</i> , <i>E. grandis</i>)
Birch, Asian white (var. <i>Japonica</i>) (<i>Betula platyphylla</i>)	Fir (<i>Abies</i> sp.)
Birch, European white (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Fir, Douglas (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)
Birch, paper (<i>Betula papyrifera</i>)	Fir, Frasier (<i>Abies fraseri</i>)
Birch, river, black or red (<i>Betula nigra</i>)	Fir, white (<i>Abies concolor</i>)
Black locust (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>)	Goldenrain tree (<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>)
Bottle-brush (<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i>) (<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>)	Guava (<i>Psidium littorale</i>)
Bottle tree (<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>)	Guava, pineapple (<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>)
Brisbane box tree (<i>Tristania conferta</i>)	Gum, blue (<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>)
Cajeput tree (<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>)	Gum, lemon-scented (<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>) (<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>)
Carob tree (<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>)	Gum, red box (<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</i>)
Carrot wood (<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>)	Hackberry, common (<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>)
Catalpa, Southern (<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>)	Hemlock, Canadian (<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>)
Cherry, black (<i>Prunus serotina</i>)	Holly, Chinese (var. <i>Bufordii</i> , <i>Rotunda</i>) (<i>Ilex cornuta</i>)

Tolerant Plants *(continued)*

Common Name (Scientific Name)

Trees *(continued)*

Holly, hybrid
(var. Nellie Stevens) (*Ilex spares*)

Holly, Japanese
(var. *convexa*, *compacta*, *helleri*, *hoogendorn*)
(*Ilex crenata*)

Holly, yaupon
(*Ilex vomitoria*)

Ironbark, red
(*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*)

Jacaranda
(*Jacaranda mimosifolia*)

Kentucky coffee tree
(*Gymnocladus dioicus*)

Larch, European
(*Larix europa*)

Laurel, Indian
(*Ficus microcarpa nitida*)

Linden
(*Tilia americana*)

Linden, littleleaf
(*Tilia cordata*)

Locust, honey
(*Gleditsia triacanthos inermis*)

Loquat
(*Eriobotrya japonica*)

Magnolia, Southern
(*Magnolia grandiflora*)

Maple, Japanese
(*Acer palmatum*)

Maple, red
(*Acer rubrum*)

Maple, silver
(*Acer saccharinum*)

Mimosa tree
(silktree) (*Albizia julibrissin*)

Myoporum
(*Myoporum laetum*)

New Zealand Christmas tree
(*Metrosideros excelsus*)

Oak
(*Quercus* sp.)

Oak, water
(*Quercus nigra*)

Oak, willow
(*Quercus phellos*)

Olive tree
(*Olea europaea*)

Common Name (Scientific Name)

Trees *(continued)*

Olive, Russian
(*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)

Orchid tree, purple
(*Bauhinia variegata*)

Osage orange
(*Maclura pomifera*)

Palm, Mediterranean fan
(*Chamaerops humilis*)

Palm, pygmy date
(*Phoenix roebelenii*)

Palm, queen
(*Arecastrum romanzoffianum*)

Palm, sago
(*Cycas revoluta*)

Palm, windmill
(*Tracheocarpus fortunei*)

Palo verde, green
(*Parkinsonia aculeata*)

Paulownia royal
(*Paulownia tomentosa*)

Pear, common
(*Pyrus communis*)

Pear, evergreen
(*Pyrus kawakamii*)

Pear, Ussurian
(*Pyrus ussuriensis*)

Pepper, Brazilian
(*Schinus terebinthifolius*)

Pine, Aleppo
(*Pinus halepensis*)

Pine, Austrian
(*Pinus nigra*)

Pine, Canary Island
(*Pinus canariensis*)

Pine, Caribbean slash
(*Pinus caribaea*)

Pine, Italian stone
(*Pinus pinea*)

Pine, jack
(*Pinus banksiana*)

Pine, Japanese
(*Pinus parviflora*)

Pine, Japanese black
(*Pinus thunbergii*)

Pine, loblolly
(*Pinus taeda*)

Pine, Mugo
(*Pinus mugo*)

Tolerant Plants *(continued)*

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Common Name (Scientific Name)
Trees <i>(continued)</i>	Trees <i>(continued)</i>
Pine, ponderosa (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>)	Strawberry tree (<i>Arbutus unedo</i>)
Pine, red (<i>Pinus resinosa</i>)	Sumac, African (<i>Rhus lancea</i>)
Pine, Scotch (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	Sumac, standard (<i>Rhus lancea</i>)
Pine, shore (<i>Pinus contra</i>)	Sweetgum (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>)
Pine, slash (<i>Pinus elliotii</i>)	Sycamore (<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>)
Pine, Southern (<i>Pinus palustris</i>)	Teatree, Australian (<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>)
Pine, Virginia (<i>Pinus virginiana</i>)	Tipu tree (<i>Tipuana tipu</i>)
Pine, Western yellow (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>)	Walnut, black (<i>Juglans nigra</i>)
Pine, white (<i>Pinus parviflora</i>)	Weeping fig, exotica (<i>Ficus benjamina</i>)
Pine, white (<i>Pinus strobus</i>)	Willow (<i>Salix matsudana tortuosa</i>)
Pine, yew (<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>)	Willow, Australian (<i>Geijera parviflora</i>)
Plum, wild (<i>Prunus americana</i>)	Willow, desert (<i>Pittosporum phillyreoides</i>)
Poplar, hybrid (<i>Populus alba</i>)	Willow, peppermint (<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>)
Popular, tuliptree (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>)	Yate, bushy (<i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i>)
Popular, yellow (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>)	Yew, English (<i>Taxus baccata</i>)
Purpleleaf, Bailey acacia (<i>Acacia baileyana</i>)	
Redwood, coast (<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>)	Shrubs
Sandcherry, Western (<i>Prunus besseyi</i>)	Abelia, glossy (<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>)
Sensitive plant (<i>Mimosa pudica</i>)	Acacia, Bailey (<i>Acacia baileyana</i>)
Silktree (<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>)	Acacia, knife leaf (<i>Acacia cultriformis</i>)
Spruce, Black Hills (var. <i>Densata</i>) (<i>Picea glauca</i>)	Acacia, prostrate (<i>Acacia redolens</i>)
Spruce, Colorado blue (<i>Picea pungens</i>)	Acacia, Sydney golden wattle (<i>Acacia longifolia</i>)
Spruce, Norway (<i>Picea abies</i>)	Andromeda (<i>Pieris japonica</i>)
Spruce, white (<i>Picea glauca</i>)	Arborvitae, Oriental (<i>Platycladus orientalis</i>)
	Arrowwood, Southern (<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>)

Tolerant Plants *(continued)*

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Common Name (Scientific Name)
Shrubs <i>(continued)</i>	Shrubs <i>(continued)</i>
Azalea, mollis hybrid (<i>R. x kosterianum</i>)	Coyote bush (<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>)
Azalea, Northern lights hybrid (<i>R. x kosterianum</i> x <i>R. prinophyllum</i>)	Cranberry bush, American (<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>)
Bamboo, heavenly (<i>Nandina domestica</i>)	Cranberry bush, golden (<i>Viburnum opulus aureum</i>)
Barberry, Japanese (<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>)	Crape myrtle (<i>Lagerstromia indica</i>)
Barberry, Korean (<i>Berberis koreana</i>)	Currant, alpine (<i>Ribes alpinum</i>)
Barberry, redleaf (<i>Berberis virginiana</i>)	Dogwood, red osier (<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>)
Bird of paradise bush (<i>Caesalpinia gilliesii</i>)	Elaeagnus (<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>)
Bluebeard (<i>Caryopteris clandonensis</i>)	Escallonia (<i>Escallonia fradesii</i>) (<i>Escallonia rubia</i>)
Boxwood, African (<i>Myrsine africana</i>)	Euonymus (<i>Euonymus japonica</i>)
Boxwood, common (<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>)	Euonymus, evergreen (var. Golden, Silver king)
Boxwood, Japanese (var. <i>Japonica</i>) (<i>Buxus microphylla</i>)	Euonymus, winged (<i>Euonymus alata</i>)
Buckthorn, alder (<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>)	Fig, creeping (<i>Ficus repens</i>)
Buckthorn, glossy (<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>)	Firethorn (<i>Pyracantha graberi</i>)
Camellia (<i>Camellia japonica</i>) (<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>)	Forsythia, greenstem (<i>Forsythia viridissima bronxensis</i>)
Cedar (<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>)	Flax, New Zealand (<i>Phormium tenax</i>)
Cedar, Eastern red (var. <i>Pyramidiformis</i> , <i>canerit</i>)	Fuchsia, Australian (<i>Correa pulchella</i>)
Cherry, brush (<i>Eugenia myrtifolia</i>)	Gardenia (var. Mystery, Radicans) (<i>Gardenia augusta</i>) (<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>)
Cherry, Manchu (<i>Prunus tomentosa</i>)	Gardenia, dwarf (var. <i>Veitchii</i>) (<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>)
Cherry, Nanking (<i>Prunus tomentosa</i>)	Gold vine, Guinea (<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>)
Chokecherry sp. (<i>Aronia meloelata</i>)	Hakea (<i>Hakea proteacea</i>)
Copper plant, Caribbean (<i>Euphorbia cotinifolia</i>)	Hawthorn, Indian (<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>)
Cotoneaster, bearberry (<i>Cotoneaster dammerii</i>)	Hibiscus, blue (<i>Alyogyne huegelli</i>)
Cotoneaster, cranberry (<i>Cotoneaster apiculata</i>)	Hibiscus, Chinese (<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>)
Cotoneaster, 'lowfast' Peking (<i>Cotoneaster acutifolius</i>)	

Tolerant Plants *(continued)*

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Common Name (Scientific Name)
Shrubs <i>(continued)</i>	Shrubs <i>(continued)</i>
Holly, dwarf Burford (var. <i>Burfordii</i> Nana) (<i>Ilex cornuta</i>)	Liriope, green (<i>Liriope muscari</i>)
Honeysuckle, bush (<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>)	Liriope, variegated (<i>Liriope muscari</i>)
Honeysuckle, cape (<i>Tecomaria capensis</i>)	Mickey Mouse bush (<i>Ochna serrulata</i>)
Hydrangea (<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>)	Mirror plant, creeping (<i>Coprosma repens</i>)
Jasmine, Asiatic (<i>Trachelopsernum asiaticum</i>)	Mock orange (<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>)
Jasmine, orange (<i>Murraya paniculata</i>)	Mountain lilac, Carmel creeper (<i>Ceanothus griseus</i>)
Jasmine, star (<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>)	Myrtle, dwarf (<i>Myrtus communis compacta</i>)
Jasmine, winter (<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>)	Nandina, heavenly bamboo (<i>Nandina domestica</i>)
Jessamine, Carolina (<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>)	Nannyberry (<i>Viburnum lantago</i>)
Jojoba (<i>Simmondsia chinensis</i>)	Ninebark (<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>) (var. <i>Aureus</i>) (<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> var. <i>opulifolius</i>)
Juniper, Chinese (var. Maneyi, Old gold, Pfitzeriana, Sea green, Hekii, Nana, Torulosa, Pfitzeriana Aurea, Pfitzer, Golden Pfitzer) (<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>)	Oleander (<i>Nerium oleander</i>)
Juniper, creeping (var. Bluechip, Hughes, Plumosa, Prince of Wales, Webberi, Wiltonii, Bar Harbor, Andorra, Variegata, Youngstown blue rug) (<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>)	Orchid, rockrose (<i>Cistus purpureus</i>)
Juniper, Ozark (<i>Juniperus</i> sp.)	Oregon grape (<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>)
Juniper, Rocky Mountain (var. Blue heaven, Welchii, Wichita blue, Medova, Moffet, Pyramidal green, Springtime, Admiral) (<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>)	Osmanthus, holly-leaf (<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>)
Juniper, savin (var. Skandia, Arcadia, Broadmoor, Buffalo, Pepin) (<i>Juniperus sabina</i>)	Osmanthus, sweet olive (<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>)
Juniper, shore (var. <i>Compacta</i>) (<i>Juniperus conferta</i>)	Palm, natal (var. Green carpet tuttle) (<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>)
Juniper, tam (var. <i>Tamariscifolia</i>) (<i>Juniperus sabina</i>)	Pampas grass (<i>Cortaderia selloana</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 purpurea</i>)	Pink powder puff (<i>Calliandra haematocephala</i>)
	Pittosporum, variegated Japanese (<i>Pittosporum tobira variegata</i>)
	Plumbago, cape (<i>Plumbago capensis</i>)

Tolerant Plants *(continued)*

Common Name (Scientific Name)

Shrubs *(continued)*

Podocarpus, yew
(*Podocarpus macrophyllus*)

Princess flower
(*Tibouchina urvilleana*)

Privet
(*Ligustrum indica*)

Privet, glossy
(var. Lake Tresca) (*Ligustrum lucidum*)

Privet, Japanese
(*Ligustrum japonicum*)

Privet, Texas
(*Ligustrum texanum*)

Privet, waxleaf
(*Ligustrum japonicum*)

Purple hop bush
(*Dodonaea viscosa*)

Pyracantha
(*Pyracantha graberi*)

Rhododendron sp.
(Rhododendron - Azalea)
(var. Hinocrimson, Hershey red, Coral blue, Hinodigiri,
Christmas cheer, Pink ruffle, Formosa flame, Delaware
Valley white, New white)

Sandcherry, purpleleaf
(*Prunus cistena*)

Serviceberry, Allegheny
(*Amelanchier laevis*)

Serviceberry, Saskatoon
(var. Regent) (*Amelanchier alnifolia*)

Silver king
(*Euonymus japonica*)

Sky flower, Brazilian
(*Duranta stenostachya*)

Snowball bush
(*Viburnum opulus sterilis*)

Spindle tree
(*Euonymus kiautschovica*)

Spiraea
(*Spiraea vanhouttei*) (var. Anthony Waterer, Froebellii,
Goldflame) (*Spiraea bumalda*) (var. Fairy Queen)
(*Spiraea trilobata*) (var. Snowbound)
(*Spiraea nipponica*)

Star plant, lavender
(*Grewia occidentalis*)

Teatree, Australian
(*Leptospermum laevigatum*)

Teatree, New Zealand
(var. Red glow) (*Leptospermum scoparium*)

Common Name (Scientific Name)

Shrubs *(continued)*

Texas ranger
(*Leucophyllum frutescens*)

Toyon, California holly
(*Heteromeles arbutifolia*)

Trumpet vine, pink
(*Pandorea rosea*)

Veronica
(*Hebe 'Coed'*)

Viburnum, Japanese
(*Viburnum japonicum*)

Viburnum, Sandankwa
(*Viburnum suspensum*)

Wayfaring tree
(*Viburnum lantanoides*)

Weeping fig, exotica
(*Ficus benjamina*)

Wheelers dwarf, Variegated
(var. Wheeler) (*Pittosporum tobira*)

Yellow bells
(*Tecoma stans*)

Yesterday-today-and-tomorrow
(*Brunfelsia calycina*)

Yew
(*Taxus cuspidata*)

Ornamentals and Bedding Plants

Alyssum
(*Alyssum* sp.)

Asparagus, Myers
(var. Meyer) (*Asparagus densiflorus*)

Asparagus, Sprenger's
(var. *Sprengeri*) (*Asparagus densiflorus*)

Aster, New York
(*Aster novi-belgii*)

Aster, Stokes
(var. Blue, White) (*Stokesia cyanae*)

Baby's breath
(var. Bristo fairy) (*Gypsophila paniculata*)

Begonia
(*Begonia semperflorens*)

Bellflower, Tussock
(var. Canterbury bells) (*Campanula carpatica*)

Bittersweet, American
(*Celastrus scandens*)

Black-eyed Susan
(var. Goldilocks) (*Rudbeckia hirta*)

Bleeding heart
(*Dicentra spectabilis*)

Tolerant Plants *(continued)*

Common Name (Scientific Name)

Ornamentals and Bedding Plants *(continued)*

Butterfly weed
(*Asclepias tuberosa*)

Bower vine
(*Pandorea jasminoides*)

Cactus, barrel
(*Echinocactus* sp.)

Candytuft
(*Iberis sempervirens*) (*Iberis amara*)

Canna
(*Canna* sp.)

Cassia, feathery
(*Cassia artemisioides*)

Chrysanthemum, Marguerite
(*Chrysanthemum frutescens*) (*Chrysanthemum indicum*)

Cockscomb
(*Celosia argentea*) (*Canna*)

Coleus
(*Coleus blumei*)

Coneflower, purple
(var. *Gloriosa Dairy*) (*Echinacea purpurea*)

Coralbells
(*Heuchera sanguinea*)

Coreopsis
(var. *Sunray*) (*Coreopsis lanceolata*)

Cup of gold vine
(*Solandra maxima*)

Daffodil
(*Narcissus* spp.)

Dahlia
(*Dahlia pinnata*)

Daisy bush
(*Euryops pectinatus*)

Daisy bush, blue
(*Felicia amellioides*)

Daisy, Shasta
(var. *Alaska*) (*Chrysanthemum maximum*)

Daylily
(*Hemerocallis* hybrids)

Dianthus
(*Dianthus deltoides*)

Dragonhead, false
(*Physostegia virginiana*)

Dusty Miller
(*Centaurea cineraria*)

Fern, Sprenger's asparagus
(*Asparagus densiflorus sprengeri*)

Fescue, blue
(*Festuca ovina*)

Common Name (Scientific Name)

Ornamentals and Bedding Plants *(continued)*

Flowering tobacco
(*Nicotiana* sp.)

Fountaingrass, red
(*Pennisetum setaceum*)

Gazania
(*Gazania ringens leucolaena*) (*Gazania* sp.)

Geranium
(*Geranium* sp.)

Geranium, Martha Washington
(*Pelargonium domesticum*)

Gerbera daisy
(*Gerbera jamesonii*)

Geum
(var. *Lady Strathedon*, Mrs. Bradshaw, Mrs. Bradshaw Improved) (*Geum quellyon*)

Gladiolus
(*Gladiolus* sp.)

Heather, false
(*Cuphea hyssopifolia*)

Honeysuckle, Amar
(*Lonicera maackii*)

Honeysuckle, fly
(var. *Emerald Mound*, Clavey's Dwarf)
(*Lonicera xylosteum*)

Honeysuckle, Japanese
(*Lonicera japonica*)

Honeysuckle, morrow
(*Lonicera morrowii*)

Honeysuckle, tatarian
(var. *Zabeli*) (*Lonicera tatarica*)

Hopseed bush, purple
(var. *Purpurea*) (*Dodonaea viscosa*)

Impatiens
(*Impatiens* sp.)

Iris
(*Iris* sp.)

Iris, African
(*Dietes bicolor*)

Ivy, grape
(var. *Ellen Danica*) (*Cissus rhombifolia*)

Jack-in-the-pulpit
(*Arisaema pusillum*) (Mrs. Bradshaw Improved)

Jade plant
(*Crassula argentea*)

Jasmine, Madagascar
(*Stephanotis floribunda*)

Lamb's ear
(*Stachys lanata*)

Tolerant Plants *(continued)*

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

Tolerant Plants *(continued)*

Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)
Ornamentals and Bedding Plants <i>(continued)</i>	Ground Covers <i>(continued)</i>
Yellow trumpet (<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>)	Ivy, English (<i>Hedera helix</i>) (var. California)
Zinnia (<i>Zinnia elegans</i>)	Ivy, grape (var. Ellen Danica) (<i>Cissus rhombifolia</i>)
Ground Covers	Ivy, Hahn's (var. Hahnii) (<i>Hedera helix</i>)
Aaron's beard (<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>)	Lantana, lavender (<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>)
Aptenia (var. Red apple) (<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>)	Lilyturf, big blue (<i>Liriope muscari</i>)
Bergenia, winter-blooming (<i>Bergenia crassifolia</i>)	Lippla (<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>)
Bugleweed (<i>Ajuga reptans</i>)	Mondo grass (<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>)
Capeweed (<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>)	Myoporum (var. <i>Prostratum</i>) (<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>)
Carpathian, harebell (<i>Campanula carpatica</i>)	Pachysandra (<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>)
Cinquefoil, spring (<i>Potentilla tabernaemontani</i>)	Periwinkle (<i>Vinca major</i>)
Coyotebrush (var. Twin Peaks) (<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>)	Plumbago, dwarf (<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>)
Crownvetch (<i>Coronilla varia</i>)	Pork and beans (<i>Sedum rubrotinctum</i>)
Cushion bush (<i>Calocephalus brownii</i>)	Rosea ice plant (<i>Drosanthemum floribundum</i>)
Daisy, Freeway (<i>Osteospermum</i>)	Rosemary, dwarf (var. <i>Prostratus</i>) (<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>)
Daisy, trailing African (<i>Osteospermum</i>)	Rupture wort (<i>Herniaria glabra</i>)
Daisy, white African (<i>Osteospermum fruticosum alba</i>)	St. Johnswort, creeping (<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>)
Gazania, trailing (<i>Gazania regens leucolaena</i>)	Stonecrop, sedum (<i>Sedum rubrotinctum</i>)
Green carpet (<i>Herniaria glabra</i>)	Verbena (<i>Verbena officinalis</i>)
Ivy, Algerian (<i>Hedera canariensis</i>)	Verbena, blue (<i>Verbena peruviana</i>)
Ivy, Boston (<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>)	

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