APRICOT (BEARING) - EARLY TREATMENT AND RESCUE TREATMENT TO CONTROL SELECT ANNUAL GRASS WEEDS IN REGION 2 (MIDWEST, SOUTH, AND NORTHEAST)

General Information

Restrictions and Limitations

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

Product Information

Poast herbicide is a broad-spectrum, postemergence herbicide for selective control of annual and perennial grass weeds listed.
Mode of Action
Poast herbicide affects lipid synthesis by inhibition of Acetyl CoA Carboxylase (ACCase) in plants. It belongs to herbicide mode-of-action Group 1. Lipids are an important component in cell division and plant growth. If plant cells cannot divide, the plant will die.

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

Crop Tolerance
All crops listed on the label are tolerant to Poast at all stages of growth.

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

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

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

Application Instructions

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

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

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

Irrigation

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

Cleaning Application Equipment

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

Mixing Order

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

Aerial Application Methods and Equipment

The interaction of many equipment-related and weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

DO NOT apply under circumstances where possible drift to unprotected persons; to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged; or to crops that would then be unfit for sale, use, or consumption can occur.

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

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

Where a state has more stringent regulations, they must be observed. The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Spray Drift Reduction Advisory Information section of the label.

Ground Application Methods and Equipment (Broadcast)

- 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 wind speed is
greater than 10 mph.
- DO NOT use selective application equipment such as recirculating sprayers or wiper applicators.

Water Volume. Use 5 to 20 gallons of spray solution per acre. In Region 1 (the West and High and Rolling Plains Region; refer to Regional Descriptions), DO NOT use less than 10 gallons of spray solution per acre.

Spray Pressure. Use 40 to 60 PSI (measured at the boom, not at the pump or in the line). When crop foliage and grass weed foliage are dense, use a maximum of 20 gallons of water per acre 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 nozzles because erratic coverage can cause inconsistent grass weed control. To control tall grass weeds, such as volunteer corn, 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 grass weeds are below the crop canopy, use drop nozzles to ensure good coverage of grass weeds.

Ground Application Methods and Equipment (Banding)
- Poast herbicide may be applied by banding to control annual grass weeds.
- DO NOT make banding applications to control perennial grass weeds.
- For banding applications, follow the directions in the Ground Application Methods and Equipment (Broadcast) section of the label.

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

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

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

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- DO NOT allow livestock to graze or feed in treated apricot groves or orchards. DO NOT feed livestock anything from treated apricot groves or orchards.
- Ground application allowed. DO NOT apply by air.

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

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

WEEDS:

1. Crabgrass, large; Crabgrass, smooth; Volunteer, corn: Add nitrogen to COC or MSO to improve control.

2. Foxtail (giant, green, yellow): For flax, use 0.5 pint per acre when foxtail is less than 1.5 inches high. When using the early treatment rate, foxtail species should not have started to tiller.

Method

Broadcast/Foliar Ground

Rates

field_rates 0

Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings

Postemergence (Weed)