61 & 71

Fruit crops

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

Directions for use

- Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated.
- Always follow recommendations given in **Application information** (page 6).
- 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® herbicide** to ensure weeds are growing actively.
- Labeled crops at all stages of growth are tolerant to **Poast Plus**
- **Always add 1 quart Dash® spray adjuvant or oil concentrate per acre.**
- For maximum use rate and minimum time from last application to harvest consult **Table 26.**

Table 26
Fruit Crops
Crop Specific Restrictions and Limitations for Poast Plus

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	3¾	11¼	No*	No
Blueberry	30	3¾	7½	No	Yes
Citrus	15	3¾	11¼	No*	No
Crabapple	14	3¾	11¼	No	No
Grapes	50	3¾	7½	No*	Yes
Pear	14	3¾	11¼	No	No
Quince	14	3¾	11¼	No	No
Raspberry	45	3¾	7½	No	Yes
Strawberry	7	3¾	3¾	No	Yes

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.
*__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.

62 g 71

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

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Standard		Rescue	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A* (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A* (pints)
Barnyardgrass Crabgrass, Large , Smooth Cupgrass, Woolly Foxtails, Giant , Green , Yellow Goosegrass Johnsongrass (seedling) Junglerice Lovegrass Millet, Wild Proso Orchardgrass, Seedling Panicum, Fall , Texas Shattercane/Wildcane Signalgrass, Broadleaf Sprangletop, Red** Tall Fescue (seedling) Volunteer*** Barley Corn Oats Rye Wheat Witchgrass	6	2¼	12	3¾

*Repeat application as needed. Do not apply more than 7½ pints per acre per season for blueberries, grapes and raspberries. Do not apply more than 11¼ 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 6–**Application information** on volunteer cereals

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

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application	
	Initial Application	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)*
Bermudagrass	6" Stolon	3¾
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	20	
Quackgrass	8	
Ryegrass, Perennial	6	

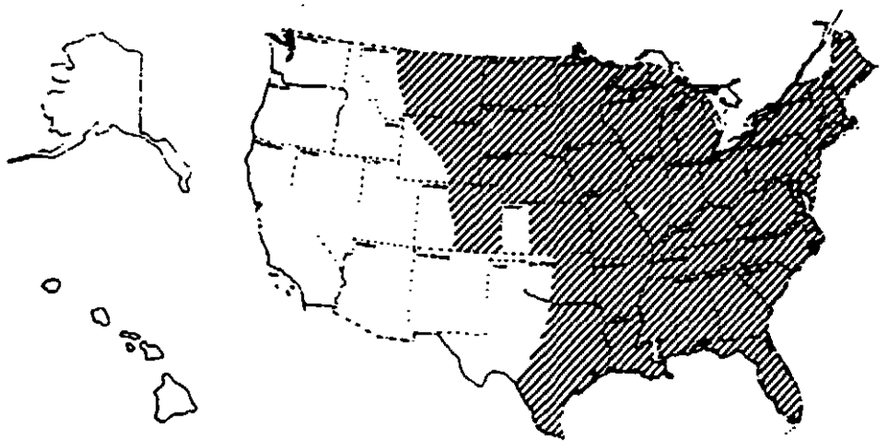
*Repeat application as needed. Do not apply more than 7½ pints per acre per season for blueberries, grapes and raspberries. Do not apply more than 11¼ pints per acre per season for apple, crabapple, pear and quince. Do not apply more than 15 pints per acre per season for citrus.

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** 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 (1½%–2¼%) 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.

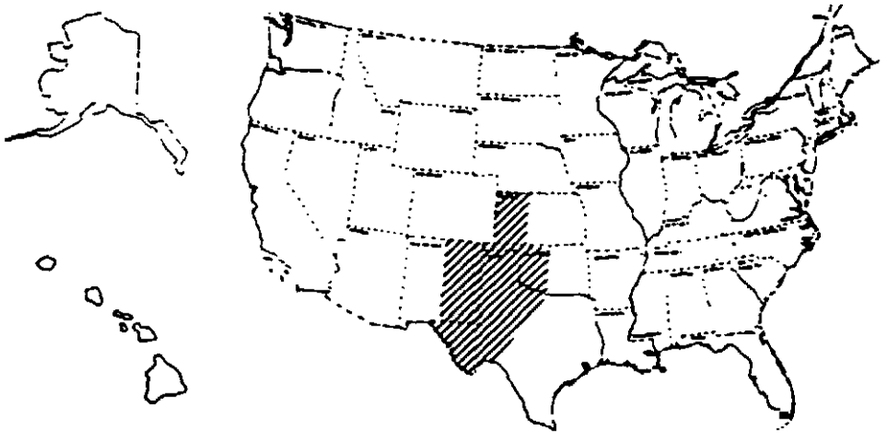
Strawberries

Regional use maps
All recommendations are based on growing region. Refer to the map below. Follow the recommendations for grass control for your region only.
Midwest, South and Northeast and all other regions not listed below (see page 33).
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico (see page 34).
Western and Mountain States (see page 35).

Midwest, South and Northeast

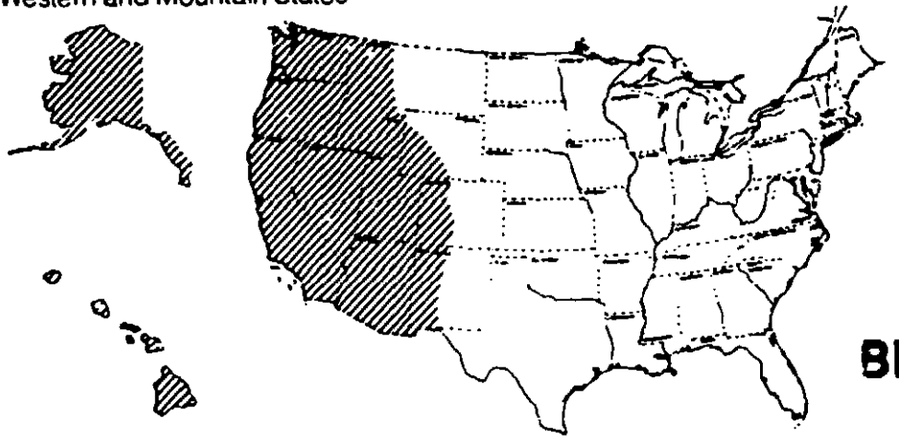


High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico



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 then north to the Kansas-Nebraska border.

Western and Mountain States



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

NOTE: **Poast Plus® herbicide** is not currently registered for use in California.

64 771

Note to strawberry growers:
Do not tankmix 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.

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

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Standard		Rescue	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8	2¼	12	3
Crabgrass, Large	4	2¼	8	3
. Smooth	4	2¼	8	3
Cupgrass, Woolly	8	2¼	—	—
Foxtails, Giant	8	2¼	16	3
. Green	8	2¼	16	3
. Yellow	8	2¼	16	3
Goosegrass	4	2¼	8	3
Itchgrass	4	3¾	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	2¼	16	3
Junglerice	8	2¼	—	—
Millet, Wild Proso	10	1⅛	24	3
Oats, Wild	4	3	—	—
Panicum, Browntop	8	2¼	—	—
. Fall	8	2¼	12	3
. Texas	8	2¼	12	3
Red Rice	4	3¾	—	—
Ryegrass, Annual	8	2¼	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	2¼	—	—
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	2¼	12	3
Sprangletop, Red	8	2¼	—	—
Volunteer* Barley	6	3	—	—
Corn	20	2¼	—	—
Oats	6	3	—	—
Rye	6	3	—	—
Wheat	6	3	—	—
Witchgrass	8	2¼	—	—

*__Poast Plus__ is not recommended for spring control of volunteer cereals that emerged the previous fall.

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

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Initial Application		Sequential Application	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	3¾	4" stolon	2¼
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	10	3¾	8	2¼
Muhly, Wirestem	6	2¼	6	1½
Quackgrass*	8	3¾	—	—
Ryegrass, Perennial	8	2¼	8	2¼

*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.

65 7 71

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

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application	
	Standard	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	6	3
Crabgrass, Large	4	
, Smooth	4	
Foxtails, Giant	6	
, Green	6	
, Yellow	6	
Goosegrass	4	
Johnsongrass (seedling)	6	
Junglerice	6	
Panicum, Browntop	6	
, Fall	6	
, Texas	6	
Shattercane/Wildcane	10	
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	6	
Sprangletop, Red	6	
Volunteer* Barley	4	3¾
Corn	10	3
Oats	4	3¾
Rye	4	3¾
Wheat	4	3¾
Witchgrass	6	3

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

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

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application	
	Initial Application	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)*
Bermudagrass	6" Stolon	3¾
Johnsongrass	10	3¾

*A single application may not provide complete control of perennial grasses. Do not use more than 3¾ pints per acre per year for strawberries. Application to smaller grasses is recommended

Table 33
Strawberries–Annual Grasses
Western and Mountain States

Rate and Maximum Height at Application		
Grass	Standard	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	8	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	
, Texas	8	
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	
Volunteer* Barley	4	3¾
Corn	12	3
Oats	4	3¾
Rye	4	3¾
Wheat	4	3¾
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

Table 34
Strawberries–Perennial Grasses
Western and Mountain States

Rate and Maximum Height at Application		
Grass	Single Application*	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)*
Bermudagrass	6" Stolon	3¾
Johnsongrass	10	3¾
Quackgrass	8	3¾

*A single application may not provide complete control of perennial grasses. Do not use more than 3¾ pints per acre per year for strawberries.

67 & 71

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 6).
- In irrigated areas it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment with **Poast Plus® herbicide** to ensure weeds are growing actively.
- Repeat applications if new germination or regrowth occurs.
- Always adjust spray pressure, spray volume and height of spray boom to ensure penetration of plant canopy and thorough coverage of grasses to be controlled.
- Do not apply to drought-stressed grass or grass which has gone through an extended dry period.
- Do not apply more than a total of 11¼ pints of **Poast Plus** per acre in one season.
- **Always add 1 quart Dash® spray adjuvant or oil concentrate per acre.**

Table 35
Nonbearing Food Crops–Annual Grasses

Grass	Standard		Rescue	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass Crabgrass, Large , Smooth Cupgrass, Woolly Foxtails, Giant , Green , Yellow Goosegrass Johnsongrass (seedling) Junglerice Lovegrass Millet, Wild Proso Panicum, Fall , Texas Shattercane Signalgrass, Broadleaf Sprangletop, Red* Tall Fescue (seedling) Witchgrass	6	2¼	12	3¾

*Not recommended in CA, AZ, or Western NM. (**Note: Poast Plus** is not registered for use in CA.)

Table 36
Nonbearing Food Crops–Perennial Grasses

Grass	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	3¾
Johnsongrass	20	3¾
Quackgrass	8	3¾
Wirestem Muhly	6	2¼

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.

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

Directions for use

- Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated.
- Always follow recommendations given in **Application Information** page 6.
- 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 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 38.
- For spot treatment application with **Poast Plus** see pages 7 and 38 for details on grass size, dosage and additive.

Notice to user

Due to variabi[illegible]ithin species and in application te[illegible]niques, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not **Poast Plus** can be safely used on all varieties and species of nonbearing 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 encountered. Any adverse conditions should be visible within seven days.

Table 37
Annual Grass Control with Poast Plus

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, Giant , Green , Yellow Goosegrass Johnsongrass, Seedling Junglerice Large Crabgrass Lovegrass Red Sprangletop* Tall Fescue, Seedling Texas Panicum Shattercane/Wildcane Wild Proso Millet Witchgrass Woolly Cupgrass	2¼ Pints	3¾ Pints	2 Pints
*Not recommended in CA, AZ, or Western NM			

Table 38
Perennial Grass Control with Poast Plus

Grass	Maximum Size Range	Rate of Poast Plus per Acre	Oil Concentrate Rate per Acre
Bermudagrass	Up to 6" Runners	3¾ Pints	2 Pints
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	15-20" Height		
Quackgrass	6-8" Height		
Wirestem Muhly	Up to 6" Height	2¼ Pints	

69 & 71

Poast Plus® herbicide for tall fescue growth suppression in nonfood areas

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

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 had 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 a rate of 1½ to 1⅞ pints per acre. For greater fescue suppression up to 3¾ 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.

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® herbicide** plus oil concentrate in water according to **Table 41.** Apply to actively growing grasses before tillering and/or seedhead formation. Apply to the foliage of grasses on a spray-to-wet basis. Spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray to the point of runoff.

Table 39
Spot Treatment Application Table
Annual Grass Control

Grasses	Concentration in Spray Solution**		
	Poast Plus*		Oil Concentrate
	Grass up to 6" Height	Grass up to 12" Height	
See annual grasses listed in **Broadcast Application** tables under specific crop.	1½%	2¼%	1%

*Repeat application as needed.
Refer to **Table 41 (Solution Table) for preparation on desired volume.

Table 40
Perennial Grass Suppression

Grasses	Maximum Size Range	Concentration in Spray Solution**	
		Poast Plus*	Oil Concentrate
Bermudagrass (Wiregrass)	Up to 6" Height	2¼%	1%
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	15-20" Height	2¼%	1%
Quackgrass	6-8" Height	2¼%	1%
Wirestem Muhly	Up to 6" Runners	2¼%	1%

*Repeat application as needed.
Refer to **Table 41 (Solution Table) for preparation of desired volume.

Table 41
Solution Table

Desired Spray Solution Volume	Amount of Poast Plus or Oil Concentrate to be Added for Solution			
	1%		1½%	
	Poast Plus	Oil Concentrate	Poast Plus	Oil Concentrate
1 Gallon	1⅞ fl. oz.	1¼ fl. oz.	3 fl. oz.	2 fl. oz
3 Gallons	5⅝ fl. oz.	3¾ fl. oz.	9 fl. oz.	6 fl oz
5 Gallons	9⅜ fl. oz.	6¼ fl. oz	15 fl. oz.	10 fl. oz
1 Tablespoon = ½ fl. oz				

Appendix

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

Grasses

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

Conditions of sale and warranty

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

BASF warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the Direction for use, subject to the inherent risks referred to above. BASF MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF FITNESS OR MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY. IN NO CASE SHALL BASF OR THE SELLER BE LIABLE FOR CONSEQUENTIAL, SPECIAL OR INDIRECT DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT. BASF and the Seller offer this product, and the Buyer and User accept it, subject to the foregoing Conditions of sale and warranty which may be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of BASF.

7/7/71

PP1001 JJ8839 A0720793

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

BASF

Agricultural Products

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

APR 21 1994

CHARLOTTE A. SANSON
BASF CORP.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
BOX 13528
RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, NC 27709

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND
TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Subject: Label Amendment Submission of 8/25/93 Response to PR Notice 93-7
EPA Reg. No. 7969-88
POAST PLUS HERBICIDE

Dear Registrant:

The labeling cited above and submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is accepted subject to the comments reflected on the enclosed sheet. A copy of your proposed labeling stamped "ACCEPTED WITH COMMENTS" is enclosed.

WHAT THIS ACCEPTANCE MEANS:

Based on your certification, the Agency has accepted the labeling changes that are necessary to comply with the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) labeling requirements of 40 CFR part 156, subpart K, described in PR Notices 93-7 and 93-11. Any other labeling changes submitted in connection with this amendment application but not directly related to compliance with the WPS have not been reviewed or accepted by the Agency. If you wish to make such changes, you must submit a separate amendment application proposing them. If your product is currently suspended, the acceptance of this labeling amendment does not affect the suspension in any way.

WHAT YOU NEED TO DO NEXT:

By the next label printing make all the specified changes to your labeling. Send to EPA one (1) copy of the final printed labeling:

- BEFORE selling or distributing any product bearing the final printed labeling
AND
- WITHIN one year from date of this acceptance.

Submit the final printed labeling via the U.S. Postal Service to:

Document Processing Desk (FIN-LABEL)
Office of Pesticide Programs (7505C)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 20460-0001

Hand or courier deliveries of final printed labeling may be made to:

Document Processing Desk (FIN-LABEL)
Office of Pesticide Programs
Room 266A, Crystal Mall 2
1921 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, VA 22202

Sincerely,

Jim Tompkins, Deputy Chief
Registration Support Branch
Registration Division (7505W)

Attachment

3 7 71

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division

Charlotte A. Sanson
BASF CORP
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
BOX 13528
RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK NC 27709

Comment for: EPA Reg Nr.7969-88
POAST PLUS HERBICIDE

The following specific comments pertain to your WPS labeling submission concerning the product cited above:

Delete the crossed-out statements on your proposed label. They are redundant statements or phrases.

4 7 71

BASF

Label approval pending in California

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
APR 21 1994
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 7969-88

Vantage™ herbicide

Postemergrence 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 sethoxydim per gallon**

EPA Reg. No. 7969-88

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION

Statement of practical treatment If swallowed: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelation 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.
If in eyes: Immediately wash eyes with running water for 15 minutes. If irritation develops, consult a physician.
If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. ~~Remove and launder contaminated clothing before re-use.~~ If irritation develops, consult a physician.

delete

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

Net contents 1 pint, 1 gallon

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

Specimen Label

5 8 71

Table of contents

Precautionary Statements HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS)

Precautionary statements
Causes moderate eye injury. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Personal protective equipment
Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category E on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shows plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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

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

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

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

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 the 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.

In case of emergency
In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:
CHEMTREC.....800-424-9300
BASF Corporation ...800-832-HELP

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:
1. Your local doctor for immediate treatment.
2. Your local poison control center (hospital).
3. BASF Corporation 800-832-HELP.

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

For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Agricultural Use Requirements
Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:
- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

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

Do not allow people or pets to come into contact with treated areas until sprays have dried.

Vantage is a selective broad spectrum postemergence herbicide for the control of annual and perennial grassy weeds in turf, ornamentals, nonfood and noncrop sites listed below. **Vantage** does not control sedges (annual or perennial), nutgrass, annual bluegrass or broadleaf weeds. Since many grasses such as sorghum, corn, small grains and rice, as well as many other ornamental turf grasses except fine fescue and centipedegrass, are susceptible to **Vantage,** avoid all direct or indirect contact with any desirable grass species. Avoid any spray drift.

Vantage may be used in or around the following sites. Consult the appropriate section of this label for **Directions for use** and **Restrictions and limitations** before using this product.

Centipede and fine fescue turf	Trees, Christmas trees
Fine fescue seed production	Shrubs
Bedding plants	Ground covers
Drug and medicinal crops	Rights-of-ways
Fences and hedgerows	Roadsides
Public buildings	Other paved areas
Recreation areas	Industrial sites
Storage yards	Airports
Electrical transformer stations	Pipeline pumping stations
Sewage disposal areas	Potting and top soils
Uncultivated agricultural areas	General indoor/outdoor sites
Perennial peanuts (nonfood)	Wildflowers

Control symptoms
Vantage rapidly enters grass plants 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. This will generally be observed within three weeks depending on environmental conditions.

Notice to user

Due to variability within species and in application techniques neither the manufacturer nor the Seller has determined whether or not **Vantage** can safely be used on all varieties and species of nonbearing food crops, trees, shrubs, ornamentals, bedding plants, ground covers, nursery, wildflowers, Christmas trees, turf and other nonfood crops under all conditions. It is therefore recommended that the professional user determine if **Vantage** can be used safely prior to broad use.

This determination can be made in the following manner: On a small test area apply a recommended use rate of **Vantage** on a non-labeled species or variety under the conditions expected to be encountered. Any adverse effects should be visible within seven days.

Application information
Apply **Vantage** to actively growing grasses when they are at the proper growth stage as specified in this labeling. In irrigated areas it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment with **Vantage** to ensure weeds are growing actively. Grass weeds that have been mown or have regrown from mowed stubble may result in poor control. Repeat application if new germination or regrowth occurs.

Ground equipment
Thorough spray coverage of grass foliage is essential. For broadcast application use standard high pressure pesticide hollow cone or flat fan nozzles. Do not use flood or whirl chamber nozzles. Application of **Vantage™ herbicide** with control drop applicator (CDA) nozzles is not recommended due to erratic coverage which causes inconsistent weed control. Use a minimum volume of 5 gallons per acre (1 pint/1000 sq. ft.) and a maximum volume of 50 gallons per acre (10 pints/1000 sq. ft.) of spray solution. Adjust pressure to a minimum of 30 psi and a maximum of 60 psi at the nozzle.

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

Do not use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers or wiper applicators.

Air equipment
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 is dense or a heavy plant canopy exists.

Mixing/spraying
Fill tank of a thoroughly clean sprayer one-half to two-thirds full with clean water. Start agitation and add **Vantage** and remaining volume of water. Maintain constant agitation during application.

Cultivation information
If cultivation is an option, do not cultivate within 5 days prior to **Vantage** application or within 7 days following application. A timely cultivation 14 to 21 days after application may aid in providing control of perennial grasses.

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

Do not apply **Vantage** through any type of irrigation system.

Do not apply to grass weeds under stress, such as stress due to lack of moisture, excess moisture, mechanical injury, herbicide injury, diseases or cold temperatures, as unsatisfactory grass control may result.

Do not use treated vegetation as pasture, hay, feed, or forage.

Vantage for use on centipedegrass and fine fescue in turf, lawns and rights-of-ways.

8 9 71

Directions for use

Vantage is a selective broad spectrum postemergence herbicide for the control of grassy weeds. **Vantage** may be used in seedling (first year) and established centipedegrass (*Eremochloa ophiuroides*) and fine fescues which include creeping red fescue and chewings fescue (*Festuca rubra*), sheep fescue (*Festuca ovina*) and hard fescue (*Festuca longifolia*). **Vantage** does not control yellow and purple nutsedge (nutgrass), annual bluegrass or broadleaf weeds.

Timing of application

Apply **Vantage** to actively growing grassy weeds as specified in the **Recommendations for Grass Control.** Apply **Vantage** no earlier than three weeks after spring green-up of centipedegrass turf. Apply **Vantage** before annual grasses become extensively tillered. Delay all treatment with **Vantage** until newly planted centipedegrass has three inches of new stolon growth.

Mowing

Adequate coverage of the leaf surface is necessary for absorption of this herbicide. Therefore, centipedegrass and fine fescue areas should not be mowed within 7 days before or 7 days after application of **Vantage**. For control of bahiagrass, increased activity has been observed when mowing is delayed until 14 days after application.

Restrictions and limitations

Read and abide by all **General restrictions and limitations** listed on page 4.

On seedling centipedegrass do not apply more than 1 1/2 pints per acre of **Vantage** per application or a total of 3 pints per acre per season.

On established centipedegrass do not apply more than 2 1/4 pints of **Vantage** per acre per application or more than a total of 4.5 pints per acre per season.

Do not use on tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea)* as injury may occur.

Do not apply **Vantage** to any desirable turfgrass other than centipedegrass and fine fescue varieties classified as creeping red, chewings, sheep or hard fescue, because other turf species may be seriously injured.

Recommendations for Annual Grass Control In Seedling Centipedegrass and Fine Fescue

Grass	Time of Application**	Vantage	
		Rate/Acre	Rate/ 1000 sq. ft.
Crabgrass, Large , Smooth Goosegrass	Up to 4"	1½ pint	½ fl. oz.*

*1 Tablespoon = ½ fl. oz.
**If the grass weeds have been mowed numerous times and are extensively tillered, control may be reduced.

Recommendations for Annual Grass Control In Established Centipedegrass and Fine Fescue

Grass	Time of Application	Vantage	
		Rate/Acre	Rate/ 1000 sq. ft.
Crabgrass, Large , Smooth Goosegrass	Up to 4". Apply before grass weeds become well established through tiller development.	2¼ pints	¾ fl. oz.*

*1 Tablespoon = ½ fl. oz.

Recommendations for Perennial Grass Control In Established Centipedegrass and Fine Fescue

Grass	Time of Application	Vantage	
		Rate/Acre	Rate/ 1000 sq. ft.
Bahiagrass* First Application	Up to 4".	2¼ pints	¾ fl. oz.**
Second Application	When regrowth is less than 4", generally 10-14 days later.	2¼ pints	¾ fl. oz.**

*Do not mow within 7 days before application or within 14 days after application for best control.
**1 Tablespoon = ½ fl. oz.

Bahiagrass control and seedhead suppression in established centipedegrass

Established bahiagrass is very difficult to control because of its extensive rhizome system. One application of **Vantage** will burn down the bahiagrass but many plants will regrow. However, this regrowth is weak and seedheads will generally be suppressed for 40 days after the first application.

A second application of **Vantage** will be necessary for bahiagrass control. Under optimum growing conditions this second application should be made as soon as 10 to 14 days after the first application. The second application should be made when the bahiagrass regrowth is young, actively growing and before it has reached a height of 4 inches.

Depending upon environmental conditions and cultural practices, season-long control may not always be obtained. However, competition of the bahiagrass with the centipedegrass turf will be reduced. In addition, any remaining bahiagrass will be less objectionable because of the long term seedhead suppression provided by the second application of **Vantage**.

Vantage + Basagran® T/O herbicide tank mix for use in established turf, lawns and rights-of-ways

(This tank mix is not applicable in California.)

A tank mix of **Vantage** and **Basagran T/O** may be applied for the control of yellow nutsedge (nutgrass), grass and broadleaf weeds in centipede and fine fescue areas. Applied as directed by each respective label, this tank mix will provide control of susceptible weeds listed on each respective label. Read each product label for directions, restrictions and limitations prior to use. The most restrictive labeling applies to all tank mixes.

Timing and application information

This tank mix may be applied to established turf grass. Applications should not be made to newly seeded turf sites until the turf has become fully established.

Tank mix 2¼ pints of **Vantage** with 2-4 pints of **Basagran T/O** according to the directions on the **Basagran T/O** label. The use of oil concentrate in this tank mix is not recommended.

10 of 71

Vantage™ herbicide for use in fine fescue (creeping red, chewings, hard and sheep) grown for turf seed (not applicable in CA)

Directions for use
Vantage™ herbicide may be used for control of annual and perennial grass weeds in fine fescue. For control of annual ryegrass, downy brome, German velvetgrass and Colonial and Highland bentgrasses in the Pacific Northwest, apply **Vantage** when the fine fescue is semi-dormant, which is generally from November 1 through March 15 (see **Application Rate Table** for Pacific Northwest only.) Application of **Vantage** at other times of the year will generally result in reduced control of these problem grass weeds. For grass control in other Northern climates, see **Application Rate Table for Annual Grass Control** or **Application Rate Table for Perennial Grass Control.**

Since most grass crops such as sorghum, corn, small grains and rice, as well as many ornamental turf grasses (except the fine fescues and centipede), are extremely susceptible to **Vantage,** avoid all direct or indirect contact with any desired grass plant. However, **Vantage** does not control annual bluegrass or rattail fescue.

Restrictions and limitations
Read and abide by all **General restrictions and limitations** listed on page 4.

Do not apply **Vantage** to tall fescue because injury may occur.

Application Rate Table for Vantage (Pacific Northwest only)

Grass Species	Application Time (Weed Size)	Vantage* (Rate per Acre)
Annual Grasses Annual Ryegrass *(Lolium multiflorum)*	4-8"	2¼ pts.
Downy Brome *(Bromus tectorum)* also called cheatgrass	2-6"	3¼ pts.
Perennial Grasses German Velvetgrass *(Holcus mollis)*	2-4"	3-3¼ pts.
Colonial and Highland Bentgrasses *(Agrostis tenuis)*	2-4"	2¼-3¼ pts.
The higher rate of **Vantage** is recommended for use on well-established grass weeds.		
*If regrowth occurs or new plants emerge, make a second application at the same rate and time.		

Application Rate Table for Annual Grass Control (Other than Pacific Northwest)

Grass Species	Vantage Application Rate	
	Grass Up to 6" Height	Grass Up to 12" Height
Barnyardgrass Broadleaf Signalgrass Crabgrass, Large , Smooth Foxtails, Giant , Green , Yellow Goosegrass Johnsongrass, Seedling Junglerice Lovegrass Orchardgrass, Seedling Panicum, Browntop , Fall , Texas Red Sprangletop* Ryegrass, Annual Sandbur, Field Shattercane/Wildcane Tall Fescue, Seedling Volunteer Barley Oats Rye Wheat Wild Oats Wild Proso Millet Witchgrass Woolly Cupgrass	2¼ pints/ Acre or 0.8 fl. oz./ 1000 sq. ft.	3¼ pints/ Acre or 1.4 fl. oz./ 1000 sq. ft.
*Not recommended in CA**, AZ, or Western NM.		

Application Rate Table for Perennial Grass Control (Other than Pacific Northwest)

Grass	Application Time (Weed Size)	Vantage	
		Rate per Acre	Rate per 1000 Sq. Ft.
Bermudagrass	Up to 6" runners	3¼ pints	1.4 fl. oz
Johnsongrass, Rhizome	15-20" height		
Quackgrass	6-8" height		
Wirestem Muhly	Up to 6" height	2¼ pints	0.8 fl. oz.

11 8 71

Vantage for use in nonbearing food crops, ornamental and nursery plantings, rights-of-ways, nonfood crop areas, noncrop areas and fallow land

Directions for use

Postemergence applications of **Vantage** may be made to nonbearing food crops, nursery liners, trees, shrubs, ornamentals, bedding plants, cut flowers and ground covers, including those listed in the **Appendix.** If species in the application site are not listed in the **Appendix, Vantage** may be applied as a directed spray and away from the foliage of desired plants.

Vantage may also be applied to sites such as rights-of-ways, fallow land, noncrop areas and nonfood crop areas such as airports, industrial sites, roadsides, storage yards and other areas listed on page 4.

Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated in the tables for **Annual Grass Control With Vantage** and **Perennial Grass Control With Vantage.** In irrigated areas it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment with **Vantage** to ensure weeds are growing actively. Do not mow within 20 days prior to application or within 7 days after application. Grasses that have been mown or have regrown from mowed stubble may result in poor control. Repeat application if new germination or regrowth occurs.

Restrictions and limitations

Read and abide by all **General restrictions and limitations** listed on page 4.

Annual Grass Control with Vantage

Grass Species	VANTAGE Application Rate Of	
	Grass Up to 6" Height	Grass Up To 12" Height
Barnyardgrass Broadleaf Signalgrass Crabgrass, Large , Smooth Foxtails, Giant , Green , Yellow Goosegrass Johnsongrass, Seedling Junglerice Lovegrass Orchardgrass, Seedling Panicum, Browntop , Fall , Texas Red Sprangletop* Ryegrass, Annual Sandbur, Field Shattercane/Wild cane Tall Fescue, Seedling Volunteer Barley Oat Rye Wheat Wild Oats Wild Proso Millet Witchgrass Woolly Cupgrass	2¼ pints/ Acre or 0.8 fl. oz./ 1000 sq. ft.	3¾ pints/ Acre or 1.4 fl. oz./ 1000 sq. ft.

*Not recommended in CA, AZ, or Western NM.

Perennial Grass Control with Vantage

Grass	Maximum Size Range	Vantage	
		Rate per Acre	Rate per 1000 Sq. Ft.
Bermudagrass	Up to 6" runners	3¾ pints	1.4 fl. oz
Johnsongrass, Rhizome	15-20" height		
Quackgrass	6-8" height		
Wirestem Muhly	Up to 6" height	2¼ pints	0.8 fl. oz

Spot treatment application with Vantage™ herbicide
For control of grasses when using knapsack sprayers or equipment utilizing hand guns or other suitable nozzle arrangements, prepare a solution of **Vantage** in water according to the tables below.

Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated below. 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 Grasses Control with Vantage

Grass	Vantage Concentration in Spray Solution	
	Grass Up to 6" Height	Grass Up to 12" Height
See Annual grasses listed on page 7.	1.5%	2.25%

Perennial Grass Control with Vantage

Grass	Maximum Size Range	Vantage Concentration in Spray Solution*
Bermudagrass	Up to 6" Runners	2.25%
Johnsongrass, Rhizome	15-20" Height	2.25%
Quackgrass	6-8" Height	2.25%
Wirestem Muhly	Up to 6" Height	1.5 %

*Refer to **Solution Table** below for preparation of desired spray solution volume.

Solution Table for Spot Treatments

Desired Spray Solution Volume	Amount of Vantage to be Added for Solution	
	1.5%	2.25%
1 Gallon	2 fl. oz.	3 fl. oz.
3 Gallons	5¾ fl. oz.	8¾ fl. oz.
5 Gallons	8¾ fl. oz.	14½ fl. oz.

Vantage + Basagran T/O tank mix for use in ornamental sites

A tank mix of **Vantage + Basagran T/O** may be applied post-directed for the control of yellow nutsedge, grass and broadleaf weeds in non-bearing food crops and ornamental sites, including trees, shrubs, bedding plants and ground covers. This tank mix should be applied as a directed spray and away from the foliage of desired plants. If any desirable plant foliage receives direct or indirect application, wash off immediately. The use of an oil concentrate as mentioned on the **Basagran T/O** label is not necessary in this tank mix. Over-the-top applications of this tank mix may be made to certain ground covers. Consult the **Basagran T/O** label for this listing. Read each product label for directions, restrictions and limitations prior to use. The most restrictive labeling applies in all tank mixes.

Vantage + Surflan® A.S. herbicide tank mix for use in ornamental sites

A tank mix of **Vantage** + Surflan A.S. may be applied for the control of weeds in ornamental sites, including trees, shrubs and groundcovers. Applied as directed by each respective label, this tank mix will provide control of susceptible weeds listed on each respective label. Read each product label for directions, restrictions and limitations prior to use. The most restrictive labeling applies in all tank mixes.

Vantage use in Christmas trees and deciduous tree farms

13 9 71

Vantage may be used to control annual and perennial grasses in Christmas trees and in deciduous tree farms. Consult the tree listing to the right or the listing in the **Appendix** for tolerant species for postemergence application. Apply post-directed to species not listed, avoiding direct or indirect application to the foliage. For the control of grasses, consult the tables **Annual Grass Control with Vantage** and **Perennial Grass Control with Vantage.**

Vantage may be applied to the following Christmas trees. If a Christmas tree or deciduous tree is not listed to the right or in the **Appendix,** the user may determine if **Vantage** can be used safely prior to broad use. On a small test area apply a recommended use rate of **Vantage** to the target plant under the conditions expected to be encountered. Any adverse effects should be visible within 7 days.

Christmas Trees

Common Name	Scientific Name
Fir, Douglas	*Pseudotsuga mensiesii*
, Fraser	*Abies fraseri*
, Grand	*Abies grandis*
, Noble	*Abies procera (A. nobilis)*
, Nordmann	*Abies nordmanniana*
, Red	*Abies magnifica*
, Shasta	*Abies magnifica*
, Turkish	
, White	*Abies concolor*
Hemlock, Canada	*Tsuga canadensis*
Pine, Austrian	*Pinus nigra*
, Ponderosa	*Pinus ponderosa*
, Scotch	*Pinus sylvestris*
, Southern (Longleaf)	*Pinus palustris*
, Virginia	*Pinus virginiana*
, White	*Pinus strobus*
Spruce, Black Hills	*Picea glauca*
, Colorado Blue	*Picea pungens*
, Norway	*Picea abies*
, White	*Picea glauca*

Read and abide by all **General restrictions and limitations** listed on page 4.

Vantage plus Goal® 1.6E herbicide tank mix for broad spectrum grass and broadleaf weed control

(This tank mix is not applicable in California.)

A tank mix application of **Vantage** + Goal 1.6E will control a broad spectrum of grass and broadleaf weeds in conifers and Christmas trees. Consult the Goal 1.6E label for the list of broadleaf weed controlled. This tank mix may be used only on the following species.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Fir, Fraser	*Abies fraseri*
Hemlock, Canada	*Tsuga canadensis**
Pine, Virginia	*Pinus virginiana*
Pine, White	*Pinus strobus*
Spruce, Norway	*Picea abies*
*Canada Hemlock has a prolonged period of bud break and new growth, thus directed applications are recommended during this period.	

Vantage and Goal 1.6E rates
A maximum of 60 fluid ounces per acre of **Vantage** may be tank mixed with Goal 1.6E. A maximum of 2 1/2 pints of Goal 1.6E may be tank mixed with **Vantage**. See prior pages for minimum recommended rates of **Vantage** 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 **Vantage** may be experienced when tank mixed with Goal 1.6E.

Timing
Applications should be made when weeds are actively growing and before conifer bud break 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 specific for Vantage + Goal 1.6E tank mix

Read and follow all conifer specific and General use restrictions and limitations on the **Vantage** and Goal 1.6E labels. The most restrictive labeling applies in tank mixes.

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

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

Do not apply this tank mix by aircraft equipment.

Do not use spot treatments.

Vantage™ herbicide for use in tree farms for established tall fescue growth suppression

Vantage may be used in tree farms to suppress the growth of tall fescue when grown as a desired ground cover. Tall fescue must be actively growing at the time of **Vantage** application or injury may occur. Follow the directions on rates and timing closely.

Timing

Apply **Vantage** to actively growing tall fescue after it has had 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 **Vantage**.

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

Rate

Apply **Vantage** at a rate of 24 to 30 fluid ounces per acre. For greater fescue suppression up to 60 fluid ounces per acre of **Vantage** can be used. Because of environmental differences at application and growth differences of tall fescue, suppression of tall fescue may exceed or fall short of that desired. Users of **Vantage** are advised to begin use of **Vantage** 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.

Restrictions and limitations

Read and abide by all **General restrictions and limitations** on page 4.

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.

Vantage for use in wildflowers

Vantage may be used for grass control in native wildflowers on roadsides and landscapes. **Vantage** will reduce the competition from grasses on wildflower species. Grass competition can cause flower stand thinning, stunting and reduced seed production, reducing the aesthetic value and the reseeding potential of the wildflower stand. Many wildflower species are tolerant of **Vantage** applications, such as those listed in the **Appendix.** However, apply **Vantage** prior to blooming.

Application timing

Apply **Vantage** to actively growing grass after wildflowers have emerged, but not during flowering. An application should take place 4-6 weeks after wildflowers have emerged but applications timing should always be based on grass size. Make broadcast applications according to the **Annual Grass Control with Vantage** and **Perennial Grass Control with Vantage** tables on page 7. **Vantage** controls emerged grass species and does not give residual control. A second application may be necessary if a new flush of grass occurs later in the growing season. In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate prior to treatment with **Vantage** to ensure weeds are growing actively.

Spot treatment

Vantage can be applied using tank type or knapsack sprayers or high volume equipment utilizing hand guns or other suitable nozzle arrangements. Prepare a solution of **Vantage** in water according to the **Solution Table for Spot Treatments** on page 8. 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.

Vantage for use in roadsides, rights-of-ways and in nonfood crop alleyways for established tall fescue seedhead suppression

(Not intended for domestic use, except by professional applicators)

Vantage, when used under the conditions specified in this labeling, will suppress the initiation and development of the seedheads of established tall fescue. **Vantage** rapidly enters the grass plant through the foliage and translocates to areas of active growth. Growth of the grass plant is slowed. Discoloration of the fescue will occur in time after application. This discoloration of the leaf tissue may persist for 2 to 8 weeks depending on environmental conditions.

Avoid applications to any tall fescue area where discoloration is aesthetically not acceptable. Treated vegetation may not be used as feed, forage, hay or silage. **Vantage** will not injure clovers, vetch or other broadleaf plants that may be present.

Timing and application information

Timing

Generally, apply **Vantage** to actively growing tall fescue before the emergence of seedheads in the spring. Do not make applications after May 1 in Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee; timing may vary in other areas. Tall fescue must be one year old before the first application of **Vantage**. Do not apply to grasses under stress, such as stress due to lack of moisture, mechanical injury, herbicide injury, or cold temperatures, since unsatisfactory seedhead suppression may result.

Adequate coverage of the leaf surface is necessary for absorption of this herbicide; thus, for optimum control, do not mow turf for 30 days before or 14 days after application of **Vantage**.

Rate

Apply **Vantage** at the rate of 1½ pints per acre. Do not make more than one application of **Vantage** to tall fescue per year.

15 9 71

Spray volume
Thorough spray coverage of grass foliage is essential. Use a minimum spray volume of 30 gallons and maximum spray volume of 50 gallons per acre.

Total vegetation suppression
A reduction in grass competition may make certain broadleaf weeds appear more prominent or may allow for germination of new weeds. **Vantage** does not control or suppress broadleaf plants. A program for total vegetation suppression may necessitate the use of a broadleaf herbicide.

The user should test any combination treatment with Vantage, either tank mixed or sequential, to determine if seedhead growth suppression is maintained without increased injury or discoloration to tall fescue or other desired plant species.

Read and abide by all **General restrictions and limitations** listed on page 4.

Procedure for cleaning spray equipment
Attention! Clean sprayer thoroughly before and after application of **Vantage**.

Clean sprayer thoroughly before application of Vantage, particularly if a herbicide was used which has the potential to injure the crop to be sprayed with **Vantage**.
Failure to clean sprayer thoroughly after the application of **Vantage** may result in injury to any grass crop subsequently sprayed. Fill the sprayer with clean water and add a commercial sprayer cleaner or a surfactant/adjuvant at the recommended rate on its label. Circulate through entire sprayer system. Spray approximately half the tank solution through the hoses, booms, and nozzles to clean these parts.
Drain the tank and rinse the total system thoroughly several times with clean water.

Appendix

Nonbearing food crops and nursery liners
Almonds
Apples
Apricots
Asparagus
Avocados
Blackberries
Blueberries
Cherries
Crabapples
Cranberries
Dates
Figs
Grapes
Grapefruit
Lemons
Limes
Macadamia
Nectarines
Olives
Oranges
Peaches
*Peanuts, Perennial
Pears
Pecans
Pistachios
Plums
Pomegranates
Prunes
Raspberries
Tangelos
Tangerines
Walnuts

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

*Not approved in California.

16 of 71

Trees

Listed by common name

Acacia, Knife Leaf
(Acacia cultriformis)
Arborvitae, Eastern *(var: Teehny)*
(Thuja occidentalis)
Arborvitae, Berkmans, Oriental
(Thuja Orientalis)
Ash, Green
(Fraxinus pennsylvanicum)
Ash, Mountain
(Sorbus aucuparia)
Ash, Mountain
(Sorbus americana decora)
Ash, White
(Fraxinus americana)
Basswood, American
(Tilia americana)
Berkman's, Oriental
(Thuja orientalis)
Birch
(Betula sp.)
Birch, Asian White *(var: Japonica)*
(Betula platyphylla)
Birch, European White
(Betula pendula)
Birch, paper
(Betula papyrifolia)
Birch, River, Black or Red
(Betula nigra)
Bottle-brush
(Callistemon lanceolatus)
Bottle Tree
(Brachychiton populneus)
Brisbane Box Tree
(Tristania conferta)
Cajeput Tree
(Melaleuca quinquenervia)
Carob Tree
(Ceratonia siliqua)
Carrot Wood
(Cupaniopsis anacardioides)
Catalpa, Southern
(Catalpa bignonioides)
Cherry, Black
(Prunus serotina)
Cherry, Carolina
(Prunus caroliniana "compacta")
Crabapple, Flowering
(var: Dalgo, Radiant, Red Splendor, Royalty, Vanguard, Sylvestris, Domestic) (Malus sp.)
Cypress, Leyland
(Cupressocyparis leylandii)
Cypress, Italian
(Cupressus sempervirens)
Dogwood, Flowering
(Cornus florida)
Dogwood, Silky
(Cornus amonum)
Dogwood, Pagoda
(Cornus alternifolia)
Elm, Chinese Evergreen
(Ulmus parvifolia)
Eucalyptus
(Eucalyptus robusta)
(Eucalyptus lehmannii)
(Eucalyptus nicholi)
(Eucalyptus granis)
Fig, Exotica Weeping
(Ficus benjamina)

Listed by scientific name

Abies concolor
(Fir, White)
Abies fraseri
(Fir, Frasier)
Abies sp.
(Fir)
Acacia baileyana (purpurea)
(Purpleleaf)
Acacia cultriformis
(Knife leaf acacia)
Acer palmatum
(Japanese maple)
Acer rubrum
(Maple, Red)
Acer saccharinum
(Maple, Silver)
Agonis flexuosa
(Peppermint willow)
Albizia julibrissin
(Mimosa tree, silk tree)
Arbutus unedo
(Strawberry Tree)
Arecastrum romanzoffianum
(Queen palm)
Betula nigra
(Birch, River, Black or Red)
Betula papyrifolia
(Birch, paper)
Betula pendula
(Birch, European White)
Betula platyphylla
(Birch, Asian White)
(var: Japonica)
Betula sp.
(Birch)
Brachychiton populneus
(Bottle tree)
Callistemon lanceolatus
(Bottle-brush)
Catalpa bignonioides
(Catalpa, Southern)
Celtis occidentalis
(Hackberry, Common)
Ceratonia siliqua
(Carob tree)
Chamaerops humilis
(Mediterranean fan palm)
Cornus alternifolia
(Dogwood, Pagoda)
Cornus amonum
(Dogwood, Silky)
Cornus florida
(Dogwood, Flowering)
Cupaniopsis anacardioides
(Carrot Wood)
Cupressocyparis leylandii
(Leyland Cypress)
Cupressus sempervirens
(Italian Cypress)
Cycas revoluta
(Sago Palm)
Elaeagnus angustifolia
(Olive, Russian)
Eriobotrya japonica
(Loquat)
Eucalyptus citriodera
(Gum, Lemon-scented)

17 of 71

Trees (continued)

Listed by common name

Fir
(Abies sp.)
Fir, Douglas
(Pseudotsuga menziesii)
Fir, Frasier
(Abies fraseri)
Fir, White
(Abies concolor)
Goldenrain Tree
(Koelreuteria paniculata)
Guava
(Psidium littorale)
Guava, Pineapple
(Feijoa sellowiana)
Gum, Blue
(Eucalyptus globulus)
Gum, Lemon-scented
(Eucalyptus citriodera)
Gum, Red Box
(Eucalyptus polyanthemos)
Hackberry, Common
(Celtis occidentalis)
Hemlock, Canadian
(Tsuga canadensis)
Holly, Chinese
(var: Bufordii, Rotunda)
(Ilex cornuta)
Holly, Hybrid *(var: Nellie Stevens)*
(Ilex spares)
Holly, Japanese
(var: Convexa, Compacta, Helleri, Hoogendorn)
(Ilex crenata)
Holly, Yaupon
(Ilex vomitoria)
Ironbark, Red
(Eucalyptus sideroxylon)
Jacaranda
(Jacaranda mimosifolia)
Kentucky Coffee Tree
(Gymnocladus dioicus)
Larch, European
(Larix europa)
Laurel, Indian
(Ficus microcarpa nitida)
Linden, Littleleaf
(Tilia cordata)
Locust, Honey
(Gleditsia triacanthos inermis)
Loquat
(Eriobotrya japonica)
Magnolia, Southern
(Magnolia grandiflora)
Maple, Red
(Acer rubrum)
Maple, Japanese
(Acer palmatum)
Maple, Silver
(Acer saccharinum)
Mimosa Tree (silk tree)
(Albizia julibrissin)
Myoporum
(Myoporum laetum)
New Zealand Christmas Tree
(Metrosideros excelsus)
Oak
(Quercus)

Listed by scientific name

Eucalyptus globulus
(Gum, Blue)
Eucalyptus granis
(Eucalyptus)
Eucalyptus lehmannii
(Bushy Yate)
Eucalyptus nicholi
(Nichol's Willow Leafed Peppermint)
Eucalyptus polyanthemos
(Red Box Gum, Silver Dollar Gum)
Eucalyptus robusta
(Eucalyptus)
Eucalyptus sideroxylon
(Red Ironbark)
Feijoa sellowiana
(Pineapple Guava)
Ficus benjamina
(Exotica Weeping Fig, Weeping Banyan)
Ficus microcarpa nitida
(Indian Laurel)
Fraxinus americana
(Ash, White)
Fraxinus pennsylvanicum
(Ash, Green)
Geijera parviflora
(Australian Willow)
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis
(Locust, Honey)
Gymnocladus dioicus
(Kentucky Coffee Tree)
Ilex cornuta
(Holly, Chinese)
(var: Bufordii, Rotunda)
Ilex crenata
(Holly, Japanese)
(var: Compacta, Convexa, Helleri, Hoogendorn)
Ilex spares
(Holly, Hybrid)
(var: Nellie Stevens)
Ilex vomitoria
(Holly, Yaupon)
Jacaranda mimosifolia
(Jacaranda)
Juglans nigra
(Walnut, Black)
Koelreuteria paniculata
(Goldenrain Tree)
Larix europa
(Larch, European)
Leptospermum laevigatum
(Australian tea tree)
Liquidambar stryaciflus
(Sweet Gum)
Liriodendron tulipifera
(Popular, Yellow, Tulip Tree)
Maclura pomifera
(Osage Orange)
Magnolia grandiflora
(Magnolia, Southern)
Malus sp.
(Crabapple, Flowering)
(var: Dalgo, Domestic, Sylvestris, Radiant, Vanguard, Royalty, Red Splendor)

Trees (continued)

Listed by common name

Oak, Water
(Quercus nigra)
Oak, Willow
(Quercus phellos)
Olive Tree
(Olea europaea)
Olive, Russian
(Elaeagnus angustifolia)
Orchid Tree, Purple
(Bauhinia variegata)
Osage Orange
(Maclura pomifera)
Palm, Mediterranean fan
(Chamaerops humilis)
Palm, Pygmy Date
(Phoenix roebelenii)
Palm, Queen
(Arecastrum romanzoffianum)
Palm, Sago
(Cycas revoluta)
Palm, Windmill
(Tracheocarpus fortunei)
Palo Verde, Green
(Parkinsonia aculeata)
Paulownia, Royal
(Paulownia tomentosa)
Pear, Common
(Pyrus communis)
Pear, Evergreen
(Pyrus kawakamii)
Pear, Ussurian
(Pyrus ussuriensis)
Pepper, Brazilean
(Schinus terebinthifolius)
Pine, Aleppo
(Pinus halepensis)
Pine, Austrian
(Pinus nigra)
Pine, Canary Island
(Pinus canariensis)
Pine, Caribbean Slash
(Pinus caribean)
Pine, Italian Stone
(Pinus pinea)
Pine, Jack
(Pinus banksiana)
Pine, Japanese Black
(Pinus thunbergii)
Pine, Loblolly
(Pinus taeda)
Pine, Mugho
(Pinus mugho)
Pine, Ponderosa, Western yellow
(Pinus ponderosa)
Pine, Red
(Pinus resinosa)
Pine, Scotch
(Pinus sylvestris)
Pine, Shore
(Pinus contra)
Pine, Slash
(Pinus elliottii)
Pine, Southern
(Pinus palustris)
Pine, Virginia
(Pinus virginiana)
Pine, White
(Pinus strobus)

Listed by scientific name

Melaleuca quinquenervia
(Cajeput Tree)
Metrosideros excelsus
(New Zealand Christmas Tree)
Mimosa pudica
(Sensitive Plant)
Myoporum laetum
(Myoporum)
Olea europaea
(Olive Tree)
Parkinsonia aculeata
(Green Palo Verde)
Paulownia tomentosa
(Paulownia, Royal, Empress Tree)
Phoenix roebelenii
(Palm, Pygmy Date)
Picea abies
(Spruce, Norway)
Picea glauca
(Spruce, White)
Picea glauca
(Spruce, Black Hills)
(var: Densata)
Picea pungens
(Spruce, Colorado Blue)
Pinus banksiana
(Pine, Jack)
Pinus canariensis
(Canary Island Pine)
Pinus caribean
(Pine, Caribbean slash)
Pinus contra
(Shore pine)
Pinus elliottii
(Pine, Slash)
Pinus halepensis
(Aleppo pine)
Pinus mugo mugo
(Pine, Mugho)
Pinus nigra
(Pine, Austrian Black)
Pinus palustris
(Pine, Southern, Long Leaf)
Pinus parviflora
(Japanese White Pine)
Pinus pinea
(Italian Stone Pine)
Pinus ponderosa
(Pine, Ponderosa, Yellow)
Pinus resinosa
(Red Pine)
Pinus strobus
(Pine, White)
Pinus sylvestris
(Pine, Scotch)
Pinus taeda
(Pine, Loblolly)
Pinus thunbergiana
(Pine, Japanese Black)
Pinus virginiana
(Pine, Virginia)
Pittosporum phillyraeoides
(Desert Willow)
Platanus occidentalis
(Sycamore)
Podocarpus macrophyllus
(Yew Pine)

19 8 71

Trees (continued)

Listed by common name

Pine, White, Japanese
(Pinus parviflora)
Pine, Yew
(Podocarpus macrophyllus)
Plum, Wild
(Prunus americana)
Poplar, Hybrid
(Populus alba)
Popular, Yellow, Tulip Tree
(Liriodendron tulipifera)
Purpleleaf, Bailey Acacia
(Acacia baileyana)
Redwood, Coast
(Sequoia sempervirens)
Sandcherry, Western
(Prunus besseyi)
Sensitive Plant
(Mimosa pudica)
Silk Tree
(Albizia julibrissin)
Spruce, Black Hills *(var: Densata)*
(Picea glauca)
Spruce, Colorado Blue
(Picea pungens)
Spruce, Norway
(Picea abies)
Spruce, White
(Picea glauca)
Strawberry Tree
(Arbutus unedo)
Sumac, Standard, African
(Rhus lancea)
Sweet Gum
(Liquidambar stryaciflus)
Sycamore
(Platanus occidentalis)
Tea Tree, Australian
(Leptospermun laevigatum)
Tipu Tree
(Tipuana tipu)
Walnut, Black
(Juglans nigra)
Willow
(Salix matsudana tortuosa)
Willow, Australian
(Geijera parviflora)
Willow, Desert
(Pittosporum phillyraeoides)
Willow, Peppermint
(Agonis flexuosa)
Yew, English
(Taxus baccata)

Listed by scientific name

Populus alba
(Poplar, White)
Prunus americana
(Wild Plum)
Prunus besseyi
(Western Sandcherry)
Prunus caroliniana "compacta"
(Carolina Cherry)
Prunus mahaleb
Prunus myro
Prunus serotina
(Cherry, Black)
Pseudotsuga menziesii
(Fir, Douglas)
Psidium littorale
(Guava)
Pyrus communis
(Pear, Common)
Pyrus kawakamii
(Evergreen Pear)
Pyrus ussuriensis
(Pear, Ussurian)
Quercus
(Oak)
Quercus nigra
(Oak, Water)
Quercus phellos
(Oak, Willow)
Rhus lancea
(African Standard Sumac)
Salix matsudana tortuosa
(Willow)
Schinus terebinthifolius
(Brazilean Pepper)
Sequoia sempervirens
(Coast Redwood)
Sorbus aucuparia
(Ash, Mountain)
Sorbus americana decora
(Ash, Mountain)
Taxus baccata
(English Yew)
Thuja occidentalis
(Arborvitae, American)
(var: Teehny)
Thuja orientalis
(Berkmans, Oriental
Arborvitae)
Tilia americana
(Linden, American Basswood)
Tilia cordata
(Linden, Little-leaf)
Tipuana tipu
(Tipu Tree)
Tracheocarpus fortunei
(Windmill Palm)
Tristania conferta
(Brisbane Box Tree)
Tsuga canadensis
(Hemlock, Canadian)
Ulmus parvifolia
(Chinese Evergreen Elm)

Shrubs

Listed by common name

Abelia, Glossy
(Abelia grandiflora)
Acacia, Bailey
(Acacia baileyana)
Acacia, Knife
(Acacia cultriformis)
Acacia, Prostrate
(Acacia redolens)
Acacia, Sydney Golden Wattle
(Acacia longifolia)
Alpine Currant
(Ribes alpinum)
American Cranberry Bush
(Viburnum trilobum)
Arborvitae, Oriental
(Platycladus orientalis)
Arrowwood, Southern
(Viburnum dentatum)
Azalea, Mollis hybrid
(R. x kosterianum)
Azalea, Northern Lights Hybrid
(R. x kosterianum x R. prinophyllum)
Bamboo, Heavenly
(Nandina domestica)
Barberry, Japanese
(Berberis thunbergii)
Barberry, Korean
(Berberis koreana)
Barberry, Redleaf
(Berberis virginian)
Bird of Paradise Bush
(Caesalpinia gillesii)
Boxwood, Common
(Buxus sempervirens)
Boxwood, African
(Myrsine africana)
Boxwood, Japanese
(var: Japonica)
(Buxus microphylla)
Brazilian Sky Flower
(Duranta stenostachya)
Buckthorn, Glossy, Alder
(Rhamnus frangula)
Camellia
(Camellia japonica)
Camellia, Sasanqua
(Camellia sasanqua)
Cape Plumbago
(Plumbago capensis)
Cedar, Eastern Red
(var: Pyramidiformus, canearti)
(Juniperus virginiana)
Cherry, Brush
(Eugenia myrtifolia)
Cherry, Manchu, Nanking
(Prunus tomentosa)
Chokecherry sp.
(Aronia meloelata)
Copper Plant, Caribbean
(Euphoria cotinifolia)
Cotoneaster, Cranberry
(Cotoneaster apiculata)
Cotoneaster, Peking
(Cotoneaster acutifolia)
Cotoneaster, Bearberry
(Cotoneaster dammerii)
Coyote Bush
(Baccharis pilularis)

Listed by scientific name

Abelia grandiflora
(Glossy Abelia)
Acacia baileyana
(Bailey Acacia)
Acacia cultriformis
(Knife Acacia)
Acacia longifolia
(Sydney Golden Wattle)
Acacia redolens
(Prostrate Acacia)
Alyogyne huegelli
(Blue Hibiscus)
Amelanchier alnifolia
(Serviceberry, Saskatoon)
(var: Regent)
Amelanchier laevis
(Serviceberry, Allegheny)
Aronia meloelata
(Chokecherry sp.)
Baccharis pilularis
(Coyote Bush)
Berberis koreana
(Barberry, Korean)
Berberis thunbergii
(Barberry, Japanese)
(var: Crimson pygmy)
Berberis virginian
(Barberry, Redleaf)
Brunfelsia calycina
(Yesterday-today-and-tomorrow)
Buxus microphylla
(Japanese boxwood)
(var: Japonica)
Buxus sempervirens
(Common Boxwood)
Caesalpinia gillesii
(Bird of Paradise Bush)
Calliandra haematocephala)
(Pink Powder Puff)
Camellia japonica
(Camellia)
Camellia sasanqua
(Sasanqua Camellia)
Carissa grandiflora
(Natal Palm)
(var: Green Carpet, Tuttle)
Ceanothus griseus
(Mountain lilac, Carmel Creeper)
Cistus purpureus
(Orchid rockrose)
Coprosma 'coppershine'
Coprosma repens
(Mirror Plant)
Cornus stolonifera
(Dogwood, Red Osier)
Correa pulchella
(Australian fuchsia)
Cortaderia selloana
(Pampas grass)
Cotoneaster acutifolius
(Cotoneaster, Peking)
Cotoneaster apiculata
(Cotoneaster, Cranberry)
Cotoneaster dammerii
(Cotoneaster, Bearberry)
(var: Coral Beauty)
Cotoneaster 'lowfast'

Shrubs (continued)

Listed by common name

Cranberry Bush, Golden
(Viburnum opulus aureum)
Crape Myrtle
(Lagestromia indica)
Dogwood, Red Osier
(Cornus stolonifera)
Elaeagnus
(Elaeagnus umbellata)
Escallonia
(Escallonia fradesii)
(Escallonia rubia)
Euonymus, Evergreen
(var: Golden, Silver King)
(Euonymus japonica)
Euonymus, Winged
(Euonymus alata)
Fig, Creeping
(Ficus repens)
Firethorn
(Pyracantha graberi)
Forsythia, Greenstem
(Forsythia viridissima bronxeniss)
Flax, New Zealand
(Phormium tenax)
Fuchsia, Australian
(Correa pulchella)
Gardenia (*var:* Mystery, Radicans)
(Gardenia augusta)
(Gardenia jasminoides)
Gardenia, Dwarf (*var: Veitchii)*
(Gardenia jasminoides)
Guinea Gold Vine
(Hibbertia scandens)
Hakea
(Hakea proteacea)
Hawthorn, Indian
(Phaphiolepis indica)
Hibiscus, Blue
(Alyogyne huegelli)
Hibiscus, Chinese
(Hibiscus rosa-sinensis)
Holly, Dwarf Burford
(var: Burfordii Nana)
(Ilex cornuta)
Honeysuckle, Bush
(Dierville lonicera)
Honeysuckle, Cape
(Tecomaria capensis)
Hydrangea
(Hydrangea sp.*)*
Jasmine, Asiatic
(Trachelopsermum asiaticum)
Jasmine, Orange
(Murraya paniculata)
Jasmine, Star
(Trachelospermum jasminoides)
Jasmine, Winter
(Jasmine nudiflorum)
Jessamine, Carolina
(Gelsemium sempervirens)
Jojoba
(Simmondsia chinensis)
Juniper, Chinese *(var: Maneyi, Old Gold, Pfitzerana, Sea Green, Hetzii, Nana, Torulosa, Pfitzerana Aurea, Pfitzer, Golden Pfitzer)*
(Juniperus chinensis)

Listed by scientific name

Dierville lonicera
(Honeysuckle, Bush)
Dodonaea viscosa
(Purple Hop Bush)
(var: Purpurea)
Duranta stenostachya
(Brazilian Sky Flower)
Elaeagnus pungens
(Silverberry)
Elaeagnus umbellata
(Elaeagnus)
Escallonia exoniensis
(Escallonia)
Escallonia 'fradesii'
(Escallonia)
Escallonia rubra
(Escallonia)
Eugenia myrtifolia
(Brush Cherry)
Euonymus alata
(Euonymus, Winged)
Euonymus japonica
(Evergreen Euonymus)
(var: Golden, Silver King)
Euonymus kiautschovica
(Spindle tree)
Euphorbia cotinifolia
(Caribbean Copper Plant)
Ficus repens
(Creeping fig)
Forsythia viridissima bronxeniss
(Greenstem Forsythia)
Gardenia augusta
(Gardenia) (var: Mystery)
Gardenia jasminoides
(Gardenia) (var: Mystery, Radicans)
(Gardenia, Dwarf) (var: Veitchii)
Gelsemium sempervirens
(Carolina jessamine)
Grewia occidentalis
(Lavender Star Plant)
Hakea proteacea
(Hakea)
Hebe 'coed'
(Veronica) (var: Coed)
Hetermeles arbutifolia
(Toyon, California Holly)
Hibbertia scandens
(Guinea Gold Vine)
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis
(Chinese Hibiscus)
Hydrangea sp.
(Hydrangea)
Ilex cornuta
(Dwarf Burford Holly)
(var: Burfordii Nana)
Jasmine nudiflorum
(Winter Jasmine)
Juniperus chinensis
(Juniper, Chinese)
(var: Maneyi, Old Gold, Pfitzerana, Sea Green, Hetzii, Torulosa, Nana, Gold Coast, Pfitzerana aurea, Pfitzer, Golden Pfitzer, San Jose, San Jose Variegated, Blue Gold)
Juniperus conferta
(Shore Juniper) (var: Compacta)

Shrubs (continued)

22-9 71

Listed by common name

Juniper, Creeping
(var: Bluechip, Hughes, Plumosa, Prince of Wales, Webberi, Wiltonii, Bar Harbor, Andorra, Variegata, Youngstown, Blue Rug)
(Juniperus horizontalis)
Juniper, Ozark
(Juniperus sp.)
Juniper, Rocky Mountain
(var: Blue Heaven, Welchii, Wichita Blue, Medova, Moffet, Pyamidal Green, Springtime, Admiral)
(Juniperus scopulorum)
Juniper, Savin
(var: Skandia, Arcadia, Broadmoor, Buffalo, Pepin)
(Jun perus sabina)
Juniper, Shore *(var: Compacta)*
(Juniperus conferta)
Juniper, Tam *(var: Tamariscifolia)*
(Juniperus sabina)
Lantana, Purple Trailing
(Lantana montevidensis)
Laurustinus
(Viburnum tinus)
Lemonade Berry
(Rhus integrifolia)
Lilac, Common Purple
(Syringa vulgaris purpura)
Liriope, Green
(Liriope muscari)
Liriope, Variegated
(Liriope muscari)
Mickey Mouse Bush
(Ochna serrulata)
Mirror Plant
(Coprosma repens)
Mock Orange
(Pittosporum tobira)
Mountain Lilac, Carmel Creeper
(Ceanothus griseus)
Myrtle, Dwarf
(Myrtus communis compacta)
Nandina, Heavenly Bamboo
(Nandina domestica)
Nannyberry
(Viburnum lantago)
Ninebark
(Physocarpus opulifolius)
Ninebark *(var: Aureus)*
(Physocarpus opulifolius nanus)
Oleander
(Nerium oleander)
Orchid rockrose
(Cistus purpureus)
Osmanthus, Holly-leaf
(Osmanthus heterophuyllus)
Osmanthus, Sweet Olive
(Osmanthus fragrans)
Palm, Natal
(var: Green Carpet, Tuttle)
(Carissa grandiflora)
Pampas Grass
(Cortederia selloana)
Photinia
(Photinia sp.)
Photinia, Fraser
(Photinia fraseri)
Pink Lady
(Raphiolepis indica)

Listed by scientific name

Juniperus horizontalis
(Juniper, Creeping)
(var: Bluechip, Hughes, Plumosa, Prince of Wales, Webberi, Wiltonii, Bar Harbor, Andorra, Blue Rug, Youngstown, Variegata)
Juniperus scopulorum)
(Juniper, Rocky Mountain)
(var: Blue Heaven, Welchii, Wichita Blue, Medova, Moffetii, Pyamidal Green, Springtime, Admiral)
Juniperus sabina
(Juniper, Savin)
(var: Skandia, Arcadia, Broadmoor, Buffalo, Pepin, Tamariscifolia)
Juniperus virginiana
(Cedar, Eastern Red)
(var: Pyramidiformus, Canearti)
Juniperus sp.
(Juniper, Ozark)
Lagastromia indica
(Crape Myrtle)
Lantana montevidensis
(Purple Lantana, Trailing)
Leptospermum laevigatum
(Tea Tree, Australian)
Leptospermum scoparium
(New Zealand Tea Tree)
(var: Rudy Glow)
Leucophyllum frutescens
(Texas Ranger)
Ligustrum indica
(Privet)
Ligustrum japonicum
(Waxleaf Privet, Japanese Privet)
Ligustrum lucidum
(Privet, Glossy) (var: Lake Tresca)
Ligustrum texanum
(Texas privet)
Liriope muscari
(Green Liriope)
Liriope muscari
(Variegated Liriope)
(var: Variegata)
Lycianthes rantonnetii
Murraya paniculata
(Orange Jasmine)
Myrsine africana
(Boxwood, African)
Myrtus communis compacta
(Dwarf Myrtle)
Nandina domestica
(Nandina, Heavenly Bamboo)
Nerium oleander
(Oleander)
Ochna serrulata
(Mickey Mouse Bush)
Osmanthus fragrans
(Osmanthus, Sweet Olive)
Osmanthus heterophuyllus
(Holly-leaf Osmanthus)
Pandorea rosea
(Pink Trumpet Vine)

Shrubs (continued)

Listed by common name

Pink Powder Puff
(Calliandra haematocephala)
Pittosporum, Variegated Japanese
(Pittosporum tobira varigata)
Podocarpus, Yew
(Podocarpus macrophyllus)
Princess Flower
(Tibouchina urvilleana)
Privet
(Ligustrum indica)
Privet, Glossy *(var: Lake Tresca)*
(Ligustrum lucidum)
Privet, Japanese, Waxleaf
(Ligustrum japonicum)
Privet, Texas
(Ligustrum texanum)
Purple Hop Bush
(Dodonaea viscosa)
Pyracantha
(Pyracantha graberi)
Rhododendron - Azalea *(var: Hinocrimson, Hershey Red, Coral Blue, Hinodigiri, Christmas Cheer, Pink Ruffle, Formosa Flame, Delaware Valley White, New White)*
(Rhododendron sp.)
Sandcherry, Purpleleaf
(Prunus cistena)
Serviceberry, Allegheny
(Amelanchier laevis)
Serviceberry, Saskatoon *(var: Regent)*
(Amelanchier alnifolia)
Silver King
(Euonymus japonica)
Snowball Bush
(Viburnum opulus sterilis)
Spindle Tree
(Euonymus kiautschovica)
Spiraea
(Spiraea vanhouteii)
Spiraea *(var: Anthony Waterer, Froebellii, Goldflame)*
(Spiraea bumalda)
Spiraea *(var: Fairy Queen)*
(Spiraea trilobataiovica)
Spiraea *(var: Snowbound)*
(Spiraea nipponicaiovica)
Star Plant, Lavender
(Grewia occidentalis)
Tea Tree, Australian
(Leptospermum laevigatum)
Tea Tree, New Zealand
(var: Red Glow)
(Leptospermum scoparium)
Texas Ranger
(Leucophyllum frutescens)
Toyon, California Holly
(Heteromeles arbutifolia)
Trumpet Vine, Pink
(Pandorea rosea)
Veronica
(Hebe 'Coed')
Viburnum, Japanese
(Viburnum japonicum)
Viburnum, Sandankwa
(Viburnum suspensum)
Wayfaring Tree
(Viburnum lantanoides)
Weeping Fig, Exotica
(Ficus benjamina)

Listed by scientific name

Phormium tenax
(New Zealand Flax)
Photinia fraseri
(Photinia, Fraser)
Photinia sp.
(Photinia)
Physocarpus opulifolius nanus
(Ninebark) (var: Aureus)
Physocarpus opulifolius
(Ninebark)
Pittosporum tobira
(Wheelers Dwarf, variegated)
(var: Wheller)
Pittosporum tobira varigata
(Pittosporum, Variegated Japanese)
Platycladus orientalis
(Oriental arborvitae)
Plumbago capensis
(Cape Plumbago)
Podocarpus macrophyllus
(Yew Podocarpus, Yew Pine)
Prunus cistena
(Sandcherry, Purpleleaf)
Prunus tomentosa
(Manchu Cherry, Nanking Cherry)
Pyracantha fortuneana
(Pyracantha, Firethorn)
Rhamnus frangula
(Glossy Buckthorn, Alder Buckthorn)
Rhaphiolepis indica
(Pink Lady, Indian Hawthorn)
Rhododendron sp.
(Rhododendron - Azalea)
(var: Hinocrimson, Hershey Red, Coral Blue, Hinodigiri, Christmas Cheer, Pink Ruffle, Formosa Flame, Delaware Valley White, New White)
R. x kosterianum
(Azalea, Mollis hybrid)
R. x kosterianum x R. priniphyllum
(Azalea, Northern lights hybrid)
Rhus integrifolia
(Lemonade Berry)
Ribes alpinum
(Alpine currant)
Rose banksiae
(Lady Banks' Rose)
Sarcococca ruscifolia
Simmondsia chinensis
(Jojoba)
Spiraea bumalda
(Spiraea) (var: Anthony Waterer, Froebellii, Goldflame)
Spiraea nipponica tosaensis
(Spiraea) (var: Snowbound)
Spiraea trilobata
(Spiraea) (var: Fairy Queen)
Spiraea vanhouteii
(Spiraea)
Syringa vulgaris purpura
(Common Purple Lilac)
Taxus cuspilata vigatum
(Yew)
Tecoma stans
(Yellow Bells, Yellow Trumpet Flower)

Shrubs (continued)

Listed by common name

Wheelers Dwarf, Variegated
(var: Wheller)
(Pittosporum tobira)
Yellow Bells
(Tecoma stans)
Yesterday-Today-and-Tomorrow
(Brunfelsia calycina)
Yew
(Taxus cuspitata vigatum)

Listed by scientific name

Tecomaria capensis
(Cape Honeysuckle)
Ternstroemia gymnanthera
(Ternstroemia)
Thevetia peruviana
(Yellow Oleander)
Tibouchina urvilleana
(Princess Flower)
Trachelospermum asiaticum
(Asiatic Jasmine)
Trachelospermum jasminoides
(Star Jasmine)
Viburnum dentatum
(Southern Arrowwood)
Viburnum japonicum
(Japanese Viburnum)
Viburnum lentago
(Nannyberry)
Viburnum lantanoides
(Wayfaring Tree)
Viburnum opulus aureum
(Gold Cranberry Bush)
Viburnum opulus sterilis
(Snowball Bush)
Viburnum suspensum
(Sandankwa Viburnum)
Viburnum tinus
(Laurustinus)
Viburnum trilobum
(American Cranberry Bush)

Ornamentals, Bedding plants

Listed by common name

Allysum
(Alyssum sp.*)*
Asparagus, Myers *(var: Meyeri)*
(Asparagus densiflorus)
Asparagus, Sprenger *(var: Sprengeri)*
(Asparagus densiflorus)
Aster, New York
(Aster novi-belgii)
Begonia
(Begonia semperflorens)
Bittersweet, American
(Calastrus scandens)
Bleeding Heart
(Dicentra spectabilis)
Butterfly Weed
(Asclepias tuberosa)
Bower Vine
(Pandorea jasminoides)
Cactus, Barrel
(Echinocactus sp.)
Candytuft
(Iberis sempervirens)
(Iberis amara)
Canna
(Canna sp.)
Cassia, Feathery
(Cassia artemisioides)
Chrysanthemum, Marguarite
(Chrysanthemum frutescens)
Chrysanthemum
(Chrysanthemum indicum)
Cockscomb
(Celosia argentea)

Listed by common name

Acorus gramineus
(Sweet Grass)
Agapanthus africanus
(Peter Pan, Lily of the Nile)
Allium tuberosum
(Chinese Chives, Oriental Garlic)
Alyssum sp.
(Allysum)
Antirrhinum majus
(Snapdragon)
Arenaria verna
(Moss Sandwort)
Arisaemia pusillum
(Jack-in-the-Pulpit)
Armeria maritima
(Sea Pinks, Thrift)
Asclepsias tuberosa
(Butterfly Weed)
Asparagus densiflorus Sprengerii
(Sprenger Asparagus)
Asparagus densiflorus
(Myers Asparagus) (var: meyeri)
Aster novi-belgii
(New York Aster)
Begonia semperflorens
(Begonia)
Bougianvillea sp.
(Raspberry Ice)
Canna sp.
(Canna)
Capsicum sp.
(Pepper, Ornamental)
Calastrus scandens
(Bittersweet, American)

25 9 71

Ornamentals, Bedding plants (continued)

Listed by common name

Coleus
(Coleus blumei)
Coralbells
(Heuchera sanguinea)
Cup of Gold Vine
(Solandra maxima)
Dahlia
(Dahlia pinnata)
Daisy Bush
(Euryops pectinatus)
Daisy Bush, Blue
(Felicia amellioides)
Daisy, Shasta
(Chrysanthemum maximum)
Daylily
(Hemerocallis hybrids)
Dianthus
(Dianthus deltoides)
Dusty Miller
(Centaurea cineraria)
False Dragonhead
(Physostegia virginiana)
Fern, Sprenger Asparagus
(Asparagus densiflorus Sprengerii)
Fescue, Blue
(Festuca ovina)
Flowering tobacco
(Nicotiana sp.*)*
Grape Ivy
(var: Ellen Danica)
(Cissus rhombifolia)
Gazania
(Gazania ringens leucolaena)
Gazania
(Gazania sp.*)*
Geranium
(Geranium sp.*)*
Geranium, Martha Washington
(Pelargonium domesticum)
Gerbera Daisy
(Gerbera jamesonii)
Gladiolus
(Gladiolus sp.*)*
Heather, False
(Cuphea hyssopifolia)
Honeysuckle, Amar
(Lonicera maachii)
Honeysuckle, Fly
(var: Emerald Mound, Clavey's Dwarf)
(Lonicera xylosteum)
Honeysuckle, Japanese
(Lonicera japonica)
Honeysuckle, Morrow
(Lonicera morrowii)
Honeysuckle, Tatarian *(var: Zabeli)*
(Lonicera tatarica)
Hopseed Bush, Purple
(var: Purpurea)
(Dodonaea viscosa)
Impatiens
(Impatiens sp.*)*
Iris
(Iris sp.*)*
Iris, African
(Dietes bicolor)
Jack-in-the-Pulpit
(Arisaemia pusillum)

Listed by scientific name

Cassia artemisioides
(Feathery Cassia)
Catharanthus roseus
(Madagascar periwinkle)
Ceanothus griseus
(Mountain Lilac)
Celosia argentea
(Cockscomb)
Centaurea cineraria
(Dusty Miller)
Chrysanthemum frutescens
(Chrysanthemum, Marguerite)
Chrysanthemum indicum
(Chrysanthemum)
Chrysanthemum maximum
(Shasta Daisy)
Cissus rhombifolia
(Grape Ivy)
(var: Ellen Danica)
Clytostona callistegioides
(Lavender Trumpet Vine)
Coleus blumei
(Coleus)
Convallaria majalis
(Lily-of-the-Valley)
Coprosma baurei
(Mirror Plant)
Coprosma repens
(Varigated Mirror Plant)
Crassula argentea
(Jade Plant)
Cuphea hyssopifolia
(False Heather)
Dahlia pinnata
(Dahlia)
Dianthus barbatus
(Sweet William)
Dianthus deltoides
(Dianthus)
Dicentra spectabilis
(Bleeding Heart)
Dietes bicolor
(African Iris)
Distictis buccinatoria
(Blood Red Trumpet Vine)
Dodonaea viscosa
(Hopseed Bush)
(var: Purpurea)
Echinocactus sp.
(Barrel Cactus)
Euryops pectinatus
(Daisy Bush)
Felicia amellioides
(Blue Daisy Bush)
Festuca ovina glauca
(Blue Fescue)
Gazania sp.
(Gazania)
Gazania ringens leucolaena
(Gazania)
Geranium sp.
(Geranium)
Gerbera jamesonii
(Gerbera Daisy, Transvaal Daisy)
Gladiolus sp.
(Gladiolus)
Hardenbergia violacea

Ornamentals, Bedding plants (continued)

Listed by common name

Jade Plant
(Crassula argentea)
Jasmine, Madagascar
(Stephanotis floribunda)
Lavender, English
(Lavandula vera)
Lavender, French
(Lavandula dentata)
Lavender Cotton
(Santolina chamaecyparisus)
Lilac, Chinese
(Syringa chinensis)
Lilac, Common Purple
(var: Charles Joly, Ludwig Spaeth, Jay Tree)
(Syringa vulgaris purpurpa)
Lilac, Meyer *(var: Palibin)*
(Syringa sp.*)*
Lilac, Korean
(var: Miss Kim)
(Syringa patula)
Lilac, Mountain
(Ceanothus griseus)
Lily-of-the-Nile, Peter Pan
(Agapanthus africanus)
Lily-of-the-Valley
(Convallaria majalis)
Lobelia
(Lobelia erinus)
Marigold
(Tagetes sp.)
Mirror Plant
(Coprosma baureri)
Mirror Plant, Varigated
(Coprosma repens)
Moneywort, Creeping Jenny
(Lysimachia nummalaria)
Moss, Rose
(Portulaca grandiflora)
Moss Sandwort
(Arenaria verna)
Pansy, Johnny-Jump-Up
(Viola tricolor)
Pepper, Ornamental
(Capsicum sp.*)*
Periwinkle, Madagascar
(Catharanthus roseus)
Periwinkle
(Vinca minor)
Petunia
(Petunia sp.*)*
Phlox, Perennial
(Phlox paniculata)
Plantain Lily
(Hosta sp.*)*
Purple Loosestrife
(var: Morden's Gleam)
(Lythrum virgatum)
Raspberry Ice
(Bougianvillea sp.*)*
Red Fountain Grass
(Pennisetum setaceum)
Sage
(Salvia greggii)
Sea Pinks, Thrift
(Armeria maritima)
Sedum, Stonecrop
(Sedum x rubrotinctum)

Listed by scientific name

Hemerocallis Hybrids
(Daylily)
Heuchera sanguinea
(Coralbells)
Hosta sp.
(Plantain Lily)
Iberis amara
(Candytuft)
Iberis sempervirens
(Candytuft)
Impatiens sp.
(Impatiens)
Iris sp.
(Iris)
Justicia brandegeana
(Shrimp Plant)
Lavandula dentata
(French Lavender)
Lavandula vera
(English Lavender)
Limonium perezii
(Perennial Statice)
Lobelia erinus
(Lobelia)
Lonicera japonica
(Honeysuckle, Japanese)
Lonicera maachii
(Honeysuckle, Amar)
Lonicera morrowii
(Honeysuckle, Morrow)
Lonicera tatarica
(Honeysuckle, Tatarian) (var: Zabeli)
Lonicera xylosteum
(Honeysuckle Fly)
(var: Emerald Mound, Clavey's Dwarf)
Lysimachia nummalaria
(Moneywort, Creeping Jenny)
Lythrum virgatum
(Purple Loosestrife)
(var: Morden's Gleam)
Macfadyena unguis-cati
(Yellow Trumpet)
Mattiola incana
(Stock)
Nicotiana sp.
(Flowering Tobacco)
Pandorea jasminoides
(Bower Vine)
Pandorea rosea
(Pink Trumpet Vine)
Pelargonium domesticum
(Geranium, Martha Washington)
Pennisetum setaceum
(Red Fountain Grass)
Petunia sp.
(Petunia)
Phlox paniculata
(Perennial Phlox)
Portulaca grandiflora
(Moss Rose)
Physostegia virginiana
(False Dragonhead)
Salvia greggii
(Sage)
Santolina chamaecyparisus
(Lavender cotton)

Ornamentals, Bedding plants (continued)

21 9 71

Listed by common name

Shrimp Plant
(Justicia brandegeana)
Sky Flower, Brazilian
(Duranta stenostachya)
Snail Vine
(Vigna caracalla)
Snapdragon
(Antirrhinum majus)
Speedwell, Spike
(Veronica spicata)
Statice, Perennial
(Limonium perezii)
Stock
(Mattiola incana)
Sweet Grass
(Acorus gramineus)
Sweet William
(Dianthus barbatus)
Transvaal Daisy
(Gerbera jamesonii)
Trumpet Vine, Blood red
(Bignonia cherere)
Trumpet Vine, Lavender
(Bignonia violacea)
Trumpet Vine, Pink
(Pandorea rosea)
Verbena
(Verbena sp.)
Wandering Jew
(Trade scantia sp.)
Wisteria
(Wisteria sinensis)
Yellow Trumpet
(Macfadyena unguis-cati)
Zinnia
(Zinnia elegans)

Listed by scientific name

Sedumx rubrotinctum
(Sedum, Stonecrop)
Solandra maxima
(Cup of Gold Vine)
Stephanotis floribunda
(Madagascar Jasmine)
Syringa chinensis
(Lilac, Chinese)
Syringa patula
(Korean Lilac)
(var: Miss Kim)
Syringa sp.
(Lilac, Meyer)
(var: Palibin)
Syringa vulgaris purpurpa (Lilac, Common Purple)
(var: Charles Joly,
Ludwig Spaeth,Jay Tree)
Tagetes sp.
(Marigold)
Trade scantia sp.
(Wandering Jew)
Verbena sp.
(Verbena)
Veronica spicata
(Spike Speedwell)
Vinca minor
(Periwinkle)
Vigna caracalla
(Snail Vine)
Viola tricolor
(Pansy, Johnny-Jump-Up)
Wisteria sinensis
(Wisteria)
Zinnia elegans
(Zinnia)

Ground covers

Listed by common name

Aaron's Beard
(Hypericum calycinum)
Aptenia *(var: Red Apple)*
(Aptenia cordifolia)
Bergenia, Winter-blooming
(Bergenia crassofolia)
Bugleweed
(Ajuga reptans)
Capeweed
(Arctotheca calendula)
Cinquefoil, Spring
(Potentilla tabernaemontanii)
Coyote brush *(var: Twin Peaks)*
(Baccharis pilularis)
Crownvetch
(Coronilla varia)
Cushion Bush
(Calocephalus brownii)
Daisy, Trailing African, Freeway
(Osteospermum)
Daisy, White African
(Osteospermum fruticosum alba)
Harebell, Carpathian
(Campanula carpatica)
Herniaria Green Carpet, Rupture Wort
(Herniaria glabra)

Listed by scientific name

Ajuga reptans
(Bugleweed)
Aptenia cordifolia
(Aptenia) (var: Red Apple)
Arctotheca calendula
(Capeweed)
Baccharis pilularis
(Coyote Brush) (var: Twin Peaks)
Bergenia crassofolia
(Bergenia, Winter-blooming)
Calocephalus brownii
(Cushion bush)
Campanula carpatica
(Harebell, Carpathian)
Ceratostigma plumbaginoides
(Dwarf plumbago)
Cissus rhombifolia
(Grape Ivy) (var: Ellen Danica)
Coronilla varia
(Crownvetch)
Drosanthemum floribundum
(Rosea Ice Plant)
Gazania regens leucolaena
(Trailing Gazania)
Hedera helix
(Ivy, English) (var: California)
(Hahn's Ivy) (var: Hahnii)

Ground covers (continued)

Listed by common name

Gazania, Trailing
(Gazania regens leucolaena)
Ivy, Algerian
(Hedera canaiensis)
Ivy, Boston
(Parthenocissus tricuspidata)
Ivy, English
(Hedera helix) (var: California)
Ivy, Grape
(var: Ellen Danica)
(Cissus rhombifolia)
Ivy, Hahn's (var: Hahnii)
(Hedera helix)
Lantana, Lavender
(Lantana montevidensis)
Lily-turf, Big Blue
(Liriope muscari)
Lippia
(Phyla nodiflora)
Mondo Grass
(Ophiopogon japoricus)
Myoporum (var: Prostratum)
(Myoporum parvifolium)
Pachysandra
(Pachysandra terminalis)
Periwinkle
(Vinca major)
Plumbago, Dwarf
(Ceratostigna plumbaginoides)
Pork & Beans
(Sedum rubrotinctum)
Rosea Ice Plant
(Drosanthemum floribundum)
Rosemary, Dwarf (var: Prostratus)
(Rosmarinus officinalis)
St. Johnswort, Creeping
(Hypericum calycinum)
Stonecrop, Sedum
(Sedum rubrotinctum)
Verbena
(Verbena officinalis)
Verbena, Blue
(Verbena peruvianna)

Listed by scientific name

Herniaria glabra
(Green Carpet, Rupture Wort)
Hypericum calycinum
(Creeping St. Johnswort, Aaron's Beard)
Juniperus scopulorum
Lantana montevidensis
(Lavender Lantana)
Lirope muscari
(Lily-turf, Big Blue)
Myoporum parvifolium
(Myoporum) (var: Prostratum)
Ophiopogon japonicus
(Mondo Grass)
Osteospernum fruticosum
(Trailing African Daisy, Freeway Daisy)
Osteospermum fruticosum alba
(White African Daisy)
Pachysandra terminalis
(Pachysandra)
Parthenocissus tricuspidata
(Ivy, Boston)
Phyla nodiflora
(Lippia)
Potentilla cinerea
Potentilla tabernaemontanii
(Spring Cinquefoil)
Rosmarinus officinalis
(Dwarf Rosemary) (var: Prostratus)
Sedum rubrotinctum
(Stonecrop, Sedum, Pork & Beans)
Verbena officinalis
(Verbena)
Verbena peruvianna
(Blue Verbena)
Vinca major
(Periwinkle, Myrtle)

28 9 71

In limited testing with the following plants, some unacceptable phytotoxicity has been found. This has usually occurred at application rates above those recommended on the product label.

Other

Listed by Common Name	Listed by Scientific Name
Trees	
Red Oak	*Quercus rubra*
White Oak	*Quercus alba*
Shrubs	
Azalea *(var: Snow)*	*Rhododendron* sp.
Potentilla	*Potentilla fruticosa*
(var: Jackmanni , K. Van Dyke)	*Potentilla verna*
Privet, Japanese	*Ligustrum japonica*
Ornamental	
Snow-in-summer	*Cerastium tomentosum*

Wildflowers

Listed by Common Name	Listed by Scientific Name
Corn poppy	*Papaver rhoeas*
Drummond phlox	*Phlox drummondii*
Indian blanket	*Gaillardia pulchella*
Indian paintbrush	*Castilleja coccinea*
Lemon mint	*Monarda citriodora*
Moss verbena	*Verbena tenuisecta*
Plains coreopsis	*Coreopsis tinctoria*
Showy primrose	*Oenothera speciosa*
Texas bluebonnet	*Lupinus texensis*
Tickseed	*Coreopsis lanceolate*

30 of 71

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

Grasses

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bahiagrass	*Paspalum notatum*
Barnyardgrass	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Bentgrass, Highland/Colonial	*Agrostic tenuis*
Bermudagrass	*Cynodon dactylon*
Bluegrass, Annual	*Poa annua*
Broadleaf Signalgrass	*Brachiaria platyphylla*
Brome, Downy	*Bormus tectorum*
Centipedegrass	*Eremochloa ophiuroides*
Crabgrass, Large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
, Smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*
Cupgrass, Woolly	*Eriochloa villosa*
Fescue, Fine	*Festuca* sp.
, Chewings	*Festuca rubra*
, Creeping Red	*Festuca rubra*
, Hard	*Festuca longifolia*
, Rattail	*Festuca myuros*
, Sheep	*Festuca ovina*
, Tall	*Festuca arundinacea*
Foxtails, Giant	*Setaria faberi*
, Green	*Setaria viridis*
, Yellow	*Setaria glauca*
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*
Johnsongrass	*Sorghum halepense*
Junglerice	*Echinochloa colonum*
Lovegrass	*Eragrostis cilianensis*
Orchardgrass	*Dactylis glomerata*
Pigeon grass (See Foxtails)	
Panicum, Browntop	*Panicum fasciculatum*
, Fall	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*
, Texas	*Panicum texanum*
Quackgrass	*Agropyron repens*
Red Sprangletop	*Leptochloa filiformis*
Ryegrass, Annual	*Lolium multiflorum*
Sandbur, Field	*Cenchus incertus*
Shattercane/wild cane	*Sorghum bicolor*
Torpedograss	*Panicum repens*
Velvetgrass, German	*Holcus mollis*
Volunteer Barley	*Hordeum vulgare*
Oats	*Avena sativa*
Rye	*Secale cereale*
Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*
Watergrass (See Barnyardgrass)	
Wild Oats	*Avena fatua*
Wild Proso Millet	*Panicum miliaceum*
Wiregrass (See Bermudagrass)	
Wirestem Muhly	*Muhlenbergia frondosa*
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*

Conditions of sale and warranty

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

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31 9 7

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Specialty Products

32 g 71

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ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated
APR 21 1994
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 7969-88

Poast Plus®

herbicide

Postemergrence 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

Statement of practical treatment

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

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

If swallowed: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Promptly drink a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelation 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.

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

Net contents 2 1/2 gallons

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

Specimen Label

33 9 71

Table of Contents

34 9 71

35 4 71

Precautionary Statements
HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS)

Precautionary Statements:
Causes moderate eye injury. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Personal protective equipment: Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are listed below. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category E on an EPA chemical resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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

User safety recommendations:

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

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

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: **Poast Plus** is not presently registered for use in California.)

In case of emergency

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

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

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:
1. Your local doctor for immediate treatment.
2. Your local poison control center (hospital)
3. BASF Corporation 800-832-HELP.

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

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

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

Bulk/Mini-Bulk containers
Refillable/reusable containers should be returned to the point of purchase for cleaning and refilling.

Refillable/reusable containers must be thoroughly cleaned before refilling.

Directions for use—all crops
It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

Agricultural use requirements
Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:
- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Shoes plus socks

37 9 71

General information
Poast Plus 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 label for **Poast Plus**.

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 rate charts.

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

All 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, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico a maximum of 10 gallons per acre is recommended.

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

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

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

Band application: Banding of **Poast 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 (>24") 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.

*Poast Plus is not presently registered for use in California.

3 8 9 71

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. For **Solution Table**, see **Table 1**.

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 concentrate in water according to the table below. In soybeans and cotton, spot or small area treatments should not exceed 1/10 of an acre in size, and no more than 10% of any given acre should be treated.

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

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

Table 1

Desired Spray Solution Volume	Amount to be Added to Obtain a 1% Solution	
	Poast Plus	Dash and Oil Concentrate
1 Gallon	1⅞ fl. oz.*	1¼ fl. oz.
25 Gallons	1½ quart	1 quart
50 Gallons	3 quarts	2 quarts
100 Gallons	6 quarts	4 quarts

*2 Tablespoons = 1 fl. oz.

Additives

Addition of Dash or oil concentrate

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

A nonphytotoxic oil concentrate (commonly referred to as oil concentrate) or **Dash** should always be added to the spray tank as recommended. The oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet the following criteria: 1) be nonphytotoxic, 2) contain only EPA-exempt ingredients, 3) provide good mixing quality in the jar test, 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**.

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

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

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

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

It is important to use high quality ammonium sulfate to avoid plugging of spray nozzles. The ammonium sulfate must be readily soluble in water and contain no insoluble materials. Local sources of high quality fine feed grade ammonium sulfate may be better than fertilizer grade. Low quality ammonium sulfate may contain material that will not readily dissolve which could result in nozzle tip plugging. To determine quality, perform a jar test adding ⅓ cup of ammonium sulfate to 1 gallon of water and agitate for 1 minute. If undissolved sediment is observed, 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 (**Note:** **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 gals./A spray volume use 3⅓ cups (800 ml) of water
   For 10 gals /A spray volume use 1⅔ cups (400 ml) of water
   For 5 gals /A spray volume use ⅚ cup (200 ml) of water.
   For other spray volumes, adjust proportionately to above

3. **Amount of herbicide(s) and oil concentrate to add:** Add herbicide(s) and oil concentrate at the rate of 1 teaspoon (5 ml) for each pint of recommended label rate.
4. **Add components in following sequence,** gently mixing between component additions:
   1) Water miscible or soluble products (such as **Basagran® herbicide, Blazer® herbicide,** ammonium sulfate, 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**.

1. Hose down thoroughly the inside as well as the outside of equipment while filling the spray tank half full of water. Flush by operating sprayer until the system is purged of this rinse water.
2. Refill tank with water while adding 1 gallon household ammonia or 1 pint household dish washing detergent per 100 gallons of water. Or add a commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions. Operate the pump to circulate the detergent solution through the sprayer system for 5 to 10 minutes and discharge a small amount of solution through the boom and nozzles. Let the solution stand for 24 hours.
3. Flush the detergent solution out of the spray tank through the boom.
4. Remove the nozzles and screens and flush the system with two tankfuls of water.

General restrictions and limitations–all crops

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

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

PHYSICAL INCOMPATIBILITY, REDUCED WEED CONTROL OR CROP INJURY MAY RESULT FROM MIXING **POAST PLUS® HERBICIDE** 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.**

Field crops

Cotton, Flax, Peanuts, Soybeans, Sugar Beets, Sunflowers, Set Aside Conservation Reserve Land.

Directions for use

- Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated.
- Always follow recommendations given in **Application information section** (page 6).
- 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® spray adjuvant** or oil concentrate per acre.
- For maximum use rate and minimum time from last application to harvest, consult **Table 2**).

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

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	3¾	11¼	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	2¼	6	Yes*	Yes	When tankmixing, follow restrictions and limitations on Buctril or MCPA label, the most restrictive label applies. See label for other information.
Peanuts	40	3	3¾	No*	Yes	
Set Aside Conservation Reserve Land	n/a	3¾	11¼	Alfalfa (see limitations on page 24)	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	75	3	7½	Only seed and hay	Yes	See tank mix section for use with **Basagran® herbicide, Blazer® herbicide,** 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)	3¾	7½	Yes*	Yes	
Sunflowers	70	3¾	3¾	No*	Yes	Commercially released varieties of sunflower are tolerant to **Poast Plus** at all stages of growth, however, leaf speckling has been occasionally observed on sunflower with no corresponding reduction in vigor or 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 soap stock)

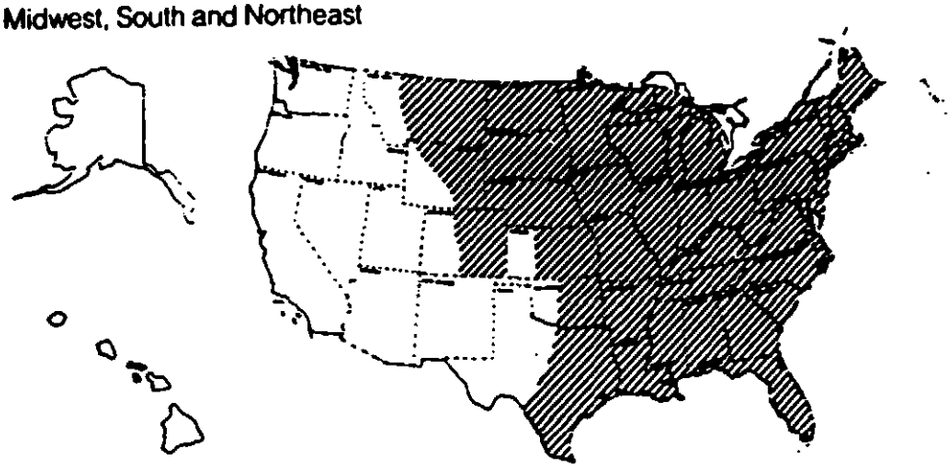
For additional **Restrictions and limitations** see pages 8, 15, 16, 24, 25, 29 and 30

4 1 8 71

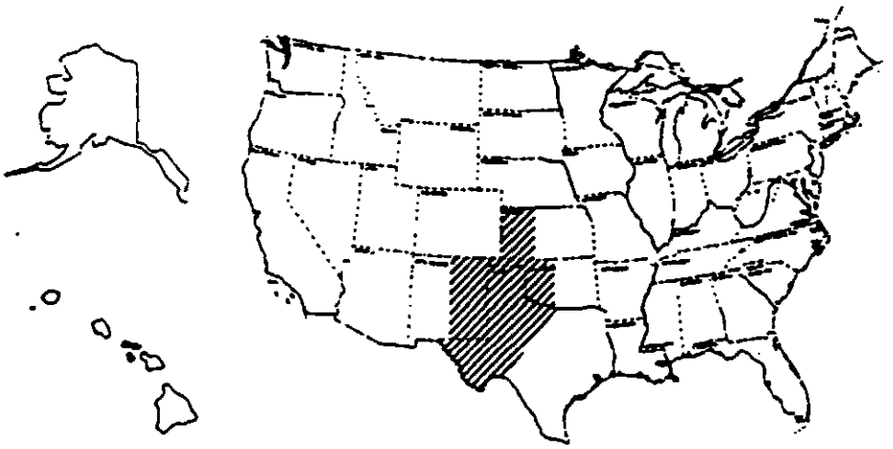
Regional use maps

All rate and time of application recommendations are based on growing region. Refer to the maps below. Follow the **Rate and Time of Application** tables for your region only.
Midwest, South, and Northeast (see page 11 and all other regions not listed below)
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico (see page 12)
Western and Mountain States (see page 13)

Midwest, South and Northeast

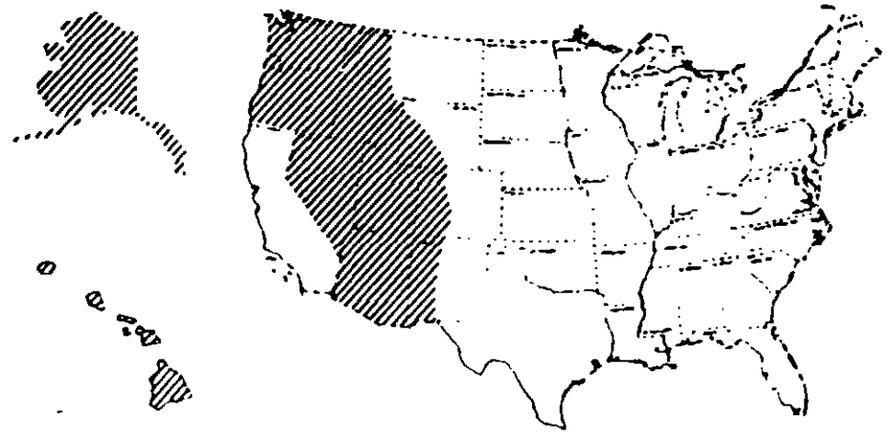


High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico



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 then 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® herbicide is not presently registered for use in California

42 of 71

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

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application					
	Special Early		Standard		Rescue***	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	4	1⅛*	8	1½	12	2¼
Crabgrass, Large	—	—	6	1½	8	2¼
, Smooth	—	—	6	1½	8	2¼
Cupgrass, Woolly	—	—	8	1½	—	—
Foxtails, Giant	4	1⅛	8	1½	16	2¼
, Green	4	1⅛	8	1½	16	2¼
, Yellow	—	—	8	1½	16	2¼
Goosegrass	3	1⅛	6	1½	8	2¼
Itchgrass	—	—	4	3	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	—	—	8	1½	16	2¼
Junglerice	—	—	8	1½	—	—
Millet, Wild Proso	10	¾	10	¾	24	1½
Oats, Wild	—	—	4	1½	—	—
Panicum, Browntop	—	—	8	1½	—	—
, Fall	4	1⅛	8	1½	12	2¼
, Texas	4	1⅛	8	1½	12	1½
Red Rice	—	—	4	3	—	—
Ryegrass, Annual	—	—	8	1½	—	—
Sandbur, Field	—	—	3	1⅛	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	—	—	18	1½	—	—
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	4	1⅛	8	1½	12	2¼
Sprangletop	—	—	8	1½	—	—
Volunteer** Barley	—	—	4	2¼	—	—
Corn	12	1⅛	20	1½	—	—
Oats	—	—	4	2¼	—	—
Rye	—	—	4	2¼	—	—
Wheat	—	—	4	2¼	—	—
Witchgrass	—	—	8	1½	—	—

*In the following states use 1½ pts: AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX, VA
See page 6 **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 as 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 ½–1 gallon UAN or 2½ lbs. AMS is recommended

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

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Standard Initial Application		Sequential Application	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" Stolon	2¼	4" Stolon	1½
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	25	1½	12	1½
Johnsongrass (No-Till)	20	1½	12	1½
Muhly, Wirestem	6	1⅛	6	1⅛
Quackgrass	8	2¼	8	1½

For quackgrass control, the addition of ½–1 gallon UAN or 2½ lbs. AMS is recommended

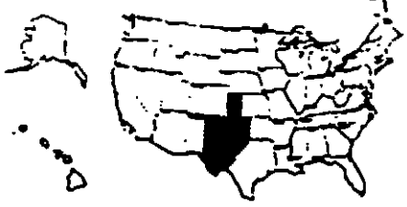


Table 5
Field Crops–Annual Grasses
(Cotton, peanuts, soybeans, sugar beets, sunflowers)
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Standard		Rescue**	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8	2¼	8-16	3
Crabgrass, Smooth	4	2¼	—	—
. Large	4	2¼	—	—
Foxtails, Giant	8	2¼	—	—
. Green	8	2¼	—	—
. Yellow	8	2¼	—	—
Goosegrass	4	2¼	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	2¼	—	—
Junglerice	8	2¼	—	—
Panicum, Browntop	8	2¼	—	—
. Fall	8	2¼	—	—
. Texas	8	2¼	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	2¼	—	—
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	2¼	—	—
Sprangletop, Red	8	2¼	—	—
Volunteer* Barley	4	3	—	—
Corn	20	2¼	—	—
Oats	4	3	—	—
Rye	4	3	—	—
Wheat	4	3	—	—
Wild Proso Millet	10	1½	—	—
Witchgrass	8	2¼	—	—

*See page 6–**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 as 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 ½-1 gallon UAN or 2½ lbs AMS is recommended.

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

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Standard Initial Application		Sequential Application	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" Stolon	3	4" Stolon	2¼
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	10	2¼	8	1½

44 7 71

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

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Standard		Rescue**	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8	2¼	8-16	3
Crabgrass, Smooth	4		—	—
, Large	4		—	—
Cupgrass, Southwestern	8		—	—
Foxtails, Giant	8		—	—
, Green	8		—	—
, Yellow	8		—	—
Goosegrass	4		—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8		—	—
Junglerice	8		—	—
Oats, Wild***	4		—	—
Panicum, Fall	4		—	—
Ryegrass, Annual	8		—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	18		—	—
Volunteer* Barley	4	3	—	—
Corn	12	2¼	—	—
Oats	4	3	—	—
Rye	4	3	—	—
Wheat	4	3	—	—
Wild Proso Millet	10	1½	—	—
Witchgrass	8	2¼	—	—

*See page 6 **Application information** on volunteer cereals.
****Rescue treatment for controlling selected annual grasses**
For best results, always apply **Poast Plus® herbicide** to annual grasses at the growth stage as 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 use in ID, OR, WA only

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

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Standard Initial Application		Sequential Application	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" Stolon	3¾	4" Stolon	2¼
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	10	3¾	8	2¼
Quackgrass	8	3¾	8	2¼
Ryegrass, Perennial	8	2¼	8	2¼

*The maximum allowable **Poast Plus® herbicide** dosage in soybeans is 3 pints/A per application. The maximum seasonal dosage is 7½ pints/A

Soybean tank mix or sequential application

General information
Poast Plus®, Basagran® and **Blazer® herbicides** may be tank mixed for postemergence control of broadleaf and grass weeds. Weeds must be actively growing and at the recommended growth stages.

Separate applications should be made if: a) all weeds to be controlled are not at the correct growth stage for treatment at the same time, or b) grasses to be controlled include rhizome johnsongrass, quackgrass, bermudagrass, wirestem muhly, volunteer corn, shattercane, volunteer cereals, wild oats, red rice or itchgrass. (See rate tables on page 15).

Ground application
For the tank mixes of **Poast 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® spray adjuvant** 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 labels for **Basagran** and **Blazer**). Also refer to these product labels for timing, rate and other information for ground and aerial applications.

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

Note: **Poast Plus** is not presently registered for use in California

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
Blazer is not labeled in CA.

46 7 71

Table 10
Poast Plus Tank Mix Combinations

Basagran (1-2 pts./A) + Poast Plus			Blazer (½-1 pt./A) + Poast Plus		Basagran + Blazer + Poast Plus	
Grass	**Max. Size (inches)**	**Poast Plus Rate/A (pints)**	**Max. Size (inches)**	**Poast Plus Rate/A (pints)**	**Max. Size (inches)**	**Poast Plus Rate/A (pints)**
Barnyardgrass	8	2¼	8	2¼	8	2¼
Crabgrass, Large , Smooth	6 6	2¼ 2¼	6 6	2¼ 2¼	6 6	2¼ 2¼
Cupgrass, Woolly	8	1½	8	1½	8	2¼
Foxtail, Giant , Green , Yellow	8 8 8	2¼ 2¼ 2¼	8 8 8	2¼ 2¼ 2¼	8 8 8	2¼ 2¼ 2¼
Goosegrass	6	2¼	6	2¼	6	2¼
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	2¼	8	2¼	8	2¼
Junglerice	8	2¼	8	¾	8	1½
Millet, Wild Proso	10	1⅛	10	1⅛	10	1⅛
Panicum, Browntop , Fall , Texas	 8	 1½	8 8 8	2½ 2½ 2½	 8 8	 1½ 2¼
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	2¼	8	2¼	8	2¼
Sprangletop, Red	8	2¼	8	2¼	8	2¼
Volunteer Corn	12	1½	—	—	—	—
Witchgrass	8	1½	8	2¼	8	2¼
Additive Rate per Acre: **Dash** 2 pts. + UAN ½–1 gal. **or** Oil concentrate 2 pts. + UAN ½–1 gal.			**Additive Rate per Acre:** Oil concentrate 2 pts		**Additive Rate per Acre:** Oil concentrate 2 pts.	

Restrictions and limitations (partial list)
Read and follow the **Restrictions and limitations** on the labels for **Poast Plus, Basagran**, and **Blazer**. The most restrictive labeling applies in tank mixes.

Do not add UAN solution or ammonium sulfate to a tank mix of **Poast Plus + Basagran + Blazer** + oil concentrate.

Above **Poast Plus** tank mixes are not applicable in California

47 9 71

Poast Plus® herbicide 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 7 days after treatment when using up to 0.5 lb. a.e./A 2,4-D (LVE), or until 30 days after treatment when using up to 1.0 lb. a.e./A 2,4-D (LVE).

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

Make only one application of this tank mix per growing season.

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).

Do not feed hay, forage or fodder. Restrict livestock from grazing treated fields.

Do not allow livestock to graze treated cover crops.

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.

Table 11
Poast Plus Burndown*
Crops: Soybeans

Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
Weed Species	**Max. Ht. (inches)**	**Poast Plus** Rate/A (pints)**	**2,4-D*** (lbs. a.e./A)**
Barnyardgrass	3	¾	½ to 1
Broadleaf Signalgrass			
Crabgrass, Large			
, Smooth			
Cupgrass, Woolly			
Foxtails, Giant , Green , Yellow			
Johnsongrass, seedling			
Fall Panicum			
Wild Proso Millet	4		
Witchgrass	3		

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

Flax

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

Table 12
Flax–Annual Grasses

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application					
	Special Early		Standard		Rescue	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	—	—	4	1½	8	2¼
Cupgrass, Woolly	—	—	4	1½	—	—
Foxtails, Giant*	<1½	<¾	4	1½	8	2¼
. Green	<1½	<¾	4	1½	8	2¼
. Yellow	<1½	<¾	4	1½	8	2¼
Millet, Wild Proso	—	—	10	¾	—	—
Oats, Wild	—	—	4	1½	1	2¼
Panicum, Fall	—	—	4	1½	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	—	—	8	1½	—	—
Volunteer**	—	—			—	—
Barley	—	—	6	2¼	—	—
Corn	—	—	8	1½	—	—
Oats	—	—	6	2¼	—	—
Rye	—	—	6	2¼	—	—
Wheat	—	—	6	2¼	—	—
Witchgrass	—	—	4	1½	—	—

*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

Tank mixes for flax

Tank mix of Poast Plus 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 ¼ lb. MCPA acid equivalent per acre.

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

Do not add ammonium sulfate or UAN solution to a tank mix of **Poast Plus** + Buctril or **Poast Plus** + MCPA.

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

49 9 71

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 6).
- 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® herbicide** to ensure weeds are growing actively.
- Labeled crops at all stages of growth are tolerant to **Poast Plus**.
- **Always add 1 quart Dash® spray adjuvant or oil concentrate per acre.**
- For maximum use rate and minimum time from last application to harvest consult **Table 13**.

Table 13
Forage Crops
Crop Specific Restrictions and Limitations for Poast Plus

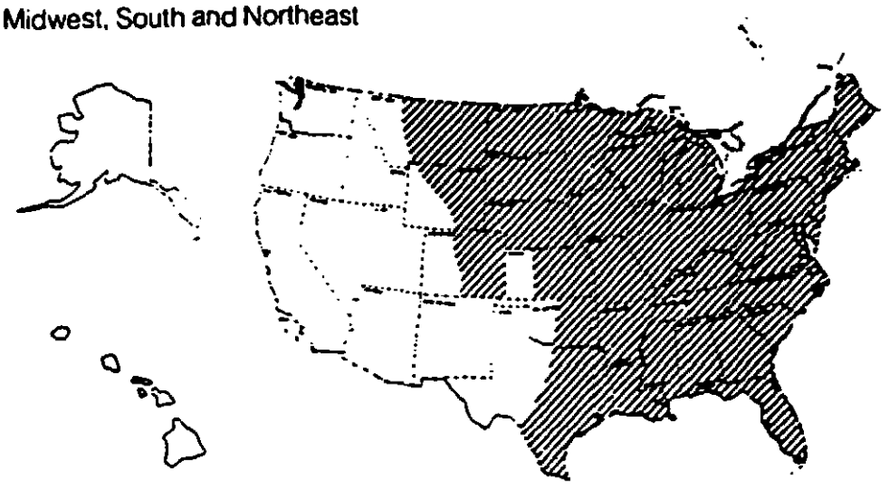
Crop	Minimum Time from Application to Harvest (days)	Maximum Rate per Acre per Application (pints)	Maximum Rate per Acre per Season (pints)	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application	Comments
Alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil and sainfoin	20 days before cutting for (dry) hay	3¾	9¾	Yes	Yes	Do not apply ***Poast Plus*** and 2,4-DB as a tank mix unless the 60-day feeding, grazing and harvesting restrictions on the 2,4-DB label can be observed (not applicable in CA). Not **Poast Plus** is not presently registered for use in CA.
Alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil and sainfoin (Undried)	7 days before grazing, feeding or cutting for (undried) forage	3¾	9¾	Yes	Yes	

For additional **Restrictions and limitations** see page 24.

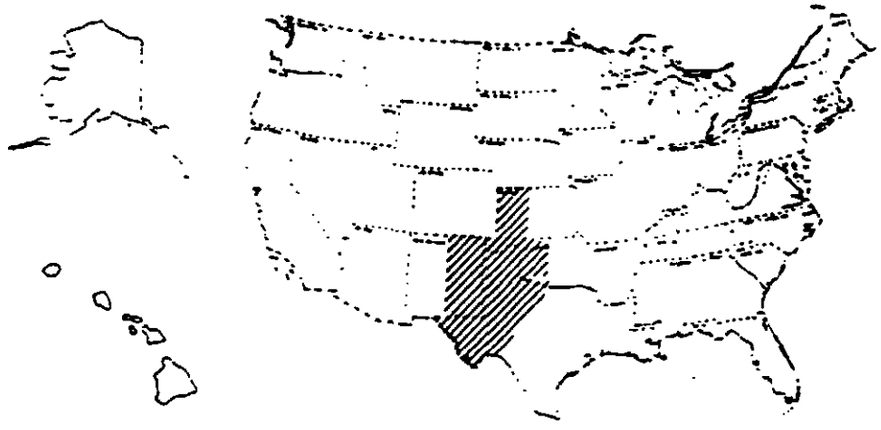
50 9 71

Regional use maps
All application recommendations are based on growing region. Follow the recommendations for grass control for your region only.
Midwest, South and Northeast and all regions not listed below (see page 21).
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico (see page 22).
Western and Mountain States (see page 23).

Midwest, South and Northeast

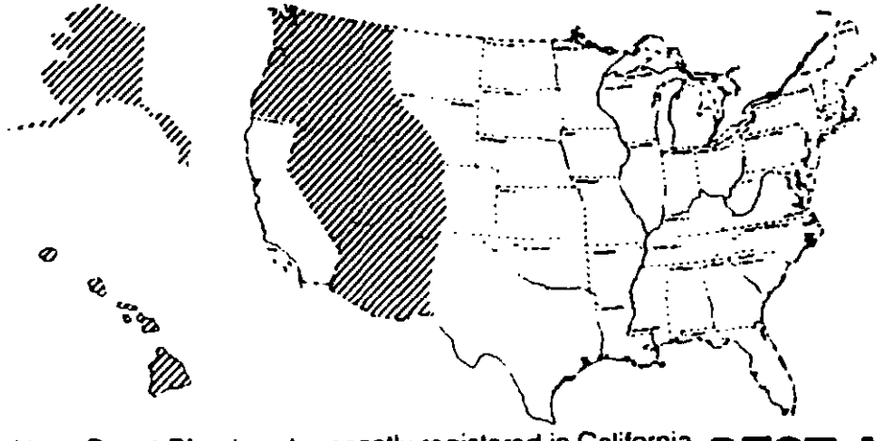


High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico



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 then north to the Kansas-Nebraska border.

Western and Mountain States



Description: West of a line following the Continental Divide, commencing at the U.S.-Canada border and terminating at the U.S.-Mexico border and also including the counties of Dona Ana, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia in New Mexico. 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® herbicide may be applied to seedling or established alfalfa grown for hay, silage, green chop, direct grazing or for seed. See **Restrictions and limitations, Table 13**, for the minimum length of time between application and harvest.

The effectiveness of **Poast 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.

52 7 71

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

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Special Early		Standard	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	4	1⅛*	8	1½
Crabgrass, Large	—	—	4	1½
, Smooth	—	—	4	1½
Cupgrass, Woolly	—	—	8	1½
Foxtails, Giant	4	1⅛	8	1½
, Green	4	1⅛	8	1½
, Yellow	—	—	8	1½
Goosegrass	3	1⅛	4	1½
Itchgrass	—	—	4	3
Johnsongrass (seedling)	—	—	8	1½
Junglerice	—	—	8	1½
Millet, Wild Proso	10	¾	10	1½
Oats, Wild	—	—	4	1½
, Tame	—	—	8	1⅛
Panicum, Browntop	—	—	8	1½
, Fall	4	1⅛	8	1½
, Texas	4	1⅛	8	1½
Red Rice	—	—	4	3
Ryegrass, Annual	—	—	8	1½
Sandbur, Field	—	—	3	2¼
Shattercane/Wildcane	—	—	18	1½
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	4	1⅛	—	1½
Volunteer** Barley	—	—	4	2¼
Corn	12	1⅛	20	1½
Oats	—	—	4	2¼
Rye	—	—	4	2¼
Wheat	—	—	4	2¼
Witchgrass	—	—	8	1½

*In the following states use 1½ pts · AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX, VA
See page 6–Application Information** on volunteer cereals.
For crabgrass, wild oats and all volunteer cereals, the addition of ½–1 gallon UAN or 2½ lbs. AMS is recommended

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

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Initial Application		Sequential Applications	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	3¾	4" stolon	3¾
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	25	3¾	12	3¾
Quackgrass	8	3¾	8	3¾
Ryegrass, Perennial	8	3	8	3
Wirestem Muhly	6	2¼	6	2¼

For quackgrass control, the addition of ½–1 gallon UAN or 2½ lbs. AMS is recommended. For additional information, see page 7

53 9 71

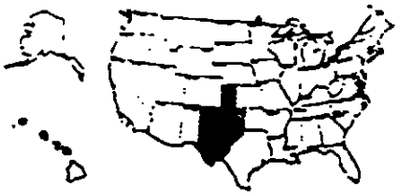


Table 16
Forage Crop–Annual Grasses
(Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin)
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

Rate and Maximum Height at Application		
Grass	**Max. Ht. (inches)**	**Rate/A (pints)**
Barnyardgrass	8	2¼
Crabgrass, Large	4	
, Smooth	4	
Foxtails, Giant	8	
, Green	8	
, Yellow	8	
Goosegrass	4	
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	
Junglerice	8	
Panicum, Browntop	8	
, Fall	8	
, Texas	8	
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	
Sprangletop, Red	8	
Volunteer*, Barley	4	3
, Corn	20	2¼
, Oats	4	3
, Rye	4	3
, Wheat	4	3
Witchgrass	8	2¼

*See page 6–**Application Information** on volunteer cereals.
For crabgrass and all volunteer cereals the addition of ½–1 gallon UAN or 2½ lbs. AMS is recommended.

Table 17
Forage Crops–Perennial Grasses
(Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin)
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico

Rate and Maximum Height at Application				
Grass	**Initial Application**		**Sequential Application**	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	**Rate/A (pints)**	**Max. Ht. (inches)**	**Rate/A (pints)**
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	3¾	4" stolon	3¾
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	10	3¾	8	3¾

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

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Standard		Rescue***	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	8	2¼	—	—
Crabgrass, Large*	4	2¼	16	3
, Smooth	4	2¼		
Cupgrass, Southwestern	8	2¼	—	—
Foxtails, Giant	8	2¼	—	—
, Green	8	2¼	—	—
, Yellow	8	2¼	—	—
Goosegrass	4	2¼	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	2¼	—	—
Junglerice	8	2¼	—	—
Millet, Wild Proso	10	1½	—	—
Oats, Wild	4	2¼	—	—
Panicum, Fall	8	2¼	—	—
Ryegrass, Annual	8	2¼	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	2¼	—	—
Volunteer** Barley	4	3	—	—
Corn	4	3	—	—
Oats	4	3	—	—
Rye	4	3	—	—
Wheat	4	3	—	—
Witchgrass	8	2¼	—	—

*Apply before boot stage.
See page 6–Application Information** on volunteer cereals
***__Rescue treatment for controlling selected annual grasses__ For best results, always apply **Poast Plus®** **herbicide** 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.

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

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Initial Application		Sequential Application	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	3¾	4" stolon	3¾
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	10	3¾	8	3¾
Quackgrass	8	3¾	8	3¾
Ryegrass, Perennial	8	3	8	3

55 7 71

Tank mix of Poast Plus® herbicide with 2,4-DB
For grass and broadleaf weed control in alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil and sainfoin
Use a tank mix of **Poast Plus** + 2,4-DB for the control of mixed populations of grasses and broadleaf weeds listed as susceptible on the two product labels.

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

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

Do not apply **Poast 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 ¾ lbs. active ingredient per acre of 2,4-DB in this tank mix.

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

***Poast Plus** is not presently registered for use in California.

Grass control in set aside conservation reserve land, fallow acreage

Broadleaf cover crops
The growth of broadleaf cover crops such as alfalfa, clover, lespedeza, trefoils and vetches will not be affected by **Poast 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 6

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 use is only intended for east of the Rocky Mountains and outside the High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico.

Do not apply more than a total of 11¼ 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 9¾ pints of **Poast Plus** per acre in one season to alfalfa

56 of 71

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
Onion (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 6.
- 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.**

Table 20
Vegetables
Crop Specific Restrictions and Limitations for Poast Plus

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	3¾	7½	No	Yes	California Only**
Beans dry	30	3¾	6	Yes	Yes	
. succulent	15	3¾	6	Yes	Yes	
Bulb vegetables, garlic	30	2¼	6¾	No	Yes	
. leek						
. onion						
Broccoli	30	2¼	4½	No	Yes	
Cabbage	30	2¼	4½	No	Yes	
Cantaloupe	14	2¼	4½	No	Yes	
Cauliflower	30	2¼	4½	No	Yes	
Celery	30	2¼	4½	No	Yes	
Cucumber	14	2¼	4½	No	Yes	
Eggplant	20	2¼	6¾	No	Yes	
Lentil	50	3¾	6	No	Yes	
Lettuce, Leaf	15	2¼	4½	No	Yes	
. Head	30	2¼	4½	No	Yes	
Muskmelon	14	2¼	4½	No	Yes	
Peas dry	30	3¾	6	Yes	Yes	
. succulent	15	3¾	6	Yes	Yes	
Peppers	20	2¼	6¾	No	Yes	
Potato	30	3¾	7½	No*	Yes	
Pumpkin	14	2¼	4½	No	Yes	
Spinach	15	2¼	4½	No	Yes	
Squash	14	2¼	4½	No	Yes	
Tomato	20	2¼	6¾	No*	Yes	
Watermelon	14	2¼	4½	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 pages 8 and 29.

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,**

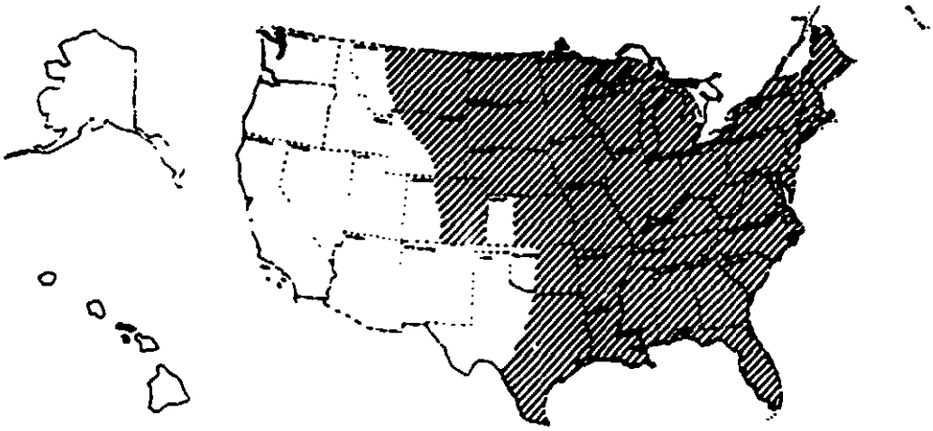
OR

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

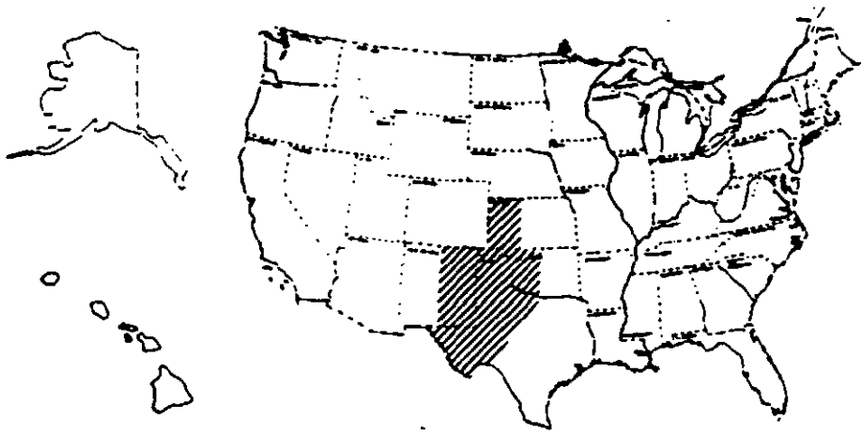
57 7 71

Regional use maps
All application recommendations are based on growing region. Refer to the map below. Follow the recommendations for grass control for your region only.
Midwest, South and Northeast (see page 27).
High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico (see page 28)
Western and Mountain States (see page 29).

Midwest, South and Northeast

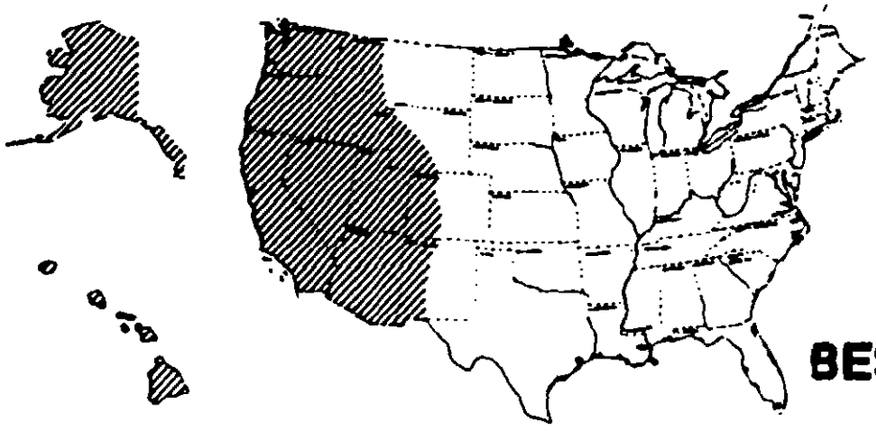


High and Rolling Plains of Texas, Western Oklahoma, Western Kansas and Eastern New Mexico



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 then north to the Kansas-Nebraska border.

Western and Mountain States



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

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

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application					
	Special Early		Standard		Rescue	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Barnyardgrass	4	1⅛****	8	1½	12	2¼
Crabgrass, Large	—	—	10	1½*	8	2¼
. Smooth	—	—	6	1½	8	2¼
Cupgrass, Woolly	—	—	8	1½	—	—
Foxtails, Giant	4	1¼	8	1½	16	2¼
. Green	4	1¼	8	1½	16	2¼
. Yellow	—	—	8	1½	16	2¼
Goosegrass	3	1⅛	6	1½	8	2¼
Itchgrass	—	—	4	3	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	—	—	8	1½	16	2¼
Junglerice	—	—	8	1½	—	—
Millet, Wild Proso	10	¾	10	¾	24	1½
Oats, Wild	—	—	4	2¼**	—	—
Panicum, Browntop	—	—	8	1½	—	—
. Fall	4	1⅛	8	1½	12	2¼
. Texas	4	1⅛	8	1½	12	2¼
Red Rice	—	—	4	3	—	—
Ryegrass, Annual	—	—	8	1½	—	—
Sandbur, Field (Midwest only)	—	—	3	1⅛	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane	—	—	18	1½	—	—
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	4	1⅛	8	1½	12	2¼
Sprangletop, Red	—	—	8	1½	—	—
Volunteer*** Barley	—	—	4	2¼*	—	—
Corn	12	1⅛	20	1½**	—	—
Oats	—	—	4	2¼*	—	—
Rye	—	—	4	2¼*	—	—
Wheat	—	—	4	2¼*	—	—
Witchgrass	—	—	8	1½	—	—

*Plus UAN or Ammonium Sulfate in legumes (beans & peas) only
**Plus UAN or Ammonium Sulfate in potato and legumes (bean & peas) only
***See page 6–**Application Information** on volunteer cereals
****In the following states use 1½ pts (AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX, VA)

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

Grass	Rate and Maximum Height at Application			
	Initial Application		Sequential Application	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)	Max. Ht. (inches)	Rate/A (pints)
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	2¼	4" stolon	1½
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)**	25	1½	12	1½*
Muhly, Wrestem	6	2¼	6	2¼
Quackgrass***	8	2¼*	8	1½*
Ryegrass, Perennial	8	1½	8	1½

*Plus UAN or ammonium sulfate for johnsongrass (potato only), for quackgrass (potato and legumes only)
When using 10 to 20 gallons of spray per acre, use 1½ pints of **Poast Plus in the initial application
***A cultivation 14 to 21 days after the last application will aid in control

Special Use–Potatoes/Maine
In case of heavy infestations of quackgrass, apply 3¾ pints per acre followed by 2¼ pints per acre sequential if needed

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

Rate and Maximum Height at Application		
Grass	**Max. Ht. (inches)**	**Rate/A (pints)**
Barnyardgrass	8	2¼
Crabgrass, Large	4	
, Smooth	4	
Foxtails, Giant	8	
, Green	8	
, Yellow	8	
Goosegrass	4	
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	
Junglerice	8	
Panicum, Browntop	8	
, Fall	8	
, Texas	8	
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	
Sprangletop, Red	8	
Volunteer** Barley	20	3*
Corn	4	2¼
Oats	4	3*
Rye	4	3*
Wheat	8	3*
Witchgrass	8	2¼

*Plus UAN or ammonium sulfate for legumes (beans and peas) only
See page 6–Application Information** on volunteer cereals.

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

Rate and Maximum Height at Application				
Grass	**Initial Application**		**Sequential Application**	
	Max. Ht. (inches)	**Rate/A (pints)**	**Max. Ht. (inches)**	**Rate/A (pints)**
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	3	4" stolon	2¼
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	10	2¼	8	1½

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

Rate and Maximum Height at Application		
Grass	**Max. Ht. (inches)**	**Rate/A (pints)**
Barnyardgrass	8	2¼
Crabgrass, Large , Smooth	4	
Cupgrass, Southwestern , Woolly	8	
Foxtails, Giant , Green , Yellow	8	
Goosegrass	4	
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8	
Junglerice	8	
Millet, Wild Proso	10	1½
Oats, Wild*	4	2¼
Panicum, Fall , Texas	8	
Ryegrass, Annual	8	
Shattercane/Wildcane	18	
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8	
Volunteer Corn	12	
Witchgrass	8	
*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** + 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 crops** 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:

Rates for Lexone/Sencor DF

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

Note: Add components in the following sequence: 1) Lexone or Sencor, 2) oil concentrate, 3) **Poast Plus**.

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

Do not apply **Poast 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 russetted or white-skinned varieties of potato that are not early maturing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

61 & 71

Fruit crops

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

Directions for use

- Apply to actively growing grasses at the sizes indicated.
- Always follow recommendations given in **Application Information** (page 6).
- 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® herbicide** to ensure weeds are growing actively.
- Labeled crops at all stages of growth are tolerant to **Poast Plus**
- **Always add 1 quart Dash® spray adjuvant or oil concentrate per acre.**
- For maximum use rate and minimum time from last application to harvest consult **Table 26.**

Table 26
Fruit Crops
Crop Specific Restrictions and Limitations for Poast Plus

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	3¾	11¼	No*	No
Blueberry	30	3¾	7½	No	Yes
Citrus	15	3¾	11¼	No*	No
Crabapple	14	3¾	11¼	No	No
Grapes	50	3¾	7½	No*	Yes
Pear	14	3¾	11¼	No	No
Quince	14	3¾	11¼	No	No
Raspberry	45	3¾	7½	No	Yes
Strawberry	7	3¾	3¾	No	Yes

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.
***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