**Micro Flo**

**Poast®**

*Herbicide*

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**
Sethoxydim: 2-[2-(3-chloro-5-trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-5-[2-(2-hydroxy-2-ethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)phenoxy]-3-pyridinesulfonamide

**INERT INGREDIENTS:**

**TOTAL**

Equivalent to 1.5 pounds of sethoxydim per gallon

**EMERGENCY NUMBERS:**

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

**HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS WARNING**

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

**EMERGENCY NUMBERS:**

1. Transportation or spill, call CHEMTREC 800-424-9300.
3. Animal health, call ASPCA at 800-345-4735.

**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:**

1. Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
2. Chemical-resistant gloves, such as barrier laminate or neoprene rubber
3. Chemical-resistant headgear for overhead exposure

**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:

1. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
2. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
3. 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.

**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 worker protection and training for 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.

**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.

**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:**

**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, are susceptible to **POAST**.

**MODE OF ACTION**

POAST rapidly enters the target weed through its foliage and translocates throughout the plant. The effect 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.

**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 indicated differently in section Crop-Specific Information. The most effective control will result from making postemergence applications of POAST 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.

**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 determines 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 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.

**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 section of this label).

**Controlling Droplet Size**

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

**Table 1. Standard Application Rates and Timing—Annual Grasses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum Height (inches)</th>
<th>Rate Per Acre (pints)</th>
<th>Maximum Height (inches)</th>
<th>Rate Per Acre (pints)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barnyardgrass</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crabgrass, Large</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cupgrass, Southwestern</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fescue, Tall (seedling)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxtail, Giant</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goosegrass</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryegrass</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 DESCRIPIONS**

**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 U.S.-Canada border.

**Midwest, South, and Northeast**—all other regions not listed above.

**Table 2. Standard Application Rates and Timing—Perennial 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.

**Perennial Grass**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum Height (inches)</th>
<th>Rate Per Acre (pints)</th>
<th>Maximum Height (inches)</th>
<th>Rate Per Acre (pints)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bermudagrass</td>
<td>4 stolon</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>4 stolon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northernsedge (Rhzolome)</td>
<td>6 stolon</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>6 stolon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnsongrass (No-Till)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhly, Wireset</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quackgrass</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryegrass, Perennial</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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,
Temperature inversions. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

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. DO NOT apply POAST® herbicide by aircraft when wind is blowing more than 10 mph. 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 equipment up 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 area (e.g., residential areas, bodies of water, known habitat for threatened or endangered species, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g., when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas). DO NOT apply POAST® by air if sensitive species are within 200 feet downwind.

GROUND APPLICATION METHODS AND EQUIPMENT (BROADCAST)

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 description 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 tank). 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 apart to 20’ apart. DO NOT use flood, whirl chamber, or crossed-dual-nozzle 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” 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® may be applied by banding to control annual grasses. Banding is recommended for perennial grasses.

Follow Ground Application (Broadcast) instructions for band applications. When applying POAST® by banding determine the amount herbicide and water volume needed using the following formula:

\[
\text{Band width in inches} \times \text{Row width in inches} = \text{Band width volume per acre}
\]

\[
\frac{\text{Band width in inches} \times \text{Broadcast rate per acre}}{\text{Row width in inches}} = \text{Banding herbicide rate per acre}
\]

\[
\frac{\text{Band width in inches} \times \text{Broadcast volume per acre}}{\text{Row width in inches}} = \text{Banding water volume per acre}
\]

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® herbicide 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.

RESERVE TREATMENT FOR CONTROLLING SELECTED ANNUAL GRASSES

If POAST® 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).

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, use standard high-pressure flat fan or hollow cone nozzles spaced apart to 20’ apart. DO NOT use flood, whirl chamber, or crossed-dual-nozzle 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” or taller and the grasses are below the crop canopy, use drop nozzles to ensure good coverage of the grass species.

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\]

\[
\frac{\text{Band width in inches} \times \text{Broadcast volume per acre}}{\text{Row width in inches}} = \text{Banding water volume per acre}
\]
and tank mixes, Dash HC, Sundance HC and MSO are not recommended. (See 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.

<p>| Table 4. Additive Rates Per Acre |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Additive</th>
<th>Ground Application</th>
<th>Aerial Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMS</td>
<td>2.5 pounds</td>
<td>2.5 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dash HC/Sundance HC</td>
<td>1.0 pints</td>
<td>1.0 pints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop Oil Concentrate</td>
<td>2.0 pints</td>
<td>2.0 pints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methylated Seed Oils/MSO</td>
<td>1.5 pints</td>
<td>1.5 pints</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAN Solution</td>
<td>4.0-8.0 pints</td>
<td>4.0 pints</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5. Spot Treatment Dilution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spray Solution Volume</th>
<th>Amount of Product to be Added</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 gallon</td>
<td>1.3 fl. oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.9 fl. oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.3 fl. oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.6 fl. oz.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 6. Spot Treatment Application Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grass (see Tables 3-4 for the complete list of grasses controlled)</th>
<th>Concentration in Spray Solution1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annual grasses up to 6′ height</td>
<td>1.0% 1.0% 0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual grasses up to 12′ height</td>
<td>1.5% 1.0% 0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perennial grasses2</td>
<td>1.5% 1.0% 1.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Table 7. Crop-Specific Restrictions and Limitations for POAST Herbicide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)</th>
<th>Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application</th>
<th>Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season</th>
<th>Livestock Grazing or Feeding</th>
<th>Aircraft Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, and sainfoin</td>
<td>14 days before cutting for (dry) hay</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>6.5 pints</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alfalfa, birdsfoot trefoil, and sainfoin (Undried)</td>
<td>7 days before grazing, feeding, or cutting for (undried) forage</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>6.5 pints</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apricot</td>
<td>25 days</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>5.0 pints</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artichoke, Globe</td>
<td>7 days</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>5.0 pints</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus</td>
<td>1 day</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>5.0 pints</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avocado (nonbearing)3</td>
<td>1 Year</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>7.5 pints</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, Dry, Succulent</td>
<td>30 days</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>4.0 pints</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beet (Garden)</td>
<td>60 days</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>5.0 pints</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blueberry3</td>
<td>30 days</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>5.0 pints</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brassica, including: Broccoli (including Chinese &amp; Raab)</td>
<td>30 days</td>
<td>1.5 pints</td>
<td>3.0 pints</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caneberries1 including: Blackberry</td>
<td>45 days</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>5.0 pints</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canola/Crane/Rapeseed1</td>
<td>60 days</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>5.0 pints</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrot</td>
<td>30 days</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>5.0 pints</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherries (sweet &amp; sour)</td>
<td>25 days</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>5.0 pints</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citrus1</td>
<td>15 days</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>10.0 pints</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover</td>
<td>7 days before grazing, feeding, or cutting for (undried) forage</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>6.5 pints</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clover hay</td>
<td>20 days before grazing, feeding, or cutting for (dry) hay</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>6.5 pints</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn (POAST Protected™ field corn only)</td>
<td>60 days (grain or fodder)</td>
<td>1.5 pints</td>
<td>3.0 pints</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Minimum Time From Application to Harvest (PHI)</th>
<th>Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Application</th>
<th>Maximum Rate Per Acre Per Season</th>
<th>Livestock Grazing or Feeding</th>
<th>Aircraft Application</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>40 days</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>7.5 pints</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranberry</td>
<td>60 days</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>5.0 pints</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucurbits including:</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>1.5 pints</td>
<td>3.0 pints</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canteloupes (all)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumber</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gherkin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honeydew melon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muskmelons (all)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squash (all)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watermelon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date (nonbearing)</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>7.5 pints</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deciduous Trees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-food Crop Areas Fallow Land</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fescue, Tall</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fig (nonbearing)</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>7.5 pints</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flax</td>
<td>75 days</td>
<td>1.5 pints</td>
<td>4.0 pints</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruiting vegetables including: Eggplant, Groundcherry, Pepino, Peppers (all), Tomatillo, Tomato</td>
<td>20 days</td>
<td>1.5 pints</td>
<td>4.5 pints</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grape</td>
<td>50 days</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>5.0 pints</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head &amp; Petiole Type Vegetables Cardoon, Celery, Celery (Chinese), Celtuce, Fennel (Florence), Lettuce (Head), Radicchio, Rhubarb, Swiss Chard</td>
<td>30 days</td>
<td>1.5 pints</td>
<td>3.0 pints</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseradish</td>
<td>60 days</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>5.0 pints</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lentil</td>
<td>50 days</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>4.0 pints</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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 &amp; Vine)</td>
<td>15 days</td>
<td>1.5 pints</td>
<td>3.0 pints</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mint</td>
<td>20 days</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>5.0 pints</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nectarine</td>
<td>25 days</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>5.0 pints</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olives (nonbearing)</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>7.5 pints</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orchard floor middles</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>0.5 pint</td>
<td>0.5 pint</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach</td>
<td>25 days</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>5.0 pints</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanut</td>
<td>40 days</td>
<td>1.5 pints</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas, Dry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Succulent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pistachio (nonbearing)</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>7.5 pints</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plum (nonbearing)</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>7.5 pints</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pome Fruits including: Apples, Crabapples, Pears and Quince</td>
<td>14 days</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>7.5 pints</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomegranate (nonbearing)</td>
<td>1 year</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>7.5 pints</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes, Field</td>
<td>30 days</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>5.0 pints</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet (East US)</td>
<td>30 days</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>5.0 pints</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet (West US)</td>
<td>60 days</td>
<td>1.5 pints</td>
<td>4.0 pints</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prune (nonbearing)</td>
<td>1 Year</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>7.5 pints</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root &amp; Tuberous Corms Arracacha, Arrowroot, Artichoke (Chinese, Jerusalem), Canna (Edible), Cassava (Bitter, Sweet), Chayote Root, Chufa, Dusheen (Taro), Ginger, Leren, Potato, Tanier, Tumeric, Yam Bean, Yam (True)</td>
<td>30 days</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>5.0 pints</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set Aside Conservation Land</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>7.5 pints</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soybean</td>
<td>75 days</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>5.0 pints</td>
<td>Only Seed and hay</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberry</td>
<td>7 days</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar Beet</td>
<td>60 days</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>5.0 pints</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower</td>
<td>70 days</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Seedbeds</td>
<td>N/a</td>
<td>1.0 pint</td>
<td>1.0 pint</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Nuts</td>
<td>15 days</td>
<td>2.5 pints</td>
<td>10.0 pints</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* See Crop-Specific Information for more details and use restrictions.
N/a = not applicable
Ammonium Sulfate (AMS): AMS per acre may be substituted for UAN. When liquid AMS is used, 3.0 quarts of 8-0-0 analysis may be substituted for 2.5 tons 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 cause outlet lines. Be sure the AMS is completely dissolved before adding any other products. MICRO FLO COMPANY, LLC 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.

**GENERAL TANK MIXING INFORMATION**

Tank Mix Partners/Components

The following products, listed with its common name, may be tank mixed with **POAST® herbicide** according to the specific tank mixing instructions in this label and respective product labels.

- **Atrazine®**
- **Basagran®**
- **Betanix®**
- **Betanex®**
- **Blazer®**
- **Bromate®**
- **Clarity®**
- **Classic®**
- **Cobra®**
- **Dual®**
- **FirstRate®**
- **Flexstar®**
- **Frontier®**
- **Galaxy®**
- **Guradsmann®**
- **Harness®**
- **Laddok®**
- **Lexone®**
- **Liberty®**
- **Markman®**
- **MCPA**
- **Pursuit®**
- **Raptor®**
- **Reflex®**
- **Reliance®**
- **Resource®**
- **Roundup® Ultra®**
- **Sencor®**
- **Starpest®**
- **Stellar®**
- **Storm®**
- **Syncrony®**
- **thifensulfuron**
- **Touchdown®**
- **UpBeet®**
- **2,4-d amine**
- **2,4-D**
- **2,4-D (LVE)**
- **Buctril®**
- **Bronate®**
- **Bromoxynil®**
- **moxynil):**
- **S-12/bentazon+acifluorfen**
- **thifensulfuron**
- **fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, or miticides**, additives, or fertilizers. **MICRO FLO COMPANY, LLC does not recommend using tank mixtures other than those listed on MICRO FLO COMPANY, LLC labeling. Local agricultural authorities may be a source of information when using other than MICRO FLO COMPANY, LLC 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 separate, form a layer on the surface, or have particles that precipitate to the bottom, nor thick (clabbered) texture. If the spray solution is not compatible, DO NOT apply POAST® herbicide application.

**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 suspo-emulsions). If an indicator is used, rinse the component thoroughly after the addition has been added.
5. **Water-soluble products.** If an indicator is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
6. **Emulsifiable concentrates** (such as POAST® or oil concentrate when applicable). If an indicator is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
7. **Water-soluble additives** (such as AMS or UAN when applicable). If an indicator is used, rinse it thoroughly after the component has been added.
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Maintain constant agitation during application.

**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 pre-emergence 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.

**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 crop listed in 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®**

**CANOLAR/CRAMBER/RAPESEED**

Not registered in California. Processed meal may be fed.

**CORN**

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.

**POAST® may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:**

- **Atrazine®**
- **Baseline®**
- **Laddok®**
- **Surpass®**
- **Dual®**
- **Harness®**
- **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:

- **Buctril®**
- **Roundup Ultra®**
- **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:**

- **Buctril®**
- **MCPA**
- **Bronate®**

**Lentil**

Not registered in California.
**tank mixes with one of the following herbicides:**

**Basagran®**  
**Blazer®**  
**Classic®**  
**Cobra®**  
**FirstRate®**  
**Flexstar®**  
**Frontier®**  
**Galaxy®**  

**SUGAR BEETS**

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.

**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: 

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

**SOYBEAN**

Processed meal may be fed to animals.

**Peanut**

Processed meal may be fed to animals.

**Tank Mix Specific Restrictions**

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

**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®**  
**Liberty®**  
**Resource®**

**Blazer®**  
**Pursuit®**  
**Roundup Ultra®**

**Classic®**  
**Pursuit®**  
**Stellar®**

**Cobra®**  
**Pursuit®**  
**Storm®**

**FirstRate®**  
**Pursuit® W DG**  
**Syncrony® STS**

**Flexstar®**  
**Raptor®**  
**Touchdown®**

**Frontier®**  
**Reflex®**  
**2,4-D (LVE)***

**Galaxy®**  
**Reliance® STS**

*For use as preplant burndown only.

**FRUIT AND NUT CROPS**

**BLUEBERRY**

Not registered in California.

**CANE BERRIES**

Aircraft use not registered in California.

**CITRUS**

Pulp and waste may be fed to livestock.

**CRANBERRY**

Not registered in California.

**GRAPE**

Press and raisin waste may be fed to animals.

**POME FRUITS**

Pressed or processed apple waste may be fed to animals.

**STRAWBERRY**

Not for use on strawberries in Florida. 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®** and **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, almonds may be killed by **POAST®**. Nonbearing crops 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. Applications after the clover or alfalfa canopies cover grasses and interfere with the spray coverage. 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-grasses as early in the season as possible. Applications may be made often to control small grasses growing again. To maximize 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®**.

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:

1. grasses resume active growth
2. grasses have less chance to grow too large.

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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, birdfoot trefoil, or safflower treated with POAST. DO NOT plant any other crop to be harvested for 120 days after application, unless POAST is registered for use in that crop. This use is applicable only for the Midwest, South, and Northeast areas or East of the Rocky Mountains (see 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® herbicide may be applied in a tank mix with one of the following herbicides:

- Clarity®
- Roundup Ultra®
- Marksman®
- 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 vegetative 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

POAST may be used in noncrop areas including rights-of-ways, 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.

TALL FESCUE GROWTH SUPPRESSION:

(Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia only)

Apply POAST to actively growing tall fescue after it has 4-6 inches of new growth, before the emergence of conifer bud break. Applications made from July 1 to mid-August may be less effective, especially if day temperatures reach 90°F. Tall fescue must be 1 year old before the first application of POAST. Adequate coverage of the leaf surface is necessary for absorption of this herbicide. Thus, for optimum control, DO NOT mow tall fescue turf for 30 days before or 14 days after applying POAST.

Rate: Apply 1.0-1.25 pints of POAST per acre. For greater fescue suppression, up to 2.5 pints of POAST per acre can be used. Because of environmental differences at application and growth differences of tall fescue, control may exceed or fall short of that desired. Begin treating crops with POAST at the minimum recommended rate and adjust rates as local conditions and experience dictate. Additional applications may be made if extended growth suppression is desired.

ORCHARD FLOOR MIDDLES

Growth Management In Orchard Floor Middles

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

- 2,4-D amine

POAST and 2,4-D dimethyamine 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 dimethyamine 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 dimethyamine 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-application is after sod green up in the spring (before any mowing) or 3 days after the initial mowing of the season is made.
### SPECIMEN LABEL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fall</strong></td>
<td><em>Panicum dichotomiflorum</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td><em>Panicum texanum</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Quackgrass</td>
<td><em>Agropyron repens</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Rice</td>
<td><em>Oryza sativa</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ryegrass, Annual</td>
<td><em>Lolium multiflorum</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Perennial</td>
<td><em>Lolium perenne</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sandbur, Field</td>
<td><em>Cenchrus incertus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Shattercane/Wildcanec</td>
<td><em>Sorghum bicolor</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Signalgrass, Broadleaf</td>
<td><em>Brachiaria platyphylla</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sprangletop, Red</td>
<td><em>Lepisochloa filiformis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stinkgrass</td>
<td><em>Eragrostis ciliaris</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Volunteer Barley</td>
<td><em>Hordeum vulgare</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Corn</td>
<td><em>Zea mays</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td><em>Avena sativa</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td><em>Secale Cereale</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td><em>Triticum aestivum</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Witchgrass</td>
<td><em>Panicum capillare</em></td>
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**Crops**

This product may be used on the following crops:

- Alfalfa
- Apricot
- Artichoke
- Asparagus
- Avocado
- Beans
- Beet, Garden
- Birdsfoot Trefoil
- Blueberry
- Brassica crops
- Bulb Vegetables
- Caneberrries
- Canola/Crambe
- Carrot
- Cherry
- Citrus
- Clover
- Corn (POAST Protected)
- Cotton
- Cranberry
- Cucurbits
- Date
- Flax
- Fescue, Tall
- Fig
- Frue
- Fruiting Vegetables
- Grape
- Head & Petiole Veg.
- Horseradish
- Leaf Vegetables
- Lentil
- Mint
- Nectarine
- Olive
- Peach
- Peanut
- Peas, dry & succulent
- Pistachio
- Plum
- Pome Fruit
- Prune
- Root & Tuberous Veg.
- Sainfoin
- Soybean
- Strawberry
- Sugar Beet
- Sunflower
- Tobacco Seedbeds
- Tree Nuts
- Other Nonbearing &
- Nonfood Areas

Look inside for complete Restrictions and Limitations and Application Instructions.

### CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

The Directions For Use of this product reflect the opinion of experts based on field use and tests. The directions are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or use of the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling, all of which are beyond the control of MICRO FLO COMPANY, LLC or the Seller. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. MICRO FLO COMPANY, LLC warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the Directions For Use, subject to the inherent risks, referred to above.

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