

BASF

Poast Plus®[®]

Postemergence Grass Herbicide

Active Ingredient

2-[1-(ethoxyimino)butyl-5-[2-(ethylthio)propyl]

-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one*

13.0%

Inert Ingredients

87.0%

TOTAL

100.0%

*Equivalent to 1 pound per gallon

EPA Reg. No. 7969-88

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye injury. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Statement of Practical Treatment

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

If on skin: Wash affected areas with plenty of soap and water. Remove and launder contaminated clothing before re-use. If irritation develops, consult a physician.

If swallowed: **DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.** Promptly drink a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution, or, if these are not available, large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol. Never give fluids or induce vomiting if the victim is unconscious or having convulsions.

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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

Net Contents 2-1/2 Gallons

BASF Corporation
Agricultural Products
PO Box 13528
Research Triangle Park,
North Carolina 27709 3528

ACCEPTED

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under
EPA Reg. No. 7969-88

SPECIMEN LABEL

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Re-entry and Worker's Protection Statements

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

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

Written or oral warnings must be given to workers who are expected to be in a treated area or in an area about to be treated with this product. Oral warnings must inform workers of areas or fields that may not be entered without specific protective clothing until sprays have dried. Warnings shall be given in language customarily understood by workers. Oral warnings must be given if there is reason to believe that written warnings cannot be understood by workers. Written warnings must include the following information: **"WARNING. Area treated with POAST PLUS® herbicide on (date of application). Do not enter without appropriate protective clothing until sprays have dried."** Refer to statement of practical treatment for First Aid (cover page).

ENDANGERED SPECIES CONCERNS

The use of any pesticide in a manner that may kill or otherwise harm an endangered or threatened species or adversely modify their habitat is a violation of Federal law.

The use of this product is controlled to prevent death or harm to Solano grass which occurs in Solano County, California. Before using this product in this county you must obtain the EPA ENDANGERED SPECIES BULLETIN (EPA/ES-85-13) available from either your County Agricultural Extension Agent, the Endangered Species Specialist in the California Department of Fish and Game, or the Regional Offices of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Portland, Oregon) or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (San Francisco, California). **THIS BULLETIN MUST BE REVIEWED PRIOR TO PESTICIDE USE. THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT IS PROHIBITED IN THIS COUNTY UNLESS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE IN THE BULLETIN.** (Note: Post Plus is not presently registered for use in California.)

Storage and Disposal

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Triple rinse container (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE - ALL CROPS

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

General Information

POAST PLUS® herbicide is a selective broad spectrum postemergence herbicide for control of annual and perennial grass weeds. **POAST PLUS** does not control sedges or broadleaf weeds.

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

Control Symptoms

POAST PLUS rapidly enters the plant through the foliage and translocates throughout the plant. Control symptoms exhibited by the grass plant progress from a slowing or stopping of growth (generally within two days), to reddening of the foliage and to leaf tip burn. Subsequently, burn-back of the foliage occurs. These symptoms will generally be observed within three weeks, depending on environmental conditions.

Application Information

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

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

Do not apply to grasses under stress, such as stress due to lack of moisture, herbicide injury, mechanical injury or cold temperatures, since unsatisfactory control will probably result.

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

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

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

Cultivation Information

Do not cultivate within 5 days prior to application of **POAST PLUS** or within 7 days following application.

A timely cultivation after 7 days may aid in providing season-long control. For control of quackgrass, a cultivation 14 to 21 days after an initial or sequential application will aid in control.

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

Ground Application

Spray Volume: Under most conditions a spray volume of 10

gallons per acre is optimal. A minimum volume of 5 gallons and maximum volume of 20 gallons of spray solution per acre for broadcast application may be used. In the Western Region a minimum of 10 gallons per acre is recommended. In the High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Oklahoma, and Eastern New Mexico a maximum of 10 gallons per acre is recommended.

Spray Pressure: When using standard high pressure hollow cone or flat fan nozzles adjust pressure to a minimum of 40 psi and a maximum of 60 psi measured at the nozzle.

Nozzle Selection: Thorough spray coverage of grass foliage is essential. For broadcast application use standard high pressure pesticide nozzles. Do not use flood or whirl chamber nozzles. Application of **POAST PLUS** with control drop applicator (CDA) nozzles is not recommended due to erratic coverage which causes inconsistent weed control.

Boom Height: Always adjust spray pressure, spray volume and height of spray boom to ensure penetration of plant canopy and thorough coverage of grasses to be controlled. When tall weeds, such as volunteer corn, are to be controlled, the boom height should be high enough to cover the entire plant. This may be as much as 20 inches above the weed. Refer to the nozzle manufacturer's directions for recommended height.

Band Applications: Banding of **POAST PLUS** may be used to control annual grasses. Grasses which are not covered or only partly covered by the spray mixture will not be adequately controlled. When treating taller

weeds, such as volunteer corn, the spray boom must be high enough to thoroughly cover the top leaves and whorls of the plant. All recommendations are on a broadcast basis unless otherwise stated. When banding, rates of POAST PLUS, additives and water should be reduced in proportion to the area sprayed. Banding is not recommended for perennial grasses.

Tall Crop Application: When a crop, such as cotton, is 24 or more inches in height and the grasses may be below the crop canopy, drop nozzles should be used to insure good coverage of the grass species. Good coverage is essential for maximum control.

Air Application (Special Directions): Do not apply POAST PLUS by aircraft when wind is blowing at a velocity above 10 mph (or above 5 mph in California).^{*} Coarse sprays (large droplets) are less likely to drift.

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

Spray Volume: Thorough spray coverage of grass foliage is essential. Use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. Increase water volume to 10 gallons per acre if grass foliage and/or crop canopy is dense.

Spray Pressure: Should not exceed 40 psi pressure.

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

Boom Height: Do not exceed a maximum height of 10 feet above the crop. **Nozzle Orientation:** Nozzles must be oriented so as to discharge with the air stream (opposite the direction of travel of the aircraft) at approximately a 45° angle downward. Nozzles must not be located farther out than three-fourths the distance from the center of the aircraft to the end of the wing or rotor.

Spot or Small Area Treatment: When using knapsack sprayers or high volume spray equipment utilizing hand guns or other suitable nozzle arrangements, prepare a 1% solution of POAST PLUS in water unless otherwise specified under specific crops. Dash[®] spray adjuvant or a

recommended oil concentrate must also be used at a concentration of 1% for Dash and oil concentrate.

Apply to foliage of grasses on a spray-to-wet basis. Spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to point of runoff. Prepare the desired volume of spray solution by mixing the amount of POAST PLUS and the amount of Dash or oil concentration in water according to the table below. In soybeans and cotton, spot or small area treatments should not exceed 1/10 of an acre in size, and no more than 10% of any given acre should be treated.

In soybeans, do not make more than one spot or small area treatment to the same area within the same growing season. Also in soybeans, do not apply both broadcast and spot or small area treatments to the same area within the same growing season.

In cotton, do not make more than two spot or small area treatments in the same area within the same growing season.

Table 1

DESIRED SPRAY SOLUTION VOLUME	AMOUNT TO BE ADDED TO OBTAIN A 1% SOLUTION	
	POAST PLUS	Dash and Oil Concentrate
1 Gallon	1.875 fl. oz. *	1 1/4 fl. oz.
25 Gallons	1 1/2 quart	1 quart
50 Gallons	3 quarts	2 quarts
100 Gallons	6 quarts	4 quarts
* 2 Tablespoons = 1 fl. oz.		

^{*} POAST PLUS is not presently registered for use in California.

ADDITIVES

Addition of Dash or Oil Concentrate

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

A nonphytotoxic oil concentrate (commonly referred to as oil concentrate) or Dash should always be added to the spray tank as recommended. The oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet the following criteria:

- 1) be nonphytotoxic,
- 2) contain only EPA-exempt ingredients,
- 3) provide good mixing quality in the jar test (see below), and
- 4) be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable oil concentrates will vary, however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers which provide good mixing quality. For vegetable oil

concentrates, it has been observed that highly refined vegetable oils are more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For additional information see Jar Test for Estimating Suitability of Oil Concentrates at the end of this section.

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

Addition of UAN Solution or AMS is recommended only for soybeans, alfalfa, flax, sunflowers, peanuts, cotton, sugar beets, and for enhanced activity on certain grass species in potato, beans, and peas. UAN solution is commonly referred to as 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen and is a water solution of urea and ammonium nitrate. When ammonium sulfate is used, three quarts of liquid ammonium sulfate (8-8-0 analysis) may be substituted for 2½ lb. solid ammonium sulfate.

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

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

It is important to use high quality ammonium sulfate to avoid plugging of spray nozzles. The ammonium sulfate must be readily soluble in water and contain no insoluble materials. Local sources of high quality fine feed grade ammonium sulfate may be better than fertilizer grade. Low quality ammonium sulfate may contain material that will not readily dissolve which could result in nozzle tip plugging. To determine quality, perform a jar test adding ¼ cup of ammonium sulfate to 1 gallon of water and agitate for 1 minute. If undissolved sediment is observed, predissolve the ammonium sulfate in water and filter prior to addition to the spray tank. If ammonium sulfate is added directly to the spray tank, add slowly with agitation. Adding too quickly may clog outlet lines. Ensure that ammonium sulfate is completely dissolved before adding other products.

RATE OF ADDITIVES PER ACRE

Additive	Ground Application	Air Application
UAN Solution*	0.5 - 1 gallon	0.5 gallon
Ammonium Sulfate*	2.5 lbs.	2.5 lbs.
Oil Concentrate	2 pints	2 pints
Dash*	2 pints	2 pints

* Dash, UAN, and ammonium sulfate are not to be used in CA (**POAST PLUS is not presently registered for use in California.) UAN and AMS are not recommended in the Pacific Northwest.

Mixing/Spraying

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

Jar Test for Estimating Suitability of Oil Concentrate

1. Water Supply: use only water from intended source and at the source temperature.
2. Amount of Water in Jar: For 20 gal/A spray volume use 3½ cups (800 ml) of water.

For 10 gal/A spray volume use 1¾ cups (400 ml) of water.

For 5 gal/A spray volume use 5/6 cup (200 ml) of water.

For other spray volumes, adjust proportionately to above.
3. Amount of herbicide(s) and oil concentrate to add: Add herbicide(s) and oil concentrate at the rate of 1 teaspoon (5 ml) for each pint of recommended label rate.

4. Add components in following sequence, gently mixing between component additions:

- 1) Water miscible or soluble products (such as Basagran, Blazer, ammonium sulfate, or UAN solution) when applicable.
- 2) Dash or Oil Concentrate
- 3) POAST PLUS (and other emulsifiable concentrates when applicable).

5. Cap jar, invert 10 cycles, let stand for 15 minutes, evaluate.

6. Evaluation: An ideal tank mix will be uniform; thus, the suitability of the oil concentrate is questionable if any of the following are observed:

Free oil at the surface - film or globules.

Flocculation - fine particles which may be suspended in the liquid or found as a precipitated layer at the bottom of the jar.

Clabbering - thickening texture (coagulated) resembling yogurt or a curd-like texture as with cottage cheese.

Procedure For Cleaning Spray Equipment

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

Consult the label of previously used herbicides for cleaning instructions. If no instructions are available the steps listed below are suggested for cleaning of spray equipment prior to or following applications of POAST PLUS.

Step #1 - Hose down thoroughly the inside as well as the outside of equipment while filling the spray tank half full of water. Flush by operating sprayer until the system is purged of this rinse water.

Step #2 - Refill tank with water while adding 1 gallon household ammonia or 1 pint household dish washing detergent per 100 gallons of water. Or add a commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions. Operate the pump to circulate the detergent solution through the sprayer system for 5 to 10 minutes and discharge a small amount of solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for 24 hours.

Step #3 - Flush the detergent solution out of the spray tank through the boom.

Step #4 - Remove the nozzles and screens and flush the system with two tankfuls of water.

GENERAL RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS - ALL CROPS

Do not apply to grasses under stress, such as stress due to lack of moisture, herbicide injury, mechanical injury or cold temperatures, since unsatisfactory control will probably result.

Do not apply if rainfall is expected within one hour following application as grass control will probably be unsatisfactory.

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

AGAINST THEIR USE IN COMBINATION WITH OIL ADJUVANTS.

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

Do not apply through any type of irrigation system.

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

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

POAST PLUS -FIELD CROPS

**Cotton, Flax, Peanuts, Soybeans,
Sugar Beets, Sunflower, and Set
Aside Conservation Reserve Land**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

**Apply to actively growing grasses
at the sizes indicated.**

**Always follow recommendations
given in Application Information
Section (Page 7).**

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

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

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

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

**Always add 1 quart Dash or oil
concentrate per acre.**

**For maximum use rate and
minimum time from last
application to harvest consult
table 2)**

FIELD CROPS

Table 2

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR POAST PLUS® HERBICIDE

CROP	MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (DAYS)	MAXIMUM RATE PER ACRE PER APPLICATION (PINTS)	MAXIMUM RATE PER ACRE PER SEASON (PINTS)	LIVESTOCK GRAZING OR FEEDING	AIRCRAFT APPLICATION	COMMENTS
Cotton	40	3.75	11.25	No*	Yes	Spot or small area treatments should not exceed 1/10 of an acre in size, and no more than 10% of any given acre should be treated. Do not make more than two spot or small area treatments in the same area within the same growing season.
Flax	75	2.25	6	Yes*	Yes	When tank mixing, follow restrictions and limitations on bromoxynil or MCPA label, the most restrictive label applies. See label for other information.
Peanut	40	3.0	3.75	No*	Yes	
Set Aside Conservation Reserve Land	n/a	3.75	11.25	Alfalfa (see limitations on page 43)	Yes	Do not plant any other crop to be harvested for 120 days after application unless POAST PLUS is registered for use in that crop.
Soybean	90	3.0	7.5	Only seed and hay	Yes	See Tank mix section for use with BASAGRAN, BLAZER, or 2,4-DB. Burndown Application: POAST PLUS may be applied before, during or after planting. Spot or small area treatments should not exceed 1/10 of an acre in size, and no more than 10% of any given acre should be treated. Do not make more than one spot or small area treatment in the same area within the same growing season. Do not apply both broadcast and spot or small area treatments to the same area within the same growing season.
Sugar Beets	100 (if tops are fed)	3.75	7.5	Yes*	Yes	
Sunflower	70	3.75	3.75	No*	Yes	Commercially released varieties of sunflower are tolerant to POAST PLUS at all stages of growth; however, leaf speckling has been occasionally observed in sunflower with no corresponding reduction in vigor of growth. POAST PLUS is not recommended for use on sunflower inbred lines grown for seed because crop safety of these lines has not adequately been established.

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

For additional restrictions and limitations see pages 11, 22, 23 & 24.

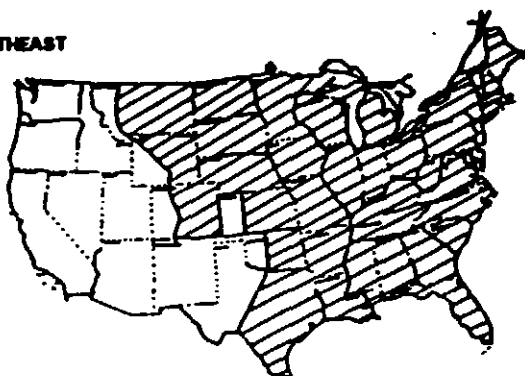
All rate and time of application recommendations are based on growing region. Refer to the map below. Follow the Rate and Time of Application tables for your region only.

Midwest, South, and Northeast (see pages 15 & 16, and all other regions not listed below)

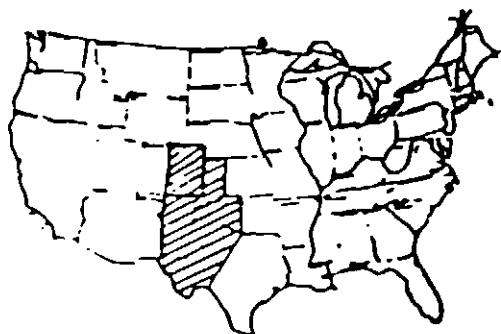
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico (see pages 17 & 18)

Western and Mountain States (see pages 19 & 20)

MIDWEST, SOUTH AND NORTHEAST

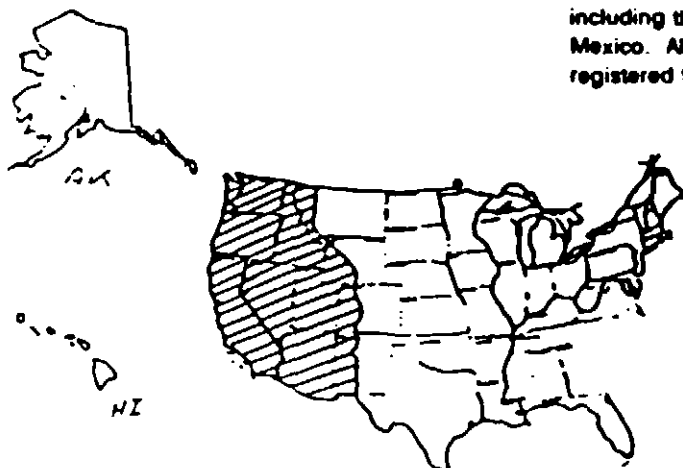


HIGH AND ROLLING PLAINS OF TEXAS, WESTERN OKLAHOMA, WESTERN KANSAS AND EASTERN NEW MEXICO



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

WESTERN AND MOUNTAIN STATES



Description: West of line following the continental divide, commencing at the U.S.-Canada border and terminating at the U.S.-Mexico border and also including the counties of Dona Ana, Luna, Sierra, Socorro and Valencia in New Mexico. Also includes Alaska and Hawaii. POAST PLUS is not presently registered for use in California.

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

Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

Table 3

Rate and Maximum Height at Application						
GRASS	SPECIAL EARLY		STANDARD		RESCUE**	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	4	1.12*	8	1.5	12	2.25
Crabgrass, Large Smooth	—	—	6	1.5	8	2.25
	—	—	6	1.5	8	2.25
Cupgrass, Woolly	—	—	8	1.5	—	—
Foxtails, Giant Green Yellow	4	1.12	8	1.5	16	2.25
	4	1.12	8	1.5	16	2.25
	—	—	8	1.5	16	2.25
Goosegrass	3	1.12	6	1.5	8	2.25
Itchgrass	—	—	4	3	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	—	—	8	1.5	16	2.25
Junglerice	—	—	8	1.5	—	—
Millet, Wild Proso	10	.75	10	.75	24	1.5
Oats, Wild	—	—	4	1.5	—	—
Panicum, Browntop Fall Texas	—	—	8	1.5	—	—
	4	1.12	8	1.5	12	2.25
	4	1.12	8	1.5	12	1.5
Red Rice	—	—	4	3	—	—
Ryegrass, Annual	—	—	8	1.5	—	—
Sandbur, Field	—	—	3	1.9	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	—	—	1	1.5	—	—
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	4	1.12	8	1.5	12	2.25
Sprangletop	—	—	8	1.5	—	—
Volunteer*** Barley Corn Oats Rye Wheat	—	—	4	2.25	—	—
	12	1.12	20	1.5	—	—
	—	—	4	2.25	—	—
	—	—	4	2.25	—	—
	—	—	4	2.25	—	—
Witchgrass	—	—	8	1.5	—	—

* In the following states use 1.5 pts.: AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, MO, SD, TN, TX, VA.

** See page 7 Application Information on volunteer cereals.

*** Rescue treatment for controlling selected annual grasses
For best results, always apply POAST PLUS to annual grasses at the growth stage and are specified in the above table (Annual Grasses -Standard Recommendations). However, if POAST PLUS cannot be applied at the recommended time, larger annual grasses can be controlled with a later application by increasing the rate of POAST PLUS. Apply to actively growing grasses at the rates and sizes indicated above.

For crabgrass and all volunteer cereals the addition of 1/2 - 1 gallon UAN or 2 1/2 lbs. AMS is recommended.

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

Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

Table 4

Rate and Maximum Height at Application				
GRASS	STANDARD INITIAL APPLICATION		SEQUENTIAL APPLICATION	
	MAX. HT. (inches)	RATE/A (pints)	MAX. HT. (inches)	RATE/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" Stolon	2.25	4" Stolon	1.5
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	25	1.5	12	1.5
Johnsongrass (No-Till)	20	1.5	12	1.5
Muhly, Wirestem	6	1.9	6	1.9
Quackgrass	8	2.25	8	1.5
For quackgrass control, the addition of ½ - 1 gallon UAN or 2½ lbs. AMS is recommended.				

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

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

Table 5

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION				
GRASS	STANDARD		RESCUE**	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8	2.25	8-16	3
Crabgrass, Smooth Large	4	2.25	—	—
	4	2.25	—	—
Foxtails, Giant Green Yellow	8	2.25	—	—
	8	2.25	—	—
	8	2.25	—	—
Goosegrass	4	2.25	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	2.25	—	—
Junglerice	8	2.25	—	—
Panicum, Browntop Fall Texas	8	2.25	—	—
	8	2.25	—	—
	8	2.25	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	2.25	—	—
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	2.25	—	—
Sprangletop, Red	8	2.25	—	—
Volunteer* Barley Corn Oats Rye Wheat	4	3	—	—
	20	2.25	—	—
	4	3	—	—
	4	3	—	—
	4	3	—	—
Wild Proso	10	1.5	—	—
Witchgrass	8	2.25	—	—

* See page 7 - Application Information on volunteer cereals

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

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

Table 6

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION				
GRASS	Standard Initial Application		Sequential Application	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" Stolon	3	4" Stolon	2.25
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	10	2.25	8	1.5

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

Western and Mountain States

Table 7

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION				
GRASS	STANDARD		RESCUE**	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8	2.25	8-16	3
Crabgrass, Smooth	4	2.25	—	—
Large	4	2.25	—	—
Cupgrass, Southwestern	8	2.25	—	—
Foxtails, Giant	8	2.25	—	—
Green	8	2.25	—	—
Yellow	8	2.25	—	—
Goosegrass	4	2.25	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	2.25	—	—
Junglerice	8	2.25	—	—
Panicum, Fall	4	2.25	—	—
Ryegrass, Annual	8	2.25	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	2.25	—	—
Volunteer* Barley	4	3	—	—
Corn	12	2.25	—	—
Oats	4	3	—	—
Rye	4	3	—	—
Wheat	4	3	—	—
Wild Proso Millet	10	1.5	—	—
Witchgrass	8	2.25	—	—

* See page 7 Application Information on volunteer cereal

** Rescue Treatment for Controlling Selected Annual Grasses
For best results, always apply POAST PLUS to annual grasses at the growth stage and are specified in the above table (Annual Grasses - Standard Recommendation). However, if POAST PLUS cannot be applied at the recommended time, larger annual grasses can be controlled with a later application by increasing the rate of POAST PLUS. Apply to actively growing grasses at the rates and sizes indicated above.

**FIELD CROPS
PERENNIAL GRASSES**

(cotton, soybeans*, sugar beets, sunflowers)

Western and Mountain States

Table 8

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION				
GRASS	Standard Initial Application		Sequential Application	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" Stolon	3.75	4" Stolon	2.25
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	10	3.75	8	2.25
Quackgrass	8	3.75	8	2.25
Ryegrass, Perennial	8	2.25	8	2.25
* The maximum allowable POAST PLUS dosage in soybeans is 3 pints/A per application. The maximum seasonal dosage is 7.5 pints/A.				

SOYBEAN TANK MIX OR SEQUENTIAL APPLICATION

GENERAL INFORMATION

POAST PLUS®, Basagran and Blazer may be tank mixed for postemergence control of broadleaf and grass weeds. Weeds must be actively growing and at the recommended growth stages.

Separate applications should be made if:

- a) all weeds to be controlled are not at the correct growth stage for treatment at the same time, or
- b) grasses to be controlled include rhizome johnsongrass, quackgrass, bermudagrass, wirestem muhly, volunteer corn, shattercane, volunteer cereals, wild oats, red rice or itchgrass. (See rate tables on page 22).

Ground Application: For the tank mixes of POAST PLUS, use 20 gallons of total spray solution per acre (broadcast basis) and a minimum of 40 psi pressure. Use

standard high pressure, hollow cone or flat fan nozzles spaced 20 inches apart. Do not use flood or whirl chamber nozzles.

Air Application: POAST PLUS + Basagran -

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

POAST PLUS + Basagran and POAST PLUS + Blazer - Use a minimum of 10 gallons of total spray solution per acre.

Mixing: Fill spray tank half full with water, and add the recommended amount of product in the following order:

- a) **POAST PLUS + BASAGRAN**
Add BASAGRAN, UAN or ammonium sulfate, DASH or oil concentrate, POAST PLUS - while the agitator is running. Add the remaining quantity of water.
- b) **POAST PLUS + BASAGRAN + BLAZER**
Add BASAGRAN, BLAZER, oil concentrate, POAST PLUS, - while the agitator is running. Add the remaining quantity of water.

c) **POAST PLUS + BLAZER**

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

SOYBEANS

SEPARATE APPLICATIONS OF POAST PLUS, PRECEDED OR FOLLOWED BY BASAGRAN OR BASAGRAN + BLAZER TANK MIX*:

Applications of POAST PLUS can be preceded or followed by Basagran and/or Blazer to obtain broad spectrum control of weeds listed on the respective product labels (refer to this label and the label for Basagran and Blazer). Also refer to these product labels for timing, rate and other information for ground and aerial applications.

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

Table 9

Sequential Applications

ORDER OF APPLICATION		MINIMUM TIME BETWEEN APPLICATIONS
First Product(s) Applied	Second Product(s) Applied	
BASAGRAN	POAST PLUS	24 Hours
BASAGRAN + BLAZER	POAST PLUS	7 Days
POAST PLUS	BLAZER or BASAGRAN or BASAGRAN + BLAZER	24 Hours
BLAZER	POAST PLUS	7 Days

* Tank mixes not applicable in California.

Note: POAST PLUS is not presently registered in California

Table 10

POAST PLUS TANK MIX COMBINATIONS

BASAGRAN (1-2 pts/A) + POAST PLUS			BLAZER (½-1 pts/A) + POAST PLUS		BASAGRAN + BLAZER + POAST PLUS	
Grass	Max. Size (inches)	POAST PLUS Rate/A (pint)	Max. Size (inches)	POAST PLUS Rate/A (pints)	Max. Size (inches)	POAST PLUS Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8	2.25	8	2.25	8	2.25
Crabgrass, Large Smooth	6	2.25	6	2.25	6	2.25
	6	2.25	6	2.25	6	2.25
Cupgrass, Woolly	8	1.5	8	1.5	8	2.25
Foxtail, Giant Green Yellow	8	2.25	8	2.25	8	2.25
	8	2.25	8	2.25	8	2.25
	8	2.25	8	2.25	8	2.25
Goosegrass	6	2.25	6	2.25	6	2.25
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	2.25	8	2.25	8	2.25
Junglerice	8	2.25	8	.75	8	1.5
Millet, Wild Proso	10	1.12	10	1.12	10	1.12
Panicum, Browntop Fall Texas	8	1.5	8	2.5	8	1.5
			8	2.5		
			8	2.5		
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	2.25	8	2.25	8	2.25
Sprangletop, Red	8	2.25	8	2.25	8	2.25
Volunteer Corn	12	1.5				
Witchgrass	8	1.5	8	2.25	8	2.25
Additive Rate Per Acre Dash 2 pt + UAN ½ - 1 gal OR Oil concentrate 2 pts + UAN ½ - 1 gal			Additive Rate Per Acre: Oil Concentrate 2 pts		Additive Rate Per Acre: Oil Concentrate 2 pts	

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS (Partial List)

Read and follow the restrictions and limitations on the labels for **POAST PLUS**, **Basagran**, and **Blazer** herbicides. The most restrictive labeling applies in tank mixes.

Do not add UAN solution or ammonium sulfate to a tank mix of

POAST PLUS + Basagran + Blazer + Oil Concentrate. Above **POAST PLUS** tank mixes are not applicable in California.

POAST PLUS-BURNDOWN

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

Selection of 2,4-D (LVE) Formulation

Use only low volatile ester formulations of 2,4-D such as 2,4-D isooctyl ester. Note that the recommended rate of 2,4-D is calculated on an acid equivalent (a.e.) basis. Make adjustments for the concentration of 2,4-D formulation used. Since the exact composition of suitable products will vary, it is advised to conduct the Jar Test for Estimating Suitability of Oil Concentrates and 2,4-D (LVE) formulation used.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS (Partial List)

Do not plant soybeans until 3 months after treatment or until the 2,4-D (LVE) has disappeared from the soil.

Do not apply if rainfall is expected within 6 hours following application, as weed control will probably be unsatisfactory.

Since all crops such as sorghum, corn, small grains, cotton, soybeans, sugar beets, trees, shrubs, as well as ornamental grasses such as turf are extremely susceptible to POAST PLUS plus 2,4-D (LVE) tank mix, avoid all

direct or indirect postemergence contact with any desired plant.

Do not spray if the wind is blowing toward desired sensitive plants, or at anytime when the wind exceeds 6 miles per hour (refer to 2,4-D (LVE) label).

Observe all restrictions and limitations specified on labels for 2,4-D (LVE) and POAST PLUS. The most restrictive labeling applies in tank mixes.

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

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

POAST PLUS-Burndown*

Crops: Soybeans

Table 11

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION			
WEED SPECIES	MAX. HT. (inches)	POAST PLUS** RATE/A (pints)	2,4-D*** (lbs a.e./A)
Wild Proso Millet	4	.75	%
Barnyardgrass			
Broadleaf signalgrass			
Fall Panicum			
Giant Foxtail			
Green Foxtail			
Yellow Foxtail	3		
Seedling Johnsongrass			
Witchgrass			
Woolly Cupgrass			
Large Crabgrass			
Smooth Crabgrass			

* For annual grass only - POAST PLUS may be applied before, during or after planting in accordance with the Directions for Use. Apply to actively growing grasses up to the maximum indicated in the rate table for Field Crops

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

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

POAST PLUS - FLAX

GENERAL

Flax competes poorly with weeds. It is important to control grass weeds before the flax stand is reduced and the crop vigor suffers. Where flax stands are poor or when flax is growing slowly, new grass may germinate following an application of POAST PLUS. Apply POAST PLUS to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated in the following table. For other restrictions and limitations See Table 2.

TANK MIXES FOR FLAX

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

Use a tank mix of POAST PLUS and MCPA or POAST PLUS and Buctril for the control of mixed populations of grasses and broadleaf weeds listed as susceptible on the respective product labels. Prepare the tank mix by adding water soluble forms of herbicides (such as MCPA amine) to half the final water volume, then oil concentrate or Dash, then POAST PLUS, then emulsifiable herbicides (such as Buctril), and bring the mixture to the final volume. Agitation must be continuous from the time of mixing through spraying. Include Buctril or MCPA with POAST PLUS according to the rates recommended on the respective product labels, up to a maximum of 1 pint of Buctril per acre or up to a maximum of 0.25 lb MCPA acid

equivalent per acre. Do not delay spraying broadleaf weeds even though grassy weeds are not in correct stage for treatment. Buctril or MCPA applied with POAST PLUS may cause leaf burn, retarded growth and delayed maturity of the crop. Some reduced grass control may be experienced with the above tank mixes.

Do not add ammonium sulfate or UAN solution to a tank mix of POAST PLUS + Buctril or POAST PLUS + MCPA.

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

FLAX
(Annual Grasses)

Table 12

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION						
GRASS	Special Early		Standard		Rescue	
	Max. Height (inches)	Rate/A (pnts)	Max. Height (inches)	Rate/A (pnts)	Max. Height (inches)	Rate/A (pnts)
Barnyardgrass	---	---	4	1.5	8	2.25
Cupgrass, Woolly	---	---	4	1.5	---	---
Foxtails, Giant*	< 1%	< 75	4	1.5	8	2.25
Green	< 1%	< 75	4	1.5	8	2.25
Yellow	< 1%	< 75	4	1.5	8	2.25
Millet, Wild Proso	---	---	10	.75	---	---
Oats, Wild	---	---	4	1.5	1	2.25
Panicum, Fall	---	---	4	1.5	---	---
Shattercane/Wildcane	---	---	8	1.5	---	---
Volunteer**	---	---	---	---	---	---
Barley	---	---	8	2.25	---	---
Corn	---	---	8	1.5	---	---
Oats	---	---	8	2.25	---	---
Rye	---	---	8	2.25	---	---
Wheat	---	---	8	2.25	---	---
Witchgrass	---	---	4	1.5	---	---

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

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

POAST PLUS FORAGE CROPS

**Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil and
Sainfoin**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated.

Always follow recommendations given in Application Information Section (see page 7).

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

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

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

Labeled crops at all stages of growth are tolerant to POAST PLUS.

Always add 1 quart Dash or oil concentrate per acre.

For maximum use rate and minimum time from last application to harvest consult Table 13).

Forage Crops

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR POAST PLUS® HERBICIDE

Table 13

CROP	MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (DAYS)	MAXIMUM RATE PER ACRE PER APPLICATION (PWTS)	MAXIMUM RATE PER ACRE PER SEASON (PINTS)	LIVESTOCK GRAZING OR FEEDING	AIRCRAFT APPLICATION	COMMENTS
Alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil and sainfoin	20 days before cutting for (dry) hay	3.75	9.75	Yes	Yes	Do not apply POAST PLUS and 2,4-DB as a tank mix unless the 50-day feeding, grazing and harvesting restrictions on the 2,4-DB label can be observed (not applicable in CA)
Alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil and sainfoin (Undried)	7 days before grazing, feeding, or cutting for (undried) forage	3.75	9.75	Yes	Yes	

For additional restrictions and limitations see page 35.

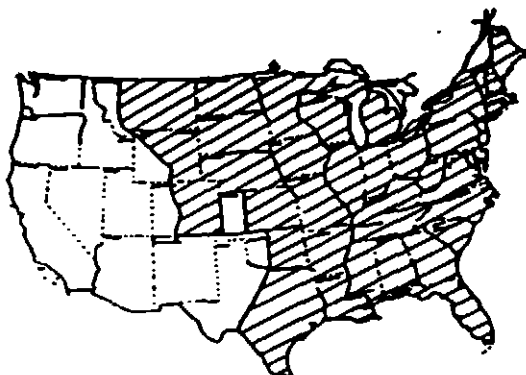
Regional Use Map

All application recommendations are based on growing region. Follow the recommendations for grass control for your region only.
Midwest, South and Northeast (and all regions not listed below) (see pages 29 & 30)

High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico (see pages 31 & 32)

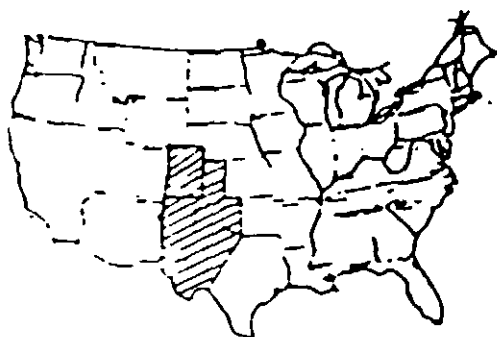
Western and Mountain States (see pages 33 & 34)

MIDWEST, SOUTH AND NORTHEAST



HIGH AND ROLLING PLAINS OF TEXAS, WESTERN OKLAHOMA, WESTERN KANSAS AND EASTERN NEW MEXICO

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



WESTERN AND MOUNTAIN STATES

Description: West of line following the Continental Divide, commencing at the U.S.-Canada border and terminating at the U.S.-Mexico border and also including the counties of Dona Ana, Luna, Sierra, Socorro and Valencia in New Mexico. This also includes Alaska and Hawaii.



Note: POAST PLUS is not presently registered in California.

USE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POAST PLUS IN ALFALFA, BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL AND SAINFOIN

POAST PLUS may be applied to seedling or established alfalfa grown for hay, silage, green chop, direct grazing or for seed. See **Restrictions and Limitations**, Table 13 for the minimum length of time between application and harvest.

The effectiveness of POAST PLUS is dependent on the absorption and movement throughout the weed. For this to occur there must be enough leaf surface area to absorb the herbicide and the grass must be actively growing to move or translocate POAST PLUS to the roots and buds. Any stress conditions that slow the growth of the grass may decrease control or reduce the speed of control. These stress conditions include mowing, lack of moisture, herbicide injury, mechanical injury or cold temperatures.

MOWING

Best control of annual grasses can be achieved by applying POAST PLUS before grass weeds are mowed. Once a grass is mowed it becomes tougher to control, as much of the leaf surface may be removed, putting the grass under stress. In areas without a killing frost, some annuals can over-winter after having been mowed a number of times. These grasses can form large crowns which contain many viable buds. A large crown, even if it is an annual grass, may require repeated applications of POAST PLUS for partial or complete control.

Irrigated Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin

Irrigation practices can be very critical to the successful use of POAST PLUS and may be necessary to start grass weeds growing again. Generally, applications 2-4 days after an irrigation are most effective. This is because:

- (1) grasses resume active growth,
- (2) grasses have less chance to grow too large,
- (3) by waiting later, the alfalfa begins to canopy and interferes with spray coverage.

Irrigation shortly (2 days) after application has been effective, but more consistent grass control is obtained when the irrigation is made before the application.

In large fields it may take several days for irrigation equipment to be moved across a field; grasses must not be allowed to grow too large on the part of the field which is to be irrigated first. In these situations the field should be irrigated, then sprayed in segments, to obtain best results.

ANNUAL GRASS CONTROL

Apply POAST PLUS at the grass size and rate indicated in the following tables. If a grass has been cut, apply POAST PLUS after the regrowth reaches the minimum height (so there will be enough leaf area for absorption) and before it exceeds the maximum height indicated. Apply before the alfalfa canopies over the grasses and

interferes with the spray coverage. Also, applications after an alfalfa cutting may need to be timed to follow an irrigation or rainfall which will allow the grasses to regrow to a treatable size.

Some annual grasses are spring and summer germinating, while others are fall germinating, and the time they are actively growing and most susceptible to POAST PLUS may vary from area to area. Also, some annuals germinate over a long period of time, and since control of small grasses is desired, applications after each weed flush may be needed. As a general guideline, spray spring and summer germinating grasses as early in the season as possible. Optimum application timing may occur very early in the spring after initial green-up. Spray fall-germinating weeds in the fall soon after they begin growing but before any killing frosts. This is because the weeds are more susceptible to POAST PLUS when they begin growth in the fall and control is more complete. Late fall applications may be less effective due to environmental changes, such as frosts, or due to the onset of flowering.

Inter-Seeded Oats

Oats inter-seeded with alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, and sainfoin may be killed back with an application of POAST PLUS. Their removal allows the seedling crops to grow with less competition. This application should be made before the oats get too large. Application made in the boot stage or later will not be as effective as when an application is made on young oats.

PERENNIAL GRASS CONTROL

POAST PLUS effectively controls or suppresses perennial grasses such as bermudagrass, johnsongrass, quackgrass, wirestem muhly and perennial ryegrass. However, their growth characteristics are such that they are more difficult to control than annual grasses, especially in a perennial crop such as established alfalfa. A program consisting of repeated applications is usually necessary for best results.

The most economical way of controlling perennial grasses is to do so in the year of stand establishment before rhizomes or stolons become large and difficult to kill. The field should be disked before seeding to thoroughly fragment rhizomes or stolons.

In summer and fall seedings, cool season grasses (quackgrass, wirestem muhly, perennial ryegrass) can become very competitive under cool fall conditions. Fall applications of **POAST PLUS** will

reduce late season grass growth and limit the ability of grasses to accumulate nutrient reserves in roots and rhizomes.

In established stands it is important to begin applications in the spring when conditions favor active growth and before storage tissues have increased their nutrient reserves. Additional applications should be made on any grass regrowth in later cuttings.

**ANNUAL GRASSES
FORAGE CROPS**

(Alfalfa, Birdfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin)

Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

Table 14

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION				
GRASSES	SPECIAL EARLY		STANDARD	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	4	1.12*	8	1.5
Crabgrass, Large Smooth	—	—	4	1.5
	—	—	4	1.5
Cupgrass, Woolly	—	—	8	1.5
Foxtails, Giant Green Yellow	4	1.12	8	1.5
	4	1.12	8	1.5
	—	—	8	1.5
Goosegrass	3	1.12	4	1.5
Itchgrass	—	—	4	3
Johnsongrass (seedling)	—	—	8	1.5
Junglerice	—	—	8	1.5
Millet, Wild Proso	10	.75	10	1.5
Oats, Wild Tame	—	—	4	1.5
	—	—	8	1.12
Panicum, Browntop Fall Texas	—	—	8	1.5
	4	1.12	8	1.5
	4	1.12	8	1.5
Red Rice	—	—	4	3
Ryegrass, Annual	—	—	8	1.5
Sandbur, Field	—	—	3	2.25
Shattercane/Wildcane	—	—	18	1.5
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	4	1.12	—	1.5
Volunteer** Barley Corn Oats Rye Wheat	—	—	4	2.25
	12	1.12	20	1.5
	—	—	4	2.25
	—	—	4	2.25
	—	—	4	2.25
Witchgrass	—	—	8	1.5

* In the following states use 1.5 pts.: AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, ND, SD, TN, TX, VA.

** See page 7 - Application Information on Volunteer Cereals

For crabgrass, wild oats and all volunteer cereals, the addition of 1/2 - 1 gallon UAN or 2 1/2 lbs AMS is recommended.

**PERENNIAL GRASSES
FORAGE CROPS**

(Alfalfa, Birdfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin)

Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

Table 15

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION				
GRASSES	INITIAL APPLICATION		SEQUENTIAL APPLICATIONS	
	Max. Ht (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	3.75	4" stolon	3.75
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	25	3.75	12	3.75
Quackgrass	8	3.75	8	3.75
Ryegrass, Perennial	8	3	8	3
Wirestem Muhly	6	2.25	6	2.25
For quackgrass control, the addition of ½ - 1 gallon UAN or 2½ lbs AMS is recommended. For additional information see page 9.				

**ANNUAL GRASSES
FORAGE CROP**
(Alfalfa, Birdfoot Trefoil, and Sainfoin)

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

Table 16

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION		
GRASS	MAXIMUM HEIGHT (inches)	RATE PER ACRE (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8	2.25
Crabgrass, Large Smooth	4	2.25
	4	2.25
Foxtails, Giant Green Yellow	8	2.25
	8	2.25
	8	2.25
Goosegrass	4	2.25
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	2.25
Junglerice	8	2.25
Panicum, Browntop Fall Texas	8	2.25
	8	2.25
	8	2.25
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	2.25
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	2.25
Sprangletop, Red	8	2.25
Volunteer* Barley Corn Oats Rye Wheat	4	3
	20	2.25
	4	3
	4	3
	4	3
Witchgrass	8	2.25
<p>* See page 7 - Application Information on volunteer cereals</p> <p>For crabgrass and all volunteer cereals the addition of $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 gallon UAN or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs AMS is recommended.</p>		

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

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

Table 17

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION				
GRASS	INITIAL APPLICATION		SEQUENTIAL APPLICATION	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	3.75	4" stolon	3.75
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	10	3.75	8	3.75

**ANNUAL GRASSES
FORAGE CROP**

(Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil, and Sainfoin)

Western and Mountain States

Table 18

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION				
GRASSES	STANDARD		RESCUE***	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8	2.25	—	—
Crabgrass, Large* Smooth	4	2.25	16	3
	4	2.25		
Cupgrass, Southwestern	8	2.25	—	—
Foxtails, Giant Green Yellow	8	2.25	—	—
	8	2.25	—	—
	8	2.25	—	—
Goosegrass	4	2.25	—	—
Johnsongrass seedling	8	2.25	—	—
Junglerice	8	2.25	—	—
Millet, Wild Proso	10	1.5	—	—
Oats, Wild	4	2.25	—	—
Panicum, Fall	8	2.25	—	—
Ryegrass, Annual	8	2.25	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	2.25	—	—
Volunteer** Barley Corn Oats Rye Wheat	4	3	—	—
	4	3	—	—
	4	3	—	—
	4	3	—	—
	4	3	—	—
Witchgrass	8	2.25	—	—

* Apply before boot stage

** See page 7 - Application Information on Volunteer Cereals

*** Rescue Treatment for Controlling Selected Annual Grasses For best results, always apply POAST PLUS to annual grasses at the growth stage specified above (Annual Grasses - Standard Recommendations). However, if POAST PLUS cannot be applied at the recommended time, larger annual grasses can be controlled with a later application by increasing the rate of POAST PLUS. Apply to actively growing grasses at the rates and sizes indicated above.

**PERENNIAL GRASSES
FORAGE CROPS**

(Alfalfa, Birdfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin)

Western and Mountain States

Table 19

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION				
GRASS	INITIAL APPLICATION		SEQUENTIAL APPLICATION	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	3.75	4" stolon	3.75
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	10	3.75	8	3.75
Quackgrass	8	3.75	8	3.75
Ryegrass, Perennial	8	3	8	3

Tank Mix of POAST PLUS® Herbicide With 2,4-DB

**For Grass and Broadleaf Weed Control in
Alfalfa, Birdfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin**

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

Some leaf yellowing and burning of the
alfalfa may occur with this tank mix. Use of
2,4-DB ester formulations may increase the
severity of leaf injury. Additionally, in
established alfalfa, 2,4-DB alone may cause
twisting of stems and malformation of
leaves. (Refer to 2,4-DB label). Alfalfa
plants will generally outgrow these
temporary leaf injuries.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

(Partial List)

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

Do not apply POAST PLUS and 2,4-DB as a
tank mix unless all feeding, grazing and
harvesting restrictions on the 2,4-DB label
can be observed.

Do not add UAN solution or ammonium
sulfate to a POAST PLUS plus 2,4-DB tank
mix.

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

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

* POAST PLUS is not presently registered for use in California

GRASS CONTROL IN CONSERVATION RESERVE LAND, FALLOW ACREAGE

BROADLEAF COVER CROPS

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

GRASS COVER CROPS

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

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GRASS CONTROL

Apply POAST PLUS to actively growing grasses when they are at the proper growth stage as specified by the Recommendations for Grass Control in the Field Crops section of this label. Use spray gallonage, pressure and nozzle types specified in the Application Information Section page 7.

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

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Do not harvest or graze cover crops other than alfalfa, trefoil or sainfoin (see below) treated with POAST PLUS.

Seeded grass cover crops may be injured or killed.

Do not plant any other crop to be harvested for 120 days after application, unless POAST PLUS is registered for use in that crop.

This label is intended for use only east of the Rocky Mountains and outside the high and rolling plains of Texas, Oklahoma and Eastern New Mexico.

Do not apply more than a total of 11.25 pints of POAST PLUS per acre in one season.

ALFALFA COVER CROP

Do not apply POAST PLUS within 7 days of grazing, feeding, or cutting for (undried) forage, or within 20 days of cutting alfalfa for (dry) hay.

Do not apply more than a total of 9.75 pints of POAST PLUS per acre in one season to alfalfa.

VEGETABLE CROPS

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated.

Always follow recommendations given in Application Information Page 7.

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

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

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

Labeled crops at all stages of growth are tolerant to POAST PLUS

Always add 1 quart oil concentrate per acre

For maximum use rate and minimum time from last application to harvest consult Table 20

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR POAST PLUS®

Table 2.0

CROP	MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (DAYS)	MAXIMUM RATE PER ACRE PER APPLICATION (PINTS)	MAXIMUM RATE PER ACRE PER SEASON (PINTS)	LIVESTOCK GRAZING OR FEEDING	AIRCRAFT APPLICATION	COMMENTS	
Artichoke	7	3.75	7.5	No	Yes	California Only**	
Beans (dry) (succulent)	30	3.75	6.0	Yes	Yes		
	15	3.75	6.0	Yes	Yes		
Bulb vegetables (onion, leek & garlic)	30	2.25	6.75	No	Yes		
Broccoli	30	2.25	4.5	No	Yes		
Cabbage	30	2.25	4.5	No	Yes		
Cantaloupe	14	2.25	4.5	No	Yes		
Cauliflower	30	2.25	4.5	No	Yes		
Celery	30	2.25	4.5	No	Yes		
Cucumber	14	2.25	4.5	No	Yes		
Eggplant	20	2.25	6.75	No	Yes		
Lentil	50	3.75	6.0	No	Yes		
Lettuce, Leaf	15	2.25	4.5	No	Yes		
Lettuce, Head	30	2.25	4.5	No	Yes		
Muskmelon	14	2.25	4.5	No	Yes		
Peas (dry) (succulent)	30	3.75	6.0	Yes	Yes		
	15	3.75	6.0	Yes	Yes		
Peppers	20	2.25	6.75	No	Yes		
Potato	30	3.75	7.5	No*	Yes		
Pumpkin	14	2.25	4.5	No	Yes		
Spinach	15	2.25	4.5	No	Yes		
Squash	14	2.25	4.5	No	Yes		
Tomato	20	2.25	6.75	No*	Yes		
Watermelon	14	2.25	4.5	No	Yes		
* Potato and tomato waste may be fed to animals							
** POAST PLUS is not presently registered for use in California							

For additional restrictions and limitations see page 11.

CAUTION:

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

- When the temperature exceeds 90 degrees Fahrenheit and the relative humidity is over 60% or greater,

OR

- Anytime the temperature exceeds 100 degrees Fahrenheit, regardless of the humidity.

Regional Use Map

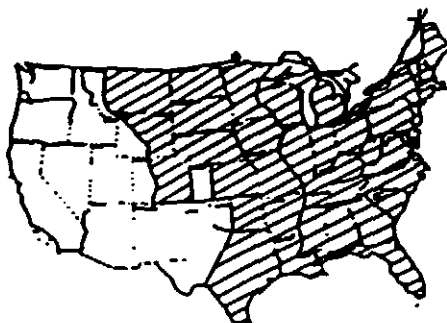
All application recommendations are based on growing region. Refer to the map below. Follow the recommendations for grass control for your region only.

Midwest, South and Northeast (see pages 40 & 41)

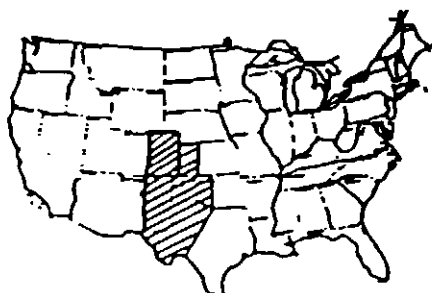
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico (see pages 42 & 43)

Western and Mountain States (see page 44)

MIDWEST, SOUTH AND NORTHEAST

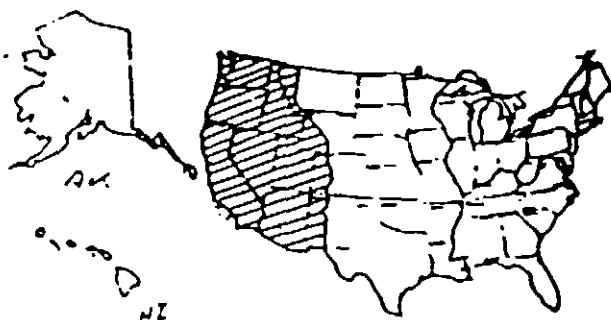


HIGH AND ROLLING PLAINS OF TEXAS, WESTERN OKLAHOMA, WESTERN KANSAS AND EASTERN NEW MEXICO



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

WESTERN AND MOUNTAIN STATES



Description: West of line following the Continental Divide, commencing at the U.S. Canada border and terminating at the U.S.-Mexico border and also including the counties of Dona Ana, Luna, Sierra, Socorro and Valencia in New Mexico. This also includes Alaska and Hawaii.

Note: POAST PLUS is not currently registered for use in California.

CAUTION:

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

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

OR

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

**ANNUAL GRASSES
VEGETABLE CROPS**
Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

Table 21

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION						
GRASSES	SPECIAL EARLY		STANDARD		RESCUE	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	4	1.12****	8	1.5	12	2.25
Crabgrass, Large Smooth	—	—	10	1.5*	8	2.25
	—	—	6	1.5	8	2.25
Cupgrass, Woolly	—	—	8	1.5	—	—
Foxtails, Giant Green Yellow	4	1.12	8	1.5	16	2.25
	4	1.12	8	1.5	16	2.25
	—	—	8	1.5	16	2.25
Goosegrass	3	1.12	6	1.5	8	2.25
Itchgrass	—	—	4	3	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	—	—	8	1.5	16	2.25
Junglerice	—	—	8	1.5	—	—
Millet, Wild proso	10	.75	10	.75	24	1.5
Oats, Wild	—	—	4	2.25**	—	—
Panicum, Browntop Fall Texas	—	—	8	1.5	—	—
	4	1.12	8	1.5	12	2.25
	4	1.12	8	1.5	12	2.25
Red Rice	—	—	4	3	—	—
Ryegrass, Annual	—	—	8	1.5	—	—
Sandbur, Field (Midwest only)	—	—	3	1.9	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	—	—	18	1.5	—	—
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	4	1.12	8	1.5	12	2.25
Sprangletop, Red	—	—	8	1.5	—	—
Volunteer*** Barley Corn Oats Rye Wheat	—	—	4	2.25*	—	—
	12	1.12	20	1.5**	—	—
	—	—	4	2.25*	—	—
	—	—	4	2.25*	—	—
	—	—	4	2.25*	—	—
Witchgrass	—	—	8	1.5	—	—

* Plus UAN or Ammonium Sulfate in Legumes (beans & peas) only.
 ** Plus UAN or Ammonium Sulfate in Potato and Legumes (bean & peas) only.
 *** See page 7 - Application Information on volunteer cereals
 **** In the following states use 1.5 pt/A (AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX, VA).

**PERENNIAL GRASSES
VEGETABLE CROPS**

Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

Table 22

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION				
GRASS	INITIAL APPLICATION		SEQUENTIAL APPLICATION	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2.25	4" stolon	1.5
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)**	25	1.5	12	1.5*
Muhly, Wirestem	6	2.25	6	2.25
Quackgrass***	8	2.25*	8	1.5*
Ryegrass, Perennial	8	1.5	8	1.5
<p>* Plus UAN or Ammonium Sulfate for Johnsongrass (Potato only), for Quackgrass (Potato and Legumes only)</p> <p>** When using 10 to 20 gallons of spray per acre, use 2.25 pints of POAST PLUS in the initial application.</p> <p>***A cultivation 14 to 21 days after the last application will aid in control.</p>				

Special Use - Potatoes/Maine

In case of heavy infestations of quackgrass, apply 3.75 pints per acre followed by 2.25 pints per acre sequential if needed.

**ANNUAL GRASSES
VEGETABLE CROPS**

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

Table 23

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION		
GRASS	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8	2.25
Crabgrass, Large Smooth	4	2.25
	4	2.25
Foxtails, Giant Green Yellow	8	2.25
	8	2.25
	8	2.25
Goosegrass	4	2.25
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	2.25
Junglerice	8	2.25
Panicum, Browntop Fall Texas	8	2.25
	8	2.25
	8	2.25
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	2.25
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	2.25
Sprangletop, Red	8	2.25
Volunteer** Barley Corn Oats Rye Wheat	20	3*
	4	2.25
	4	3*
	4	3*
	8	3*
Witchgrass	8	2.25
* Plus UAN or Ammonium Sulfate for Legumes (Beans and Peas) only.		
**See page 7 - Application Information on Volunteer Cereals		

**PERENNIAL GRASSES
VEGETABLE CROPS**

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

Table 24

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION				
GRASSES	INITIAL APPLICATION		SEQUENTIAL APPLICATION	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	3	4" stolon	2.25
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)*	10	2.25	8	1.5
* Volume of spray should be between 5 and 10 gallons/acre with a ground speed of no more than 6 mph.				

**ANNUAL GRASSES
VEGETABLE CROPS**

Western and Mountain States

Table 25

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION		
GRASSES	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8	2.25
Crabgrass, Large	4	2.25
Smooth	4	2.25
Cupgrass, Southwestern	8	2.25
Woolly	8	2.25
Foxtails, Giant	8	2.25
Green	8	2.25
Yellow	8	2.25
Goosegrass	4	2.25
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	2.25
Junglerice	8	2.25
Millet, Wild Proso	10	1.5
Oats, Wild*	4	2.25
Panicum, Fall	8	2.25
Texas	8	2.25
Ryegrass, Annual	8	2.25
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	2.25
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	2.25
Volunteer Corn	12	2.25
Witchgrass	8	2.25
* Idaho, Oregon, and Washington only		

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

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

Rates for POAST PLUS are the same as those listed for annual grasses in the vegetable section of this label. Always add oil concentrate at the rate of 2 pints per acre. Rates for Lexone/Sencor DF are as shown below.

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

(Partial List)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RATES FOR LEXONE/SENCOR DF

CROP	POUNDS PRODUCT PER ACRE	
	Broadcast	Directed
Potato	1/2 to 3/4	---
Tomato	1/2 to 1/2	3/4 to 1 1/2

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

FRUIT CROPS

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Apply to actively growing at the
sizes indicated.

Always follow recommendations
given in Application Information
(page 7).

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

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

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

Labeled crops at all stages of
growth are tolerant to POAST
PLUS.

Always add 1 quart Dash or oil
concentrate per acre.

For maximum use rate and
minimum time from last application
to harvest consult Table 26.

FRUIT CROPS

CROP SPECIFIC RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR POAST PLUS HERBICIDE

Table 26

CROP	MINIMUM TIME FROM APPLICATION TO HARVEST (DAYS)	MAXIMUM RATE PER ACRE PER APPLICATION (PINTS)	MAXIMUM RATE PER ACRE PER SEASON (PINTS)	LIVESTOCK GRAZING OR FEEDING	AIRCRAFT APPLICATION
Apple	14	3.75	11.25	No*	No
Blueberry	30	3.75	7.5	No	Yes
Citrus	15	3.75	11.25	No*	No
Crabapple	14	3.75	11.25	No	No
Grapes	50	3.75	7.5	No*	Yes
Pear	14	3.75	11.25	No	No
Quince	14	3.75	11.25	No	No
Raspberry	45	3.75	7.5	No	Yes
Strawberry	7	3.75	3.75	No	Yes
<p>Comments Application of POAST PLUS plus oil concentrate applied up to 6 weeks after a SINBAR herbicide application can occasionally cause strawberry leaf injury. It is believed to be variety related. Growers should determine injury potential on a small scale before treating entire field.</p> <p>* Apples: Pressed or processed apple waste may be fed to animals Citrus: Pulp and waste may be fed to animals Grapes: Pomace and raisin waste may be fed to animals.</p>					

ANNUAL GRASSES
Fruit Crops (Except Strawberries)

All Regions

Table 27

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION				
GRASSES	STANDARD		RESCUE	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A* (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A* (pints)
Barnyardgrass	6	2.25	12	3.75
Crabgrass, Large Smooth				
Cupgrass, Woolly				
Foxtails, Giant Green Yellow				
Goosegrass				
Johnsongrass (seedling)				
Junglerice				
Lovegrass				
Millet, Wild Proso				
Orchardgrass, Seedling				
Panicum, Fall Texas				
Shattercane/Wildcane				
Signalgrass, Broadleaf				
Sprangletop, Red**				
Tall Fescue (seedling)				
Volunteer*** Barley Corn Oats Rye Wheat				
Witchgrass				

* Repeat application as needed. Do not apply more than 7.5 pints per acre per season for blueberries, grapes, and raspberries. Do not apply more than 11.25 pints per acre per season for apple, crabapple, pear, and quince. Do not apply more than 15 pints per acre per season for citrus

** Not recommended in CA and AZ.
POAST PLUS is not currently registered for use in California

***See page 7 - Application Information on Volunteer Cereals

**PERENNIAL GRASSES
FRUIT CROPS (Except Strawberries)**

All Regions

Table 28

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION		
GRASSES	INITIAL APPLICATION	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)*
Bermudagrass	6" Stolon	3.75
Johnsongrass	20	3.75
Quackgrass	8	3.75
Ryegrass, Perennial	6	3.75
* Repeat application as needed. Do not apply more than 7.5 pints per acre per season for blueberries, grapes, and raspberries. Do not apply more than 11.25 pints per acre per season for apple, crabapple, pear, and quince. Do not apply more than 15 pints per acre per season for citrus.		

SPOT TREATMENT APPLICATION

For control or suppression of grasses when using knapsack sprayers or high volume equipment (hand guns or other suitable nozzle arrangements), prepare a solution of POAST PLUS herbicide plus oil concentrate in water according to the table. The best spray application will be a fine spray

which will cover but not drench the leaves and run off. By keeping the spray gallonage low, a relatively concentrated solution (1.5% -2.25%) of POAST PLUS is used. The best performance is obtained when the spray gallonage is maintained at 10 gallons per acre, and the spray gallonage should not exceed 20 gallons per acre.

STRAWBERRIES

Regional Use Map

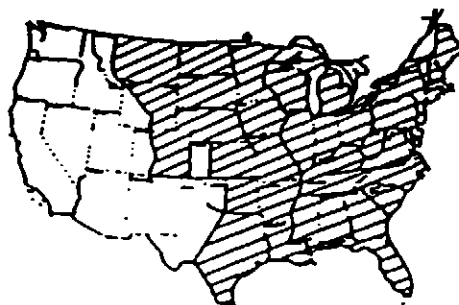
All recommendations are based on growing region. Refer to the map below. Follow the recommendations for grass control for your region only.

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

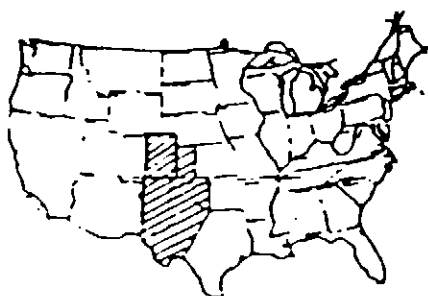
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico (see pages 52 & 53).

Western and Mountain States (see pages 54 & 55).

MIDWEST, SOUTH AND NORTHEAST

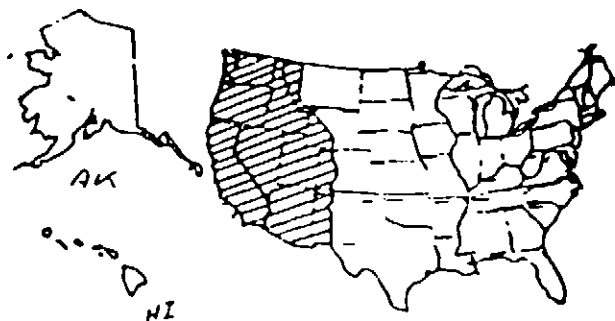


HIGH AND ROLLING PLAINS OF TEXAS, WESTERN OKLAHOMA, WESTERN KANSAS AND EASTERN NEW MEXICO



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

WESTERN AND MOUNTAIN STATES



Description: West of line following the Continental Divide, commencing at the U.S.-Canada border and terminating at the U.S.-Mexico border and also including the counties of Dona Ana, Luna, Sierra, Socorro and Valencia in New Mexico, Alaska and Hawaii.

Note: POAST PLUS is not currently registered for use in California.

Note to Strawberry Growers:

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

occur.

Application of POAST PLUS plus oil concentrate applied up to 6 weeks after a Sinbar® herbicide application can occasionally cause strawberry leaf injury. It is believed to be

variety related. Growers should determine injury potential by treating a small area first then waiting a week before treating the rest of the strawberry field with POAST PLUS plus oil concentrate.

**ANNUAL GRASSES
STRAWBERRIES**

Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

Table 29

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION				
GRASS	STANDARD		RESCUE	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8	2.25	12	3
Crabgrass, Large Smooth	4	2.25	8	3
	4	2.25	8	3
Cupgrass, Woolly	8	2.25	—	—
Foxtails Giant Green Yellow	8	2.25	16	3
	8	2.25	16	3
	8	2.25	16	3
Goosegrass	4	2.25	8	3
Itchgrass	4	3.75	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	2.25	16	3
Junglerice	8	2.25	—	—
Millet, Wild Proso	10	1.12	24	3
Oats, Wild	4	3	—	—
Panicum, Browntop Fall Texas	8	2.25	—	—
	8	2.25	12	3
	8	2.25	12	3
Red Rice	4	3.75	—	—
Ryegrass, Annual	8	2.25	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	2.25	—	—
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	2.25	12	3
Sprangletop, Red	8	2.25	—	—
Volunteer* Barley Corn Oats Rye Wheat	6	3	—	—
	20	2.25	—	—
	6	3	—	—
	6	3	—	—
	6	3	—	—
Witchgrass	8	2.25	—	—
* POAST PLUS is not recommended for spring control of volunteer cereals that emerge the previous fall.				

**PERENNIAL GRASSES
STRAWBERRIES**

Midwest, South and Northeast Regions

Table 30

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION				
GRASS	INITIAL APPLICATION		SEQUENTIAL APPLICATION	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	3.75	4" stolon	2.25
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)*	10	3.75	8	2.25
Muhly, Wirestem	6	2.25	6	1.5
Quackgrass**	8	3.75	—	—
Ryegrass, Perennial	8	2.25	8	2.25
<p>* Adjust spray volume to a minimum of 5 gallons and a maximum of 10 gallons per acre while maintaining a ground speed of no more than 6 miles per hour.</p> <p>** A cultivation between 14 to 21 days after application will aid in control. Depending on environmental conditions and crop cultural system, season-long control may not always be obtained. However, competition from quackgrass will be reduced.</p>				

**ANNUAL GRASSES
STRAWBERRIES**

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

Table 31

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION		
GRASS	STANDARD	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	6	3
Crabgrass, Large Smooth	4	3
	4	3
Foxtails, Giant Green Yellow	6	3
	6	3
	6	3
Goosegrass	4	3
Johnsongrass (seedling)	6	3
Junglerice	6	3
Panicum, Browntop Fall Texas	6	3
	6	3
	6	3
Shattercane/Wildcane	10	3
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	6	3
Sprangletop, Red	6	3
Volunteer* Barley Corn Oats Rye Wheat	4	3.75
	10	3
	4	3.75
	4	3.75
	4	3.75
Witchgrass	6	3
*POAST PLUS is not recommended for spring control of cereals that emerged the previous fall.		

**PERENNIAL GRASSES
STRAWBERRIES**

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

Table 32

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION		
GRASSES	INITIAL APPLICATION	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)*
Bermudagrass	6" Stolon	3.75
Johnsongrass	10	3.75
<p>* A single application may not provide complete control of perennial grasses. Do not use more than 3.75 pints per acre per year for strawberries. Application to smaller grasses is recommended.</p>		

ANNUAL GRASSES STRAWBERRIES

Western and Mountain States

Table 33

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION		
GRASS	STANDARD	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	8	3
Crabgrass, Large	4	
Smooth	4	
Cupgrass, Southwestern	8	
Foxtails, Giant	8	
Green	8	
Yellow	8	
Goosegrass	4	
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	
Junglerice	8	
Panicum, Fall	8	3.75
Texas	8	
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	
Volunteer* Barley	4	
Corn	12	3
Oats	4	3.75
Rye	4	3.75
Wheat	4	3.75
Witchgrass	8	3

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

PERENNIAL GRASSES STRAWBERRIES

Western and Mountain States

Table 34

RATE AND MAXIMUM HEIGHT AT APPLICATION		
GRASSES	SINGLE APPLICATION *	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)*
Bermudagrass	6" Stolon	3.75
Johnsongrass	10	3.75
Quackgrass	8	3.75

* A single application may not provide complete control of perennial grasses. Do not use more than 3.75 pints per acre per year for strawberries.

NONBEARING FOOD CROPS

WESTERN AND MOUNTAIN STATES

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

**Apply to actively growing grasses
before extensive tillering and/or**

seedhead formation.

**Always follow recommendations
given in Application Information
(page 7).**

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

**Repeat applications if new
germination or regrowth occurs.**

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

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

**Do not apply more than a total of
11.25 pints of POAST PLUS per
acre in one season.**

**Always add 1 quart Dash or oil
concentrate per acre.**

**ANNUAL GRASS
NON-BEARING FOOD CROPS**

Table 35

GRASS	STANDARD		RESCUE	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	6	2.25	12	3.75
Crabgrass, Large Smooth.				
Cupgrass, Woolly				
Foxtails, Giant Green Yellow				
Goosegrass				
Johnsongrass (seedling)				
Junglerice				
Lovegrass				
Millet, Wild Proso				
Panicum, Fall Texas				
Shattercane				
Signalgrass, Broadleaf				
Sprangletop, Red*				
Tall Fescue (seedling)				
Witchgrass				
* Not recommended in CA, AZ, or Western NM				

**PERENNIAL GRASSES
NONBEARING FOOD CROPS**

Table 36

GRASS	Max. Ht (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	3.75
Johnsongrass	20"	3.75
Quackgrass	8"	3.75
Wirestem Muhly	6"	2.25

CROPS GROWN FOR SEED

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

* POAST PLUS is not currently registered for use in California

POAST PLUS®

**CONIFER, CHRISTMAS TREES,
DECIDUOUS TREES,
NURSERY PLANTING,
ORNAMENTAL, RIGHT-OF-WAY,
NON-FOOD CROP AREAS,
FALLOW LAND AND FOR
CONTROLLING GRASSES,
TALL FESCUE,
GROWTH SUPPRESSION AND
BROAD SPECTRUM WEED
CONTROL TANK MIXED WITH
GOAL 1.6E IN TREE FARMS**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated.

Always follow recommendations given in **Application Information** Page 7.

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

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

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

Labeled crops at all stages of growth are tolerant to POAST PLUS.

Always add 1 quart oil concentrate per acre.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For annual and perennial grass control: See page 64 for 72 tolerant species of trees, shrubs and ornamentals (bedding plants, ground covers) and page 73 for recommended use rates.

For broad spectrum grass and broadleaf weed control in conifers: A tank mix of POAST PLUS plus Goal 1.6E controls a wide variety of weeds and grasses.

See section on POAST PLUS plus Goal 1.6 E Tank Mix (page 62) for directions.

For growth suppression of tall fescue: Tall fescue growth can be reduced by a properly timed application of POAST PLUS. For directions, see section *Timing and Application Information for Tall Fescue Growth Suppression in Nonfood Areas* page 63.

For spot treatment application with POAST PLUS see page 73 for details on grass size, dosage and additive.

NOTICE TO USER

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

Annual Grass Control With POAST PLUS

Table 37

GRASS	RATE OF POAST PLUS PER ACRE		OIL CONCENTRATE RATE PER ACRE
	GRASS UP TO 6" HEIGHT	GRASS UP TO 12" HEIGHT	
Barnyardgrass Broadleaf Signalgrass Fall Panicum Foxtails, Green , Green , Yellow Goosegrass Johnsongrass, Seedling Junglerice Large Crabgrass Lovegrass Red Sprangletop* Tall Fescue, Seedling Texas Panicum Shattercane/Wildcane Wild Proso Millet Witchgrass Woolly Cupgrass	2.25 Pints	3.75 Pints	2 Pints
* Not recommended in CA, AZ, or Western NM.			

Perennial Grass Control With POAST PLUS

Table 38

GRASS	MAXIMUM SIZE RANGE	RATE OF POAST PLUS PER ACRE	OIL CONCENTRATE RATE PER ACRE
Bermudagrass	Up to 6" Runners	3.75 Pints	2 Pints
Johnsongrass, Rhizome	15-20" Height		
Quackgrass	6-8" Height		
Wirestem Muhly	Up to 6" Height	2.25 Pints	

POAST PLUS® HERBICIDE + GOAL 1.6E TANK MIX

For Use in Conifers Grown for
Christmas Trees

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

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

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

COMMON NAME

Fir, Fraser
Hemlock, Canada*
Pine, Virginia
Pine, White
Spruce, Norway

SCIENTIFIC NAME

Abies fraseri
*Tsuga canadensis**
Pinus virginiana
Pinus strobus
Picea abies

*Canada Hemlock has prolonged period of bud break and new growth, thus directed applications are recommended during this period.

Grasses Controlled: See species
listed on prior pages.

Broadleaf Weeds Controlled: See
Goal 1.6E label.

Rates: A maximum of 3.75 pints
per acre of POAST PLUS may be
tank mixed with Goal 1.6E. A
maximum of 2.5 pints of Goal 1.6E
may be tank mixed with POAST
PLUS. See prior pages for
minimum recommended rates of
POAST PLUS and see Goal 1.6E
label for minimum recommended
rates of Goal 1.6E. Two or three
applications may be needed for
season-long control. In some cases
reduced grass control with POAST
PLUS may be experienced when
tank mixed with Goal 1.6E.

Timing: Apply when weeds are

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

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

RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS (Partial List)

**For POAST PLUS with Goal 1.6 E
Tank Mix**

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

Do not apply the tank mix when
temperatures exceed 90°F.

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

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

Do not apply this tank mix by
aircraft equipment.

Do not use spot treatments.

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

POAST PLUS

For Tall Fescue Growth Suppression In Non-Food Areas

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

TIMING AND APPLICATION INFORMATION

**Apply to actively growing tall fescue
before extensive tillering and/or
seedhead formation.**

**Follow water volume and spray
pressure recommendations.**

**Apply to tall fescue at the sizes
indicated below.**

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

**Timing: Apply POAST PLUS to
actively growing tall fescue after it
has 4 to 6 inches of new growth,
before the emergence of seedheads
and before conifer bud break.
Application from July 1 to mid-
August may be less effective,
especially if day temperatures reach
90°F. Tall fescue must be one year
old before the first application of
POAST PLUS.**

**Do not apply to grasses under
stress, such as stress due to lack of
moisture, herbicide injury, or cold
temperatures, since unsatisfactory
suppression may result.**

**Adequate coverage of the leaf
surface is necessary for absorption
of this herbicide; thus, for optimum
control, do not mow tall fescue turf
for thirty days before or fourteen
days after application of POAST
PLUS.**

**Rate: Apply POAST PLUS at 1.5 to
1.9 pints per acre. For greater
fescue suppression up to 3.75 pints
per acre of POAST PLUS can be
used. Because of environmental
differences at application and
growth differences of tall fescue,
control of tall fescue may exceed or
fall short of that desired. Users of
POAST PLUS are advised to begin
use of POAST PLUS at a minimum
recommended rate and adjust rates
as local conditions and experience
dictate. Additional applications may
be made if extended growth
suppression is desired.**

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

TREES	
Listed by Common Name	Listed by Scientific Name
<p>Acacia, Knife Leaf (<i>Acacia cultriformis</i>) Arborvitae, Eastern (var: Teehny); (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>) Ash, Green (<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanicum</i>) Ash, Mountain (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>) Ash White (<i>Fraxinus americana</i>) Basswood, American (<i>Tilia americana</i>) Berkmans (<i>Thuja orientalis</i>) Birch (<i>Betula</i> sp.) Birch, Asian White (var: Japonica); (<i>Betula platyphylla</i>) Birch, European White (<i>Betula pendula</i>) Birch, Paper (<i>Betula papyrifolia</i>) Birch, River or Black (<i>Betula nigra</i>) Bottle-Brush (<i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i>) Bottle Tree (<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>) Brisbane Box Tree (<i>Tristania conferta</i>) Cajeput Tree (<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>) Carob Tree (<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>) Carrot Wood (<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>) Catalpa, Southern (<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>) Cherry, Black (<i>Prunus caroliniana "compacta"</i>) Crabapple, Flowering (var: Dalgo, Radiant, Red Splendor, Royalty, Vanguard, Sylvestris, Domestic); (<i>Malus</i> sp.) Cypress, Leyland (<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>) Cypress, Italian (<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>) Dogwood, Flowering (<i>Cornus florida</i>) Dogwood, Silky (<i>Cornus amomum</i>) Dogwood, Pagoda (<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>) Dogwood, Red Osier (<i>Cornus sericea</i>) Elm, Chinese Evergreen (<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>) Eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>, <i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i>, <i>Eucalyptus nicholi</i>, <i>Eucalyptus granis</i>) Fig, Exotica Weeping (<i>Ficus benjamina</i>) Fir, Concolor (<i>Abies</i> sp.) Fir, Douglas (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>) Fir, Frasier (<i>Abies fraseri</i>) Fir, White (<i>Abies concolor</i>) Guava, Pineapple (<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>) Gum, Lemon-scented (<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>) Gum, Red Box (<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</i>) Hackberry, Common (<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>) Hemlock (<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>)</p>	<p><i>Abies concolor</i> (Fir, White) <i>Abies Fraseri</i> (Fir, Frasier) <i>Abies</i> sp. (Fir Concolor) <i>Acacia baileyana (purpurea)</i>; (Purpleleaf) <i>Acacia cultriformis</i> (Knife Leaf Acacia) <i>Acer palmatum</i> (Japanese Maple) <i>Acer rubrum</i> (Maple, Red) <i>Acer saccharinum</i> (Maple, Silver) <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> (Peppermint Willow) <i>Albizia julibrissin</i> (Mimosa Tree) <i>Arbutus unedo</i> (Strawberry Tree) <i>Arecastrum romanzoffianum</i> (Queen Palm) <i>Betula nigra</i> (Birch, River or Black) <i>Betula papyrifolia</i> (Birch, Paper) <i>Betula pendula</i> (Birch European White) <i>Betula platyphylla</i> (Birch, Asian White); (var: Japonica) <i>Betula</i> sp. (Birch) <i>Brachychiton populneus</i> (Bottle Tree) <i>Callistemon lanceolatus</i> (Bottle-Brush) <i>Catalpa bignonioides</i> (Catalpa, Southern) <i>Celtis occidentalis</i> (Hackberry, Common) <i>Ceratonia siliqua</i> (Carob Tree) <i>Chamaerops humilis</i> (Mediterranean Fan Palm) <i>Cornus alternifolia</i> (Dogwood, Pagoda) <i>Cornus amomum</i> (Dogwood, Silky) <i>Cornus florida</i> (Dogwood, Flowering) <i>Cornus sericea</i> (Dogwood, Red Osier) <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> (Carrot Wood) <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> (Leyland Cypress) <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> (Italian Cypress) <i>Cycas revoluta</i> (Sago Palm) <i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> (Olive, Russian) <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> (Loquat) <i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i> (Gum, Lemon-Scented) <i>Eucalyptus granis</i> (Eucalyptus) <i>Eucalyptus lehmannii</i> (Eucalyptus) <i>Eucalyptus nicholi</i> (Eucalyptus) <i>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</i> (Red Box Gum) <i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> (Eucalyptus) <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> (Red Ironbark) <i>Feijoa sellowiana</i> (Pineapple Guava) <i>Ficus benjamina</i> (Exotica Weeping Fig)</p>

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

TREES (CONTINUED)	
Listed by Common Name	Listed by Scientific Name
Holly, Chinese (var: <i>Bufordii</i> , <i>Rotunda</i>); (<i>Ilex cornuta</i>)	<i>Ficus microcarpa nitida</i> (Indian Laurel)
Holly, Hybrid (var: <i>Nellie Stevens</i>); (<i>Ilex spares</i>)	<i>Fraxinus americana</i> (Ash, White)
Holly Japanese (var: <i>Convexa</i> , <i>Compacta</i> , <i>Helleri</i> , <i>Hoogendorn</i>); (<i>Ilex crenata</i>)	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanicum</i> (Ash, Green)
Holly, Yaupon (<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>)	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i> (Locust, Honey)
Ironbark, Red (<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>)	<i>Ilex cornuta</i> (Holly, Chinese); (var: <i>Bufordii</i> , <i>Rotunda</i>)
Jacaranda (<i>Jacaranda acutifolia</i>)	<i>Ilex crenata</i> (Holly, Japanese); (var: <i>Convexa</i> , <i>Compacta</i> , <i>Helleri</i> , <i>Hoogendorn</i>)
Larch, European (<i>Larix europa</i>)	<i>Ilex spares</i> (Holly, Hybrid); (var: <i>Nellie Stevens</i>)
Laurel, Indian (<i>Ficus mic. . carpa nitida</i>)	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i> (Holly, Yaupon)
Linden, Littleleaf (<i>Tilia cordata</i>)	<i>Jacaranda acutifolia</i> (Jacaranda)
Locust, Honey (<i>Gleditsia triacanthos inermis</i>)	<i>Juglans nigra</i> (Walnut, Black)
Loquat (<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>)	<i>Larix eruopa</i> (Larch, European)
Magnolia, Southern (<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>)	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i> (Australian Tea Tree)
Maple, Red (<i>Acer rubrum</i>)	<i>Liquidambar styraciflus</i> (Sweet Gum)
Maple, Japanese (<i>Acer palmatum</i>)	<i>Liriodendron tuliperifera</i> (Poplar, Yellow)
Maple, Silver (<i>Acer saccharinum</i>)	<i>Maclura pomifera</i> (Osage Orange)
Mimosa Tree (<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>)	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> (Magnolia, Southern)
Myoporum (<i>Myoporum laetum</i>)	<i>Malus sp.</i> (Crabapple, Flowering); (var: <i>Dalgo</i> , <i>Domestic</i> <i>Sylvestris</i> , <i>Radiant</i> , <i>Vanguard</i> , <i>Royalty</i> , <i>Red Splenor</i>)
Oak (<i>Quercus</i>)	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> (Cajeput Tree)
Oak, Water (<i>Quercus nigra</i>)	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> (Sensitive Plant)
Oak, Willow (<i>Quercus phellos</i>)	<i>Myoporum laetum</i> (Myoporum)
Olive Tree (<i>Olea europaea</i>)	<i>Olea eruopaea</i> (Olive Tree)
Olive, Russian (<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>)	<i>Parkensonia aculeata</i> (Green Palo Verde)
Osage, Orange (<i>Maclura pomifera</i>)	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i> (Paulownia, Royal)
Palm, Mediterranean Fan (<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>)	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i> (Palm, Pygmy Date)
Palm, Pygmy Date (<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>)	<i>Picea abies</i> (Spruce, Norway)
Palm, Queen (<i>Arecastrum romanzoffianum</i>)	<i>Picea glauca</i> (Spruce, White)(Spruce, Black Halls); (var: <i>Compacta</i> , <i>Densata</i>)
Palm, Sago (<i>Cycas revoluta</i>)	<i>Picea pungens</i> (Spruce, Colorado Blue)
Palm, Windmill (<i>Tracheocarpus fortunei</i>)	<i>Pinus banksiana</i> (Pine, Jack)
Palo Verde, Green (<i>Parkensonia aculeata</i>)	<i>Pinus canariensis</i> (Canary Island Pine)
Paulownia, Royal (<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>)	<i>Pinus caribean</i> (Pine, Caribbean Slash)
Pear, Common (<i>Pyrus communis</i>)	<i>Pinus ellotti</i> (Pine, Slash)
Pear, Ussurian (<i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i>)	<i>Pinus mugho</i> (Pine, Mugho)
Pepper, Brazilian (<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>)	<i>Pinus nigra</i> (Pine, Austrian)
Pine, Austrian (<i>Pinus nigra</i>)	<i>Pinus palustris</i> (Pine, Southern)
Pine, Canary Island (<i>Pinus canariensis</i>)	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> (Pine, Ponderosa)
Pine, Caribbean Slash (<i>Pinus caribean</i>)	<i>Pinus strobus</i> (Pine, White)
Pine, Jack (<i>Pinus banksiana</i>)	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Pine, Scotch)
Pine, Japanese Black (<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>)	<i>Pinus taeda</i> (Pine, Loblolly)
Pine, Loblolly (<i>Pinus taeda</i>)	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> (Pine, Japanese Black)
Pine, Mugho (<i>Pinus mugho</i>)	<i>Pinus virginiana</i> (Pine, Virginia)
Pine, Ponderosa (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>)	<i>Pittsorum phillyraeoides</i> (Desert Willow)
Pine, Scotch (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	
Pine, Slash (<i>Pinus ellottii</i>)	
Pine, Southern (<i>Pinus palustris</i>)	

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

TREES (CONTINUED)	
Listed by Common Name	Listed by Scientific Name
Pine, Virginia (<i>Pinus virginiana</i>)	<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> (Sycamore)
Pine, White (<i>Pinus strobus</i>)	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i> (Yew Pine)
Pine, Yew (<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>)	<i>Populus alba</i> (Poplar, Hybrid)
Poplar, Hybrid (<i>Populus alba</i>)	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (Fir, Douglas)
Poplar, Yellow (<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>)	<i>Prunus americana</i> (—)
Purpleleaf (<i>Acacia baileyana</i>)	<i>Prunus besseyi</i> (—)
Sensitive Plant (<i>Mimosa pudica</i>)	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i> "compacta" (Carolina Cherry)
Spruce, Black Halls (var: <i>Densata</i>); (<i>Picea glauca</i>)	<i>Prunus mahaleb</i> (—)
Spruce, Colorado Blue (<i>Picea pungens</i>)	<i>Prunus myro</i> (—)
Spruce, Norway (<i>Picea abies</i>)	<i>Prunus serotina</i> (Cherry, Black)
Spruce, White (<i>Picea nlauca</i>)	<i>Pyrus communis</i> (Pear, Common)
Spruce, White (var: <i>Compacta</i>); (<i>Picea glauca</i>)	<i>Pyrus ussuriensis</i> (Pear, Ussurian)
Strawberry Tree (<i>Arbutus unedo</i>)	<i>Quercus</i> (Oak)
Sumac, Standard, African (<i>Rhus lancea</i>)	<i>Quercus nigra</i> (Oak, Water)
Sweet Gum (<i>Liquidambar styraciflus</i>)	<i>Quercus phellos</i> (Oak, Willow)
Sycamore (<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>)	<i>Rhus lancea</i> (African Sumac Standard)
Tea Tree, Australian (<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>)	<i>Salix matsudana tortuosa</i> (Willow)
Tipu Tree (<i>Tipuana tipu</i>)	<i>Schinus ierebinthifolius</i> (Brazilian Pepper)
Walnut, Black (<i>Juglans nigra</i>)	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> (Ash, Mountain)
Willow (<i>Salix matsudana tortuosa</i>)	<i>Sorbus americana decora</i> (Ash, Mountain)
Willow, Desert (<i>Pittosporum phillyraeoides</i>)	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> (Arborvitae, Eastern); (var: Teehny)
Willow, Peppermint (<i>Agonis flexuosa</i> , <i>Prunus mahaleb</i> , <i>Prunus americana</i> , <i>Prunus besseyi</i> , <i>Prunus myro</i>)	<i>Thuja orientalis</i> (Berkmans)
	<i>Tilia americana</i> (Basswood, American)
	<i>Tilia cordata</i> (Linden, Littleleaf)
	<i>Tipuana tipu</i> (Tipu Tree)
	<i>Tracheocarpus fortunei</i> (Windmill Palm)
	<i>Tristania conferta</i> (Brisbane Box Tree)
	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i> (Hemlock)
	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> (Chinese Evergreen Elm)

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

SHRUBS	
Listed by Common Name	Listed by Scientific Name
Abelia, Glossy (<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>)	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i> (Glossy Abelia)
Acacia (<i>Acacia latifolia</i>)	<i>Acacia latifolia</i> (—)
Acacia, Prostrate (<i>Acacia redolens</i>)	<i>Acacia redolens</i> (Prostrate Acacia)
Alpine Currant (<i>Ribes alpinum</i>)	<i>Alyogyne huegelli</i> (Blue Hibiscus)
American Cranberry Bush (<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>)	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i> (Serviceberry, Saskatoon); (var: Regent)
Azalea, Mollis Hybrid (<i>R. x kosterianum</i>)	<i>Aronia meloelata</i> (Chokecherry sp.)
Azalea, Northern Lights Hybrid (<i>R. x kosterianum</i> <i>x R. priniphyllum</i>)	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> (Barberry, Japanese, Crimson Pygmy); (var.: Crimson Pygmy)
Bamboo, Heavenly (<i>Nandina domestica</i>)	<i>Berberis virginian</i> (Barberry, Redleaf)
Barberry, Japanese (<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>)	<i>Berberis koreana</i> (Barberry Korean)
Barberry, Korean (<i>Berberis koreana</i>)	<i>Brunfelsia calycina</i> (Yesterday-Today-and-Tomorrow)
Barberry, Redleaf (<i>Berberis virginian</i>)	<i>Buxus microphylla</i> (Japanese Boxwood); (var: Japonica)
Boxwood (<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>)	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i> (Boxwood)
Boxwood, African (<i>Myrsine africana</i>)	<i>Caesalpinia gillesii</i> (Poinciana)
Boxwood, Japanese (var: Japonica); (<i>Buxus microphylla</i>)	<i>Camellia japonica</i> (Camellia)
Buckthorn, Glossy (<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>)	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i> (Sasanqua Camellia)
Camellia (<i>Camellia japonica</i>)	<i>Ceanothus griseus</i> (Mountain Lilac)
Camellia, Sasanqua (<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>)	<i>Cissus rhombifolia</i> (EllenDanica Grape Ivy)
Cape Plumbago (<i>Plumbago capensis</i>)	<i>Coprosma baueri</i> (Mirror Plant)
Cedar, Eastern Red (var: Pyramidiformis, Canearii); (<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>)	<i>Coprosma repens</i> (Variegated Mirror Plant)
Cherry, Manchu (<i>Prunus tomentosa</i>)	<i>Correa pulchella</i> (Australian Fuchsia)
Chokecherry sp. (<i>Aronia meloelata</i>)	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i> (Pampas Grass)
Cotoneaster, Cranberry (<i>Cotoneaster apiculata</i>)	<i>Cotoneaster acutifolia</i> (Cotoneaster, Peking)
Cotoneaster, Peking (<i>Cotoneaster acutifolia</i>)	<i>Cotoneaster apiculata</i> (Cotoneaster, Cranberry)
Cotoneaster, Bearberry (<i>Cotoneaster dammerii</i>)	<i>Cotoneaster dammerii</i> (Cotoneaster, Bearberry, Coral Beauty)
Crapemyrtle (<i>Lagerstromia indica</i>)	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i> (Honeysuckle Bush)
Crimson Pygmy (<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>)	<i>Dodonaea viscosa purpurea</i> (Purple Hopseed Bush)
Euonymus, Winged (<i>Euonymus alata</i>)	<i>Duranta stenostachya</i> (Brazilian Sky Flower)
Fig, Creeping (<i>Ficus repens</i>)	<i>Escallonia fradessii</i> (—)
Forsythia (<i>Forsythia viridissima broxeniss</i>)	<i>Escallonia rubra</i> (—)
Flax, New Zealand (<i>Phormium tenax</i>)	<i>Eugenia myrtifolia</i> (Brush Cherry)
Gardenia (<i>Gardenia augusta</i> , <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>)	<i>Euonymus alata</i> (Euonymus, Winged)
Gardenia, Dwarf (var: veitchii); (<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>)	<i>Euonymus japonica</i> (Silver King)
Guinea Gold Vine (<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>)	<i>Euonymus kiautschovica</i> (Spindle Tree)
Hibiscus, Blue (<i>Alyogyne huegelli</i>)	<i>Ficus repens</i> (Creeping Fig)
Hibiscus, Chinese (<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>)	<i>Forsythia viridissima broxeniss</i> (Forsythia)
Holly, Dwarf Burford (<i>Ilex cornuta</i>)	<i>Gardenia augusta</i> (Gardenia); (var: Mystery)
Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera japonica</i>)	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> (Mystery Gardenia, Gardenia Dwarf); (var: Mystery, Radicans, Veitchii)
Honeysuckle, Bush (<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>)	<i>Gardenia radicans</i> (Gardenia)
Honeysuckle Cape (<i>Tecomaria capensis</i>)	<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i> (Carolina Jessamine)
Hydrangea (<i>Hydrangea</i> sp.)	<i>Grewia caffra</i> (Lavender Star Plant)
Jasmine, Asiatic (<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>)	<i>Hebe</i> sp. (Veronica); (var: Coed)
Jasmine, Orange (<i>Murraya paniculata</i>)	
Jasmine, Star (<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>)	

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

SHRUBS (CONTINUED)	
Listed by Common Name	Listed by Scientific Name
Jessamine, Carolina (<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>)	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i> (Toyon)
Jojoba (<i>simmondsia chinensis</i>)	<i>Hibbertia scandens</i> (Guinea Gold Vine)
Juniper, Blue Rug (<i>Juniperus</i> sp.)	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> (Chinese Hibiscus)
Juniper, Chinese (var: Maney, Old Gold, Pfitzeriana, Sea Green, Hetzii, Nana, Torulosa, Pfitzerana Aurea); (<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>)	<i>Hydrangea</i> sp. (Hydrangea)
Juniper, Creeping (var: Bluechip, Huges, Plumosa, Prince of Wales, Webberi, Wiltonii, Bar Harbor Andorra, Variegata, Youngstown); (<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>)	<i>Illex cornuta</i> (Dwarf Burford Holly); (var: Burfordii)
Juniper, Ozark (<i>Juniperus</i> sp.)	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i> (Juniper, Chinese); (var: Maney, Old Gold, Pfitzeriana, Sea Green, Hetzii, Torulosa, Nana, Pfitzeriana aurea)
Juniper, Pfitzer (<i>Juniperus</i> sp.)	<i>Juniperus conferta</i> (Shore Juniper); (var: Compacta)
Juniper, Pfitzer (Golden); (<i>Juniperus</i> sp.)	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> (Juniper, Creeping); (var: Bluechip, Huges, Plumosa, Prince of Wales, Webberi, Wiltonii, Bar Harbor, Andorra, Youngstown, Variegata)
Juniper, Rocky Mountain (var: Blue Heaven, Welchii, Wichita Blue, Medova, Moffet, Pyramidal Green, Springtime, Admiral); (<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>)	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i> (Juniper, Rocky Mountain); (var: Blue Heaven, Welchii, Wichita Blue, Medova, Moffet, Pyramidal Green, Springtime, Admiral)
Juniper, Savin (var: Skandia, Arcadia, Broadmoor, Buffalo, Pepin); (<i>Juniperus sabina</i>)	<i>Juniperus sabina</i> (Juniper, Savin); (var: Skandia, Arcadia, Broadmoor, Buffalo, Pepin, Tamariseifolia)
Juniper, Shore (var: Compacta); (<i>Juniperus conferta</i>)	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> (Cedar, Eastern Red); (var: Pyramidiformis, Canearii)
Juniper, Tam (var: Tamariseifolia); (<i>Juniperus sabina</i>)	<i>Juniperus</i> sp. (Juniper, Blue Rug, Ozark, Pfitzer, Golden)
Lantana, Purple (<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>)	<i>Lagestromia indica</i> (Crape myrtle)
Lilac, Common Purple (<i>Syringa vulgaris purpurea</i>)	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i> (Purple Lantana, Trailing)
Liriope, Green (<i>Liriope muscari</i>)	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i> (Tea Tree, Australian)
Liriope, Variegated (<i>Liriope muscari, variegata</i>)	<i>Ligustrum indica</i> (Privet)
Mickey Mouse Bush (<i>Ochna serrulata</i>)	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> (Privet, Glossy); (var: Lake Tresca)
Mock Orange (<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>)	<i>Ligustrum texanum</i> (Texas Privet)
Myoporum, Prostrate (<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>)	<i>Liriope muscari</i> (Green Liriope), Variegated Liriope); (var: Variegata)
Myrtle (<i>Myrtus communis compacta</i>)	<i>Lonicera japonica</i> (Honeysuckle)
Nandina (<i>Nandina domestica</i>)	<i>Murraya paniculata</i> (Orange Jasmine)
Nannyberry (<i>Viburnum lantago</i>)	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i> (Prostrate myoporum)
Ninebark (<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>)	<i>Myrsine africana</i> (Boxwood, African)
Ninebark (var: Aureus); (<i>Physocarpus opulifolius nanus</i>)	<i>Myrtus communis compacta</i> (Myrtle)
Oleander (<i>Nerium oleander</i>)	<i>Nandina domestica</i> (Nandina, Heavenly Bamboo)
Osmanthus, Tea Olive (<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>)	<i>Nerium oleander</i> (Oleander)
Photinia (<i>Photinia</i> sp.)	<i>Ochna serrulata</i> (Mickey Mouse Bush) ;
Photinia, Fraser (<i>Photinia fraseri</i>)	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i> (Osmanthus, Tea Olive)
Pink Lady (<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>)	<i>Pandorea rosea</i> (Pink Trumpet Vine)
Pittosporum, Variegated Japanese (<i>Pittosporum tobira variegata</i>)	<i>Phormium tenax</i> (New Zealand Flax)
Podocarpus, Yew (<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>)	<i>Photinia fraser</i> (Photinia, Fraser)
Poinciana (<i>Caesalpinia gillesii</i>)	<i>Photinia</i> sp. (Photinia)
Privet (<i>Ligustrum indica</i>)	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius nanus</i> (Ninebark); (var: Aureus)
Privet, Glossy (var: Lake tresca); (<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>)	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> (Ninebark)
Privet, Texas (<i>Ligustrum texanum</i>)	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i> (Mock Orange)
Pyracantha (<i>Pyracantha graberi</i>)	

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

SHRUBS (CONTINUED)	
Listed by Common Name	Listed by Scientific Name
<p>Rhododendron - Azalea (var: Hinocrimson, Hershey Red, Coral Blue, Hinodigiri, Christmas Cheer, Pink Ruffle, Formosa Flame, Delaware Valley White, New White); (<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.)</p> <p>Sandcherry, Purpleleaf (<i>Prunus cristenap</i>)</p> <p>Serviceberry, Allegheny (<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>)</p> <p>Serviceberry, Saskatoon (var: Regent); (<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>)</p> <p>Silver King (<i>Euonymus japonica</i>)</p> <p>Spindle Tree (<i>Euonymus kiautschovica</i>)</p> <p>Spirea (<i>Spirea vanhouttei</i>)</p> <p>Spirea (var: Anthony Waterer, Froebellii, Goldflame); (<i>Spirea bumalda</i>)</p> <p>Spirea (var: Fairy Queen); (<i>Spirea trilobata</i>)</p> <p>Spirea (var: Snowbound); (<i>Spirea nipponica</i>)</p> <p>Star Plant, Lavender (<i>Grewia caffra</i>)</p> <p>Tea Tree, Australian (<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>)</p> <p>Toyon (<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>)</p> <p>Trumpet Vine, Pink (<i>Pandorea rosea</i>)</p> <p>Veronica (var: Coed); (<i>Hebe</i> sp.)</p> <p>Viburnum, Japanese (<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>)</p> <p>Viburnum, Sandankwa (<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>)</p> <p>Weeping Fig, Exotica (<i>Ficus benjamina</i>)</p> <p>Wheeler's Dwarf, Variegated (var: Wheller); (<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>)</p> <p>Yellow Bells (<i>Tecoma stans</i>)</p> <p>Yew (<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>)</p>	<p><i>Pittosporum tobira</i> (Wheeler's Dwarf, Variegated, Wheller)</p> <p><i>Pittosporum tobira variegata</i> (Pittosporum, Variegated Japanese)</p> <p><i>Plumbago capensis</i> (Cape Plumbago)</p> <p><i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i> (Podocarpus, Yew)</p> <p><i>Prunus cistena</i> (Sandcherry, Purpleleaf)</p> <p><i>Prunus tomentosa</i> (Cherry, Manchu)</p> <p><i>Pyracantha graberi</i> (Pyracantha)</p> <p><i>Raphiolepis indica</i> (Pink Lady)</p> <p><i>Rhamnus frangula</i> (Buckthorn, Glossy)</p> <p><i>Rhododendron</i> sp. (Rhododendron - Azalea); (var: Hinocrimson, Hershey Red, Coral Blue, Hinodigiri, Christmas Cheer, Pink Ruffle, Formosa Flame, Delaware Valley White, New White)</p> <p><i>R. x kosterianum</i> (Azalea, Mollis Hybrid)</p> <p><i>R. x kosterianum x R. priniphyllum</i> (Azalea, Northern Lights Hybrid)</p> <p><i>Ribes alpinum</i> (Alpine Currant)</p> <p><i>Simmondsia chinensis</i> (Jojoba)</p> <p><i>Spirea bumalda</i> (Spirea); (var: Anthony Waterer, Froebellii, Goldflame)</p> <p><i>Spirea nipponica</i> (Spirea); (var: Snowbound)</p> <p><i>Spirea trilobata</i> (Spirea); (var: Fairy Queen)</p> <p><i>Spirea vanhouttei</i> (Spirea)</p> <p><i>Syringa vulgaris purpurea</i> (Common Purple Lilac)</p> <p><i>Taxus cuspidata</i> (Yew)</p> <p><i>Tecoma stans</i> (Yellow Bells)</p> <p><i>Tecomaria capensis</i> (Cape Honeysuckle)</p> <p><i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i> (Ternstroemia)</p> <p><i>Thevetia peruviana</i> (Yellow Oleander Shrub)</p> <p><i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i> (Asiatic Jasmine)</p> <p><i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i> (Star Jasmine)</p> <p><i>Viburnum japonicum</i> (Japanese Viburnum)</p> <p><i>Viburnum lantago</i> (Nannyberry)</p> <p><i>Viburnum suspensum</i> (Sandankwa Viburnum)</p> <p><i>Viburnum trilobum</i> (American Cranberry Bush)</p>

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

ORNAMENTALS, BEDDING PLANTS	
Listed by Common Name	Listed by Scientific Name
<p> <i>Allysum</i> (<i>Alyssum</i> sp.) <i>Asparagus</i>, Myers (var: Meyer); (<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>) <i>Asparagus</i>, Sprenger (var: Sprenger); (<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>) <i>Begonia</i> (<i>Begonia semperflorens</i>) Bittersweet, American (<i>Calasirus scandens</i>) Bleeding Heart (<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>) Cactae, Barrel (<i>Cactus</i> sp.) Candytuff (<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>) Canna (<i>Canna</i> sp.) Cassia, Feathery (<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>) Chrysanthemum frutescens (<i>Chrysanthemum</i>, Marguarite) Chrysanthemum (<i>Chrysanthemum indicum</i>) Cockscomb (<i>Celosia argentea</i>) Coleus (<i>Coleus</i> sp.) Coralbells (<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i>) Coral Beauty (<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>) Dahlia (<i>Dahlia pinnata</i>) Daisy Bush (<i>Euryops pectinatus</i>) Daisy Bush, Blue (<i>Felicia amellioides</i>) Daisy, Shasta (<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>) Daylily (<i>Hemerocallis hybrids</i>) Dianthus (<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>) Dusty Miller (<i>Centaurea cineraria</i>) Fern, Sprenger Asparagus (<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i> <i>Sprengeri</i>) Flowering Tobacco (<i>Nicotina</i> sp.) Fuchsia, Australian (<i>Correa pulchella</i>) Grape Ivy, Ellen Danica (<i>Cissus rhombifolia</i>) Gazania (<i>Gazania ringens leucolaena</i>) Gazania (<i>Gazania</i> sp.) Geranium (<i>Geranium</i> sp.) Geranium, Martha Washington (<i>Pelargonium</i> <i>domesticum</i>) Gerbera Daisy (<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>) Gladiolus (<i>Gladiolus</i> sp.) Heather, False (<i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i>) Honeysuckle, Amar (<i>Lonicera maachii</i>) Honeysuckle, Fly (var: Emerald Mound, Clavey's Dwarf); (<i>Lonicera xylosterum</i>) Honeysuckle, Japanese (<i>Lonicera japonica</i>) Honeysuckle, Morrow (<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>) Honeysuckle, Tatarian (var: Zabeli). (<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>) Hopseed Bush, Purple (<i>Dondonea viscosa purpurea</i>) Impatiens (<i>Impatiens</i> sp.) Iris (<i>Iris</i> sp.) </p>	<p> <i>Acorus gramineus</i> (Sweet Grass) <i>Agapanthus africanus</i> (Peter Pan Lily of the Nile) <i>Alyssum</i> sp. (<i>Alyssum</i>) <i>Antirrhinum majus</i> (Snapdragon) <i>Arenaria verna</i> (Moss Sandwort) <i>Arisaemia pusillum</i> (Jack-in-the-Pulpit) <i>Armeria maritima</i> (Sea Pinks) <i>Asparagus densiflorus sprengeri</i> (Sprenger Asparagus) <i>Asparagus densiflorus</i> (Myers Asparagus); (var: Meyer) <i>Begonia semperflorens</i> (Begonia) <i>Bignonia cherere</i> (Blood Red Trumpet Vine) <i>Bignonia tweediana</i> (Yellow Trumpet) <i>Bignonia violacea</i> (Lavender Trumpet Vine) <i>Bougainvillea</i> sp. (Raspberry Ice) <i>Cactus</i> sp. (Cactae, Barrel) <i>Canna</i> sp. (<i>Canna</i>) <i>Capsicum</i> sp. (Pepper, Ornamental) <i>Calastrus scandens</i> (Bittersweet, American) <i>Cassia artemisioides</i> (Feathery Cassia) <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> (Madagascar Periwinkle) <i>Celosia argentea</i> (Cockscomb) <i>Centaurea cineraria</i> (Dusty Miller) <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> (<i>Chrysanthemum</i>, Marguerite) <i>Chrysanthemum indicum</i> (<i>Chrysanthemum</i>) <i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i> (Shasta Daisy) <i>Coleus</i> sp. (<i>Coleus</i>) <i>Convallaria majalis</i> (Lily-of-the-Valley) <i>Crassula argentea</i> (Jade Plant) <i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i> (False Heather) <i>Dahlia pinnata</i> (Dahlia) <i>Dianthus barbatus</i> (Sweet William) <i>Dianthus deltoides</i> (<i>Dianthus</i>) <i>Dicentra spectabilis</i> (Bleeding Heart) <i>Euryops pectinatus</i> (Daisy Bush) <i>Felicia amellioides</i> (Blue Daisy Bush) <i>Gazania</i> sp. (<i>Gazania</i>) <i>Gazania ringens leucolaena</i> (<i>Gazania</i>) <i>Germanum</i> sp. (<i>Geranium</i>) <i>Gerbera jamesonii</i> (Gerbera Daisy) <i>Gladiolus</i> sp. (<i>Gladiolus</i>) <i>Hemerocallis hybrids</i> (Daylily) <i>Heuchera sanguinea</i> (Coralbells) <i>Hosta</i> sp. (Plantain Lily) <i>Iberis sempervirens</i> (Candytuff) <i>Impatiens</i> sp. (<i>Impatiens</i>) <i>Iris</i> sp. (<i>Iris</i>) </p>

**Tables of Nursery Liners, Trees, Shrubs,
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ORNAMENTALS, BEDDING PLANTS (CONTINUED)	
Listed by Common Name	Listed by Scientific Name
Jack-in-the-Pulpit (<i>Arisaema pusillum</i>)	<i>Justicia brandegeana</i> (Shrimp Plant)
Jade Plant (<i>Crassula argentea</i>)	<i>Lavandula vera</i> (Lavender)
Lavender (<i>Lavandula vera</i>)	<i>Limonium perezii</i> (Perennial Statice)
Lavender Cotton (<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>)	<i>Lobelia erinus</i> (Lobelia)
Lilac, Chinese (<i>Syringa chinensis</i>)	<i>Lonicera japonica</i> (Honeysuckle, Japanese)
Lilac, Common Purple (var: Charles Joly, Ludwig Spaeth, Jay Tree); (<i>Syringa vulgaris purpurpa</i>)	<i>Lonicera maachii</i> (Honeysuckle, Amar)
Lilac, Meyer (var: Palibin); (<i>Syringa sp.</i>)	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i> (Honeysuckle, Morrow)
Lilac (var: Miss Kim); (<i>Syringa patula</i>)	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i> (Honeysuckle, Tatarian); (var: Zabeli)
Lilac, Mountain (<i>Ceanothus griseus</i>)	<i>Lonicera xylosterum</i> (Honeysuckle Fly); (var: Emerald Mound, Clavey's Dwarf)
Lily-of-the-Nile Peter Par (<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>)	<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i> (Moneywort)
Lily-of-the-Valley (<i>Convallaria majalis</i>)	<i>Mattiola incana</i> (---)
Lobelia (<i>Lobelia erinus</i>)	<i>Nicotina sp.</i> (Flowering Tobacco)
Marigold (<i>Tagetes sp.</i>)	<i>Pelargonium domesticum</i> (Geranium, Martha Washington)
Mirror Plant (<i>Coprosma laueri</i>)	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> (Red Fountain Grass)
Mirror Plant, Varigated (<i>Coprosma repens</i>)	<i>Petunia sp.</i> (Petunia)
Moneywort (<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>)	<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i> (Moss Rose)
Moss Rose (<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>)	<i>Salvia sp.</i> (Salvia)
Moss Sandwort (<i>Arenaria verna</i>)	<i>Salvia greggii</i> (---)
Pansy (<i>Viola tricolor</i>)	<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i> (Lavender Cotton)
Pepper, Ornamental (<i>Capsicum sp.</i>)	<i>Sedum x rubrotinctum</i> (Sedum)
Periwinkle, Madagascar (<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>)	<i>Syringa chinensis</i> (Lilac, Chinese)
Periwinkle (<i>Vinca minor</i>)	<i>Syringa patula</i> (Lilac); (var: Miss Kim)
Petunia (<i>Petunia sp.</i>)	<i>Syringa sp.</i> (Lilac, Meyer); (var: Palibin)
Plantain Lily (<i>Hosta sp.</i>)	<i>Syringa vulgaris purpurpa</i> (Lilac, Common Purple); (var: Charles Joly, Ludwig Spaeth, Jay Tree)
Raspberry Ice (<i>Bougainvillea sp.</i>)	<i>Tagetes sp.</i> (Marigold)
Red Fountain Grass (<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>)	<i>Trade scantia sp.</i> (Wandering Jew)
Salvia (<i>Salvia sp.</i>)	<i>Verbena sp.</i> (Verbena)
Sea Pinks (<i>Armeria maritima</i>)	<i>Vinca minor</i> (Periwinkle)
Sedum (<i>Sedum x rubrotinctum</i>)	<i>Viola tricolor</i> (Pansy)
Shrimp Plant (<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>)	<i>Xylosma senticosa</i> (---)
Sky Flower, Brazilian (<i>Duranta stenostachya</i>)	<i>Zinnia elegans</i> (Zinnia)
Snapdragon (<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>)	
Statice, Perennial (<i>Limonium perezii</i>)	
Sweet Grass (<i>Acorus gramineus</i>)	
Sweet William (<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>)	
Trumpet Vine, Blood Red (<i>Bignonia cherere</i>)	
Trumpet Vine, Lavender (<i>Bignonia violacea</i>)	
Verbena (<i>Verbena sp.</i>)	
Wandering Jew (<i>Trade scantia sp.</i>)	
Yellow Trumpet (<i>Bignonia tweediana</i>)	
Zinnia (<i>Zinnia elegans</i>)	
Mattiola (<i>Mattiola incana</i>)	

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

GROUND COVERS	
Listed by Common Name	Listed by Scientific Name
Bugleweed (<i>Ajuga reptans</i>) Crownvetch (<i>Coronilla varia</i>) Daisy, White African (<i>Osteospermum fruticosum alba</i>) Harebell, Carpathian (<i>Campanula carpatica</i>) Ivy, Boston (<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>) Ivy, English (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Ivy, Hahn's (var: <i>Hahnii</i>); (<i>Hedera helix</i>) Lily-Turf, Big Blue (<i>Liriope muscari</i>) Mondo Grass (<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>) Pachysandra (<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>)	<i>Ajuga reptans</i> (Bugleweed) <i>Campanula carpatica</i> (Harebell, Carpathian) <i>Coronilla varia</i> (Crownvetch) <i>Hedera helix</i> (Ivy, English, Hahn's Ivy); (var: <i>Hahnii</i>) <i>Liriope muscari</i> (Lily-Turf, Big Blue) <i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i> (Mondo Grass) <i>Osteospermum fruticosum alba</i> (White African Daisy) <i>Pachysandra terminalis</i> (Pachysandra) <i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i> (Ivy, Boston)

Other

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

OTHER SPECIES	
COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Red Oak White Oak Azalea (var: Snow) Potentilla (var: Jackmanni, K. VanDyke) Privet, Japanese Snow-in-Summer	<i>Quercus rubra</i> <i>Quercus alba</i> <i>Rhododendron</i> sp. <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i> <i>Potentilla verna</i> <i>Ligustrum japonica</i> <i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>

Spot Treatment Application with POAST PLUS

For control of grasses when using knapsack sprayers or high volume equipment utilizing handguns or

other suitable nozzle arrangement, prepare a solution of POAST PLUS plus oil concentrate in water according to the table below.

Apply to actively growing grasses

before tillering and/or seedhead formation. Apply to the foliage of grasses on a spray-to-wet basis. Spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff.

SPOT TREATMENT APPLICATION TABLE

Annual Grass Control

Table 39

GRASSES	CONCENTRATION IN SPRAY SOLUTION**		
	POAST PLUS*		OIL CONCENTRATE
	Grass up to 6" Height	Grass up to 12" Height	1%
See annual grasses listed in BROADCAST APPLICATION Tables under specific crop.	1.5%	2.25%	

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

Perennial Grass Suppression

Table 40

GRASSES	MAXIMUM SIZE RANGE	CONCENTRATION IN SPRAY SOLUTION	
		POAST PLUS*	OIL CONCENTRATE
Bermudagrass (Wiregrass)	Up to 6" Height	2.25%	1%
Johnsongrass Rhizome	15-20" Height	2.25%	1%
Quackgrass	6-8" Height	2.25%	1%
Wirestem Muhly	Up to 6" Runners	2.25%	1%

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

SOLUTION TABLE

Table 41

Desired Spray Solution Volume	Amount of POAST PLUS or Oil Concentrate To be Added for Solution			
	1%		1.5%	
	POAST PLUS	OIL CONCENTRATE	POAST PLUS	OIL CONCENTRATE
1 Gallon	1.875 fl oz	1.25 fl oz	3 fl oz	2 fl oz
3 Gallons	5.62 fl oz	3.75 fl oz	9 fl oz	6 fl oz
5 Gallons	9.37 fl oz	6.25 fl oz	15 fl oz	10 fl oz

1 Tablespoon = 1/2 fl oz

APPENDIX

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

GRASSES	COMMON NAME
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Bermudagrass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Broadleaf Signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>
Crabgrass, Large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
Cupgrass, Southwestern	<i>Eriochloa gracillis</i>
Woolly	<i>Eriochloa villosa</i>
Foxtails, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
Goosegrass	<i>Eluesine indica</i>
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>
Johnsongrass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
Junglerice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>
Lovegrass (See Stinkgrass)	
Orchardgrass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Pigeongrass (See Foxtails)	
Panicum, Browntop	<i>Panicum fasciculatu</i>
Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
Quackgrass	<i>Agropyron repens</i>
Red Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
Ryegrass, Annual	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
Perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>
Sandbur, Field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>
Shattercane/Wildcane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>
Sprangletop, Red	<i>Leptochloa filiformis</i>
Stinkgrass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>
Tall Fescue	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>
Tame Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>
Volunteer Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Corn	<i>Zea mays</i>
Oats	<i>Avena sativa</i>
Rye	<i>Secale Cereale</i>
Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>
Watergrass (See Barnyardgrass)	
Wild Oats	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Wild Proso Millet	<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>
Wiregrass (See Bermudagrass)	
Wirestem Muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i>
Witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

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