Poast®

Herbicide

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

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

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

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

* Equivalent to 1.5 pounds of sethoxydim per gallon formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate

Contains petroleum distillate

EPA Reg. No. 7969-58

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING/AVISO

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

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

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

Net Contents: 2.5 gallons

Produced for:
BASF Corporation
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Product of Japan; Formulated in the United States with U.S. and imported ingredients.
**Precautionary Statements**

**Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**

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

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

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

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. **DO NOT** reuse them.

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

**Engineering Controls Statement**

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

**Environmental Hazards**

This product is toxic to aquatic organisms. For terrestrial uses, **DO NOT** apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. **DO NOT** contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwater or rinsate.

**Endangered Species Concerns**

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

**Physical and Chemical Hazards**

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

**Directions For Use**

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This label must be in possession of the user at the time of herbicide application. **DO NOT** apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For requirements specific to your state or tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

## FIRST AID

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If in eyes</td>
<td>Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If on skin or clothing</td>
<td>Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If swallowed</td>
<td>Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. <strong>DO NOT</strong> give any liquid to the person. <strong>DO NOT</strong> induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. <strong>DO NOT</strong> give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If inhaled</td>
<td>Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance; then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth to mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

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

**HOTLINE NUMBER**

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor for treatment. In case of medical emergency involving this product, call BASF Corporation at 1-800-832-HELP (4357) or dial 911.

**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN**

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Contains petroleum distillate. Vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia.
Observe all precautions and limitations in this label and the labels of products used in combination with Poast® herbicide. Use of Poast not consistent with this label can result in injury to crops, animals, or persons.

### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its label 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 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:
  - Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
  - Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
  - Protective eyewear
  - Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

**NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

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

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

**Pesticide Storage**

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

**Pesticide Disposal**

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

**Container Handling**

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

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

**Triple rinse as follows:**

- To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 1/4 full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinse collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

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

**In Case of Emergency**

In case of a spill of this product, call:
- **CHEMTREC** 1-800-424-9300
- **BASF Corporation** 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

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

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

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

Product Information
Poast® is a broad-spectrum, postemergence herbicide for selective control of annual and perennial grass weeds listed in Table 1. Refer to Table 2 for crops and other use sites to which Poast® can be applied.

Table 1. Grass Weeds Controlled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Grass Weeds</th>
<th>Perennial Grass Weeds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barley, interseeded cover crops¹ and volunteer</td>
<td>Muhly, westerm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnyardgrass</td>
<td>Guineagrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, volunteer</td>
<td>Quackgrass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass, large</td>
<td>Johnsongrass (no-till)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass, smooth</td>
<td>Ryegrass, perennial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coggrass, southwestern</td>
<td>Torpedograss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coggrass, woolly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fescue, tail (seedling)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail, giant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail, green</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail, yellow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goosegrass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Itchgrass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnsongrass (seedling)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junglerice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lovegrass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millet, wild proso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red rice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye, interseeded cover crops¹ and volunteer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandbur, field</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shattercane/Wildcane</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signalgrass, broadleaf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spangletope, red</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stinkgrass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witchgrass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ As interseeded cover crops grown with non-grass or broadleaf crops listed in the Use-specific Information section of this label. Apply to cereals before tillering and at a height of 3 to 4 inches. DO NOT allow cereals to exceed this height.
² As interseeded oats in alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, clover, and sainfoin. To be most effective, make application before the interseeded oats reach the boot stage.
**Mode of Action**

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

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

**Crop Tolerance**

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

**Herbicide Resistance**

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

**Cultivation**

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

**Spray Drift Management**

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

**Spray Drift Reduction Advisory Information**

**Information on Droplet Size**

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

**Controlling Droplet Size**

- **Volume** - Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets. Use a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre. If grass weed foliage or crop canopy is dense, increase water volume to a least 10 gallons of water per acre.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops and Other Use Sites</th>
<th>Use Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa, Birdfoot trefoil, Samton (dry and undried)</td>
<td>Horseradish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apricot (bearing)</td>
<td>Leafy Vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artichoke, globe</td>
<td>Lentil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus</td>
<td>Mint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avocado (nonbearing)</td>
<td>Nectarine (bearing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, dry and succulent</td>
<td>Nonagricultural Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beet, garden/table</td>
<td>Olive (nonbearing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beet, sugar (see Sugar Beet)</td>
<td>Orchard Floor Middles (growth management)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blueberry</td>
<td>Peach (bearing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brassica Vegetables</td>
<td>Peanut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulb Vegetables</td>
<td>Peas, dry and succulent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caneberry</td>
<td>Pistachio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrot</td>
<td>Plum (nonbearing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry, sweet and tart (bearing and nonbearing)</td>
<td>Pome Fruits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus</td>
<td>Pomegranate (nonbearing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover</td>
<td>Potato, field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation Reserve Land (CRP)</td>
<td>Potato, sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, field including Poast® Protected hybrids</td>
<td>Rapseseed Subgroup-excluding biotypes and flax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn, sweet Poast® Protected hybrids ONLY</td>
<td>Rapseseed Subgroup (excluding biotypes and flax)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>Soybean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranberry</td>
<td>Strawberry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crops Grown for Seed</td>
<td>Sugar Beet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crucifer Vegetables</td>
<td>Sunflower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date (nonbearing)</td>
<td>Tall Fusarium Growth Suppression (in Nonagricultural Land)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig (nonbearing)</td>
<td>Tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flax</td>
<td>Tomato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruiting Vegetables (excluding tomato)</td>
<td>Tree Nuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grape</td>
<td>Tubers and Corm Vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head-type and Petiole-type Vegetables</td>
<td>Wildlife Food Plots</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light-to-no wind. They are inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and because of the light, variable winds common during inversions. Temperature drift potential. Applications must not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. If inversion conditions are suspected, consult with local applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (e.g., higher wind, smaller droplets).

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

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

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

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

Tank Mixing Information
Poast® herbicide is a broad-spectrum, postemergence herbicide for selective control of annual and perennial grass weeds. For broadcast weed control, Poast should be used in combination with, or in sequence with, effective broadleaf herbicides approved for use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels in a tank mix. Always follow the most restrictive label use directions. Refer to the Use
specific Information section of this label for tank mixing restrictions.

Physical incompatibility, reduced grass weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing Poast with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers not recommended on this label. Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility test in a quart-size jar. Add components in the same order as listed in the Mixing Order section of this label.

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

Additives
To achieve consistent postemergence grass weed control with Poast, always use a crop oil concentrate (COC) or methylated/modified seed oil (MSO) as directed in Table 3. In addition, ammonium sulfate (AMS) or urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) will enhance activity on certain grass weed species in certain crops (refer to the Use-specific Information section). NOTE: Using Poast with adjuvants at temperature above 90°F or anytime the temperature exceeds 100°F regardless of the humidity and relative humidity at or above 60% may result in injury to many vegetable crops. Consult your BASF Corporation representative or Cooperative Extension agent for more information on the use of additives.
Crop Oil Concentrate or Methylated Seed Oil
COC or MSO must contain either a petroleum-oil or vegetable-oil base and meet all of the following criteria. (NOTE: Highly refined vegetable oils mix better than unrefined vegetable oils.)
- Contain emulsifiers
- Contain only EPA-exempt ingredients
- Be nonphytotoxic
- Provide good mixing quality in the compatibility jar test
- Show success in local use/experience

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

Urea Ammonium Nitrate
(28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution)
- UAN may be used in addition to COC to improve grass weed control.
- DO NOT use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Additive</th>
<th>Rate/Acre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMS</td>
<td>2.5 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COC</td>
<td>2.0 pints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSO</td>
<td>1.5 pints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAN</td>
<td>4.0 to 8.0 pints</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regional Descriptions

Region 1: (West and High and Rolling Plains)
An area of the western United States, including:
- Western Texas, western Oklahoma, and western Kansas; west of a line running north from Del Rio, Texas, to Gainesville, Texas, and extending along Interstate 35 to the Oklahoma-Kansas border
- West along the Oklahoma-Kansas border to Highway 83
- North to the Kansas-Nebraska border
- West to Colorado, and including all of Colorado to the Continental Divide
- West of the Continental Divide north to the U.S.-Canadian border.

Region 2: (Midwest, South, and Northeast)
All other regions not listed in Region 1.
Application Instructions

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

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

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

Irrigation

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

Cleaning Application Equipment

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

Mixing Order

Maintain agitation throughout mixing and application.

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

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

The interaction of many equipment-related and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions. DO NOT apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons, to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged; or to crops that would then be unfit for sale, use, or consumption can occur.

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

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

Application Rate

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

#### Table 4. Application Rate and Timing (Maximum Height) - Annual Grass Weeds

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

(continued)
Perennial Grass Weeds

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

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

### Table 4. Application Rate and Timing (Maximum Height) - Annual Grass Weeds (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perennial Grass Weeds</th>
<th>Region 1 (West and High and Rolling Plains)</th>
<th>Region 2 (Midwest, South, and Northeast)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Application</td>
<td>Maximum Height (inches)</td>
<td>Product Rate (pints/A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bermudagrass</td>
<td>6 (stolon)</td>
<td>2.0&quot; to 2.5&quot;*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guineagrass</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnsongrass (no-till)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnsongrass (rhizome)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.5&quot; to 2.5&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhly, wirestem</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quackgrass</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryegrass, perennial</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torpedograss</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequential Application</td>
<td>Maximum Height (inches)</td>
<td>Product Rate (pints/A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bermudagrass</td>
<td>4 (stolon)</td>
<td>1.5&quot;**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guineagrass</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnsongrass (no-till)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnsongrass (rhizome)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.0 to 1.5&quot;**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhly, wirestem</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quackgrass</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryegrass, perennial</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torpedograss</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Add nitrogen to COC or MSO to improve control.
* DO NOT apply Poast® on red sprangletop in Arizona, California, or western New Mexico.
* In Region 1, volunteer cereals emerging from late spring through early summer (May through July) may be partially or incompletely controlled because of unfavorable conditions at application time.

N/A = Not Applicable

N/A = Not Applicable

 nicknamed "Poast® herbicide"

1 Add nitrogen to COC or MSO to improve control. Cultivate 7 to 14 days after first or sequential application.
2 Apply Poast® herbicide before tillering.
3 DO NOT apply Poast® herbicide before tillering.
4 In Region 1, volunteer cereals emerging from late spring through early summer (May through July) may be partially or incompletely controlled because of unfavorable conditions at application time.

N/A = Not Applicable

 ** Use 2.5 pints per acre for the following forage crops: alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, clover, and sainfoin.

### Table 5. Application Rate and Timing (Maximum Height) - Perennial Grass Weeds*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perennial Grass Weeds*</th>
<th>Region 1 (West and High and Rolling Plains)</th>
<th>Region 2 (Midwest, South, and Northeast)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Application</td>
<td>Maximum Height (inches)</td>
<td>Product Rate (pints/A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bermudagrass</td>
<td>6 (stolon)</td>
<td>2.0&quot; to 2.5&quot;*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guineagrass</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnsongrass (no-till)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnsongrass (rhizome)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.5&quot; to 2.5&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhly, wirestem</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quackgrass</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryegrass, perennial</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torpedograss</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Add nitrogen to COC or MSO to improve control. Cultivate 7 to 14 days after first or sequential application.
* Allow a minimum of 14 days between sequential applications.
** Use 2.5 pints per acre for the following forage crops: alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, clover, and sainfoin.

N/A = Not Applicable
Small Area Application or Spot Application

- **DO NOT** make small area application or spot application in addition to broadcast or banding applications on the same area.

- When using knapsack sprayers or high-volume spray equipment with handguns or other suitable nozzle arrangements, prepare a 1.0% to 1.5% spray solution of **Poast® herbicide** in water unless otherwise directed in the **Use-specific Information** section of this label.

- Use a concentration of 1% crop oil concentrate (COC) or methylated seed oil (MSO). Prepare the desired volume of spray solution by mixing the amount of **Poast** and the amount of COC or MSO in water according to **Table 7**.

---

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual Grass Weeds</th>
<th>Early Treatment</th>
<th>Rescue Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maximum Height</td>
<td>Product Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(inches)</td>
<td>(pints/A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnyardgrass</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.75*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass, large¹</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass, smooth²</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail, giant²</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail, green²</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail, yellow²</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goosegrass</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnsongrass (seedling)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Millet, wild proso</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum, tall</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panicum, Texas</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signalgrass, broadleaf</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteer, corn¹</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Add nitrogen to COC or MSO to improve control.
² For flax, use 0.5 pint per acre when foxtail is less than 1.5 inches high. When using the early treatment rate, foxtail species should not have started to tiller.

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

N/A = Not Applicable

---

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spray Solution Volume (gallons)</th>
<th>COC/MSO (1%)</th>
<th>Poast Spray Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3 fl ozs</td>
<td>1.0%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.8 fl ozs</td>
<td>1.0%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.4 fl ozs</td>
<td>1.0%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>2.0 pints</td>
<td>1.0%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>4.0 pints</td>
<td>1.0%*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>8.0 pints</td>
<td>1.0%*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Annual grass weeds up to 6-inches tall
** Annual grass weeds up to 12-inches tall. Perennial grass weeds: Application may be repeated as needed but not to exceed the specified annual application rate.
Use-specific Information

**Alfalfa, Birdfoot Trefoil, Sainfoin (dry and undried)**

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

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

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

**Perennial Grass Weed Control**

- Poast® effectively controls or suppresses perennial grass weeds listed in Table 4. However, a program of repeat applications will usually provide the best results.
- The most economical way of controlling perennial grass weeds is to disk the field before stand establishment to thoroughly fragment rhizomes or stolons.
- In summer and fall seedings, cool-season grass weeds (e.g., perennial ryegrass, quackgrass, w提醒sst muh) can become competitive under cool fall conditions. Fall applications will reduce late-season growth and limit accumulation of nutrient reserves in roots and rhizomes.
- In established stands, apply in the spring when conditions favor active growth and before storage tissues have increased their nutrient reserves.
- Make additional applications on any grass regrowth in later cuttings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>April (bearing)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PHI: 25 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Single Application Rate: 2.5 pints/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Seasonal Application Rate: 5.0 pints/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO NOT allow livestock to graze or feed in treated apricot groves or orchards. DO NOT feed livestock anything from treated apricot groves or orchards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground application allowed. DO NOT apply by air.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Artichoke, Globe (bearing) |
| PHI: 7 days |
| Maximum Single Application Rate: 2.5 pints/acre |
| Maximum Seasonal Application Rate: 5.0 pints/acre |
| DO NOT allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. DO NOT feed live- stock anything from treated field. |
| Aerial and ground application allowed. |

**Asparagus**

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

**Avocado (nonbearing)**

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

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

**Beans, Dry and Succulent**

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

To control crabgrass, shattercane, volunteer corn and all volunteer cereals, and witchgrass, add 2.5 pounds of AMS or 4.0 to 8.0 pints of UAN.
DO NOT allow livestock to graze or feed treated field.

- 5.0 pints/acre  
  Maximum Seasonal Application Rate

- 2.5 pints/acre  
  Maximum Single Application Rate

- 60 days  
  PHI

Aerial and ground application allowed.

**Beet, Garden/Table**

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

**Beet, Sugar**  
*(see Sugar Beet)*

**Blueberry**

DO NOT use on blueberry in California.

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

**Brassica Vegetables**

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

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

**Bulb Vegetables**

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

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

**Caneberries**

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

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

**Carrot**

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

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

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

**Citrus**

- PHI - 15 days
- Maximum Single Application Rate - 2.5 pints/acre
- Maximum Seasonal Application Rate - 10.0 pints/acre
- There are no livestock grazing or feeding restrictions in citrus.

 NOTE: Pulp and waste may be feed to livestock.
- Ground application allowed. DO NOT apply by air.

**Clover**

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

 Poast® herbicide may be applied to seedling or established clover grown for hay, silage, green chop, direct grazing, or seed. Apply Poast® before mowing for the best control of annual grass weeds. Mowed grass weeds may form large crowns and could require repeat applications for control.
- DO NOT tank mix with 2,4-DB when applying Poast to clover.

**Irrigated Clover**

- Irrigation can be critical to the success of Poast® to start grass weeds growing again.
- Poast® application 2 to 4 days after irrigation is most effective because:
  - Grass weeds have resumed active growth.
  - Grass weeds have less chance to grow too large.
  - Later applications allow plants to begin to canopy, which interferes with spray coverage.
- Irrigation shortly after application (e.g., 2 days) can be effective, but more consistent control is achieved when irrigation is made before application.
Annual Grass Weed Control
• Apply Poast® herbicide at the rate and timing (maximum height) indicated in Table 4 and Table 6.
• If grass weeds have been cut, apply after 2 to 4 inches of regrowth (so there will be enough leaf area for absorption) and before exceeding maximum height (refer to Table 4 and Table 6).
• Apply before plant canopies cover grass weeds and interfere with spray coverage. NOTE: Timing applications too far after a cutting following an irrigation or rainfall will allow grass weeds to regrow to treatable size.
• Spray spring-germinating and summer-germinating grass weeds as early in the season as possible.
• Spray fall-germinating grass weeds in the fall soon after they begin growing, but before any killing frost.

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

Conservation Reserve Land
For this application, DO NOT use west of the Rocky Mountains.
• PHI: There is no PHI when applying to Conservation Reserve land unless application is being made to alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, clover, or sainfoin.
  - Alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, or sainfoin PHI
    - Hay (dry): 14 days before cutting
    - Forage (unbdd): 7 days before grazing, feeding, or cutting
  - Clover covers crops PHI
    - Hay (dry): 20 days before cutting
    - Forage (unbdd): 7 days before grazing, feeding, or cutting
• Maximum Single Application Rate: 2.5 pints/acre
• Maximum Annual Application Rate: 7.5 pints/acre
EXCEPTION: If applying to alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, clover, or sainfoin, DO NOT apply more than a total of 6.5 pints/acre/year.
• Do NOT harvest or graze cover crops other than alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, clover, or sainfoin treated with Poast®. Do NOT feed livestock cover crops other than alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, clover, or sainfoin from treated Conservation Reserve Land.
• Aerial and ground application allowed.

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

Grass Cover Crops. Most seeded grass crops (e.g., bromegrasses, oats, orchardgrass, ryegrass, Sudan grass, tall fescue, or timothy) will be injured or killed by Poast®. Do NOT apply Poast® to these grass cover crops if injury is undesirable.
### Cotton
- **PHI:** 40 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate:** 7.5 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- **EXCEPTION:** Processed meal may be fed to animals.
- **Aerial and ground application allowed.**

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

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

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

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

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

### Crops Grown for Seed

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

#### Cucurbit Vegetables
- **PHI:** 14 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate:** 3.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
- **Aerial and ground application allowed.**

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

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

### Fruiting Vegetables (excluding Tomato)
- **Including:** Eggplant; Groundcherry; Pepino; Peppers (all); Tomatillo

### Grape
- **PHI:** 50 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate:** 5.0 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated vineyard. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated vineyard.
- **Ground application allowed.** DO **NOT** apply by air.

### Head-type and Petiole-type Vegetables
- **Including:** Cardoon; Celery; Celery (Chinese); Celtuce; Fennel (Florence); Lettuce (Head); Radicchio; Rhubarb; Swiss Chard

### Exceptions to Grazing and Feeding Restrictions
- **In Florida,** celery may be harvested after 14 days.
- **In Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin,** rhubarb may be harvested after 15 days.
- **Maximum Single Application Rate:** 1.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate:** 3.0 pints/acre
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nonagricultural Land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DO NOT use on red sprangletop in Arizona, California, or western New Mexico.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Maximum Single Application Rate - 2.5 pints/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Maximum Annual Application Rate - 7.5 pints/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• DO NOT allow livestock to graze or feed treated nonagricultural land. DO NOT feed livestock anything from treated nonagricultural land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground application allowed. DO NOT apply by air.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DO NOT USE on horseradish in California.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• PHI - 60 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Maximum Single Application Rate - 2.5 pints/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Maximum Seasonal Application Rate - 5.0 pints/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• DO NOT allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. DO NOT feed livestock anything from treated field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Aerial and ground application allowed. DO NOT apply by air.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leafy Vegetables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nectarine (bearing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• PHI - 25 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Maximum Single Application Rate - 2.5 pints/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Maximum Seasonal Application Rate - 5.0 pints/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• DO NOT allow livestock to graze or feed in treated nectarine groves or orchards. DO NOT feed livestock anything from treated nectarine groves or orchards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ground application allowed. DO NOT apply by air.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lentil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO NOT use on lentil in California.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• PHI - 50 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Maximum Single Application Rate - 2.5 pints/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Maximum Seasonal Application Rate - 4.0 pints/acre</td>
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<tr>
<td>• DO NOT allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. DO NOT feed livestock anything from treated field.</td>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mint</td>
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<tr>
<td>• PHI - 20 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Maximum Single Application Rate - 2.5 pints/acre</td>
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<th>Leafy Vegetables</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Olive (nonbearing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• PHI - 1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Maximum Single Application Rate - 2.5 pints/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Maximum Seasonal Application Rate - 7.5 pints/acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• DO NOT allow livestock to graze or feed in treated olive groves or orchards. DO NOT feed livestock anything from treated olive groves or orchards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ground application allowed. DO NOT apply by air.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

Tank Mixes with 2,4-D Dimethylamine

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pome Fruits
(including: Apple, Crabapple, Pear, Quince)
• PHI - 14 days
• Maximum Single Application Rate - 2.5 pints/acre
• Maximum Seasonal Application Rate - 7.5 pints/acre
• DO NOT allow livestock to graze or feed treated grove or orchard.
• DO NOT feed livestock anything from treated pome fruit groves or orchards.
• Ground application allowed. DO NOT apply by air.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Peanut
• PHI - - 25 days
• Maximum Single Application Rate - 2.5 pints/acre
• Maximum Seasonal Application Rate - 5.0 pints/acre
• DO NOT allow livestock to graze or feed in treated orchard floor middles.
• DO NOT feed livestock anything from treated orchard floor middles.
• Ground application allowed. DO NOT apply by air.
To minimize potential for tree injury, direct spray away from leaves where possible.

**Ground application allowed.**

**Maximum Seasonal Application Rate**

- 2.5 pints/acre

**Maximum Single Application Rate**

- 2.5 pints/acre

**DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field. **EXCEPTION:** Potato wastes may be fed to animals.

**Aerial and ground application allowed.**

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

**Tank Mix Specific Restrictions with Metribuzin-containing Products**

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

**Potato, Sweet (excluding field potato)**

- **Eastern U.S.** (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia)
  - **PHI** - 30 days
  - **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
  - **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
  - **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
  - Aerial and ground application allowed.

- **Western U.S.** (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington)
  - **PHI** - 60 days
  - **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 1.5 pints/acre
  - **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 5.0 pints/acre
  - **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.
  - Aerial and ground application allowed.
  - **DO NOT** apply a tank mix of Poast and metribuzin to sweet potato (or yams).

**Prune (nonbearing)**

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

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

**Rapeseed Subgroup (excluding borage and flax)**

- **including:** Camelina; Hare’s ear mustard; Lesquerella; Lunaria; Meadowfoam; Milkweed; Mustard seed; Oil radish; Poppy; Rapeseed; Sesame; Sweet rocket

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

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

**EXCEPTION:** Processed meal may be fed to animals.

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

**Soybean**

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

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

**Strawberry**

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

**EXCEPTION:** DO NOT apply by air in California.

**Sugar Beet**

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

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

**Sunflower**

- **PHI** - 70 days
- **Maximum Single Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **Maximum Seasonal Application Rate** - 2.5 pints/acre
- **DO NOT** allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. **DO NOT** feed livestock anything from treated field.

**EXCEPTION:** Processed meal and soapstock may be fed to livestock.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.
To control crabgrass, shattercane, volunteer corn and all volunteer cereals, and witchgrass, add 2.5 pounds of AMS or 4.0 to 8.0 pints of UAN. Commercially released varieties of sunflower are tolerant to Poast® herbicide at all stages of growth. DO NOT use Poast® on sunflower (inbred lines grown for seed). NOTE: Leaf spotting occasionally has been observed with no corresponding reduction in vigor or growth.

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

Tall fescue must be 1-year old before the first application.
- Not registered for use on tall fescue for growth suppression in the State of California.
- Maximum Single Application Rate - 2.5 pints/acre.
- Maximum Annual Application Rate - 7.5 pints/acre.

DO NOT allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. DO NOT feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

Apply 1.0 to 1.25 pints per acre of Poast® to actively growing tall fescue:
- After it has 4 to 6 inches of new growth.
- Before the emergence of seedheads.

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

### Tobacco

DO NOT use on tobacco in California.
- PHI - 42 days.
- Maximum Single Application Rate - 1.5 pints/acre.
- Maximum Seasonal Application Rate - 4.0 pints/acre.

DO NOT allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. DO NOT feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

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

### Sequential Application

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

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

### Tomato

- PHI - 20 days.
- Maximum Single Application Rate - 1.5 pints/acre.
- Maximum Seasonal Application Rate - 4.5 pints/acre.

DO NOT allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. DO NOT feed livestock anything from treated field.

EXCEPTION: Tomato waste may be fed to livestock.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

### Tank Mix Specific Restrictions with Metribuzin-containing Products

- In California, DO NOT tank mix Poast® with metribuzin-containing products for application to tomato.
- DO NOT add AMS or UAN.
- DO NOT use on: Bermudagrass, itchgrass, quackgrass, red rice, rhizome Johnsongrass, shattercane, volunteer cereal or corn, or wirestem muhly.
- DO NOT treat transplanted tomatoes within 14 days of transplanting. Tomatoes must have recovered from transplant shock and new growth must be evident.
- DO NOT treat seeded tomatoes until plants have reached the 5 to 6 leaf stage.

### Tree Nuts

Poast® may be used in bearing and nonbearing tree nuts.
- PHI - 15 days.
- Maximum Single Application Rate - 2.5 pints/acre.
- Maximum Seasonal Application Rate - 10.0 pints/acre.

DO NOT allow livestock to graze or feed treated groove or orchard. DO NOT feed livestock anything from treated tree nut groves or orchards.

EXCEPTION: In almond, only almond hulls may be fed to animals.
- Ground application allowed. DO NOT apply by air.

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

### Tuberous and Corm Vegetables

- PHI - 30 days.
- Maximum Single Application Rate - 2.5 pints/acre.
- Maximum Seasonal Application Rate - 5.0 pints/acre.

DO NOT allow livestock to graze or feed treated field. DO NOT feed livestock anything from treated field.
- Aerial and ground application allowed.

### Wildlife Food Plots

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Poast is a registered trademark of BASF.
Poast®
Herbicide

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

Active Ingredient:
sethoxydim: 2-[1-(ethoxymethyl)|butyryl]-5-[2-(ethylthio)propyl]-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one*............................ 18.0%
Other Ingredients:............................................................. 82.0%
Total:.................................................................................. 100.0%
*Equivalent to 1.5 pounds of sethoxydim per gallon formulated as an emulsifiable concentrate

Contains petroleum distillate

EPA Reg. No. 7969-58
EPA Est. No. 5905-IA-001

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
WARNING/AVISO

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

FIRST AID: If in eyes: Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes; then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. If swallowed: Induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.

Precautionary Statements: Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals. WARNING. Causes skin irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin or swallowed. Not to be used near drinking water supplies. Explosives, flammable, and oxidizers must not be stored near product. Not to be used near high-moisture environments. AVOID contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor. Do not contaminate waterways.

Storable Mixtures: Do not store concentrates near food or household products. For a list of storable mixtures, contact BASF or see the product label. Consult the relevant product label for specific use instructions.

Environmental Hazards: COMBUSTIBLE. DO NOT apply directly to water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. To avoid poisoning water, food, or feed by storage or disposal, do not use or store near heat and open flame. AND/or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and roll it 20 minutes. Pour into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Refill container with pesticide only, DO NOT reuse this container for any other purpose. Triple rinse the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before reballing is the responsibility of the reballer. Triple rinse as follows: To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump into application equipment or rinseate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. When this container is empty, the cap and seal all openings that have been opened during use; return the container to the point of purchase or to a designated location. This container must only be refilled with a pesticide product. Prior to reballing, inspect carefully for damage such as cracks, punctures, broken glass, or other defects.

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

Conti...