BASF
The Chemical Company

SPECIMEN

Poast®
herbicide

Active Ingredient:
Sethoxydim: 2-[1-(ethoxyimino)butyl]-5-[2-(ethylthio)propyl]-3-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one* 18.0%
Inert Ingredients: 82.0%
Total: 100.0%
*Equivalent to 1.5 pounds of sethoxydim per gallon

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

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

WARNING/AVISO

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

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

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

Net contents: _____

BASF Corporation
Agricultural Products
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • 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 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • **DO NOT** induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • **DO NOT** give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled	• 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.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact BASF Corporation for emergency medical treatment information: 1-800-832-HELP (4357).	

Precautionary Statements

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals
WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. **DO NOT** get into eyes or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
Some materials that are chemically resistant to this product are listed below. For more options, refer to **Category G** on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators and other handlers must wear:
- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate 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/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

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 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. This pesticide is toxic to vascular plants and should be used strictly in accordance with drift precautions on this label in order to minimize off-site exposures.

Directions For Use

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.

Unless otherwise stated in supplemental labeling, all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions are to be followed. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application.

Agricultural Use Requirements

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

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

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as barrier laminate, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, or viton ≥ 14 mils
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: DO NOT store below 32° F or above 100° F. Store in a dry place away from heat or open flame. Avoid contamination of feed or foodstuffs.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Wastes resulting from this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mix, or rinsate is a violation of federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of according to label instructions, contact the state agency responsible for pesticide regulation or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal:

Plastic Containers: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or 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.

In Case of Emergency
In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call:

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

In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

- Your local doctor for immediate treatment.
- Your local poison control center (hospital).
- BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP (4357).

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled:
Wear the personal protective equipment specified on this label. Recover the material for reuse according to label whenever possible. Cover the liquid with an absorbent material (such as pet litter). Sweep up and place in an appropriate container for disposal. Remove and wash clothing and personal protective equipment prior to reuse. Keep the spill out of all sewers and open bodies of water.

I. General Information

Poast® herbicide is a selective, broad spectrum, postemergence herbicide for control of annual and perennial grass weeds. **Poast** 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 (except Creeping Red, Chewings, and Hard Fescue), are susceptible to **Poast**.

Mode of Action
Poast rapidly enters the target weed through its foliage and translocates throughout the plant. The effects range from slowing or stopping growth (generally within 2 days), to foliage reddening and leaf tip burn. Subsequently, foliage burnback may occur. These symptoms will generally be observed within 3 weeks depending on environmental conditions.

Crop Tolerance
All labeled crops are tolerant to **Poast** at all stages of growth.

Herbicide Resistance
Repeated use of **Poast** (or similar postemergence grass herbicides with the same mode of action) may lead to the selection of naturally occurring biotypes with resistance to these products. If poor performance cannot be attributed to adverse weather conditions or improper application methods, a resistant biotype may be present. Consult your local representative or agricultural advisor for assistance.

Irrigation
In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before treatment to ensure active weed growth.

Cultivation
DO NOT cultivate within 5 days before or 7 days after applying **Poast**. Cultivating 7 days or later after treatment may help provide season-long control.

Cleaning Spray Equipment
Clean spray equipment thoroughly using a strong detergent or commercial sprayer cleaner according to the manufacturer's directions before and after applying this product.

II. Application Instructions

Applications can be made to actively growing weeds as aerial, broadcast, band, or spot spray applications at the rates and growth stages listed in **Tables 1, 2** and **3**, unless instructed differently in section **VI. Crop-Specific Information**. The most effective control will result from making postemergence applications of **Poast® herbicide** early, when weeds are small. Delaying application permits weeds to exceed the maximum size stated and may prevent adequate control.

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

Spray Drift Management

General Information Pertaining to Aerial and Ground Applications
Make aerial or ground application when the wind velocity favors on-target product deposition. Apply only when the wind speed is less than or equal to 10 mph. For all non-aerial applications, wind speed must be measured to the application site on the upwind side immediately prior to application. **DO NOT** make aerial or ground applications into areas of temperature inversions. Inversions are characterized by stable air and increasing distance above the ground. Mist or fog may indicate the presence of an inversion in humid areas. When permissible by local regulations, the applicator may detect the presence of an inversion by producing smoke and observing a smoke layer near the ground surface.
All aerial and ground application equipment must be properly maintained and calibrated using appropriate carriers.

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment
Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment- and weather-related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

DO NOT apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons, to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged, or crops thereof rendered 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 wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downward more than 45 degrees.

Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

Information on Droplet Size
The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplet size 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**).

Formation of very small droplets may be minimized by appropriate nozzle selection, by orienting nozzles away from the air stream as much as possible and by avoiding excessive spray boom pressure. For ground boom and aerial applications, use medium or coarser spray nozzles according to ASAE 572 definition for standard nozzles or a volume mean diameter (VMD) of 300 microns or greater for spinning atomizer nozzles.

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. Increase water volume to at least 10 gallons of water per acre if grass foliage or crop canopy is dense.
- **Pressure - DO NOT** exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- **Number of Nozzles -** Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- **Nozzle Orientation -** Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the air stream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- **Nozzle Type -** Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid-stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length
For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height
Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

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

Wind
Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2-10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential.
NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity
Low humidity and high temperatures increase the evaporation of spray droplets and, therefore, the likelihood of increased spray drift. Avoid spraying during conditions of low humidity and/or high temperatures. When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions
Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to 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 should 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 (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

Ground Application Methods and Equipment (Broadcast)
For ground boom applications, apply with nozzle height no more than 4 feet above ground or crop canopy.

DO NOT apply when conditions favor drift from target area or when windspeed is greater than 10 mph.

Water Volume: Use 5-20 gallons of spray solution. In the West and in the High and Rolling Plains Region (see regional descriptions in **Table 1**), **DO NOT** use less than 10 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Spray Pressure: Use 40-60 psi (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line). When crop and weed foliage are dense, use a maximum of 20 gallons of water and 60 psi.

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

DO NOT use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers or wiper applicators.

Ground Application (Banding)
Poast® herbicide may be applied by banding to control annual grasses. Banding is not recommended for perennial grasses.

Follow **Ground Application Methods and Equipment (Broadcast)** instructions for band applications. When applying **Poast** by banding, determine the amount of herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula:

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

Spot or Small Area Application
DO NOT make spot treatments in addition to broadcast or band treatments. When using knapsack sprayers or high-volume spray equipment with hand guns or other suitable nozzle arrangements, prepare a 1% - 1.5% solution of **Poast** in water unless otherwise specified under specific crops. Use a concentration of 0.5% for **Dash® HC** and **Sundance® HC spray adjuvants**, or 1% for oil concentrate. Prepare the desired volume of spray solution by mixing the amount of **Poast** and the amount of **Dash HC**, **Sundance HC** or oil concentrate in water according to **Tables 5** and **6**.

Rescue Treatment for Controlling Selected Annual Grasses

If **Poast® herbicide** cannot be applied at the recommended time, larger annual grasses may be controlled with a later application by increasing the rate of **Poast** (see **Table 3**). **DO NOT** exceed the maximum rate per acre, per season for specific crops (see **Table 7**).

III. Additives

To achieve consistent weed control, always use one of the following additives: **Dash® HC**, **Sundance® HC**, methylated/modified seed oil, or crop oil concentrate. In addition, urea ammonium nitrate or ammonium sulfate is recommended for use on alfalfa, beans, cotton, flax, peanuts, peas, potatoes, soybeans, **Poast Protected™** field corn, sugar beets, and sunflowers to enhance activity on certain grass species. See **Table 4. Additive Rates Per Acre** for more information. However, when used in many vegetable crops under the following conditions, **Poast** plus adjuvants should be used with caution due to potential crop 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.

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. UAN and AMS are not registered in California.

Consult a BASF representative or local agricultural authority for more information on the use of additives.

Dash HC, Sundance HC, Crop Oil Concentrate, or Methylated Seed Oils

A crop oil concentrate must contain either a petroleum or vegetable oil base and must meet all of the following criteria:

- be non-phytotoxic,
- contain only EPA-exempt ingredients,
- provide good mixing quality in the jar test, and
- be successful in local experience.

The exact composition of suitable products will vary; however, vegetable and petroleum oil concentrates should contain emulsifiers to provide good mixing quality. Highly refined vegetable oils have proven more satisfactory than unrefined vegetable oils. For more information, see **Compatibility Test for Mix Components**. For most crops, **Dash HC** or **Sundance HC** may be substituted for crop oil concentrate or methylated seed oil; however, for some crops and tank mixes, **Dash HC**, **Sundance HC** and MSO are not recommended. See section **VI. Crop-Specific Information** for more information.

Nitrogen Source

- **Urea Ammonium Nitrate (UAN):** Commonly referred to as 28%, 30%, or 32% nitrogen solution, UAN may be used in addition to **Dash HC, Sundance HC**, or crop oil concentrate to improve weed control. **DO NOT** use brass or aluminum nozzles when spraying UAN.
- **Ammonium Sulfate (AMS):** AMS per acre may be substituted for UAN. When liquid AMS is used, 3.0 quarts of 8-8-0 analysis may be substituted for 2.5 pounds of dry AMS. Use high-quality AMS (spray grade) to avoid plugging of nozzles. Other sources of nitrogen are not as effective as those mentioned. If the AMS is added directly to the spray tank, add slowly while agitating. Adding the mix too quickly may clog outlet lines. Be sure the AMS is completely dissolved before adding any other products. BASF does not recommend applying AMS if applied in less than 10 gallons per acre because of potential problems with precipitation in reduced volumes.

UAN and AMS are not registered in California.

IV. General Tank Mixing Information

Tank Mix Partners/Components

The following products, listed with associated common names, may be tank mixed with **Poast** according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels.

- atrazine
- **Basagran®**/bentazon
- **Betamix®**/desmedipham + phenmedipham
- **Betanex®**/desmedipham
- **Blazer®**/acifluorfen
- **Bronate®**/bromoxynil + MCPA
- **Buctril®**/bromoxynil
- **Clarity®**/dicamba
- **Classic®**/chlorimuron
- **Cobra®**/lactofen
- **Dual®**/metolachlor
- **Dual II®**/metolachlor
- **FirstRate®**/cloransulam-methyl
- **Flexstar®**/fomesafen
- **Frontier®**/dimethenamid
- **Galaxy®**/bentazon + acifluorfen
- glyphosate (e.g. **Roundup®**)
- **Guardsman®**/atrazine + dimethenamid
- **Harness®**/acetochlor
- **Laddok® S-12**/bentazon + atrazine
- **Liberty®**/glufosinate
- **Marksman®**/atrazine + dicamba
- MCPA
- metribuzin
- **Pursuit®**/imazethapyr
- **Pursuit® DG**/imazethapyr
- **Pursuit® W**/imazethapyr
- **Pursuit® W DG**/imazethapyr
- **Raptor®**/imazamox
- **Reflex®**/fomesafen
- **Reliance® STS®**/chlorimuron + thifensulfuron
- **Resource®**/flumiclorac
- **Sencor® DF**/metribuzin
- **Staple®**/pyrithiobac
- **Stellar®**/flumiclorac + lactofen
- **Stinger®**/clopyralid
- **Storm®**/bentazon + acifluorfen
- **Surpass®**/acetochlor
- **Synchrony® STS**/chlorimuron + thifensulfuron
- **Touchdown®**/sulfosate
- **UpBeet®**/triflusulfuron
- 2,4-D amine
- 2,4-DB
- 2,4-D (LVE)

See section **VI. Crop-Specific Information** for more details. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and **Directions For Use** on all products involved in tank mixing. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes.

Separate applications should be made if all target weeds are not at the labeled growth stage for treatment at the same time.

Physical incompatibility, reduced weed control, or crop injury may result from mixing **Poast** with other pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides), additives, or fertilizers. BASF does not recommend using tank mixes other than those listed on BASF labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than BASF-recommended tank mixes.

Compatibility Test for Mix Components
Before mixing components, always perform a compatibility jar test.

For 20 gallons per acre spray volume, use 3.3 cups (800 ml) of water. For other spray volumes, adjust rates accordingly. Only use water from the intended source at the source temperature.

Add components in the sequence indicated in the **Mixing Order** using 2 teaspoons for each pound or 1 teaspoon for each pint of recommended label rate per acre.

Always cap the jar and invert 10 cycles between component additions.

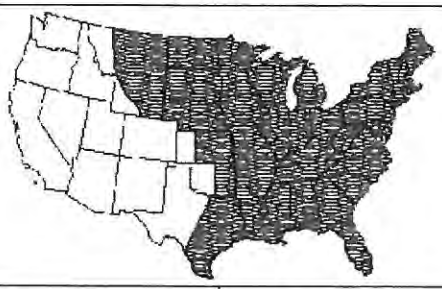
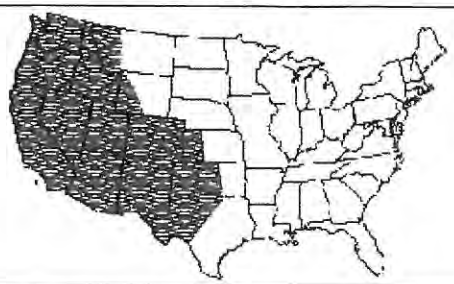
When the components have all been added to the jar, let the solution stand for 15 minutes. Evaluate the solution for uniformity and stability. The spray solution should not have free oil on the surface, nor fine particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, repeat the compatibility test with the addition of a suitable compatibility agent. If the solution is then compatible, use the compatibility agent as directed on its label. If the solution is still incompatible, **DO NOT** mix the ingredients in the same tank.

Mixing Order

1) **Water.** Begin by agitating a thoroughly clean sprayer tank three-quarters full of clean water.
2) **Agitation.** Maintain constant agitation throughout mixing and application.
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-dispersible products** (such as dry flowables, wettable powders, suspension concentrates, or suspoemulsions).
   If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
5) **Water-soluble products.** If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
6) **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as **Poast® herbicide** or oil concentrate when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
7) **Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable). If an inductor is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
8) **Remaining quantity of water.** Maintain constant agitation during application.

Table 1. Standard Application Rates and Timing - Annual Grasses

All application rate and timing recommendations are based on growing region. Therefore, refer to the maps below and descriptions below to ensure application accuracy. Follow the **Application Rate and Timing** tables for your region only. Refer to **Table 7** for the maximum allowable use rates for specific crop and use sites.

Annual Grass	Midwest, South, and Northeast		West & High and Rolling Plains	
				
	Maximum Height	**Rate Per Acre (pints)**	**Maximum Height**	**Rate Per Acre (pints)**
Barnyardgrass	8"	1.0	8"	1.5
Crabgrass, Large[1]	6"	1.0	4"	1.5
, Smooth[1]	6"	1.0	4"	1.5
Cupgrass, Southwestern	—	—	8"	1.5
, Woolly	8"	1.0	—	—
Fescue, Tall (seedling)	6"	1.5	—	—
Foxtail, Giant	8"	1.0	8"	1.5
, Green	8"	1.0	8"	1.5
, Yellow	8"	1.0	8"	1.5
Goosegrass	6"	1.0	4"	1.5
Itchgrass	4"	2.0	—	—
Johnsongrass (seedling)	8"	1.0	8"	1.5
Junglerice	8"	1.0	8"	1.5
Lovegrass	6"	1.5	—	—
Millet, Wild Proso	10"	0.5	10"	1.0
Oats, Tame	6"	1.5	—	—
, Wild[1]	4"	1.0	4"	1.5
Orchardgrass (seedling)	6"	1.5	—	—
Panicum, Browntop	8"	1.0	8"	1.5
, Fall	8"	1.0	8"	1.5
, Texas	8"	1.0	8"	1.5
Red Rice[1]	4"	2.0	—	—
Ryegrass, Annual	8"	1.0	8"	1.5
Sandbur, Field	3"	1.25	—	—
Shattercane/Wildcane[1]	18"	1.0	18"	1.5
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	8"	1.0	8"	1.5
Sprangletop, Red[2]	8"	1.0	8"	1.5
Stinkgrass	6"	1.5	—	—
Volunteer[2,4] Barley[1]	4"	1.5	4"	2.0
Corn[1]	20"	1.0	12"	1.5
Oats[1]	4"	1.5	4"	2.0
Rye[1]	4"	1.5	4"	2.0
Wheat[1]	4"	1.5	4"	2.0
Witchgrass[1]	8"	1.0	8"	1.5

[1] Add nitrogen to the crop oil concentrate to improve grass control on indicated species.
[2] Apply **Poast® herbicide** before tillering.
[3] **Poast** is not recommended for use on red sprangletop in California, Arizona, or western New Mexico.
[4] In the West Region, volunteer cereals that emerge from late spring through early summer (May through July) may be partially or incompletely controlled because of unfavorable conditions at application time.

Regional Descriptions

West & High and Rolling Plains: An area of the western United States, including western Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, west of a line running north from Del Rio to Gainesville, Texas, 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, west to Colorado, all of Colorado to the Continental Divide, then west of the Continental Divide north to the US-Canada border.

Midwest, South, and Northeast: All other regions not listed above.

Table 2. Standard Application Rates and Timing — Perennial Grasses[1]

All application rate and timing recommendations are based on growing region. Therefore, refer to the maps below and descriptions in **Table 1** to ensure application accuracy. Follow the **Application Rate and Timing** tables for your region only. Refer to **Table 7** for the maximum allowable use rates for specific crop and use sites.

Perennial Grass	Midwest, South, and Northeast		West & High and Rolling Plains	
Standard Initial Application	**Maximum Height**	**Rate Per Acre (pints)**	**Maximum Height**	**Rate Per Acre (pints)**
Bermudagrass	6" stolon	1.5	6" stolon	2.0[2]-2.5
Guineagrass	8"	2.5	—	—
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	25"	1.5	10"	1.5[2]-2.5
Johnsongrass (No-Till)	20"	1.5	—	—
Muhly, Wirestem	6"	1.25	—	—
Quackgrass[1]	8"	1.5	8"	2.5
Ryegrass, Perennial	8"	1.5	8"	1.5
Torpedograss	8"	2.5	—	—
Sequential Application	**Maximum Height**	**Rate Per Acre (pints)**	**Maximum Height**	**Rate Per Acre (pints)**
Bermudagrass	4" stolon	1.0	4" stolon	1.5[2]
Guineagrass	8"	2.5	—	—
Johnsongrass (Rhizome)	12"	1.0	8"	1.0[2]-1.5
Johnsongrass (No-Till)	12"	1.0	—	—
Muhly, Wirestem	6"	1.25	—	—
Quackgrass[1]	8"	1.0	8"	1.5
Ryegrass, Perennial	8"	1.5	8"	1.5
Torpedograss	8"	2.5	—	—

[1] Add nitrogen to the crop oil concentrate to improve grass control on indicated species. Cultivate 7-14 days after an initial or sequential application to aid control.

[2] Use 2.5 pints per acre for the following forage crops: alfalfa, clover, birdsfoot trefoil, sainfoin.

Table 3. Special Application Rates and Timing for Midwest, South and Northeast

Annual Grass				
	Special Early Maximum Height	**Early Rate Per Acre (pints)**	**Rescue Maximum Height**	**Rescue Rate Per Acre (pints)**
Barnyardgrass	4"	0.75[1]	12"	1.5
Crabgrass, Large[3]	—	—	8"	1.5
, Smooth[3]	—	—	8"	1.5
Foxtail, Giant[2]	4"	0.75	16"	1.5
, Green[2]	4"	0.75	16"	1.5
, Yellow[2]	—	—	16"	1.5
Goosegrass	3"	0.75	8"	1.5
Johnsongrass (seedling)	—	—	16"	1.5
Millet, Wild Proso	10"	0.50	24"	1.0
Panicum, Fall	4"	0.75	12"	1.5
, Texas	4"	0.75	12"	1.0
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	4"	0.75	12"	1.5
Volunteer Corn[3]	12"	0.75	—	—

[1] In the following states use 1.0 pint: AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX, and VA.

[2] For flax, use 0.5 pint per acre when foxtails are less than 1.5" high. When using the special early rate, the foxtail species should not have started to tiller.

[3] Add nitrogen to the crop oil concentrate to improve grass control on indicated species.

Table 4. Additive Rates Per Acre		
Additive	**Ground Application**	**Aerial Application**
AMS	2.5 pounds	2.5 pounds
Dash® HC/Sundance® HC	1.0 pint	1.0 pint
Crop Oil Concentrate	2.0 pints	2.0 pints
Methylated Seed Oils/MSO	1.5 pints	1.5 pints
UAN Solution	4.0-8.0 pints	4.0-8.0 pints

Table 5. Spot Treatment Dilution						
Spray Solution Volume	**Amount of Product to be Added**					
	Poast® herbicide (1.0%)	**or**	**Poast (1.5%)**	**Oil Concentrate (1.0%)**	**or**	**Dash HC/Sundance HC (0.5%)**
1 gallon	1.3 fl oz		1.9 fl oz	1.3 fl oz		0.6 fl oz
3 gallons	3.8 fl oz		5.8 fl oz	3.8 fl oz		1.9 fl oz
5 gallons	6.4 fl oz		9.6 fl oz	6.4 fl oz		3.2 fl oz
25 gallons	2.0 pints		3.0 pints	2.0 pints		1.0 pint
50 gallons	4.0 pints		6.0 pints	4.0 pints		2.0 pints
100 gallons	8.0 pints		12.0 pints	8.0 pints		4.0 pints
2 tablespoons = 1 fluid ounce						

Table 6. Spot Treatment Application Rates				
Grass (See **Tables 1**, **2**, and **3** for the complete list of grasses controlled.)	**Concentration in Spray Solution[1]**			
	Poast	**Crop Oil Concentrate/Methylated Seed Oil**	**or**	**Dash HC/Sundance HC**
Annual grasses up to 6" height	1.0%	1.0%		0.5%
Annual grasses up to 12" height	1.5%	1.0%		0.5%
Perennial grasses[2]	1.5%	1.0%		1.0%

[1] Refer to **Table 5. Spot Treatment Dilution** for preparing the desired solution volume.
[2] Repeat application as needed.

V. General Restrictions and Limitations - All Crops

- **Maximum seasonal use rate:** See **Table 7** for crop-specific maximum seasonal use rates.
- **Preharvest Interval:** See **Table 7** for crop-specific preharvest intervals.
- **Restricted-Entry Interval (REI): 12 hours**
- Avoid all direct or indirect contact with any desired grass crop unless otherwise recommended on the **Poast® herbicide** label.
- **Stress: DO NOT** apply to grasses or crops under stress due to lack of moisture, hail damage, flooding, herbicide injury, mechanical injury, or widely fluctuating temperatures, as unsatisfactory control may result. In irrigated areas, it may be necessary to irrigate before application to insure active 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.
- **DO NOT** apply as a **preplant** or **preemergence treatment** before planting grass crops, such as corn, millet, or sorghum, unless otherwise specified on supplemental labeling.
- **DO NOT** use UAN or AMS in California.
- **DO NOT** use **selective application equipment** such as recirculating sprayers, wiper applicators, or shielded applicators.
- **Rainfast Period: Poast** is rainfast **1 hour** after application.
- **DO NOT** apply through any type of **irrigation** equipment.
- **DO NOT** plant other crops to be harvested for 30 days after application unless **Poast** is registered for use on that crop.

Table 7. Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations for Poast® Herbicide

Crop	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application
Alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, and sainfoin[1]	14 days before cutting for (dry) hay	2.5 pints	6.5 pints	Yes	Yes
Alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, and sainfoin[1] (Undried)	7 days before grazing, feeding, or cutting for (undried) forage	2.5 pints	6.5 pints	Yes	Yes
Apricot	25 days	2.5 pints	5.0 pints	n/a	No
Artichoke, Globe	7 days	2.5 pints	5.0 pints	No	Yes
Asparagus	1 day	2.5 pints	5.0 pints	No	Yes
Avocado (nonbearing)[1]	1 year	2.5 pints	7.5 pints	n/a	No
Beans[1], Dry , Succulent	30 days 15 days	2.5 pints 2.5 pints	4.0 pints 4.0 pints	Yes Yes	Yes Yes
Beet (Garden)	60 days	2.5 pints	5.0 pints	No	Yes
Blueberry[1]	30 days	2.5 pints	5.0 pints	No	Yes
Brassica[1] including: Broccoli (including Chinese & Raab), Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage (Bok Choy, Chinese Mustard, Napa), Cauliflower, Collards, Kale, Kohlrabi, Mustard Greens, Rape Greens	30 days[1]	1.5 pints	3.0 pints	No	Yes
Bulb Vegetables including: Garlic, Leek, Onion (Dry Bulb & Green), Shallot	30 days	1.5 pints	4.5 pints	No	Yes
Caneberries[1] including: (All varieties and/or hybrids of these) Blackberry, Raspberry (Red, Black), Loganberry, Youngberry	45 days	2.5 pints	5.0 pints	No	Yes
Canola/Crambe/Rapeseed[1]	60 days	2.5 pints	5.0 pints	No	Yes
Carrot	30 days	2.5 pints	5.0 pints	No	Yes
Cherries (sweet and sour)	25 days	2.5 pints	5.0 pints	n/a	No
Citrus[1]	15 days	2.5 pints	10.0 pints	No	No
Clover	7 days before grazing, feeding, or cutting for (undried) forage	2.5 pints	6.5 pints	Yes	Yes
Clover hay	20 days before grazing, feeding, or cutting for (dry) hay	2.5 pints	6.5 pints	Yes	Yes
Corn (**Poast Protected™** field corn)[1]	60 days (grain or fodder) 45 days (forage and silage)	1.5 pints	3.0 pints	Yes	Yes
Cotton[1]	40 days	2.5 pints	7.5 pints	No	Yes
Cranberry[1]	60 days	2.5 pints	5.0 pints	No	Yes
Cucurbits[1] including: Cantaloupes (all), Cucumber, Gherkin, Honeydew Melon, Muskmelon (all), Pumpkin, Squash (all), Watermelon	14 days[1]	1.5 pints	3.0 pints	No	Yes
Date (nonbearing)[1]	1 year	2.5 pints	7.5 pints	n/a	No
Deciduous Trees, Non-food Crop Areas, Fallow Land[1]	n/a	2.5 pints	n/a	No	No
Fig (nonbearing)[1]	1 year	2.5 pints	7.5 pints	n/a	No
Flax[1]	75 days	1.5 pints	4.0 pints	Yes	Yes

Table 7. Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations for Poast® Herbicide *(Continued)*

Crop	Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application	Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season	Livestock Grazing or Feeding	Aircraft Application
Fruiting Vegetables[1] including: Eggplant, Groundcherry, Pepino, Peppers (all)[1], Tomatillo, Tomato[1]	20 days[1]	1.5 pints	4.5 pints	No	Yes
Grape[1]	50 days	2.5 pints	5.0 pints	No	No
Head & Petiole Type Vegetables[1] Cardoon, Celery[1], Celery (Chinese), Celtuce, Fennel (Florence), Lettuce (Head), Radicchio, Rhubarb[1], Swiss Chard	30 days[1]	1.5 pints	3.0 pints	No	Yes
Horseradish[1]	60 days	2.5 pints	5.0 pints	No	No
Leafy Vegetables Amaranth, Arugula, Chervil, Chrysanthemum (Edible, Garland), Cilantro, Corn Salad, Cress (Garden, Upland), Dandelion, Dock, Endive (Escarole), Lettuce (Leaf), Orach, Parsley, Purslane (Garden, Winter), Spinach (including New Zealand & Vine)	15 days	1.5 pints	3.0 pints	No	Yes
Lentil[1]	50 days	2.5 pints	4.0 pints	No	Yes
Mint[1]	20 days	2.5 pints	5.0 pints	No	Yes
Nectarine	25 days	2.5 pints	5.0 pints	n/a	No
Olives (nonbearing)[1]	1 year	2.5 pints	7.5 pints	n/a	No
Orchard floor middles[1]	n/a	0.5 pint	0.5 pint	n/a	No
Peach	25 days	2.5 pints	5.0 pints	n/a	No
Peanut[1]	40 days	1.5 pints	2.5 pints	No	Yes
Peas, Dry , Succulent	30 days 15 days	2.5 pints 2.5 pints	4.0 pints 4.0 pints	Yes Yes	Yes Yes
Pistachio[1]	15 days	2.5 pints	10 pints	n/a	No
Plum (nonbearing)[1]	1 year	2.5 pints	7.5 pints	n/a	No
Pome Fruits[1] including: Apples, Crabapples, Pears, and Quince	14 days	2.5 pints	7.5 pints	No	No
Pomegranate (nonbearing)[1]	1 year	2.5 pints	7.5 pints	n/a	Yes
Potatoes[1], Field , Sweet (East US) , Sweet (West US)	30 days 30 days 60 days	2.5 pints 2.5 pints 1.5 pints	5.0 pints 5.0 pints 5.0 pints	No No No	Yes Yes Yes
Prune (nonbearing)[1]	1 year	2.5 pints	7.5 pints	n/a	No
Tuberous & Corm Vegetables Arracacha, Arrowroot, Artichoke (Chinese, Jerusalem), Canna (Edible), Cassava (Bitter, Sweet), Chayote Root, Chufa, Dasheen (Taro), Ginger, Leren, Potato[1], Tanier, Tumeric, Yam Bean, Yam (True)	30 days	2.5 pints	5.0 pints	No	Yes
Set Aside Conservation Land[1]	n/a	2.5 pints	7.5 pints	n/a	Yes
Soybean[1]	75 days	2.5 pints	5.0 pints	Only seed and hay	Yes
Strawberry[1]	7 days	2.5 pints	2.5 pints	No	Yes
Sugar Beet[1]	60 days	2.5 pints	5.0 pints	Yes	Yes
Sunflower[1]	70 days	2.5 pints	2.5 pints	No	Yes
Tobacco[1]	42 days	1.5 pints	4.0 pint	No	Yes
Tree Nuts[1]	15 days	2.5 pints	10.0 pints	No	No

[1] See **VI. Crop-Specific Information** for more details concerning use restrictions and PHI exceptions.
n/a = not applicable.

VI. Crop-Specific Information

Crops Grown For Seed

Poast® herbicide is recommended for use on all crops on this label when they are grown for seed production. Use the **Poast** rates given for each food crop listed in other sections on this label. 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.

Field Crops

Always add 1.0 pint of **Dash® HC** or **Sundance® HC spray adjuvant**, or 2 pints of oil concentrate per acre. Add 4.0-8.0 pints of UAN or 2.5 pounds of AMS to control crabgrass, volunteer corn and all volunteer cereals. UAN and AMS are not registered in California.

Beans, Dry

Poast may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

- **Basagran®**
- **Frontier®**

Canola/Crambe/Rapeseed

Not registered in California.
Processed meal may be fed.

Corn, Field

Only Poast Protected™ field corn hybrids are tolerant to Poast applications. Severe crop injury will occur to corn hybrids not designated as Poast Protected corn.

Not for use in California.

Over-the-top applications of **Poast** in **Poast Protected** field corn may be made until the onset of pollen shed provided the appropriate preharvest intervals are met.
DO NOT apply **Poast** after pollination occurs.

Poast may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

- atrazine
- **Basagran**
- **Dual® & Dual II®**
- **Frontier**
- **Guardsman®**
- **Harness®**
- **Laddok® S-12**
- **Surpass®**
- 2,4-D (LVE)

Cotton

Processed meal may be fed to animals.

Poast may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides: (including herbicides registered for use in cotton tolerant to glyphosate and bromoxynil):

- **Buctril®**
- glyphosate (e.g. **Roundup®**)
- **Staple®**

For best grass control, apply **Poast** 3 days prior to **Staple**.

Flax

Not registered in California

Processed meal may be fed to animals.

Poast may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

- **Bronate®**
- **Buctril**
- MCPA

Buctril, MCPA or **Bronate** herbicides applied with **Poast** may cause leaf burn, retarded growth, and delayed maturity of the crop.

Tank Mixing Restrictions (partial list)
DO NOT delay spraying broadleaf weeds even though grassy weeds are not in the correct stage for treatment.

DO NOT add AMS or UAN solution to a tank mix of **Poast** + **Buctril** or MCPA or **Bronate**.

Lentil

Not registered in California.

Mint

Poast may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

- **Basagran**
- **Buctril**

Peanut

Processed meal may be fed to animals.
Poast may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides.

- **Basagran**
- **Blazer®**
- **Storm®**
- 2,4-DB

Soybean

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

Only processed meal from seed or hay may be fed to animals.

Poast® herbicide may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides (including uses in **RoundUp Ready®**, **Liberty Link®** and **STS®** varieties):

- **Basagran®**
- **Blazer®**
- **Classic®**
- **Cobra®**
- **FirstRate®**
- **Flexstar®**
- **Frontier®**
- **Galaxy®**
- glyphosate (e.g. **Roundup®**)
- **Liberty®**
- **Pursuit®**
- **Pursuit® DG**
- **Pursuit® W DG**
- **Raptor®**
- **Reflex®**
- **Reliance® STS**
- **Resource®**
- **Stellar®**
- **Storm®**
- **Synchrony® STS**
- **Touchdown®**
- 2,4-D (LVE)*

* For use as preplant burndown only.

Tank Mix Specific Restrictions
Tank mixes of **Poast** with **Basagran** + **Blazer**, **Galaxy** or **Storm** herbicides are not for use in California.

DO NOT use MSO with any tank mix combination except with **Basagran**, **Pursuit** or **Raptor herbicides**.

Sugar Beets

Processed pulp and molasses may be fed to animals.

Poast may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

- **Betamix®**
- **Betanex®**
- **Stinger®**
- **UpBeet®**

Poast may be tank mixed with other postemergence herbicides that are registered for use on sugar beet varieties tolerant to those herbicides.

Tank Mixing Restrictions
Not for use in California.

The use of UAN solution or AMS with a **Poast** + **Betamix/Betanex** tank mix is not recommended.

DO NOT use **Poast** + **Betamix/Betanex** if grasses to be controlled include rhizome Johnsongrass, quackgrass, Bermudagrass, wirestem muhly, volunteer corn, shattercane, red rice, or itchgrass.

Sunflower

Commercially released varieties of sunflower are tolerant to **Poast** at all stages of growth; however, leaf speckling has been occasionally observed on sunflowers with no corresponding reduction in vigor or growth. **Poast** is not recommended for use on sunflower inbred lines grown for seed because crop safety of these lines has not been adequately established.

Processed meal and soapstock may be fed to animals.

Tobacco

Not registered in California.

1st application: Make the first application to plantbed seedlings up to 4 weeks prior to transplanting to the field. Maximum application rate: 1 pint/acre.

2nd application: The second application may follow up to 3 weeks after transplanting. Maximum application rate: 1.5 pints/acre

3rd application: The third application may be made up to 7 weeks after transplanting. Maximum application rate: 1.5 pints/acre.

Poast may be applied at the seedbed stage of growth.

Forage Crops

Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil, Clover, Sainfoin

Poast may be applied to seedling or established alfalfa and clover grown for hay, silage, green chop, direct grazing, or for seed.

Mowing: The best control of annual grasses can be achieved by applying **Poast** 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 overwinter after having been mowed a number of times. These grasses can form large crowns and contain many viable buds. A large crown, even if it is an annual grass, may require repeated applications of **Poast** for partial or complete control.

Tank Mixing in Alfalfa, Birdsfoot Trefoil and Sainfoin Only
Poast may be applied in a tank mix with 2,4-DB.

Tank Mix Specific Restrictions
DO NOT add UAN solution or AMS to a tank mix of **Poast** + 2,4-DB.

DO NOT use **Poast** + 2,4-DB in the High and Rolling Plains of Texas, western Oklahoma, western Kansas, and eastern New Mexico.

IRRIGATED ALFALFA, CLOVER, BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL, AND SAINFOIN:
Irrigation practices can be very critical to the successful use of **Poast** and may be necessary to start grass weeds growing again. Generally, applications 2-4 days after an irrigation are most effective because:

- grasses resume active growth,
- grasses have less chance to grow too large,
- by waiting later, the clover or alfalfa begins to canopy and interferes with spray coverage.

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

Annual Grass Control
Apply **Poast® herbicide** at the grass sizes and rates indicated in **Tables 1** and **3**. If a grass has been cut, apply **Poast** 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 clover or alfalfa canopies cover the grasses and interfere with the spray coverage. Also, applications after a clover or 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 plants, while others are fall-germinating plants, and the time they are actively growing and most susceptible to **Poast** may vary from area to area. Also, some annuals germinate over a long time, and because 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. The 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. Late fall applications may be less effective due to environmental changes, such as frosts or the onset of flowering.

Perennial Grass Control
Poast effectively controls or suppresses perennial grasses, such as Bermudagrass, Johnsongrass, quackgrass, wirestem muhly, and perennial ryegrass. See **Table 2**. 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 or clover. A program 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, and perennial ryegrass) can become very competitive under cool fall conditions. Fall applications of **Poast** 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 applying 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.

Interseeded Oats

Oats interseeded with clover, alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, and sainfoin may be killed by applying **Poast**. Their removal allows the seedling crops to grow with less competition. This application should be made before the interseeded oats reach the boot stage or later to be most effective.

Fruit and Nut Crops

Blueberry

Not registered in California.

Caneberries

Aircraft use not registered in California.

Citrus

Pulp and waste may be fed to livestock.

Cranberry

Not registered in California.

Grape

Pomace and raisin waste may be fed to animals.

Pistachio

Poast should only be applied as a directed spray to the grove floor for bearing pistachio trees.

Pome Fruits

Pressed or processed apple waste may be fed to animals.

Strawberry

Not for aircraft application in California.

Tree Nuts

Poast may be used for grass control and suppression in bearing or nonbearing tree nuts. Tree nuts are very tolerant to **Poast**; **Poast** may be applied over the top of small, nonbearing trees or as a directed spray on larger trees.

DO NOT apply **Poast** with another pesticide whose label cautions against use with oil adjuvants.

In almond, only almond hulls may be fed to animals.

Nonbearing Fruit and Nut Crops

For nonbearing areas, always add 2 pints of oil concentrate per acre.

The nonbearing crops that **Poast** may be applied to are:

Avocado	**Plum**
Date	**Pomegranate**
Fig	**Prune**
Olive	

To minimize the potential for tree injury, direct the spray away from the leaves as much as possible.

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® herbicide**.

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**; therefore, **DO NOT** use **Poast** if injury to these grass cover crops is undesirable.

Seeded grass cover crops may be injured or killed.

Restrictions and Limitations (partial list)

DO NOT harvest or graze cover crops other than alfalfa, clover, birdsfoot trefoil, or sainfoin treated with **Poast**.

This use is applicable only for the Midwest, South, and Northeast areas or east of the Rocky Mountains (see maps in **Table 1**).

For alfalfa cover crops, **DO NOT** apply **Poast** within 7 days of grazing, feeding, or cutting for (undried) forage, or within 14 days of cutting alfalfa for (dry) hay.

For alfalfa cover crops, **DO NOT** apply more than a total of 6.5 pints of **Poast** per acre in one season.

Poast may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

- **Clarity®**
- **Marksman®**
- glyphosate (e.g. **Roundup®**)
- 2,4-D

Interseeded Cover Crops

Poast Activity on the Cover Crop

Grass cover crops controlled or suppressed by this use include wheat, oats, and barley, or any grass crop for which **Poast** is labeled. **Poast** will selectively control grass cover crops in seedling nongrass or broadleaf field, forage, or vegetable crops without injury. In addition, **Poast** will control any annual grasses that have emerged since planting. The slow-dying grass can provide a protective mulch for the primary crop seedlings for up to 3 weeks after applying **Poast**.

Apply **Poast** to cereals that are 3-4" in height (before tillering). **DO NOT** allow cereals to exceed this height as excessive competition and lack of control may occur.

Noncrop Areas

Deciduous Trees, Nonfood Crop Areas, Fallow Land

DECIDUOUS TREES, NONFOOD CROP AREAS, FALLOW LAND:

Poast may be used in noncrop areas including rights-of-way, roadsides and other paved areas, along fences and hedgerows, public buildings, recreation areas, industrial sites, storage yards, airports, electric transformer stations, pipeline pumping stations, sewage disposal areas, on potting and top soils, uncultivated agricultural areas, and general indoor or outdoor sites.

Poast is not recommended for use on red sprangletop in California, Arizona or western New Mexico.

Notice to user: Due to variability within species and in application techniques, neither the manufacturer nor the seller has determined whether or not **Poast** can be safely used on all varieties and species of nonbearing food crops and other nonfood crops under all conditions. Therefore, determine if **Poast** can be used safely before broad use in the following manner:

On a small test area, apply the recommended rate of **Poast** on nonbearing or nonfood crop species or varieties under the conditions expected to be encountered. Any adverse conditions should be visible within 7 days.

ORCHARD FLOOR MIDDLES:
Growth Management in Orchard Floor Middles

Poast and 2,4-D dimethylamine can be used in a tank mix for growth management in orchard floor middles to reduce the number of mechanical mowings needed during a season. **Poast** and 2,4-D dimethylamine can be safely applied for growth management in the following cool season grasses and mixtures: Kentucky bluegrass, perennial ryegrass, and tall fescue. Some degree of discoloration of the turf may occur. However, the turf will regrow and green up as effects of the treatment wear off. Make one application per season from the following options:

- **Poast** and 2,4-D dimethylamine can be applied during the spring or summer when growth management is desired. **DO NOT** apply during bloom or within 3 days of a mowing.
- An optimal timing for application is after sod green up in the spring (before any mowing) or 3 days after the initial mowing of the season is made.
- A prebloom treatment is recommended as any broadleaf weeds such as dandelions can be controlled before they hamper fruit pollination. This treatment will provide 5-8 weeks of growth management depending on the sod makeup (e.g. grass species, amount of broadleaf weeds present, etc.), environmental conditions and the desired maintenance height of the middles.

See section **III. Additives** and **Mixing Order** for details.

Tank Mix Specific Restrictions

Make no more than 1 application of this tank mix per growing season.

DO NOT apply if rainfall or irrigation is expected within 6 hours after application as growth management effects will probably be unsatisfactory.

DO NOT apply to a grass sod that is less than 2 years old.

DO NOT apply to newly established orchards. Trees must be at least 1-year old and in vigorous condition.

DO NOT apply this tank mix within 14 days of harvest of apples and pears.

DO NOT apply this tank mix within one year of harvest of nonbearing plums. Not registered for use in California.

Vegetable Crops

Allow a minimum of 14 days between sequential applications.

Always add oil concentrate at 2 pints per acre. However, 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, **Poast® herbicide** plus adjuvants should be used with caution due to potential leaf injury.

Brassica Vegetables

Mustard greens may be harvested 14 days after the last application. All other brassica vegetable crops may be harvested no sooner than 30 days after the last application.

Curcubit Vegetables

Cantaloupe may be harvested 3 days after the last application. All other curcubit vegetable crops may be harvested no sooner than 14 days after the last application.

Fruiting Vegetables

Peppers may be harvested 7 days after the last application. All other fruiting vegetable crops may be harvested no sooner than 20 days after the last application. Tomato waste may be fed to animals.

Head and Petiole Vegetables

In Florida, celery may be harvested 14 days after the last application. All other head and petiole vegetable crops may be harvested no sooner than 30 days after the last application.

Horseradish

Not for use in California.

Potato and Tomato

In case of heavy infestations of quackgrass in potato, use 2.5 pints of **Poast** per acre followed by 1.5 pints per acre sequentially if needed.
Potato and tomato wastes may be fed to animals.

Tank mixes: Poast may be applied in a tank mix with other herbicides, such as metribuzin-containing products, in potato and tomato. The most restrictive labeling applies to tank mixes. Refer to section **IV. General Tank Mixing Information** for further instructions.

Specific Restrictions for Tank Mixing with Metribuzin-containing Products
This tank mix not applicable to California.

DO NOT apply this tank mix to sweet potato or yams. Apply only if there have been at least 3 successive days of sunny weather before application or crop injury may occur.

DO NOT add UAN solution or AMS to a **Poast** + metribuzin tank mix.

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.

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

DO NOT apply this tank mix within 60 days of potato harvest.

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 5-6 leaf stage.

Sweet Potato

Eastern US includes AL, FL, GA, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, TX and VA.

Western US includes AZ, CA, ID, NV, OR and WA.

Rhubarb

Rhubarb grown only in IL, IN, MI, MN, and WI may be harvested up to **15 days PHI**.

Aircraft application not registered.

Weeds listed in this label	
Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Barnyardgrass (Watergrass)	*Echinochloa crus-galli*
Bermudagrass (Wiregrass)	*Cynodon dactylon*
Crabgrass, Large	*Digitaria sanguinalis*
, Smooth	*Digitaria ischaemum*
Cupgrass, Southwestern	*Eriochloa gracillis*
, Woolly	*Eriochloa villosa*
Fescue, Tall	*Festuca arundinacea*
Foxtail, Giant (Pigeongrass)	*Setaria faberi*
, Green	*Setaria viridis*
, Yellow	*Setaria glauca*
Goosegrass	*Eleusine indica*
Itchgrass	*Rottboellia exaltata*
Johnsongrass	*Sorghum halepense*
Junglerice	*Echinochloa colonum*
Lovegrass	*Eragrostis* sp.
Millet, Wild Proso	*Panicum miliaceum*
Muhly, Wirestem	*Muhlenbergia frondosa*
Oats, Tame	*Avena sativa*
, Wild	*Avena fatua*
Orchardgrass	*Dactylis glomerata*
Panicum, Browntop	*Panicum fasciculatu*
, 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*
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	*Brachiaria platyphylla*
Sprangletop, Red	*Leptochloa filiformis*
Stinkgrass	*Eragrostis cilianensis*
Volunteer Barley	*Hordeum vulgare*
Corn	*Zea mays*
Oats	*Avena sativa*
Rye	*Secale Cereale*
Wheat	*Triticum aestivum*
Witchgrass	*Panicum capillare*

Crops This product may be used on the following crops:	
Alfalfa	Head and Petiole Vegetables
Apricot	Horseradish
Artichoke	Leafy Vegetables
Asparagus	Lentil
Avocado*	Mint
Beans	Nectarine
Beet, Garden	Olive*
Birdsfoot Trefoil	Peach
Blueberry	Peanut
Brassica Crops	Peas, dry & succulent
Bulb Vegetables	Pistachio
Caneberries	Plum*
Canola/Crambe	Pome Fruits
Carrot	Pomegranate*
Cherry	Potato
Citrus	Prune*
Clover	Root & Tuberous Vegetables
Corn, (**Poast Protected**™) field	Sainfoin
Cotton	Soybean
Cranberry	Strawberry
Cucurbits	Sugar Beet
Date*	Sunflower
Fig*	Tobacco
Flax	Tree Nuts
Fruiting Vegetables	Other Nonbearing & Nonfood Areas
Grape	

***Nonbearing crop only.**
Look inside for complete restrictions and limitations and **Application Instructions**.

Conditions of Sale and Warranty

The **Directions For Use** of this product reflects 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 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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BASF Corporation
Agricultural Products
26 Davis Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

BASF
The Chemical Company

SPECIMEN LABEL

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RAZOR® PRO

Herbicide

The complete broad spectrum postemergence herbicide containing 14% surfactant. For industrial, forestry, turf, vegetation management and ornamental weed control.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Glyphosate, N-(phosphonomethyl) glycine, in the form of its isopropylamine salt*	41.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	59.0%
TOTAL:	100.0%

* Contains 480 grams per litre or 4 pounds per U.S. gallon of the active ingredient glyphosate, in the form of its isopropylamine salt. Equivalent to 356 grams per litre or 3 pounds per U.S. gallon of the acid, glyphosate.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION / PRECAUCION

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 BOOKLET FOR FIRST AID AND ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

For Chemical Spill, Leak, Fire, or Exposure, Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

For Medical Emergencies Only, Call (877) 325-1840

EPA Reg. No. 228-366

Manufactured for
Nufarm Americas Inc.
150 Harvester Drive
Burr Ridge, IL 60527

Nufarm

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION / PRECAUCION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed or inhaled. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist.

FIRST AID	
IF IN EYES	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 to 20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED	• Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-325-1840 for emergency medical treatment information.	

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

For uses covered under the Worker Protection Standard (WPS), 40 CFR Part 170 - in general, only agricultural plant uses are covered by the WPS: applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear. 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/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROL STATEMENTS

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, 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 washwaters.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Spray solutions of this product should be mixed, stored and applied using only stainless steel, aluminum, fiberglass, plastic or plastic-lined steel containers. DO NOT MIX, STORE OR APPLY THIS PRODUCT OR SPRAY SOLUTIONS OF THIS PRODUCT IN GALVANIZED STEEL OR UNLINED STEEL (EXCEPT STAINLESS STEEL) CONTAINERS OR SPRAY TANKS. This product or spray solutions of this product react with such containers and tanks to produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible gas mixture. This gas mixture could flash or explode, causing serious personal injury, if ignited by open flame, spark, welder's torch, lighted cigarette or other ignition source.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT. 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 regulations.

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 4 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 made of any waterproof material such as barrier laminate or vitron >13, shoes plus socks, and protective eyewear.

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, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

Keep people and pets off treated areas until spray solution has dried to prevent transfer of this product onto desirable vegetation.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Do not apply this product using aerial spray equipment except under conditions as specified within this label.

This product, a water-soluble liquid, mixes readily with water to be applied as a foliar spray for the control or elimination of most herbaceous plants. It may be applied through most standard industrial or field-type sprayers after dilution and thorough mixing with water in accordance with label instructions.

This product moves through the plant from the point of foliage contact to and into the root system. Visible effects on most annual weeds occur within 2 to 4 days, but on most perennial weeds may not occur for 7 days or more. Extremely cool or cloudy weather following treatment may slow activity of this product and delay visual effects of control. Visible effects are a gradual wilting and yellowing of the plant which advances to complete browning of above-ground growth and deterioration of underground plant parts.

Unless otherwise specified on this label, delay application until vegetation has emerged and reached the stages described for control of such vegetation under the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label.

Always use the higher rate of this product per acre within the recommended range when (1) weed growth is heavy or dense, or (2) weeds are growing in an undisturbed (non-cultivated) area.

Do not treat weeds under poor growing conditions such as drought stress, disease or insect damage, as reduced weed control may result. Reduced results may also occur when treating weeds heavily covered with dust.

Reduced control may result when applications are made to annual or perennial weeds that have been mowed, grazed, or cut, and have not been allowed to regrow to the recommended stage for treatment.

Rainfall or irrigation occurring within 6 hours after application may reduce effectiveness. Heavy rainfall or irrigation within 2 hours after application may wash the spray mixture off the foliage and a repeat treatment may be required.

This product does not provide residual weed control. For subsequent residual weed control, follow a label-approved herbicide program. Read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used.

For best results, spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do not spray weed foliage to the point of runoff.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: This product is considered to be relatively nontoxic to dogs and other domestic animals; however, ingestion of this product or large amounts of freshly sprayed vegetation may result in temporary gastrointestinal irritation (vomiting, diarrhea, colic, etc.). If such symptoms are observed, provide the animal with plenty of fluids to prevent dehydration. Call a veterinarian if symptoms persist for more than 24 hours.

If application rates for grass seed, sod production, general noncrop areas, industrial sites, pasture grass and rangeland total 3 quarts per acre or less, no waiting period between treatment and feeding or livestock grazing is required. If the rate is greater than 3 quarts per acre, remove domestic livestock before application and wait 8 weeks after application before grazing or harvesting.

WEED RESISTANCE

Any weed population may contain plants that are naturally resistant to glyphosate, the active ingredient in this product, and to other herbicides with the same mode of action. ATTENTION: These resistant weed biotypes will not be controlled by this product. Consult advisors such as your local agricultural extension service for agronomic management practices to minimize the occurrence of glyphosate resistance and considerations for supplemental control measures.

General Weed Management

To minimize the occurrence of glyphosate-resistant biotypes, observe the following general weed management recommendations:

- Scout your fields before and after herbicide applications.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- Control weeds early when they are relatively small.
- Add other herbicides (e.g. a selective and/or a residual herbicide) and cultural practices (e.g. tillage or crop rotation) where appropriate.
- One method for adding other herbicides into a continuous Roundup Ready® system is to rotate to other Roundup Ready crops.
- Utilize the specified label rate for the most difficult to control weed in your field. Avoid tank mixtures with other herbicides that reduce this product's efficacy (through antagonism), or tank mixture recommendations that encourage application rates of this product below the label recommendations.
- Control weed escapes and prevent weeds from setting seeds.
- Clean equipment before moving from field to field to minimize the spread of weed seed or plant parts.
- Use new commercial seed that is as free of weed seed as possible.
- Report any incidence of repeated non-performance of this product on a particular weed to your Nufarm representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.

Management of Glyphosate-Resistant Biotypes

Since the occurrence of new glyphosate-resistant weeds cannot be determined until after product use and scientific confirmation, manufacturer is not responsible for any losses that may result from the failure of this product to control glyphosate-resistant weed biotypes.

The following good agronomic practices are recommended to reduce the spread of confirmed glyphosate-resistant biotypes:

- If a naturally occurring resistant biotype is present in your field, this product should be tank-mixed or applied sequentially with an appropriately labeled herbicide with a different mode of action to achieve control.
- Cultural and mechanical control practices (e.g. crop rotation or tillage) may also be used as appropriate.
- One method for adding other herbicides into a continuous Roundup Ready system is to rotate to other Roundup Ready crops.
- Scout treated fields after herbicide applications and control escaping weeds including resistant biotypes before they set seed.
- Thoroughly clean equipment before leaving fields known to contain resistant biotypes.

ATTENTION

AVOID DRIFT. EXTREME CARE MUST BE USED WHEN APPLYING THIS PRODUCT TO PREVENT INJURY TO DESIRABLE PLANTS AND CROPS.

Do not allow the herbicide solution to mist, drip, drift or splash onto desirable vegetation since minute quantities of this product can cause severe damage or destruction. The likelihood of injury occurring from the use of this product is greatest when winds are gusty or in excess of 5 miles per hour or when other conditions, including lesser wind velocities, will allow spray drift to occur. When spraying, avoid combinations of pressure and nozzle type that will result in splatter or fine particles (mist) which are likely to drift. AVOID SPRAYING AT EXCESSIVE SPEED OR PRESSURE.

NOTE: Use of this product in any manner not consistent with this label may result in injury to persons, animals or crops, or other unintended consequences. Keep container closed to prevent spills and contamination.

For questions or additional rate information contact your Nufarm representative.

MIXING, ADDITIVES AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

APPLY THESE SPRAY SOLUTIONS IN PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND CALIBRATED EQUIPMENT CAPABLE OF DELIVERING DESIRED VOLUMES. DO NOT APPLY WHEN WIND OR OTHER CONDITIONS FAVOR DRIFT. HAND-GUN APPLICATIONS SHOULD BE PROPERLY DIRECTED TO AVOID SPRAYING DESIRABLE PLANTS.

NOTE: REDUCED RESULTS MAY OCCUR IF WATER CONTAINING SOIL IS USED, SUCH AS WATER FROM PONDS AND UNLINED DITCHES.

MIXING

This product mixes readily with water. Mix spray solutions of this product as follows: Fill the mixing or spray tank with the required amount of water. Add the recommended amount of this product (see the "DIRECTIONS FOR USE" and "WEEDS CONTROLLED" sections of this label) near the end of the filling process and mix well. Use caution to avoid siphoning back into the carrier source. Use approved anti-back-siphoning devices where required by state or local regulations. During mixing and application, foaming of the spray solution may occur. To prevent or minimize foam, avoid the use of mechanical agitators, terminate bypass and return lines at the bottom of the tank and, if needed, use an approved anti-foam or defoaming agent.

TANK MIXTURES

Always predetermine the compatibility of labeled tank mixtures of this product with water carrier by mixing small proportional quantities in advance.

Mix labeled tank mixtures of this product with water as follows:

1. Place a 20 to 35 mesh screen or wetting basket over filling port.
2. Through the screen, fill the spray tank one-half full with water and start agitation.
3. If a wettable powder is used, make a slurry with the water carrier, and add it SLOWLY through the screen into the tank. Continue agitation.
4. If a flowable formulation is used, premix one part flowable with one part water. Add diluted mixture SLOWLY through the screen into the tank. Continue agitation.
5. If an emulsifiable concentrate formulation is used, premix one part emulsifiable concentrate with two parts water. Add diluted mixture slowly through the screen into the tank. Continue agitation.
6. Continue filling the spray tank with water and add the required amount of this product near the end of the filling process.
7. Add individual formulations to the spray tank as follows: wettable powder, flowable, emulsifiable concentrate, drift control additive, followed by water soluble liquid.

Maintain good agitation at all times until the contents of the tank are sprayed. If the spray mixture is allowed to settle, thorough agitation is required to resuspend the mixture before spraying is resumed.

Keep bypass line on or near bottom of tank to minimize foaming. Screen size in nozzle or line nozzle or line strainers should be no finer than 50 mesh. Carefully select proper nozzle to avoid spraying a fine mist. For best results with conventional ground application equipment, use flat fan nozzles.

Clean sprayer and parts immediately after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

ADDITIVES

AMMONIUM SULFATE

The addition of 1 to 2 percent dry ammonium sulfate by weight or 8.5 to 17 pounds per 100 gallons of water may increase the performance of this product, and this product plus 2,4-D, dicamba or residual herbicide tank mixtures on annual and perennial weeds. The improvement in performance may be apparent where environmental stress is a concern. If ammonium sulfate is added directly to the spray tank, add slowly with agitation. Adding too quickly may clog outlet line. Ensure that ammonium sulfate is completely dissolved in the spray tank before adding herbicides. Thoroughly rinse the spray system with clean water after use to reduce corrosion.

NOTE: When using ammonium sulfate as an additive, do not use herbicide rates lower than recommended in this label.

COLORANTS OR DYES

Agriculturally-approved colorants or marking dyes may be added to this product. Colorants or dyes used in spray solutions of this product may reduce performance, especially at lower rates or dilutions. Use colorants or dyes according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT AND TECHNIQUES

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

This product may be applied with the following application equipment:

Aerial - Fixed Wing and Helicopter

Broadcast Spray

Controlled Droplet Applicator (CDA) - Hand-held or boom-mounted applicators which produce a spray consisting of a narrow range of droplet sizes.

Hand-Held and High-Volume Spray Equipment - Knapsack and backpack sprayers, pump-up pressure sprayers, handguns, handwands, mistblowers*, lances and other hand-held and motorized spray equipment used to direct the spray onto weed foliage.

*This product is not registered in California or Arizona for use in mistblowers.

Selective Equipment - Recirculating sprayers, shielded sprayers, hooded sprayers and wiper applicators. See the appropriate part of this section for specific instructions and rates of application.

AERIAL EQUIPMENT

Use the recommended rates of this herbicide in sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage unless otherwise specified in this label. See the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label for specific use rates. Unless otherwise specified, do not exceed 1 quart per acre. Aerial applications of this product may be made in annual cropping conventional tillage systems, fallow and reduced tillage systems and preharvest applications. Refer to the individual use area sections of this label for recommended volumes and application rates. FOR AERIAL APPLICATION IN CALIFORNIA, see below.

Avoid direct application to any body of water.

AVOID DRIFT - DO NOT APPLY DURING LOW-LEVEL INVERSION CONDITIONS, WHEN WINDS ARE GUSTY OR UNDER ANY OTHER CONDITION WHICH FAVORS DRIFT. DRIFT MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO ANY VEGETATION CONTACTED TO WHICH TREATMENT IS NOT INTENDED. TO PREVENT INJURY TO ADJACENT DESIRABLE VEGETATION, APPROPRIATE BUFFER ZONES MUST BE MAINTAINED.

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift; therefore, do not use nozzles or nozzle configurations which dispense spray as fine spray droplets. Do not angle nozzles forward into the airstream and do not increase spray volume by increasing nozzle pressure.

Drift control additives may be used. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the additive label.

Ensure uniform application - To avoid streaked, uneven or overlapped application, use appropriate marking devices.

Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove residues of this product accumulated during spraying or from spills. PROLONGED EXPOSURE OF THIS PRODUCT TO UNCOATED STEEL SURFACES MAY RESULT IN CORROSION AND POSSIBLE FAILURE OF THE PART. LANDING GEAR ARE MOST SUSCEPTIBLE. The maintenance of an organic coating (paint), which meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38413, may be used to prevent corrosion.

This product plus Spyder® (Sulfometuron methyl), Diablo® (dicamba) or 2,4-D tank mixtures may not be applied by air in California.

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward, parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

Importance of Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. 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 Inversion 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.

Pressure - Use the lower spray pressures recommended for the nozzle. Higher pressure reduces droplet size and does not improve canopy penetration. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.

Number of Nozzles - Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.

Nozzle Orientation - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released backwards, parallel to the airstream, will produce larger droplets than other orientations. Significant deflection from the horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.

Nozzle Type - Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce larger droplets than other nozzle types.

Boom Length - For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than 3/4 of the wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application - Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment

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

Wind

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 and 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. Note: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect drift.

Temperature And Humidity

When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions

Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion, because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to 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 connected cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upwards and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Sensitive Areas

The pesticide should 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, non-target crops) is minimal.

FOR AERIAL APPLICATION IN CALIFORNIA ONLY

EXTREME CARE MUST BE EXERCISED TO AVOID CONTACT OF SPRAY WITH FOLIAGE, GREEN STEMS, OR FRUIT OF DESIRABLE CROPS, PLANTS, TREES, OR OTHER DESIRABLE VEGETATION SINCE SEVERE DAMAGE OR DESTRUCTION MAY RESULT.

Noncrop Sites

When applied as directed and under the conditions described in the "Weeds Controlled" section of the label booklet for this product, this herbicide will control or partially control the labeled weeds growing in the following industrial, recreational and public areas, such as airports, ditch banks, dry ditches, dry canals, fencerows, golf courses, highways, industrial plant sites, lumber yards, manufacturing sites, office complexes, parking areas, parks, petroleum tank farms and pumping installations, pipelines, power and telephone rights-of-way, railroads, roadsides (guardrails, shoulders), schools, storage areas, utility substations, warehouse areas and other public sites.

AVOID DRIFT - DO NOT APPLY WHEN WINDS ARE GUSTY OR UNDER ANY OTHER CONDITION WHICH WILL ALLOW DRIFT. DRIFT MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO ANY VEGETATION CONTACTED TO WHICH TREATMENT IS NOT INTENDED. TO PREVENT INJURY TO ADJACENT DESIRABLE VEGETATION, APPROPRIATE BUFFER ZONES MUST BE MAINTAINED.

Use the following guidelines when aerial applications are made near crops or desirable perennial vegetation after bud break and before total leaf drop, and/or near other desirable vegetation or annual crops.

1. Do not apply within 100 feet of all desirable vegetation or crop(s).
2. If wind up to 5 miles per hour is blowing toward desirable vegetation or crop(s), do not apply within 500 feet of the desirable vegetation or crop(s).
3. Winds blowing from 5 to 10 miles per hour toward desirable vegetation or crop(s) may require buffer zones in excess of 500 feet.
4. Do not apply when winds are in excess of 10 miles per hour or when inversion conditions exist.

(continued)

FOR AERIAL APPLICATION IN CALIFORNIA ONLY *(continued)*

Coarse sprays are less likely to drift; therefore, do not use nozzles or nozzle configurations which dispense spray as fine spray droplets. Do not angle nozzles forward into the airstream and do not increase spray volume by increasing nozzle pressure above the manufacturer's recommendation.

Drift control additives may be used. When a drift control additive is used, read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the additive label.

Ensure uniform application - To avoid streaked, uneven or overlapped application, use appropriate marking devices.

Thoroughly wash aircraft, especially landing gear, after each day of spraying to remove residues of this product accumulated during spraying or from spills. PROLONGED EXPOSURE OF THIS PRODUCT TO UNCOATED STEEL SURFACES MAY RESULT IN CORROSION AND POSSIBLE FAILURE OF THE PART. LANDING GEAR IS MOST SUSCEPTIBLE. The maintenance of an organic coating (paint) which meets aerospace specification MIL-C-38413 may prevent corrosion.

FOR AERIAL APPLICATION IN FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA ONLY

From February 15 through March 31 only. For aerial application outside of these dates, refer to the "FOR AERIAL APPLICATION IN CALIFORNIA ONLY" section printed above.

APPLICABLE AREA

This supplement only applies to the area contained inside the following boundaries within Fresno County, California.

North: Fresno County line
South: Fresno County line
East: State Highway 99
West: Fresno County line

GENERAL INFORMATION

Always read and follow the label directions and precautionary statements for all products used in the aerial application.

Observe the following directions to minimize off-site movement during aerial application of this herbicide. Minimization of off-site movement is the responsibility of the grower, Pest Control Advisor, and aerial applicator.

WRITTEN RECOMMENDATIONS

A written recommendation MUST be submitted by or on behalf of the applicator to the Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner 24 hours prior to the application. This written recommendation MUST state the proximity of surrounding crops, and that conditions of each manufacturer's applicable product label(s) and this label have been satisfied.

AERIAL APPLICATOR TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT

Aerial application of this herbicide is limited to pilots who have successfully completed a Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner and California Department of Pesticide Regulation approved training program for aerial application of herbicides. All aircraft must be inspected, critiqued in flight, and certified at a Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner approved fly-in. Test and calibrate spray equipment at intervals sufficient to insure that proper rates of herbicides and adjuvants are being applied during commercial use. Applicator must document such calibrations and testing. Demonstration of performance at Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner approved fly-in constitutes such documentation, or other written records showing calculations and measurements of flight and spray parameters acceptable to the Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner.

Application at night – Do not apply this product by air earlier than 30 minutes prior to sunrise and/or later than 30 minutes after sunset without prior permission from the Fresno County Agricultural Commissioner.

To report known or suspected misuse of this product or for additional information on the proper aerial application of this product, call 1-800-852-5234.

Read the "WARRANTY" section in this label booklet before using this product.

BROADCAST EQUIPMENT

For control of annual or perennial weeds listed on this label using broadcast equipment - Use the recommended rates of this product per acre as a broadcast spray unless otherwise specified on this label. See the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label for specific rates.

CONTROLLED DROPLET APPLICATION (CDA)

Apply these spray solutions in properly maintained and calibrated equipment capable of delivering desired volumes.

The rate of this product applied per acre by vehicle-mounted CDA equipment must not be less than the amount recommended in this label when applied by conventional broadcast equipment.

For vehicle-mounted CDA equipment apply in a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage.

For the control of labeled annual weeds with hand-held CDA units, apply a 20 percent solution. For the control of labeled perennial weeds, apply a 20 to 40 percent solution of this product.

Controlled droplet application equipment produces a spray pattern which is not easily visible. Extreme care must be exercised to avoid spray or drift contacting the foliage or any other green tissue of desirable vegetation, as damage or destruction may result.

HAND-HELD and HIGH-VOLUME EQUIPMENT

Use Course Sprays Only

Mix this product in clean water and apply to foliage of vegetation to be controlled. For applications made on a spray-to-wet basis, spray coverage should be uniform and complete. Do spray to the point of runoff.

For control of annual weeds listed on this label, apply a 0.5 percent solution of this product to weeds less than 6 inches in height or runner length. Apply prior to seedhead formation in grass or bud formation in broadleaf weeds. For agricultural uses, allow 3 or more days before tillage or mowing.

For annual weeds over 6 inches tall, or unless otherwise specified, use a 1 percent solution. For best results, use a 2 percent solution on harder-to-control perennials, such as Bermudagrass, Dock, Field bindweed, Hemp dogbane, Milkweed and Canada thistle.

When using application methods which result in less than complete coverage, use a 5 percent solution for annual and perennial weeds and a 5 to 10 percent solution for woody brush.

See the "MIXING FOR HAND-HELD SPRAYERS" section of this label for specific rates.

SELECTIVE EQUIPMENT

This product may be applied through a recirculating spray system, shielded and hooded applicators, or wiper applicators after dilution and thorough mixing with water to listed weeds growing in any noncrop site specified on this label and only when specifically recommended in cropping systems.

AVOID CONTACT WITH DESIRABLE VEGETATION

Contact of the herbicide solution with the desirable vegetation may result in damage or destruction. Application devices used above desired vegetation should be adjusted so that the lowest spray stream or wiper contact point is at least 2 inches above the desirable vegetation. Droplets, mist, foam, or splatter of the herbicide solution settling on desirable vegetation may result in discoloration, stunting or destruction.

Applications made above the crops should be made when the weeds are a minimum of 6 inches above the desirable vegetation. Better results may be obtained when more of the weed is exposed to the herbicide solution. Weeds not contacted by the herbicide solution will not be affected. This may occur in dense clumps, severe infestations or when the height of the weeds varies so that not all weeds are contacted. In these instances, repeat treatment may be necessary.

SHIELDED and hooded APPLICATORS

When applied as directed under conditions described for shielded applicators, this product will control those weeds listed in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label. Use the following equation to convert from a broadcast rate per acre to a band rate per acre.

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Herbicide Broadcast RATE per acre} = \text{Herbicide Band RATE per acre}$$

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{Broadcast VOLUME of solution per acre} = \text{Band VOLUME of solution per acre}$$

Use nozzles that provide uniform coverage within the treated area. Keep shields on shielded sprayers adjusted to protect desirable vegetation. extreme care must be exercised to avoid contact with desirable vegetation.

A hooded sprayer is a type of shielded applicator. The spray pattern is completely enclosed on the top and all 4 sides by a hood, thereby shielding the crop from the spray solution. This equipment must be set up and operated in a manner that avoids bouncing or raising the hoods off the ground in any way. If the hoods are raised, spray particles may escape and come into contact with the crop, causing damage or destruction of the crop. The spray hoods must be operated on the ground or skimming across the ground. Tractor speed must be adjusted to avoid bouncing of the spray hoods. Avoid operation on rough or sloping ground where the spray hoods might be raised off the ground.

For specific rates of application and instructions for control of various annual and perennial weeds, see the "weeds controlled" section of this label.

WIPER APPLICATORS

Wiper applicators are devices that physically wipe appropriate amounts of this product directly onto the weed.

Equipment must be designed, maintained and operated to prevent the herbicide solution from contacting desirable vegetation. Operate this equipment at ground speeds no greater than 5 mph. Performance may be improved by reducing speed in areas of heavy weed infestations to ensure adequate wiper saturation. Better results may be obtained if 2 applications are made in opposite directions.

Avoid leakage or dripping onto desirable vegetation. Adjust height of applicator to ensure adequate contact with weeds. Keep wiping surfaces clean. Be aware that, on sloping ground, the herbicide solution may migrate, causing dripping on the lower end and drying of the wicks on the upper end of a wiper applicator.

Do not use wiper equipment when weeds are wet.

Mix only the amount of solution to be used during a 1-day period, as reduced activity may result from use of leftover solutions. Clean wiper parts immediately after using this product by thoroughly flushing with water.

Do not add surfactant to the herbicide solution for wiper applications.

For Rope or Sponge Wick-Applicators - Mix 1 gallon of this product in 2 gallons of water to prepare a 33 percent solution. Apply this solution to weeds listed in this "WIPER APPLICATORS" section.

For Porous-Plastic Applicators - Solutions ranging from 33 to 100 percent of this product in water may be used in porous-plastic wiper applicators.

When applied as recommended under the conditions described for "WIPER APPLICATORS", this product CONTROLS the following weeds.

ANNUAL GRASSES

Corn *Zea mays*	**Panicum, Texas** *Panicum texanum*	**Rye, common** *Secale cereale*	**Shattercane** *Sorghum bicolor*

ANNUAL BROADLEAVES

Sicklepod *Cassia obtusifolia*	**Spanishneedles** *Bidens bipinnata*	**Starbur, bristly** *Acanthospermum hispidum*

When applied as recommended under the conditions described for "WIPER APPLICATORS", this product SUPPRESSES the following weeds:

ANNUAL BROADLEAVES

Beggarweed, Florida *Desmodium tortuosum*	**Pigweed, redroot** *Amaranthus retroflexus*	**Ragweed, giant** *Ambrosia trifida*	**Thistle, musk** *Carduus nutans*
Dogfennel *Eupatorium capilliflorium*	**Ragweed, common** *Ambrosia artemisilifolia*	**Sunflower** *Helianthus annuus*	**Velvetleaf** *Abutilon theophrasti*

PERENNIAL GRASSES

Bermudagrass *Cynodon dactylon*	**Guineagrass** *Panicum maximum*	**Johnsongrass** *Sorghum halepense*	**Smutgrass** *Sporobolus poiretii*	**Vaseygrass** *Paspalum urvillei*

PERENNIAL BROADLEAVES

Dogbane, hemp *Apocynum cannabinum*	**Milkweed** *Ascelepias syriaca*	**Nightshade, silverleaf** *Solanum elaeagnifolium*	**Thistle, Canada** *Cirsium arvense*

WEEDS CONTROLLED

This herbicide controls many annual and perennial grasses and broadleaf weeds.

APPLICATIONS RATE TABLE

For annual and perennial weeds and woody brush

METHOD OF APPLICATION	APPLICATION RATE	RECOMMENDED SPRAY VOLUME (Gallons/Acre)
Broadcast Aerial Ground	4 fluid ounces to 10 quarts per acre	5 to 30 3 to 100
Spray-to-Wet Handgun, Backpack, Mistblower	1 to 2 percent by volume	spray-to-wet
Low-Volume Directed Spray* Handgun, Backpack	5 to 10 percent by volume	partial coverage

*For low-volume directed spray applications, coverage should be uniform with at least 50 percent of the foliage contacted. For best results, coverage of the top one-half of the plant is important.

ANNUAL WEEDS

- Apply to actively growing grass and broadleaf weeds.
- Allow at least 3 days after treatment before tillage.
- For maximum agronomic benefit, apply when weeds are 6 inches or less in height.
- To prevent seed production, applications should be made prior to seedhead formation.
- This product does not provide residual control; therefore, delay application until maximum weed emergence. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control later germinating weeds.

LOW-VOLUME BROADCAST APPLICATION (LOW-RATE TECHNOLOGY)

When applied as directed under the conditions described, this product will control the weeds listed below when:

Water carrier volumes of 3 to 10 gallons per acre for ground applications and 3 to 5 gallons per acre for aerial applications are recommended. (See the "AERIAL APPLICATION" section of this label for approved sites.)

NOTE

- The addition of 2 percent dry ammonium sulfate by weight or 17 pounds per 100 gallons of water may increase the performance of this product on annual weeds. The improvement in performance may be apparent where environmental stress is a concern. Refer to the "MIXING, ADDITIVES and APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS" section of this label.
- Do not tank-mix with soil residual herbicides when using these rates unless otherwise specified.
- For weeds that have been mowed, grazed or cut, allow regrowth to occur prior to treatment.
- Refer to the "TANK MIXTURES" portion of this section for control of additional broadleaf weeds.

WEED SPECIES	MAXIMUM HEIGHT/ LENGTH	RATE PER ACRE* (Fluid Ounces)
Foxtail *Setaria spp.*	12"	8
Barnyardgrass *Echinochloa crus-galli* **Bluegrass, annual** *Poa annua* **Brome, downy**** *Bromus tectorum* **Mustard, blue** *Chorispora tenella* **Mustard, tansy** *Descurainia pinnata* **Mustard, tumble** *Sisymbrium altissimum* **Mustard, wild** *Sinapis arvensis* **Spurry, umbrella** *Holosteum umbellatum*	6" (0 to 4" (4 to 6"	12 16[1]) 24[1])
Barley *Hordeum vulgare* **Rye** *Secale cereale* **Shattercane** *Sorghum bicolor* **Stinkgrass** *Eragrostis cilianensis*	12"	
Wheat *Triticum aestivum*	18"	
Morningglory *Ipomoea spp.* **Sicklepod** *Cassia obtusifolia*	2"	16
Bluegrass, bulbous *Poa bulbosa* **Cheat** *Bromus secalinus* **Chickweed, common** *Stellaria media* **Chickweed, mouse-ear** *Cerastium vulgatum* **Corn** *Zea mays* **Goatgrass, jointed** *Aegilops cylindrica* **Groundsel, common** *Senecio vulgaris* **Henbit** *Lamium amplexicaule* **Horseweed/Marestail** *Conyza canadensis* **Lambsquarters, common** *Chenopodium album*	6"	16

(continued)

WEED SPECIES	MAXIMUM HEIGHT/ LENGTH	RATE PER ACRE* (Fluid Ounces)
Pennycress, field *Fanweed* *Thlaspi arvense* **Rocket, London** *Sisymbrium irio* **Ryegrass, Italian** *Lolium multiflorum* **Shepherdspurse** *Capsella bursa-pastoris* **Spurge, annual** *Euphorbia spp.*	6"	16
Buttercup *Ranunculus spp.* **Cocklebur** *Xanthium strumarium* **Crabgrass** *Digitaria spp.* **Dwarfdandelion** *Krigia cespitosa* **Falseflax, smallseed** *Camelina microcarpa* **Foxtail, Carolina** *Alopecurus carolinianus* **Johnsongrass, seedling** *Sorghum halepense* **Oats, wild** *Avena fatua* **Panicum, fall** *Panicum dichotomiflorum* **Panicum, Texas** *Panicum texanum* **Pigweed, redroot** *Amaranthus retroflexus* **Pigweed, smooth** *Amaranthus hybridus* **Witchgrass** *Panicum capillare*	12"	
Sicklepod *Cassia obtusifolia*	3 to 4"	24
Signalgrass, broadleaf *Brachiaria platyphylla*	4"	
Horseweed/Marestail *Conyza canadensis* **Lambsquarters, common** *Chenopodium album* **Spurge, annual** *Euphorbia spp.*	7 to 12"	
Rice, red *Oryza sativa* **Teaweed** *Sida spinosa*	4"	32
Sprangletop *Leptochloa spp.*	6"	
Geranium, Carolina *Geranium carolinianum* **Goosegrass** *Eleusine indica* **Primrose, cutleaf evening** *Oenothera laciniate* **Pusley, Florida** *Richardia scabra*	12"	
Sicklepod *Cassia obtusifolia* **Spanishneedles** *Bidens bipinnata*	5 to 12"	
Filaree *Erodium spp.* **Sprangletop** *Leptochloa spp.*	12"	48

[1]Use these rates to control Barnyardgrass in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Louisiana and Texas for preplant treatments.
*For those rates less than 32 fluid ounces per acre, this product at rates up to 32 fluid ounces per acre may be used where heavy weed densities exist.
**For control in no-till systems, use 16 fluid ounces per acre.

TANK MIXTURES

This product plus dicamba

This product plus 2,4-D

DO NOT APPLY dicamba OR 2,4-D TANK MIXTURES BY AIR IN CALIFORNIA.

These tank mixtures are recommended for use in fallow and reduced tillage areas only. Follow use directions as given in the "LOW-VOLUME BROADCAST APPLICATION" section.

This product plus dicamba or 2,4-D will control the annual grasses and broadleaf weeds listed for this product alone at the indicated heights (except 8 fluid ounces per acre applications), plus the following broadleaf weeds. For those weeds previously listed at 8 fluid ounces of this product alone per acre, use 12 fluid ounces in these tank mixtures.

NOTE: Refer to the specific product labels for crop rotation restrictions and precautionary statements of all products used in tank mixtures. Some crop injury may occur if dicamba is applied within 45 days of planting. The addition of dicamba in a mixture with this product may provide short-term residual control of selected weed species.

Apply 12 to 16 fluid ounces of this product plus 0.25 pound a.i. of dicamba or 0.5 pound a.i. of 2,4-D per acre to control dense populations of the following annual broadleaf weeds when less than the height indicated:

Cocklebur (12")
Xanthium strumarium

Kochia* (6")
Kochia scoparia

Lambsquarters (12")
Chenopodium album

Lettuce, prickly (6")
Lactuca serriola

Marestail/Horseweed (6")
Conyza canadensis

Morningglory (6")
Ipomoea spp.

Pigweed, redroot (12")
Amaranthus retroflexus

Pigweed, smooth (12")
Amaranthus hybridus

Thistle, Russian (12")
Salsola kali

*Controlled with dicamba tank mixture only.

Apply 16 fluid ounces of this product plus 0.5 pound a.i. of 2,4-D per acre to control the following annual broadleaf weeds when less than 6 inches in height.

Ragweed, common
Ambrosia artemisiifolia

Ragweed, giant
Ambrosia trifida

Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Polygonum pensylvanicum

Velvetleaf
Abutilon theophrasti

HIGH-VOLUME BROADCAST APPLICATIONS

When applied as directed under the conditions described, this product will control the weeds listed below when water carrier volumes are 10 gallons or more for sufficient coverage.

Apply 1 to 1.5 quarts of this product per acre. Use 1 quart per acre if weeds are less than 6 inches tall and 1.5 quarts per acre if weeds are over 6 inches tall. If weeds have been mowed, grazed or cut, allow adequate time for new growth to reach recommended stages prior to treatment. These rates will also provide control of weeds listed in the "LOW-VOLUME BROADCAST APPLICATION" section.

WEED SPECIES

Balsamapple*
Momordica charantia

Bassia, fivehook
Bassia hyssopifolia

Brome
Bromus spp.

Fiddleneck
Amsinckia spp.

Fleabane, hairy
Conyza bonariensis

Fleabane
Erigeron spp.

Kochia
Kochia scoparia

Lettuce, prickly
Lactuca serriola

Panicum
Panicum spp.

Ragweed, common
Ambrosia artemisiifolia

Ragweed, giant
Ambrosia trifida

Smartweed, Pennsylvania
Polygonum pensylvanicum

Sowthistle, annual
Sonchus oleraceus

Sunflower
Helianthus annuus

Thistle, Russian
Salsola kali

Velvetleaf
Abutilon theophrasti

*Apply with hand-held equipment only.

PERENNIAL WEEDS

When applied as recommended under the conditions described, this product will control the following PERENNIAL WEEDS:

Alfalfa
Medicago sativa

Alligatorweed*
Alternanthera philoxeroides

Anise (fennel)
Foeniculum vulgare

Artichoke, Jerusalem
Helianthus tuberosus

Bahiagrass
Paspalum notatum

Bentgrass
Agrostis spp.

Bermudagrass
Cynodon dactylon

Bermudagrass, water (knotgrass)
Paspalum distichum

Bindweed, field
Convolvulus arvensis

Bluegrass, Kentucky
Poa spp.

Blueweed, Texas
Helianthus ciliaris

Brackenfern
Pteridium aquilinum

Bromegrass, smooth
Bromus inermis

Bursage, woollyleaf
Franseria tomentosa

Canarygrass, reed
Phalaris arundinacea

Cattail
Typha spp.

Clover, red
Trifolium pratense

Clover, white
Trifolium repens

Cogongrass
Imperata cylindrica

Dallisgrass
Paspalum dilatatum

Dandelion
Taraxacum officinale

Dock, curly
Rumex crispus

Dogbane, hemp
Apocynum cannabinum

Fescues
Festuca spp.

Fescue, tall
Festuca arundinacea

Guineagrass
Panicum maximum

Horsenettle
Solanum carolinense

Horseradish
Armoracia rusticana

Ice Plant
Mesembryanthemum crystallinum

Johnsongrass
Sorghum halepense

Kikuyugrass
Pennisetum clandestinum

Knapweed
Centaurea repens

Lantana
Lantana camera

Lespedeza
Lespedeza spp.

Milkweed
Asclepias spp.

Muhly, wirestem
Muhlenbergia frondonsa

Mullein, common
Verbascum thapsus

Napiergrass
Pennisetum purpureum

Nightshade, silverleaf
Solanum elaeagnifolium

Nutsedge; purple, yellow
Cyperus rotundus
Cyperus esculentus

Orchardgrass
Dactylis glomerata

Pampasgrass
Cortaderia spp.

Paragrass
Brachiaria mutica

Phragmites*
Phragmites spp.

Poison hemlock
Conium maculatum

Quackgrass
Agropyron repens

Redvine*
Brunnichia ovata

Reed, giant
Arundo donax

Ryegrass, perennial
Lolium perenne

Smartweed, swamp
Polygonum coccineum

Spurge, leafy*
Euphorbia esula

Starthistle, yellow
Centaurea solstitalis

Sweet potato, wild*
Ipomoea pandurata

Thistle, Canada
Cirsium arvense

Thistle, artichoke
Cynara cardunculus

Timothy
Phleum pratense

Torpedograss*
Panicum repens

Trumpetcreeper*
Campsis radicans

Vaseygrass
Paspalum urvillei

Velvetgrass
Holcus spp.

Wheatgrass, western
Agropyron smithii

*Partial Control

This product is not registered in California for use on water Bermudagrass.

See "DIRECTIONS FOR USE" and "MIXING, ADDITIVES and APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS" sections of this label for labeled uses and specific application instructions.

Alfalfa - Apply 1 quart of this product per acre. Make application after the last hay cutting in the fall. Allow alfalfa to regrow to a height of 6 to 8 inches or more prior to treatment. Applications should be followed with deep tillage at least 7 days after treatment, but before soil freeze-up.

Alligatorweed - Apply 4 quarts of this product per acre or apply a 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment to provide partial control. Apply when most of the plants are in bloom. Repeat applications will be required to maintain such control.

Anise (fennel)/Poison hemlock - Apply a 1 to 2 percent solution of this product as a spray-to-wet treatment. Optimum results are obtained when plants are treated at the bud to full-bloom stage of growth. Repeat applications may be needed in succeeding years to control plants arising from seeds.

Bentgrass - For suppression in grass seed production areas. For ground applications only, apply 1.5 quarts of this product per acre. Ensure entire crown area has resumed growth prior to a fall application. Bentgrass should be actively growing and have at least 3 inches of growth. Tillage prior to treatment should be avoided. Tillage 7 to 10 days after application is recommended for best results. Failure to use tillage after treatment may result in unacceptable control.

Bermudagrass - For control, apply 5 quarts of this product per acre. For partial control, apply 3 quarts per acre. Treat when Bermudagrass is actively growing and seedheads are present. Retreatment may be necessary to maintain control. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage.

Bermudagrass, water (knotgrass) - Apply 1.5 quarts of this product per acre. Apply when water Bermudagrass is actively growing and 12 to 18 inches in length. Allow 7 or more days before tilling, flushing or flooding the field.

Fall applications only -Apply 1 quart of this product per acre. Fallow fields should be tilled prior to application. Apply prior to frost on water Bermudagrass that is actively growing and 12 to 18 inches in length. Allow 7 or more days before tillage.

Bindweed, field - For control, apply 4 to 5 quarts of this product per acre west of the Mississippi River and 3 to 4 quarts east of the Mississippi River. Apply when the weeds are actively growing and are at or beyond full bloom. Do not treat when weed is under drought stress as good soil moisture is necessary for active growth. For best results, apply in late summer or fall. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage.

Also for control, apply 2 quarts of this product plus 0.5 pound a.i. of dicamba in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre. At these rates, apply using ground application only.

The following tank mixtures with 2,4-D may be applied using aerial application equipment (except in California) in fallow and reduced tillage systems only.

For suppression on irrigated agricultural land, apply 1 to 2 quarts of this product plus 1 pound a.i. of 2,4-D in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre with ground equipment only. Applications should be made following harvest or in fall fallow ground when the bindweed is actively growing and the majority of runners are 12 inches or more in length. The use of at least one irrigation will promote active bindweed growth.

For suppression, apply 16 fluid ounces of this product plus 0.5 pound a.i. of 2,4-D per acre.

Applications should be delayed until maximum emergence has occurred and when vines are between 6 to 18 inches in length.

In California only, apply 1 to 5 quarts of this product per acre. Actual rate needed for suppression or control will vary within this range depending on local conditions. For suppression on irrigated land where annual tillage is performed, apply 1 quart of this product per acre. Apply to actively growing bindweed that has reached a length of 12 inches or greater. Allow maximum weed emergence and runner growth. Do not treat when weeds are under drought stress as good soil moisture is necessary for active growth. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.

Bluegrass, Kentucky/Bromegrass, smooth/Orchardgrass - Apply 2 quarts of this product in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre when the grasses are actively growing and most plants have reached boot-to-early seedhead stage of development. For partial control in pasture or hay crop renovation, apply 1 to 1.5 quarts of this product per acre. Apply to actively growing plants when most have reached 4 to 12 inches in height. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage.

Orchardgrass (sods going to no-till corn) - Apply 1 to 1.5 quarts of this product per acre. Apply to orchardgrass that is a minimum of 12 inches tall for spring applications and 6 inches tall for fall applications. Allow at least 3 days following application before planting. A sequential application of atrazine will be necessary for optimum results.

Blueweed, Texas - Apply 4 to 5 quarts of this product per acre west of the Mississippi River and 3 to 4 quarts per acre east of the Mississippi River. Apply when weed is actively growing and is at or beyond full bloom. Do not treat when weed is under drought stress as good soil moisture is necessary for active growth. New leaf development indicates active growth. For best results, apply in late summer or fall. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage.

Brackenfern - Apply 3 to 4 quarts of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 to 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply to fully expanded fronds which are at least 18 inches long.

Bursage, woollyleaf - For control, apply 2 quarts of this product plus 1 pint of dicamba per acre. For partial control, apply 1 quart of this product plus 1 pint of dicamba per acre. Apply when plants are producing new active growth which has been initiated by moisture for at least 2 weeks and when plants are at or beyond flowering.

Canarygrass, reed/Timothy/Wheatgrass, western - Apply 2 to 3 quarts of this product per acre. For best results, apply to actively growing plants when most have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage.

Cogongrass - Apply 3 to 5 quarts of this product per acre. Apply when Cogongrass is at least 18 inches tall and actively growing in late summer or fall. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage or mowing. Due to uneven stages of growth and the dense nature of vegetation preventing good spray coverage, repeat treatments may be necessary to maintain control.

Dandelion/Dock, curly - Apply 3 to 5 quarts of this product per acre when plants are actively growing and most have reached the early bud stage of growth. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage.

Also for control, apply 16 fluid ounces of this product plus 0.5 pound a.i. 2,4-D per acre.

Dogbane, hemp - Apply 4 quarts of this product per acre. Apply when actively growing and when most weeds have reached the late bud to flower stage of growth. Following crop harvest or mowing, allow weeds to regrow to a mature stage prior to treatment. For best results, apply in late summer or fall. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage.

For suppression, apply 16 fluid ounces of this product plus 0.5 pound a.i. of 2,4-D per acre. Delay applications until maximum emergence of dogbane has occurred.

Fescue, tall - Apply 3 quarts of this product in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre to actively growing plants when most have reached boot-to-early seedhead stage of development.

Fall applications only - Apply 1 quart of this product per acre. Apply to fescue in the fall when actively growing and plants have 6 to 12 inches of new growth. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage. A sequential application of 1 pint per acre of this product will improve long-term control and control seedlings germinating after fall treatments or the following spring.

Guineagrass - Apply 3 quarts of this product per acre or use a 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Apply to actively growing guineagrass when most has reached at least the 7-leaf stage of growth. Ensure thorough coverage when using hand-held equipment. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage.

Johnsongrass/Ryegrass, perennial - Apply 1 to 3 quarts of this product per acre. In annual cropping systems apply 1 to 2 quarts of this product per acre. Apply 1 quart of this product by total spray volume in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Use 2 quarts of this product when applying 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. In noncrop, or areas where annual tillage (no-till) is not performed, apply 2 to 3 quarts of this product in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. For best results, apply to actively growing plants when most have reached the boot-to-head stage of growth or in the fall prior to frost. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage. Do not tank-mix with residual herbicides when using the 1 quart per acre rate.

For burndown of Johnsongrass, apply 1 pint per acre before the plants reach a height of 12 inches. For this use, allow at least 3 days after treatment before tillage.

Spot treatment (partial control or suppression) - Apply a 1 percent solution of this product by total spray volume when Johnsongrass is 12 to 18 inches in height. Coverage should be uniform and complete.

Kikuyugrass - Apply 2 to 3 quarts of this product per acre. Spray when most kikuyugrass is at least 8 inches in height (3 or 4-leaf stage of growth) and actively growing. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.

Knapweed/Horseradish - Apply 4 quarts of this product per acre. Apply when actively growing and when most weeds have reached the late bud to flower stage of growth. Following crop harvest or mowing, allow weeds to regrow to a mature stage prior to treatment. For best results, apply in late summer or fall. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage.

Lantana - Apply this product as a 1 to 1.25 percent solution using hand-held equipment only. Apply to actively growing lantana at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Use the higher application rate for plants that have reached the woody stage of growth. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage.

Milkweed, common - Apply 3 quarts of this product per acre. Apply when actively growing and most of the milkweed has reached the late bud to flower stage of growth. Following small grain harvest or mowing, allow milkweed to regrow to a mature stage prior to treatment. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage.

Muhly, wirestem - Apply 1 to 2 quarts of this product per acre. Use 1 quart of this product by total spray volume in 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Use 2 quarts of this product when applying 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre or in pasture, sod, or noncrop areas. Spray when the wirestem muhly is 8 inches or more in height and actively growing. Do not till between harvest and fall applications or in the fall or spring prior to spring applications. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage. This product will not provide residual control of wirestem muhly from seeds which germinate after application of this product. Do not tank mix with residual herbicides when using the 1 quart per acre rate.

Nightshade, silverleaf - For control, apply 2 quarts of this product per acre. Applications should be made when at least 60 percent of the plants have berries. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage. Do not treat when weed is under drought stress as good soil moisture is necessary for active growth.

Nutsedge; purple, yellow - Apply 3 quarts of this product per acre as a broadcast spray, or apply a 1 to 2 percent solution from hand-held equipment to control existing nutsedge plants and immature nutlets attached to treated plants. Treat when plants are in flower or when new nutlets can be found at rhizome tips. Nutlets which have not germinated will not be controlled and may germinate following treatment. Repeat treatments will be required for long-term control of ungerminated tubers.

Sequential applications of 1 to 2 quarts of this product per acre will provide control. Make applications when a majority of the plants are in the 3 to 5-leaf stage (less than 6 inches tall). Repeat this application, as necessary, when newly emerging plants reach the 3 to 5-leaf stage. Subsequent applications will be necessary for long-term control.

For suppression to partial control of existing plants, apply 1 pint to 2 quarts of this product per acre. Treat when plants have 3 to 5 leaves and most are less than 6 inches tall. Repeat treatments will be required to control subsequent emerging plants or regrowth of existing plants. Wait 7 days after treatment before tillage or mowing.

Pampasgrass/Ice plant - Apply this product as a 1.5 to 2 percent solution using hand-held equipment. Apply to plants that are actively growing. Pampasgrass should be at or beyond the boot stage of growth. Thorough coverage is necessary for best control.

Phragmites - For partial control of phragmites in Florida and the counties of other states bordering the Gulf of Mexico, apply 5 quarts per acre as a broadcast spray or apply a 2 percent solution from hand-held equipment. In other areas of the U.S., apply 3 quarts per acre as a broadcast spray or apply a 1 percent solution from hand-held equipment for partial control. For best results, treat during late summer or fall months or when plants are actively growing and in full bloom. Treatment before or after this stage may lead to reduced control. Due to the dense nature of the vegetation, which may prevent good spray coverage or uneven stages of growth, repeat treatments may be necessary to maintain control. Visual control symptoms will be slow to develop.

Quackgrass - In Annual Cropping Systems, or in Pastures and Sods Followed by Deep Tillage: Apply 1 to 2 quarts of this product per acre. Do not tank mix with residual herbicides when using the 1 quart rate. Spray when quackgrass is 6 to 8 inches in height and actively growing. Do not till between harvest and fall applications or in fall or spring prior to spring application. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage. In pastures or sods, for best results use a moldboard plow.

Quackgrass - Pasture or Sod or Other Noncrop Areas Where Deep Tillage is Not Planned Following Application: Apply 2 to 3 quarts in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Spray when the quackgrass is greater than 8 inches tall and actively growing. Do not till between harvest and fall application or in fall or spring prior to spring application. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.

Redvine - For suppression, apply 24 fluid ounces of this product per acre at each of two applications 7 to 14 days apart or a single application of 2 quarts per acre. Apply recommended rates in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply in late September or early October to actively growing plants, which are at least 18 inches tall and have been growing 45 to 60 days since the last tillage operation. Make applications at least 1 week before a killing frost.

Reed, giant - For control of giant reed, apply a 2 percent solution of this product when plants are actively growing. Best results are obtained when applications are made in late summer to fall.

Smartweed, swamp - Apply 3 to 5 quarts of this product per acre when plants are actively growing and most have reached the early bud stage of growth. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage.

Also for control, apply 16 fluid ounces of this product plus 0.5 pound active ingredient of 2,4-D per acre in the late summer or fall. Apply when plants are actively growing and most have reached the early bud stage of growth. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage.

Spurge, leafy - For suppression, apply 16 fluid ounces of this product plus 0.5 pound active ingredient 2,4-D per acre in the late summer or fall. Apply when plants are actively growing. If mowing has occurred prior to treatment, apply when most of the plants are 12 inches tall. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage.

Starthistle, yellow - Best results are obtained when applications are made during periods of active growth, including the rosette, bolting and early flower stages. For spray-to-wet applications, apply this product as a 2 percent solution. For broadcast applications, apply 2 quarts per acre in 10 to 40 gallons per acre of water carrier.

Sweet Potato, wild/Thistle, artichoke - Apply this product as a 2 percent solution using hand-held equipment. Apply to actively growing weeds that are at or beyond the bloom stage of growth. Repeat applications may be required. Allow the plant to reach the recommended stage of growth before retreatment. Allow 7 or more days before tillage.

Thistle, Canada - Apply 2 to 3 quarts of this product per acre. Apply to actively growing thistles when most are at or beyond the bud stage of growth. After harvest, mowing or tillage in the late summer or fall, allow at least 4 weeks for initiation of active growth and rosette development prior to the application of this product. Fall treatments must be applied before a killing frost. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.

For suppression of Canada thistle, apply 1 quart per acre of this product or 1 pint of this product plus 0.5 pound a.i. 2,4-D per acre in the late summer or fall after harvest, mowing or tillage. Allow rosette regrowth to a minimum of 6 inches in diameter before treating. Applications can be made as long as leaves are still green and plants are actively growing at the time of application. Allow 3 or more days after application before tillage.

Torpedograss - Apply 4 to 5 quarts of this product per acre to provide partial control of torpedograss. Apply to actively growing torpedograss when most plants are at or beyond the seedhead stage of growth. Repeat applications will be required to maintain control. Fall treatments must be applied before frost. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage.

Trumpetcreeper - For control, apply 2 quarts of this product per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre. Apply to actively growing plants in late September or October, which are at least 18 inches tall and have been growing 45 to 60 days since the last tillage operation. Make applications at least 1 week before a killing frost.

Other perennials listed on this label - Apply 3 to 5 quarts of this product per acre. Apply when actively growing and most have reached early head or early bud stage of growth. Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage.

WOODY BRUSH

When applied as recommended under the conditions described, this product CONTROLS or PARTIALLY CONTROLS the following woody brush, plants and trees:

Alder
Alnus spp.
Ash
Fraxinum spp.
Aspen, quaking
Populus tremuloides
Bearmat (Bearclover)
Chamaebatia foliolosa
Beech
Fagus grandifolia
Birch
Betula spp.
Blackberry
Rubus spp.
Blackgum
Nyssa spp.
Bracken
Peridium spp.
Broom:
French
Cytisus monspessulanus
Scotch
Cytisus scoparius
Buckwheat, California*
Eriogonum fasciculatum
Cascara*
Rhamnus purshiana
Catsclaw*
Acacia greggi
Ceanothus*
Ceanothus spp.
Chamise
Adenostoma fasciculatum
Cherry:
Bitter
Prunus emarginata
Black
Prunus serotina
Pin
Prunus pensylvanica
Coyote brush
Baccharis consanguinea
Creeper, Virginia*
Parthenocissus quinquefolia
Dewberry
Rubus trivialis
Dogwood*
Cornus spp.
Elderberry
Sambucus spp.
Elm*
Ulmus spp.
Eucalyptus
Eucalyptus spp.
Gorse
Ulex europaeus
Hasardia*
Haplopappus squamosus
Hawthorn
Crataegus spp.
Hazel
Corylus spp.
Hickory*
Carya spp.
Holly, Florida/Brazilian peppertree*
Schinus terebinthifolius
Honeysuckle
Lonicera spp.
Hornbeam, American*
Carpinus caroliniana
Kudzu
Pueraria lobata
Locust, black*
Robinia pseudoacacia
Madrone
Arbutus menziesii
Manzanita
Arctostaphylos spp.
Maple:
Red**
Acer rubrum
Sugar
Acer saccharum
Vine
Acer circinatum
Monkey flower*
Mimulus guttatus
Oak:
Black*
Quercus velutina
Northern pin
Quercus palustris
Post
Quercus stellata
Red
Quercus rubra
Southern Red
Quercus falcata
White*
Quercus alba
Persimmon*
Diospyros spp.
Pine
Pinus spp.
Poison ivy
Rhus radicans
Poison oak
Rhus toxicodendron
Poplar, yellow*
Liriodendron tulipifera
Raspberry
Rubus spp.
Redbud, eastern
Cercis canadensis
Rose, multiflora
Rosa multiflora
Russian olive***
Elaeagnus angustifolia
Sage; black, white
Salvia spp.
Sagebrush, California
Artemisia californica
Salmonberry
Rubus spectabilis
Salt cedar
Tamarixs spp.
Sassafras
Sassafras albidum
Sourwood
Oxydendrum arboreum
Sumac
Poison*
Rhus vernix
Smooth*
Rhus glabra
Winged*
Rhus copallina
Sweetgum
Liquidambar styraciflua
Swordfern*
Polystichum munitum
Tallowtree, Chinese
Sapium sebiferum
Tan oak
Lithocarpus densiflorus
Thimbleberry
Rubus parviflorus
Tobacco, tree*
Nicotiana glauca
Trumpetcreeper
Campsis radicans
Waxmyrtle, southern*
Myrica cerifera
Willow
Salix spp.

*Partial control
**See below for control or partial control instructions.
***This product is not registered in California for use on Russian olive.

NOTE: If brush has been mowed or tilled or trees have been cut, do not treat until regrowth has reached the recommended stages of growth.

Apply this product when plants are actively growing and, unless otherwise directed, after full leaf expansion. Use the higher rate for larger plants and/or dense areas of growth. On vines, use the higher rate for plants that have reached the woody stage of growth. Best results are obtained when application is made in late summer or fall after fruit formation.

In arid areas, best results are obtained when application is made in the spring to early summer when brush species are at high moisture content and are flowering.

Ensure thorough coverage when using hand-held equipment. Symptoms may not appear prior to frost or senescence with fall treatments.

Allow 7 or more days after application before tillage, mowing or removal. Repeat treatments may be necessary to control plants regenerating from underground parts or seed. Some autumn colors on undesirable deciduous species are acceptable provided no major leaf drop has occurred. Reduced performance may result if fall treatments are made following a frost.

See "DIRECTIONS FOR USE" and "MIXING, ADDITIVES and APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS" sections of this label for labeled uses and specific application instructions.

Apply this product as follows to control or partially control the following woody brush and trees.

Alder/Dewberry/Honeysuckle/Post oak/Raspberry – For control, apply 3 to 4 quarts per acre of this product as a broadcast spray or as a 1 to 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment.

Aspen, quaking/Cherry: bitter, black, pin/Hawthorn/Oak, southern red/Sweetgum/Trumpetcreeper – For control, apply 2 to 3 quarts of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 to 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment.

Birch/Elderberry/Hazel/ Salmonberry/Thimbleberry – For control, apply 2 quarts per acre of this product as a broadcast spray or as a 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment.

Blackberry – For control, apply 3 to 4 quarts per acre of this product as a broadcast spray, or 1 to 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Make application after plants have reached full leaf maturity. Best results are obtained when applications are made in late summer or fall. After berries have set or dropped in late fall, blackberry can be controlled by applying a 3/4 percent solution of this product by total spray volume with hand-held equipment. For control of blackberries after leaf drop and until killing frost or as long as stems are green, apply 3 to 4 quarts of this product in 10 to 40 gallons of water per acre.

Broom: French, Scotch – For control, apply a 1.5 to 2 percent solution with hand-held equipment.

Buckwheat, California/Hasardia/Monkey flower/ Tobacco, tree – For partial control of these species, apply a 1 to 2 percent solution of this product as a foliar spray with hand-held equipment. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.

Catsclaw – For partial control, apply as a 1 to 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment.

Coyote brush – For control, apply a 1.5 to 2 percent solution with hand-held equipment when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed.

Eucalyptus – For control of eucalyptus resprouts, apply a 2 percent solution of this product with hand-held equipment when resprouts are 6 to 12 feet tall. Ensure complete coverage. Apply when plants are growing actively. Avoid application to drought-stressed plants.

Kudzu – For control, apply 4 quarts of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 2 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Repeat applications will be required to maintain control.

Madrone resprouts – For suppression or partial control, apply a 2 percent solution of this product to resprouts less than 3 to 6 feet tall. Best results are obtained with spring/early summer treatments.

Maple, red – For control, apply as a 1 to 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed. For partial control, apply 2 to 4 quarts of this product per acre as a broadcast spray.

Maple, sugar/Oak, northern pin/Oak, red – For control, apply as a 1 to 1.5 percent solution with hand-held equipment when at least 50 percent of the new leaves are fully developed.

Poison ivy/Poison oak – For control, apply 4 to 5 quarts of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 2 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Repeat applications may be required to maintain control. Fall treatments must be applied before leaves lose green color.

Rose, multiflora – For control, apply 2 quarts of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment. Treatments should be made prior to leaf deterioration by leaf-feeding insects.

Sage, black/Sagebrush, California/Chamise/Tallowtree, Chinese – For control of these species, apply a 1 percent solution of this product as a foliar spray with hand-held equipment. Thorough coverage of foliage is necessary for best results.

Tan oak resprouts – For suppression or partial control, apply a 2 percent solution of this product to resprouts less than 3 to 6 feet tall. Best results are obtained with fall applications.

Willow – For control, apply 3 quarts of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 percent solution with hand-held equipment.

Other Woody Brush and Trees listed on this label – For partial control, apply 2 to 5 quarts of this product per acre as a broadcast spray or as a 1 to 2 percent solution with hand-held equipment.

NONCROP USES

See "GENERAL INFORMATION" and "MIXING, ADDITIVES and APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS" sections of this label for essential product performance information and the following "NONCROP" sections for specific recommended uses.

EXTREME CARE MUST BE EXERCISED TO AVOID CONTACT OF SPRAY WITH FOLIAGE, GREEN STEMS, EXPOSED NON-WOODY ROOTS OR FRUIT OF CROPS, DESIRABLE TURFGRASSES, TREES, SHRUBS OR OTHER DESIRABLE VEGETATION SINCE SEVERE DAMAGE OR DESTRUCTION MAY RESULT.

Repeat treatments may be necessary to control weeds regenerating from underground parts or seeds.

Do not exceed 10.6 quarts of this product per acre per year.

This product does not provide residual weed control. For subsequent weed control, follow a label approved herbicide program.

Read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used.

INDUSTRIAL, RECREATIONAL AND PUBLIC AREAS

When applied as directed for "NONCROP USES", under conditions described, this product controls annual and perennial weeds, woody brush and trees listed on this label growing in areas including:

Airports	Parking Areas
Around Farm, Ranch, Commercial or Industrial Structures	Parks
Around Ornamental Gardens	Petroleum & Other Tank Farms
Around Ornamental Trees & Shrubs	Pipeline, Power, Telephone & Utility Rights-of Ways
Ditch Banks	Preplant to Turf & Ornamental Plants
Driveways & Ramps	Pumping Installations
Dry Ditches & Canals	Railroads
Fences & Fencerows	Schools
Golf Courses	Sidewalks
Gravel or Ground Bark Mulches	Similar Sites
Habitat Restoration & Management Areas	Storage Areas
Highways & Roadsides (including aprons, medians, guardrails & shoulders)	Uncropped Farmstead Areas
Industrial Plant Sites	Utility Substations
Lanes, Trails & Access Roads	Vacant Lots & Wastelands
Lumberyards	Warehouse Areas
Manufacturing Sites	Other public areas and similar industrial or non-crop areas
Office Complexes	

For specific rates of application and instructions for control of various annual and perennial weeds and woody brush and trees, see the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of the label.

This product may be applied with recirculation sprayers, shielded applicators, or wiper applicators in any noncrop site specified on the label. See the Selective Equipment part of the "APPLICATION EQUIPMENT and TECHNIQUES" section of the label for information on proper use and calibration of this equipment.

Chemical mowing - Perennials

This product will suppress perennial grasses listed in this section to serve as a substitute for mowing. Use 8 fluid ounces of this product per acre when treating tall fescue, fine fescue, orchardgrass or quackgrass covers. Use 6 fluid ounces of this product per acre when treating Kentucky bluegrass. Apply treatments in sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage.

Use only in areas where some temporary injury or discoloration of perennial grasses can be tolerated.

Chemical mowing - Annuals

For growth suppression of some annual grasses, such as annual ryegrass, wild barley and wild oats growing in coarse turf on roadsides or other industrial areas, apply 4 to 5 fluid ounces of this product in sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage.

Applications should be made when annual grasses are actively growing and before the seedheads are in the boot stage of development. Treatments may cause injury to the desired grasses.

RAILROADS

Bare ground, Ballast and Shoulders, Crossings, and Spot treatment

This product may be used to maintain bare ground on railroad ballast and shoulders. This product may be used to improve line-of-sight at railroad crossings and reduce the need for mowing along rights-of-way, wayside structures, and other similar areas. This product may be tank mixed with other herbicides for ballast, shoulder, spot, bare ground, crossing treatments and other similar areas UNLESS SPECIFICALLY PROHIBITED BY THE PRODUCT LABEL.

Brush control

This product may be used to control woody brush and trees on railroad rights-of-way. Apply 4 to 10 quarts of this product per acre as a broadcast spray, using boom-type or boom-less nozzles. Use sufficient volume to ensure thorough coverage. Apply a 3/4 to 2 percent solution of this product when using high-volume spray-to-wet applications. Apply a 5 to 10 percent solution of this product when using low-volume directed sprays for spot treatment. This product may be tank mixed with other products for enhanced control of woody brush and trees UNLESS SPECIFICALLY PROHIBITED BY THE PRODUCT LABEL.

Actively Growing Bermudagrass and Bermudagrass Release

This product may be used to control or partially control many annual and perennial weeds for effective release of actively growing Bermudagrass. Apply 1 to 3 pints of this product in enough water to ensure thorough coverage. Use the lower rate when treating annual weeds below 6 inches in height (or runner length). Use the higher rate as weeds increase in size or as they approach flower or seedhead formation. These rates will also provide partial control of the following perennial species:

Bahiagrass	Fescue, tall	Trumpetcreeper
Bluestems	Johnsongrass	Vaseygrass

This product may be tank-mixed with Spyder® (Sulfometuron methyl). If tank-mixed, use no more than 1 to 3 pints of this product with 1 to 2 ounces of Spyder® per acre. Use the lower rates of each product to control annual weeds less than 6 inches in height (or runner length) that are listed in this label and the Spyder® label. Use the higher rates as annual weeds increase in size and approach the flower or seedhead stages. These rates will also provide partial control of the following perennial weeds:

Bahiagrass	Dewberry	Poorjoe
Blackberry	Dock, curly	Raspberry
Bluestems	Dogfennel	Trumpetcreeper
Broomsedge	Fescue, tall	Vaseygrass
Dallisgrass	Johnsongrass	Vervain, blue

Use only on well-established Bermudagrass. Bermudagrass injury may result from the treatment, but regrowth will occur under moist conditions. Repeat applications in the same season are not recommended, since severe injury may occur.

ROADSIDES

Shoulder treatments

This product may be used on road shoulders.

Guardrails and other obstacles to mowing

This product may be used to control weeds growing under guardrails and around signposts and other objects along the roadside.

Spot treatment

This product may be used as a spot treatment to control unwanted vegetation growing along roadsides.

Tank mixtures

This product may be tank mixed with other herbicides for shoulder, guardrail, spot and bare ground treatments UNLESS SPECIFICALLY PROHIBITED BY THE PRODUCT LABEL.

Release of Bermudagrass or Bahiagrass

Dormant applications

This product may be used to control or partially control many winter annual weeds and tall fescue for effective release of dormant Bermudagrass or Bahiagrass. Treat only when turf is dormant and prior to spring greenup. This product may also be tank-mixed with Spyder® (Sulfometuron methyl) for residual control. Tank mixtures of this product with Spyder® may delay greenup.

For best results on winter annuals, treat when plants are in an early growth stage (below 6 inches in height) after most have germinated. For best results on tall fescue, treat when fescue is at or beyond the 4 to 6-leaf stage.

Apply 8 to 64 fluid ounces of this product per acre alone or in a tank mixture with 1/4 to 1 ounce per acre of Spyder®. Use only in areas where Bermudagrass or Bahiagrass are desirable ground covers and where some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated. To avoid delays in greenup and minimize injury, add no more than 1 ounce of Spyder® per acre on Bermudagrass and no more than 0.5 ounce of Spyder® per acre on Bahiagrass and avoid treatments when these grasses are in semi-dormant condition.

Actively growing Bermudagrass

This product may be used to control or partially control many annual and perennial weeds for effective release of actively growing Bermudagrass. Apply 1 to 3 pints of this product per acre. Use the lower rate when treating annual weeds below 6 inches in height (or runner length). Use the higher rate as weeds increase in size or as they approach flower or seedhead formation. These rates will also provide partial control of the following perennial species:

Bahiagrass	Fescue, tall	Trumpetcreeper
Bluestems	Johnsongrass	Vaseygrass

This product may be tank-mixed with Spyder® (Sulfometuron methyl). If tank-mixed, use no more than 1 to 2 pints of this product with 1 to 2 ounces of Spyder® per acre. Use the lower rates of each product to control annual weeds less than 6 inches in height (or runner length) that are listed in this label and the Spyder® label. Use the higher rates as annual weeds increase in size and approach the flower or seedhead stages. These rates will also provide partial control of the following perennial weeds:

Bahiagrass	Dock, curly	Poorjoe
Bluestems	Dogfennel	Trumpetcreeper
Broomsedge	Fescue, tall	Vaseygrass
Dallisgrass	Johnsongrass	Vervain, blue

Use only on well-established Bermudagrass. Bermudagrass injury may result from the treatment, but regrowth will occur under moist conditions. Repeat applications of the tank mix in the same season are not recommended, since severe injury may occur.

Actively growing Bahiagrass

For suppression of vegetative growth and seedhead inhibition of Bahiagrass for approximately 45 days, apply 6 fluid ounces of this product per acre. Apply 1 to 2 weeks after full greenup or after mowing to a uniform height of 3 to 4 inches. This application must be made prior to seedhead emergence.

For suppression up to 120 days, apply 4 fluid ounces of this product per acre, followed by an application of 2 to 4 fluid ounces per acre approximately 45 days later. Make no more than 2 applications per year.

TANK MIXTURES FOR NONCROP SITES AND FORESTRY SITE PREPARATIONS

This product plus Spyder® (Sulfometuron methyl)

Use on noncrop sites including airports, industrial plants, lumberyards, petroleum tank farms, pumping stations, railroads, roadsides, storage areas or other similar sites where bare ground is desired.

This tank mixture may also be used as a site preparation treatment for sites to be planted to jack pine, loblolly pine, red pine, slash pine, Virginia pine and other conifer species. When applied as directed for "NONCROP USES" under the conditions described, this product plus Spyder® provides control of annual weeds listed in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of the label for this product and control or partial control of the perennial weeds listed below.

Apply 1 to 2 quarts of this product with 2 to 4 ounces of Spyder® per acre as a broadcast spray to actively growing weeds.

This mixture may be applied by aerial equipment in site prep operations. When applied by air, use the recommended rates.

This product plus Spyder® tank mixtures may not be applied by air in California.

For control of annual weeds, use the lower rates of these products.

For control of the listed perennial weeds, use the higher rates of both products. For partial control, use the lower rates.

Bahiagrass	Dogfennel	Quackgrass
Bermudagrass*	Fescue, tall	Trumpetcreeper*
Broomsedge	Johnsongrass**	Vaseygrass
Dock, curly	Poorjoe**	Vervain, blue

*Suppression at the higher rates only.
**Control at the lower rates.

Read and carefully observe the cautionary statements and all other information appearing on the labels of all herbicides used.

TANK MIXTURES NONCROP SITES

When applied as a tank mixture, this product provides control of the emerged annual weeds and partial control to the emerged perennial weeds listed in this label. THIS PRODUCT MAY BE TANK MIXED WITH MOST NONCROP HERBICIDES UNLESS PROHIBITED BY THE SPECIFIC LABEL.

Use according to the most restrictive label directions for each product in the mixture.

FARMSTEAD WEED CONTROL

When applied as directed for "NONCROP USES", under conditions described, this product controls undesirable vegetation listed on this label around farmstead building foundations, along and in fences, shelterbelts and for general nonselective farmstead weed control.

For specific rates of application and instructions for control of various annual and perennial weeds, see the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label.

GENERAL WEED CONTROL AND TRIM AND EDGE

This product may be used to control annual weeds, perennial weeds and woody brush found in any part of the farmstead, including around building foundations and equipment storage areas, along and in fences, in dry ditches and canals, along ditchbanks, farm roads, shelterbelts, and prior to planting landscape ornamentals.

This product may be tank mixed with labeled rates of other products, provided that the specific product used is registered for the same non-crop sites, timing and method of application. Refer to the individual product labels for approved farmstead sites and application rates. Read and follow label directions, restrictions and precautions of all products in the tank mix. Observe the most restrictive label statements of various tank mix products used.

WEEDS	HEIGHT OF WEED (Inches)	RATE (Fluid Ounces per Acre)
Annual Weeds	< 6	22
	6 to 12	32
	>12	44
Perennial Weeds	- -	44 fluid ounces to 3.3 quarts

For application of tank mixtures with these products using backpack sprayers, handguns, or other hand-held applicators, see "WEEDS CONTROLLED – APPLICATIONS RATE TABLE" section of the label for specified label rates of this product.

GREENHOUSE AND SHADEHOUSE

This product may be used to control weeds in and around greenhouses and shadehouses.

Desirable vegetation must not be present during application and air circulation fans must be turned off until after the application has dried. Do not use in residential greenhouses.

CHEMICAL MOWING

This product will suppress perennial grasses listed in this section to serve as a substitute for mowing.

GRASSES	RATE (Fluid Ounces per Acre)	USE INSTRUCTIONS
Bahiagrass Fine fescue Kentucky bluegrass Orchardgrass Quackgrass covers Tall fescue	4	Apply treatments in a minimum of 10 gallons of spray solution per acre.
Bermudagrass	11	
Paragrass Torpedograss	44	

- Chemical mowing applications may be made along farm ditches and other parts of farmsteads.
- Use only in areas where some temporary injury or discoloration of perennial grasses can be tolerated.

FARM DITCHES

This product will suppress perennial grasses along farm ditches. Apply this product at a rate of 6 to 8 fluid ounces per acre. Use 8 fluid ounces per acre when treating tall (coarse) fescue, fine fescue, orchardgrass or quackgrass covers. For best suppression of these species, add ammonium sulfate at a rate of 1.7 pounds per 10 gallons of spray solution. Use 6 fluid ounces per acre without ammonium sulfate when treating Kentucky bluegrass.

Apply treatments to actively growing perennial grass covers. Recommended for best spray distribution and coverage, use flat fan nozzles.

Where broadleaf weed control or suppression is desired, tank mix this product with an appropriate, labeled broadleaf weed herbicide.

CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM (CRP ACRES)

This product can be used to control undesirable vegetation when rotating out of CRP acres or to suppress competitive growth and seed production of undesirable vegetation in CRP acres.

For specific rates of application for various annual and perennial weeds, see the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label.

CRP applications may be made with wiper applicators or conventional spray equipment.

For selective applications with broadcast spray equipment, apply 12 to 16 ounces per acre of this product in early spring before desirable CRP grasses, such as crested and tall wheatgrass, break dormancy and initiate green growth. Late fall applications can be made after desirable perennial grasses have reached dormancy. Some stunting of CRP perennial grasses will occur if applications are made when plants are not dormant.

DORMANT RANGELAND

This product will control or suppress weeds in dormant rangeland. Refer to the "weeds controlled" section of this label.

Apply 8 to 16 ounces per acre of this product in the early spring when the weeds have greened up, but desirable grasses, such as crested and tall wheatgrass are still truly dormant.

Slight discoloration of the desirable grasses may occur, but they will regreen and regrow under moist soil conditions as effects of this product wear off.

Do not use ammonium sulfate when spraying dormant rangeland grasses with this product.

BROMUS SPECIES AND MEDUSAHEAD IN PASTURE AND RANGELANDS

Bromus Species: This product may be used to treat downy brome (*Bromus japonicas*), soft chess (*Bromus mollis*) and cheatgrass (*Bromus secalinus*) found in industrial, rangeland and pasture sites. Apply 8 to 16 fluid ounces of product per acre on a broadcast basis. For best results, treatment should coincide with early seedhead emergence of the most mature plants. Delaying the application until this growth stage will maximize the emergence of other weedy grass flushes. Applications should be made to the same site each year until seed banks are depleted and the desirable perennial grasses are able to become reestablished on the side.

Medusahead: To treat medusahead, apply 16 fluid ounces of this product per acre as soon as plants are actively growing, and prior to the 4-leaf stage. Applications may be made in the fall or spring.

Application Equipment and Techniques: Applications may be made using ground or aerial equipment. Aerial applications for these uses may be made using fixed wing or helicopter equipment. For aerial applications, apply in 2 to 10 gallons of water per acre. For applications using ground equipment, apply in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre.

When applied as directed there are no grazing restrictions.

HABITAT MANAGEMENT

This product is recommended for the restoration and/or maintenance of native habitats and in wildlife management areas. Apply as recommended in the "NONCROP USES" section of this label.

Habitat Restoration and Maintenance – When applied as directed, exotic and other undesirable vegetation may be controlled in habitat management areas. Applications can be made to allow recovery of native plant species, prior to planting desirable native species, and for similar broad spectrum vegetation control requirements in habitat management areas. Spot treatments can be made to selectively remove unwanted plants for habitat maintenance and enhancement. For spot treatments, care should be exercised to keep spray off of desirable plants.

Wildlife Food Plots – This product may be used as a site preparation treatment prior to planting wildlife food plots. Any wildlife food species may be planted after applying this product, or native species may be allowed to repopulate the area. If tillage is needed to prepare a seedbed, wait 7 days after applying this product before tilling.

ORNAMENTALS, NURSERIES (PLANTS AND TREES) AND CHRISTMAS TREES

THIS PRODUCT IS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR USE AS AN OVER-THE-TOP BROADCAST SPRAY IN ORNAMENTALS AND CHRISTMAS TREES.

Note: Desirable plants may be protected from the spray solution by using shields or coverings made of cardboard or other impermeable material.

When applied as instructed for the conditions described for "NONCROP USES", this product controls undesirable vegetation listed on this label prior to planting, within and around greenhouses and shadehouses, and as a postdirected spray around established ornamentals and Christmas trees. This product may also be used to trim and edge around trees, buildings, sidewalks, roads, potted plants and other objects in a nursery setting.

For specific rates of application and instructions for control of various annual and perennial weeds, see the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label.

Where repeat applications are necessary, do not exceed 10.6 quarts of this product per acre per year.

Site Preparation – Following preplant applications of this product, any ornamental, nursery species or Christmas tree species may be planted. Precautions should be taken to protect nontarget plants during site preparation applications.

Greenhouse/Shadehouse Use – This product may be used to control weeds listed on this label which are growing in greenhouses. Desirable vegetation must not be present during application and air circulation fans must be turned off.

Postdirected Spray – Use as a postdirected spray around established woody ornamental species, nursery species or Christmas trees such as those listed below. Care must be exercised to avoid contact of spray, drift or mist with foliage of or green bark of established ornamental species.

Arborvitea	**Euonymus**	**Lilac**	**Privet**
Azalea	**Fir**	**Magnolia**	**Pine**
Boxwood	**Hollies**	**Maple**	**Spruce**
Crabapple	**Jojoba**	**Oak**	

SILVICULTURAL SITES and RIGHTS-OF-WAY

NOTE: NOT RECOMMENDED FOR USE AS AN OVER-THE-TOP BROADCAST SPRAY IN SILVICULTURAL NURSERIES

When applied as directed for "NONCROP USES" under conditions described, this product controls undesirable vegetation listed on this label.

For specific rates of application and instructions for control of various brush, annual and perennial weeds, see the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label.

Do not exceed 10.6 quarts of this product per acre per year.

Aerial Application – This product may be applied using aerial spray equipment for silvicultural site preparation, and rights-of-way treatments. See the "APPLICATION EQUIPMENT and TECHNIQUES" part of the "MIXING, ADDITIVES and APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS" section of this label for information on how to apply this product by air.

DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT BY AIR TO RIGHTS-OF-WAY SITES IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

SITE PREPARATION

Following preplant applications of this product, any silvicultural species may be planted.

POSTDIRECTED SPRAY

In established silvicultural sites, use as a spray on the foliage of undesirable vegetation. Care must be exercised to avoid contact of spray, drift or mist with foliage or green bark of desirable species.

CUT STUMP TREATMENTS

Woody vegetation may be controlled by treating freshly cut stumps of trees and resprouts with this product. Apply this product using suitable equipment to ensure coverage of the entire cambium. Cut vegetation close to the soil surface. Apply a 50 to 100 percent solution of this product to the freshly-cut surface immediately after cutting. Delays in application may result in reduced performance. For best results, applications should be made during periods of active growth and full leaf expansion.

When used according to directions for cut stump application, this product will CONTROL, PARTIALLY CONTROL or SUPPRESS many types of woody brush and tree species, some of which are listed below:

Alder	**Oak**	**Sweetgum**
Eucalyptus	**Reed, giant**	**Tan oak**
Madrone	**Salt cedar**	**Willow**

INJECTION AND FRILL APPLICATIONS

Woody vegetation may be controlled by injection or frill application of this product. Apply this product using suitable equipment which must penetrate into the living tissue. Apply the equivalent of 1 ml of this product per each 2 to 3 inches of trunk diameter (DBH). This is best achieved by applying a 50 to 100 percent concentration of this material either to a continuous frill around the tree or as cuts evenly spaced around the tree below all branches. As tree diameter increases in size, better results are achieved by applying diluted material to a continuous frill or more closely spaced cuttings. Avoid application techniques that allow runoff to occur from frill or cut areas in species that exude sap freely after frills or cutting. In species such as this, make frill or cut at an oblique angle so as to produce a cupping effect and use undiluted material. For best results, application should be made during periods of active growth and after full leaf expansion.

This treatment WILL CONTROL the following woody species:

Oak	**Sweetgum**
Poplar	**Sycamore**

This treatment WILL SUPPRESS the following woody species:

Black gum	**Hickory**
Dogwood	**Maple, red**

TURFGRASSES AND GRASSES FOR SEED PRODUCTION

PREPLANT AND RENOVATION

When applied as directed for "NONCROP USES", under conditions described, this product controls most existing vegetation prior to the planting or renovation of either turfgrasses or grass seed production areas.

For specific rates of application and instructions for control of various annual and perennial weeds, and woody brush and trees, see the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label.

For maximum control of existing vegetation, delay planting to determine if any regrowth from escaped underground plant parts occurs. Where repeat treatments are necessary, sufficient regrowth must be attained prior to application. For warm-season grasses, such as Bermudagrass, summer or fall applications provide best control.

DO NOT DISTURB SOIL OR UNDERGROUND PLANT PARTS BEFORE TREATMENT. Tillage or renovation techniques such as vertical mowing, coring or slicing should be delayed for 7 days after application to allow proper translocation into underground plant parts.

TURFGRASSES

Where existing vegetation is growing in a field or unmowed situation, apply this product to actively growing weeds at the stages of growth listed in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label.

Where existing vegetation is growing under mowed turfgrass management in such sites as apartment complexes, residential areas and sod farms, apply this product after omitting at least one regular mowing to allow sufficient growth for good interception of the spray.

Desirable turfgrasses may be planted following the above procedures.

GRASSES FOR SEED PRODUCTION

Apply this product to actively growing weeds at the stages of growth recommended in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label prior to planting or renovation of turf or forage grass areas grown for seed production.

DO NOT feed or graze treated areas within 8 weeks after application.

ANNUAL WEED CONTROL IN DORMANT BERMUDAGRASS AND BAHIAGRASS TURF

When applied as directed for "NONCROP USES" under the conditions described, this product will provide control or suppression of many winter annual weeds and tall fescue for effective release of dormant Bermudagrass and Bahiagrass turf. Refer to the rate table for this product alone under the "RELEASE OF BERMUDAGRASS and BAHIAGRASS" section of this label for recommended rates and volumes on the species to be suppressed or controlled. Treat only when turf is dormant and prior to spring greenup. Spot treatments or broadcast applications of this product in excess of 16 fluid ounces per acre may result in injury or delayed greenup in highly maintained turfgrass areas; i.e., golf courses, lawns, etc. DO NOT APPLY TANK MIXTURES of this product plus Spyder® (Sulfometuron methyl) in highly maintained turfgrass areas.

RELEASE OF BERMUDAGRASS OR BAHIAGRASS

NOTE: Use only in areas where Bermudagrass or Bahiagrass are desirable ground covers and where some temporary injury or discoloration can be tolerated. Use tank mixtures of this product plus Spyder® (Sulfometuron methyl) only on railroads, highways, utility plant sites, or other right-of-way areas.

When applied as directed for "NONCROP USES" under the conditions described, this product will provide control or suppression of many winter annual weeds and tall fescue for effective release of dormant Bermudagrass or Bahiagrass. This product may be tank-mixed with Spyder® as recommended for residual control. Make applications to dormant Bermudagrass or Bahiagrass. Tank mixtures of this product plus Spyder® may delay greenup. To avoid delays in greenup and minimize injury, do not add more than 1 ounce per acre of Spyder® on Bermudagrass or more than 0.5 ounce per acre on Bahiagrass, or treat when these grasses are in a semi-dormant condition.

For best results on winter annuals, treat when plants are in an early growth stage (below 6 inches in height) after most have germinated. For best results on tall fescue, treat when fescue is in or beyond the 4 to 6-leaf stage.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

Rate recommendations for control or suppression of winter annuals and tall fescue are listed below.

Apply the recommended rates of this product alone or as a tank mixture in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage.

For the best recommendation for the mixture of weeds within your geographic area, contact your Nufarm sales representative.

WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED WITH THIS PRODUCT ALONE*

WEED SPECIES	THIS PRODUCT (Fluid Ounces/Acre)					
	8	12	16	24	32	64
Barley, little	S	C	C	C	C	C
Bedstraw, catchweed	S	C	C	C	C	C
Bluegrass, annual	S	C	C	C	C	C
Chervil	S	C	C	C	C	C
Chickweed, common	S	C	C	C	C	C
Clover, crimson	•	S	S	C	C	C
Clover, large hop	•	S	S	C	C	C
Fescue, tall	•	•	•	•	S	S
Geranium, Carolina	•	•	S	S	C	C
Henbit	•	S	C	C	C	C
Ryegrass, Italian	•	•	S	C	C	C
Speedwell, corn	S	C	C	C	C	C
Vetch, common	•	•	S	C	C	C

NOTE: C = Control
S = Suppression

*These rates apply only to sites where an established competitive turf is present.

WEEDS CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED WITH THIS PRODUCT PLUS SPYDER® (SULFOMETURON METHYL)*

WEED SPECIES	THIS PRODUCT (Fluid Ounces/Acre)	8	12	12	16	16	12	16
	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Spyder® (Ounces/Acre)	1/4	1/4	1/2	1/4	1/2	1	1
Barley, little		C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Bedstraw, catchweed		C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Bluegrass, annual		S	C	C	C	C	C	C
Chervil		C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Chickweed, common		S	C	C	C	C	C	C
Clover, crimson		S	S	S	S	C	C	C
Clover, large hop		•	•	S	S	C	C	C
Fescue, tall		•	•	•	•	•	S	S
Geranium, Carolina		•	S	S	C	C	C	C
Henbit		•	S	C	C	C	C	C
Ryegrass, Italian		•	S	S	C	C	C	C
Speedwell, corn		S	C	C	C	C	C	C
Vetch, common		C	C	C	C	C	C	C

NOTE: C = Control
S = Suppression

*These rates or mixtures of rates apply only to sites where an established competitive turf is present.

RELEASE OF ACTIVELY GROWING BERMUDAGRASS

When applied as directed, this product will aid in the release of Bermudagrass by providing control of annual species listed in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this and the Spyder® (Sulfomefuron methyl) label, and suppression or partial control of certain perennial weeds.

For control or suppression of those annual species listed on this label, use 1 to 3 pints of this product as a broadcast spray in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage. Use the lower rate when treating annual weeds below 6 inches in height (or length of runner in annual vines). Use the higher rate as weeds increase in size or as they approach flower or seedhead formation.

Use the higher rate of this product for partial control of the following perennial species. Use the lower rates for suppression of growth. For best results, see the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this label for proper stage of growth.

Bahiagrass
Bluestems
Fescue, tall
Johnsongrass*
Trumpetcreeper**
Vaseygrass

**Control at the higher rates.

**Suppression at higher rates only.

This product may be tank-mixed with Spyder®. If tank-mixed, use no more than 1 to 2 pints per acre of this product with 1 to 2 ounces of Spyder® per acre.

Use the lower rates of both mixtures to control annual weeds below 6 inches in height (or runner length in annual vines) that are listed in the "WEEDS CONTROLLED" section of this booklet and the Spyder® label. Use the higher rates as annual weeds increase in size and approach the flower or seedhead stages.

Use the higher rates of this product to provide partial control of the following perennial weeds. Use the lower rates for suppression of growth.

Bahiagrass
Bluestems
Broomsedge
Dock, curly
Dogfennel
Fescue, tall
Johnsongrass*
Poorjoe*
Trumpetcreeper**
Vaseygrass
Vervain, blue

*Suppression at higher rates only.
**Control at the higher rates.

COOL SEASON TURF GROWTH REGULATION

When applied as directed, this product will suppress growth and seedhead development of listed turf species in noncrop sites.

This product is recommended for management of coarse turf on roadside rights-of-way or other noncrop areas. Do not use on high-quality turf or other areas where some turf color changes cannot be tolerated. Slight turf discoloration may occur but turf will regreen and regrow under moist conditions as effects of this product wear off.

Apply 4 to 6 fluid ounces of this product per acre alone or in a recommended tank mixture.

Apply the recommended rates of this product alone or as a tank mixture in sufficient water to ensure thorough coverage.

This product can be used for growth and seedhead suppression of:

Tall Fescue/Smooth Brome

For best results, apply this product in a recommended tank mixture to actively growing turfgrasses after greenup in the spring of the year. For suppression of seedheads, applications must be made before boot-to-seedhead stage of development. Applications made from seedhead emergence until maturity may result in turf discoloration or injury.

After mowing or removal of seedheads, this product in a recommended tank mixture may also be used to suppress the growth of certain turfgrasses. Allow turf to recover from stress caused by heat, drought or mowing before making applications. Applications made to turf under stress may increase the potential for discoloration or injury.

ANNUAL GRASSES

For growth suppression of some annual grasses such as annual ryegrass, wild barley and wild oats, apply 3 to 4 fluid ounces of this product per acre. Applications should be made when annual grasses are actively growing and before the seedheads are in the boot stage of development. Treatments made after seedhead emergence may cause injury to the desired grasses.

TANK MIXTURES

For the following tank mixtures, consult each product label for weeds controlled and the correct stage of application. Do not treat turf under stress.

TANK MIXTURES PLUS 2,4-D AMINE

For additional weed control benefits, up to 1 pound a.i. per acre of 2,4-D amine may be added to the following tank mixtures. Consult the label for 2,4-D amine for weeds controlled.

TALL FESCUE

This product plus Corsair® (Clorsulfuron)

For suppression of tall fescue growth and seedheads, and control or partial control of some annual weeds, apply this tank mixture after greenup and prior to boot-to-seedhead stage of development. Use up to 0.5 ounce of clorsulfuron per acre.

This tank mixture can also be applied after mowing or removal of tall fescue seedheads for turf growth suppression. Make only one of the above applications per growing season.

This product plus Spyder® (Sulfometuron methyl)

For suppression of tall fescue growth and seedheads, and control or partial control of some annual weeds, apply this tank mixture after greenup and prior to boot-to-seedhead stage of development. Use up to 0.25 ounce of sulfometuron methyl per acre.

This product plus Manor® (Metsulfuron methyl)

This tank mixture can be applied after mowing or removal of tall fescue seedheads for turf growth suppression and control or partial control of some annual weeds. Use up to 1/3 ounce of metsulfuron methyl per acre.

SMOOTH BROME

This product plus Spyder® (Sulfometuron methyl)

For suppression of smooth brome growth and seedheads and control or partial control of some annual weeds, apply this tank mixture after greenup and prior to boot-to-seedhead stage of development. Use up to 0.25 ounce of sulfometuron methyl per acre.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal.

STORAGE: STORE ABOVE 10°F(-12°C) TO KEEP PRODUCTS FROM CRYSTALLIZING. Crystals will settle to the bottom. If allowed to crystallize, place in a warm room 68°F(20°C) for several days to redissolve and shake, roll or agitate to mix well before using.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product that cannot be used or chemically reprocessed should be disposed of in a landfill approved for pesticide disposal or in accordance with applicable Federal, state or local procedures. Emptied container retains vapor and product residue. Observe all label safeguards until container is destroyed.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable Containers 5 Gallons or Less: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke.

Nonrefillable containers larger than 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. If recycling or reconditioning not available, puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities. Plastic containers are also disposable by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned stay out of smoke. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Triple rinse 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 a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

Refillable containers larger than 5 gallons: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for two minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER

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