

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE DUE TO ACUTE TOXICITY

For retail sale to and use only by certified applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the certified applicator's certification.



Boa[®]

HERBICIDE

FOR CONTROL OF GRASSES AND BROADLEAF WEEDS AND FOR USE AS A HARVEST AID/DESICCANT/DEFOLIANT

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Paraquat dichloride (1,1'-dimethyl-4,4'-bipyridinium dichloride) 37%

INERT INGREDIENTS

..... 63%

TOTAL

..... 100%

Contains 2.5 Pounds Paraquat Cation Per Gallon Contains Stench (Odor) and Emetic

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER – PELIGRO



POISON

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.)

- NEVER PUT INTO FOOD, DRINK OR OTHER CONTAINERS.
- IF SWALLOWED, TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION AS PRESCRIBED IN THE FIRST AID SECTION. SYMPTOMS ARE PROLONGED AND PAINFUL.
- DO NOT USE OR STORE IN OR AROUND THE HOME.
- DO NOT REMOVE CONTENTS EXCEPT FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

FIRST AID

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 by a poison control center or doctor.

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.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN:

- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

NOTE TO PHYSICIANS: CALL 1-888-324-7598, at any hour to obtain toxicology and medical management consultation, and paraquat analysis. Prompt treatment is essential and must be initiated immediately before signs and symptoms appear. Symptoms are prolonged and painful and may be delayed for days after swallowing. Treatment may include binding paraquat in the gut with suspensions of clay or charcoal; and/or removal of paraquat from the blood by prolonged charcoal hemoperfusion or continuous hemodialysis. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

For medical emergencies involving this product, call toll free 1-888-324-7598. For chemical emergency: spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident, call 1-800-424-9300.

See Label For Additional Precautions And Directions For Use

GRIFFIN L.L.C.

VALDOSTA, GEORGIA 31601

Specimen Label

EPA REG. NO. 1812-420

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS DANGER – POISON

May be fatal if swallowed. Fatal if inhaled. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Do not breathe spray mist. Avoid contact with skin. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

IMPORTANT: Inhalation is an unlikely route of exposure due to low vapor pressure and large spray droplet size, but mucosal irritation or nose bleeds may occur. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reaction in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers (other than mixers and loaders) must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, Category A
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Dust/Mist NIOSH approved respirator with any N, R, P or HE filter

Mixers and loaders must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirts and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves, Category A
- Shoes plus socks
- Face shield
- Chemical-resistant apron
- Dust/Mist NIOSH approved respirator with any N, R, P or HE filter

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.

USE 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

WILDLIFE: This product is toxic to wildlife. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present, or intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

DRIFT: Boa herbicide is a contact herbicide that desiccates all green plant tissue. Paraquat dichloride is toxic to nontarget crops and plants if off-target movement occurs. Extreme care must be taken to ensure that off-target drift is minimized to the greatest extent possible. Do not apply under conditions involving possible drift to food, forage, or other plantings that might be damaged or the crops thereof rendered unfit for sale, use, or consumption. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. To avoid drift, do not make aerial applications during periods of thermal inversion. Refer to the local state laws, regulations, guidelines and spray drift information contained in the Directions for Use section for proper application to avoid off-target movement.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARD: This product is mildly corrosive to aluminum and produces hydrogen gas which may form a highly combustible gas mixture. Do not mix or store in containers, spray tanks, nurse tanks, or such systems made of aluminum or having aluminum fittings. This product is compatible with high density polyethylene and rubber lined steel containers.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE – Restricted Use Pesticide

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.

DO NOT USE AROUND HOME GARDENS, SCHOOLS, RECREATIONAL PARKS, GOLF COURSES OR PLAYGROUNDS.

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 and restricted-entry interval (REI). The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

For Preplant or Preemergence (Broadcast or Banded), Chemical Fallow, Postemergence Directed Spray, Early Postemergence Broadcast in Peanuts, and Dormant Season Applications, and "Between Cutting" Applications in Alfalfa: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the REI of 12 hours.

For Harvest Aid and Desiccation Applications: Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the REI of 24 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, Category A
- Shoes plus socks
- Protective eyewear
- Dust/Mist NIOSH approved respirator with any N, R, P, or HE filter

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.

DO NOT enter or allow others to enter the treated area until sprays have dried. **AVOID** working in spray mist.

KEEP all unprotected persons out of operating areas or vicinity where there may be danger of drift.

Certain states may require more restrictive re-entry intervals; consult your State Department of Agriculture for further information.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Store at temperatures above 32°F. For help with any spill, leak or fire involving this material, call CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300.

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

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

RECYCLABLE/REFILLABLE CONTAINERS: Before refilling, inspect thoroughly for damage, such as cracks, punctures, bulges, dents, abrasions, and damaged or worn threads on closure devices. After filling and before transporting, check for leaks. Do not refill or transport damaged or leaking containers.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Reseal container and offer for reconditioning, or triple rinse (or equivalent) and offer for recycling or reconditioning, or clean in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

CONTAINER IS NOT SAFE FOR FOOD, FEED OR DRINKING WATER

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

Boa is a contact herbicide used to control or suppress a broad spectrum of emerged weeds. Boa controls most small annual weeds – both broadleaves and grasses, and suppresses perennial weeds by destroying green foliage. Boa can also be used as a crop desiccant at harvest.

Boa is formulated as a liquid which contains 2½ pounds of active ingredient per gallon. The formulation is green in color and contains a nontoxic odor, and an emetic (an agent which will induce vomiting if the product is swallowed). The green color and odor are included in the formulation to help prevent accidental ingestion of Boa.

Boa is rapidly absorbed by green plant tissue and interacts with the photosynthetic process to produce superoxides which destroy the plant cells. Boa requires actively growing green plant tissue to function. Thorough coverage of all green foliage is essential for effective weed control. Boa is not as effective on drought-stressed weeds, weeds with little green foliage (i.e. mowed or cut weeds), or mature woody bark of trees and vines.

Clay and organic matter rapidly tie up Boa. As a result, Boa has no residual soil activity to affect late-planted crops or later-germinating weeds.

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

When Boa is applied at less than 10 gallons per acre finished spray volume, a drift control or spray deposition additive **SHOULD** be used. Refer to the additive label for use directions.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

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 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 outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ 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 shall 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. 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 Inversions).

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 - 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 and provide uniform coverage.

- **Nozzle Orientation** - Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the 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 ¾ 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 application 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 drops, etc.)

WIND

Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application 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

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, non-target crops) is minimal (e.g. when wind is blowing away from the sensitive areas).

ROTATIONAL CROPS

All rotational crops may be planted immediately after the last application of Boa.

RAINFASTNESS

Because Boa is rapidly absorbed by the weed foliage, rain occurring 30 minutes or more after application will have no effect on the activity of Boa.

APPLICATION

Since Boa is a contact-type herbicide, it is essential to obtain complete coverage of target weeds to get good control. Improper application technique and/or application to large, stressed, or mown weeds will usually result in unacceptable weed control. Good coverage is also essential for proper performance in harvest-aid applications. See details below for specific application instructions.

USE A NONIONIC SURFACTANT OR CROP OIL CONCENTRATE ALWAYS ADD ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

Failure to add one of the following will result in reduced performance of Boa herbicide.

Nonionic Surfactant: Add nonionic surfactant containing 75% or more surface-active agent at 0.125% v/v (1 pint per 100 gallons) OR add a nonionic surfactant containing 50% to 74% surface-active agent at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons) of the finished spray volume for ground applications. For aerial applications, add a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons) of the finished spray volume.

Crop Oil Concentrate: Add a nonphytotoxic crop oil concentrate containing 15% to 20% approved emulsifier, at 1.0% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons) of the finished spray volume for ground applications. For aerial applications, add 1 pint of crop oil concentrate per acre. Do not use crop oil concentrate when using Boa for cotton harvest aid.

NOZZLE SELECTION

The use of flat-fan nozzles will result in the most effective application of Boa herbicide. Flood nozzles are generally not as good as flat fans since they produce large uneven droplets. The use of flood nozzles may result in reduced weed control due to inadequate coverage.

WHEN SPRAYING LESS THAN 20 GALLONS OF SPRAY CARRIER PER ACRE, USE ONLY FLAT-FAN NOZZLES AS RECOMMENDED IN THE CHART BELOW.

RECOMMENDED NOZZLES, PRESSURES AND SETUP

	Nozzle Type	
	Flat-Fan	Flood
Maximum Size	8	15
Spray Pressure (at Nozzle)	30-50 Psi	30-50 Psi
Maximum Nozzle Spacing	30"	40"
Direction of Spray Pattern	Down	Down
Maximum Speed	10 mph	10 mph
Spray Overlap (At Each Edge)	30%	50%

Using nozzles, pressures or setups different from the above chart will result in reduced control.

SPRAY CARRIER

Always use clean water (free of mud or clay), clear liquid nitrogen, or complete clear liquid fertilizers as the carrier when spraying Boa herbicide. Muddy water, or suspension-type fertilizers containing clay, can inactivate Boa. Never use suspension-type fertilizers containing clay as the spray carrier. If using a complete clear liquid fertilizer containing high phosphate levels as the spray carrier, always use the higher rate of Boa and surfactant.

NOTE: When using liquid fertilizers such as 28% N as a carrier, it is important that nonionic surfactant still be used with Boa herbicide. Liquid fertilizer carriers cannot substitute for surfactant.

RATES OF BOA

Follow recommended rates listed with each use of Boa herbicide. Use the high label rates when weeds are dense or large. Also, use higher label rates for harvest aid when crop vegetation is dense. For broadcast applications of Boa with backpack sprayers, the application rate should not exceed 0.50 pound ai/A in a minimum of 30 gallons of spray solution per acre.

SPRAY VOLUME

Follow recommended minimum spray volumes listed with each use of Boa herbicide. These are minimum volumes only, and spray volumes

should be increased as necessary to obtain complete coverage of the target weed or plant without runoff from the foliage.

WHEN SPRAYING LESS THAN 20 GALLONS OF SPRAY CARRIER PER ACRE, TARGET WEEDS SHOULD NOT EXCEED 6 INCHES IN HEIGHT.

APPLICATION TIMING

Boa should be applied to emerged weeds when they are small. Weeds 1 to 6 inches in height are the easiest to control. Larger weeds may be more difficult to control. When weeds have been grazed or mowed, thus removing much of the green foliage, allow the weeds to regrow to a height of 2 to 4 inches before spraying if possible. Similarly, when forage or grain crops have been harvested prior to spraying, weeds present in the field will also have been cut. To allow for adequate green foliage to remain on weeds in this situation, raise cutter bars as high as possible from the ground to cut stubble and weeds at a greater height.

BURN DOWN OF GRASS COVER CROPS OR VOLUNTEER CEREALS

When using Boa for control of grass cover crops or volunteer cereals, best results are obtained when Boa is applied prior to tillering or after boot stage. This is especially important with a wheat cover crop or volunteer wheat. Treatments made between tillering and boot stage will generally not provide complete control. Do not expect complete control of perennial cover crops.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

Boa is active over a wide range of environmental conditions. Cool weather (below 55°F) will slow the activity of Boa, as will cloudy, overcast weather, but will not affect performance.

SPOT SPRAYING

When only small areas are to be sprayed with labeled applications, it is advantageous to mix small quantities of Boa herbicide. To aid in mixing small quantities, the following table should be consulted.

If the Broadcast Rate Per Acre for Boa Herbicide is:	Add the Following Amount of Boa Herbicide to 1 Gallon of Water:
1½ pts.	⅓ fl. oz.
2 pts.	⅜ fl. oz.
2½ pts.	½ fl. oz.
3 pts.	⅔ fl. oz.

Always add ⅓ to ½ fluid ounce of a nonionic surfactant for each gallon of spray. When spot spraying in this manner, spray to thoroughly wet the foliage, but not to the point of runoff.

TANK MIXING FOR IMPROVED BURNDOWN OF DIFFICULT WEEDS AND RESIDUAL WEED CONTROL

Photosynthetic Inhibitor Herbicides

Difficult weeds can often be controlled by tank mixing Boa with other herbicides. The addition of herbicides which are also photosynthetic inhibitors (PSI) will slow the activity of Boa, allowing Boa to thoroughly distribute itself within the treated leaf. The resulting level of control is usually greater than if Boa was applied alone.

Boa herbicide may be applied in tank mixture with the following PSI herbicides:

Aatrex®, Atrazine, Bicep®, Bicep Lite®, Canopy®, Direx 4L®, Gemini®, Karmex® DF, Lariat®, Lexone®, Linex 4L®, Lorox®, Preview®, Princep® and Sencor®.

Refer to respective product label(s) for rates of application, directions for use, limitations, precautions, and a list of weeds controlled.

Improved Weed Control with PSI's

Control of difficult weeds listed below and annual grass control will be enhanced by the addition of a PSI herbicide. For best results a second application is needed.

Marestail, Pennsylvania Smartweed, Velvetleaf, Malva (Cheeseweed), Fall Panicum, Giant Ragweed, Kochia, Cocklebur, Tansymustard, Prickly Lettuce, Lambsquarter, Morningglory, Cheatgrass, Knotweed, Volunteer Wheat, Perennial Weeds (Suppression Only), Barnyardgrass, Broadleaf Signalgrass and Sedges.

Improved Control of Perennial and Annual Broadleaf Weeds

When perennial broadleaf weeds such as Canada thistle, bindweed, dandelion, etc., or difficult to control annual broadleaf weeds such as giant ragweed or morningglory are present, tank mixes with 2,4-D ester (Low Volatile), 2,4-DB or Banvel®, where labeled, will help improve control. Tank mixing the amine formulation of 2,4-D with Boa may result in reduced grass control.

Order of Tank Mixing

In general, Boa tank mixes with other products should be mixed as follows:

1. Fill spray tank one half full with clean water or other approved carriers such as clear liquid fertilizer.
2. Begin tank agitation and continue throughout mixing and spraying.
3. Add dry formulations (WP, DF, etc.) to tank.
4. Add liquid formulations (SC, EC, L, etc.) to tank.
5. Add Boa to tank.
6. Add nonionic surfactant to tank.
7. Fill remainder of spray tank.

Always refer to labels of other pesticide products for mixing directions and precautions which may differ from those outlined here. Since many of the herbicides listed on this label are available in several types of formulations, it is advisable to perform a jar test to check physical compatibility.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

EQUIPMENT/CONTAINER: Flush all spray equipment with water after use each day. Boa is corrosive to aluminum. Aluminum spray equipment and aluminum aircraft structures that are exposed to spray solution or spray drift should be flushed thoroughly with water immediately after use.

In dry areas, dust stirred up by high winds or equipment tires can coat weed leaves and reduce Boa activity. Avoid applying Boa in extremely dusty conditions.

LIMITATIONS, PRECAUTIONS AND WARNINGS

- **Do not** use around home gardens, schools, recreational parks or playgrounds.
- In preplant and preemergence (to the crop) uses, do not apply to soils lacking clay minerals, i.e., peat, muck, pure sand, artificial planting media.
- Seedbeds and plantbeds should be formed as far ahead of planting and treatment as possible to permit maximum weed and grass emergence prior to treatment.
- Seeding or transplanting should be done with a minimum amount of soil disturbance.
- Boa used for preplant weed control over the top of plastic mulch may damage transplants which come in contact with the plastic. Sufficient rainfall or sprinkler irrigation to cause wash-off prior to planting may be needed to prevent damage to the crop.
- Weeds and grasses emerging after application of Boa will not be controlled or suppressed.
- Unless otherwise indicated, crop plants emerged at time of application may be severely injured or killed if contacted by sprays of Boa.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICATIONS

The following tables indicate use patterns, rates, minimum spray volumes, preharvest intervals, and other precautions, restrictions, and comments specific to each crop. Read and follow directions carefully.

Crop	Use Pattern	Boa Rate/Acre	Minimum Total Spray/Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions and Comments
Alfalfa New Seedlings (California Only)	Broadcast	0.4-1.6 pts. See Table 1	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	70	Apply during late winter or early spring. Do not cut or harvest within 70 days after application. Do not apply more than once during the first growing season. Precaution: Seedling alfalfa stands will be reduced and replanting may be necessary. Not recommended for seedling alfalfa grown for seed. Alfalfa foliage present at time of application will be burned.

Table 1

New Seedlings – Suppression and control of broadleaf weeds and grasses in new alfalfa seedlings grown for hay (California Only)

For Control of:	Rate/Acre	For suppression	For control
Spikeweed (4 inches tall or less)		6.5 fl. oz.	12.8-19.2 fl. oz.
Volunteer Small Grain (8 inches tall or less)		6.5-12.8 fl. oz.	25.6 fl. oz.
Fiddleneck (6 inches tall or less)		6.5-12.8 fl. oz.	25.6 fl. oz.
Shepherdspurse		12.8-25.6 fl. oz.	–
Annual Bluegrass		–	12.8-25.6 fl. oz.
Chickweed		–	12.8-25.6 fl. oz.
Red Maids (6 inches tall or less)		–	12.8-25.6 fl. oz.

Do not use the 6.4 fluid ounces rate unless the alfalfa has at least three trifoliate leaves; the 12.8 fluid ounces rate unless the alfalfa has six trifoliate leaves; or rates over 12.8 ounces unless there are nine trifoliate leaves.

Alfalfa (No-till or Conventional Planting)	Preplant or Preemergence Broadcast or Banded Over Row	1.6-3.2 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	–	Apply prior to emergence of the crop. Crop plants emerged at time of application will be killed. Seeding should be done with a minimum amount of soil disturbance.
Alfalfa Dormant Season on Established Plantings. Region A-See Map in Alfalfa Section	Broadcast	1.5-2.5 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	42	For control of weeds, including bluegrass, chickweed, henbit, downy brome, ryegrass, cheatgrass, dog fennel, tansymustard, London rocket, sowthistle, rescue brome, wild oats, and other winter annuals, and suppression of perennial weeds. Do not apply if fall regrowth following last fall cutting is greater than 6 inches, or if spring regrowth is more than 2 inches. Apply to well-established stands (at least 1 year old) after the crop is dormant. Alfalfa foliage present at the time of application will be burned which may reduce the yield of the first cutting. Do not cut or harvest within 42 days of application. Do not apply more than once per season. Tank mix with metribuzin (Lexone or Sencor) for improved burn down of weed vegetation and residual weed control. Consult the metribuzin product label for a list of weeds controlled, rates of application and precautions.
Alfalfa Dormant Season Tank mix with Velpar®L Herbicide Region A – See Map in Alfalfa Section	Broadcast	0.8-1.6 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 10 gals.	42	For control of weeds such as chickweed, downy brome, and tansymustard. Use the 0.8 pint rate of Boa when weeds and grasses are less than 4 inches tall. Mix with 1 to 2 quarts of Velpar L per acre. Use the lower rate of Velpar L on loamy sands or sandy loams. Refer to Velpar L label for directions, limitations, precautions, and for a list of weeds controlled. Apply once to established alfalfa stands during the dormant season. Do not apply if fall regrowth following last fall cutting is greater than 6 inches, or if spring regrowth is more than 2 inches. Do not apply to alfalfa during the first season after seeding. Temporary chlorosis may occur on alfalfa regrowth. Stress which may be caused in part by low fertility, disease, insects, winterkill, over cutting, drought, or frost may increase the chances of crop injury. DO NOT USE on gravelly or rocky soils, exposed subsoils, hardpan, sand, or poorly drained alkaline soils as crop injury, including mortality, may result. Do not cut or harvest within 42 days of application.
Alfalfa Dormant Season On Established Plantings: Region B – See Map in Alfalfa Section.	Broadcast	0.8-1.6 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	60	For desiccation of weeds, including London rocket, sowthistle, rescue brome, wild oats, chickweed, ryegrass, bluegrass, cheatgrass, dog fennel, tansymustard, henbit, downy brome, and other winter annuals; and suppression of perennial weeds. Apply during late fall or winter months after the last fall cutting and before first spring cutting. Do not apply if regrowth after grazing or cutting is more than 2 inches. Do not harvest within 60 days of application.

Crop	Use Pattern	Boa Rate/Acre	Minimum Total Spray/Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions and Comments
Cont'd. Alfalfa Dormant Season On Fall-Seeded Newly Established Stands Less than 1-Year Old: Region A – See Map in Alfalfa Section.	Broadcast	0.8-1.6 pts. Air 5 gals.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	–	<p>Precaution: Applications to alfalfa that is not dormant, or has broken dormancy, may result in stand and/or yield reduction. Replanting may be necessary. Green alfalfa foliage present at the time of application will be burned. Total hay yield of first cutting may be reduced in alfalfa fields with severe weed infestation. This reduction will usually be directly proportionate to the loss of weed weight. Do not apply more than once per season. Tank mix with metribuzin (Lexone or Sencor) for improved burn down of weed vegetation and residual weed control in dormant established (at least 1 year old) alfalfa. Consult the metribuzin product label for a list of weeds controlled, rates of application and precautions. Do not apply tank mix with metribuzin on newly established (less than 1 year old) alfalfa.</p> <p>California For desiccation of weeds including bluegrass, ryegrass, shepherdspurse, chickweed, tansymustard, foxtail, sowthistle, and groundsel. Use high rate if ryegrass, shepherdspurse, sowthistle, or groundsel is present. Counties of Orange, Riverside and all counties north of these counties: Do not apply if spring regrowth after grazing or cutting is more than 2 inches.</p>
On Fall-Seeded, Newly Established Stands Less than 1-Year Old: Region B – See Map in Alfalfa Section.	Broadcast	0.4-1.0 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	–	
<p>Counties of: Del Norte Siskiyou Modoc Shasta Lassen Plumas Sierra Nevada Alaska - Region A Hawaii - Region B</p>					
Alfalfa Grown for Seed	Broadcast	1.2-2.4 pints	Ground 20- 60 gals. Air 5-10 gals.	–	<p>Fall through Spring applications for top kill and suppression of broadleaf weed and grasses in dormant alfalfa. Apply as a broadcast application for control of shepherdspurse, chickweed, pineapple weed, tansymustard, common groundsel, foxtail, sowthistle, cheatgrass, annual bluegrass, ryegrass, filaree, fiddleneck, carpet weed and prickly lettuce. Apply to established stands after the last fall cutting when the crop is dormant and before growth starts. Do not apply when alfalfa regrowth following cutting is more than four (4) inches tall. Alfalfa foliage present at the time of application will be severely injured. Apply when the broadleaf weeds and grasses are succulent and the new weed growth is from 1 to 6 inches high. Add a nonionic surfactant containing at least 50% surface active ingredient at 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of dilute spray. Do not pasture animals in treated fields. Do not feed treated foliage or combine screenings to livestock. Do not use seed from treated plants for food, feed or oil purposes.</p>
Alfalfa ID, MT, NV, OR, UT, WA, WY, Dessication of alfalfa to facilitate harvest of alfalfa seed	Broadcast	2.0-3.2 pts.	Ground 20-25 gals. Air 5-10 gals.	4	<p>Use flat fan nozzles for the most effective application. Do not enter treated field within 24 hours after application. Follow recommended spray volumes listed. These are minimum volumes only, and spray volumes should be increased as necessary to obtain complete coverage of the target weed or plant without runoff from the foliage. Make aerial or ground applications when the wind velocity favors on target product deposition, (approximately 3 to 10 mph). Do not apply when wind velocity exceeds 10 mph. For aerial applications, the spray boom should be mounted on the aircraft so as to minimize drift caused by wingtip or rotor vortices. Boom length must not exceed 75% of the wing span or rotor diameter. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not apply by ground equipment within 25 feet, or by air within 75 feet of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes or natural ponds, estuaries and commercial fish farm ponds. FOR USE ONLY ON FIELDS IN PRODUCTION OF ALFALFA SEED. NOT FOR USE ON FIELDS PRODUCING ALFALFA FOR LIVESTOCK FEED. NO PORTION OF THE TREATED FIELD, INCLUDING SEED, SEED SCREENINGS, HAY FORAGE OR STUBBLE, MAY BE USED FOR HUMAN OR ANIMAL FEED. Do not cut current year's treated alfalfa seed crop for hay or forage. Do not graze current years treated alfalfa seed crops. Screenings from alfalfa seed processing are prohibited from feed channels. All Boa treated alfalfa seed screening must be removed from the feed market. Treated alfalfa seed is not to be used for sprouting. All alfalfa seed treated with Boa is to be tagged at processing plants, NOT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION. It is the grower's responsibility to notify the processing plants of any seed crop treated with Boa.</p>
BOA/DIQUAT tank mix	Broadcast	1.0-2.0 pts. Boa 2.0 pts. Diquat	Ground 20-25 gals. Air 5-10 gals.	4	

Crop	Use Pattern	Boa Rate/Acre	Minimum Total Spray/Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions and Comments
Alfalfa Between Cuttings Treatment in Established Plantings (Includes First Year Alfalfa) (All States East of the Rocky Mountains)	Broadcast	0.8 pts.	Ground 10 gals.	30	Weeds much beyond the seedling stage and the stubble of weeds cut off during harvest will be less affected by this treatment. Apply immediately after alfalfa has been removed from hay or silage. Do not treat more than 5 days after cutting. Precaution: First-year alfalfa stands and yields may be reduced if alfalfa is allowed to regrow more than 2 inches. Alfalfa foliage present at time of application will be burned. In arid areas where moisture is limited, weed control may be reduced. Do not cut or harvest within 30 days of application. Make one to three applications, as needed, during the growing season. These sprays may be applied in addition to a dormant application. For first-year alfalfa, do not apply more than twice during the first growing season.
Almond	Directed Spray	1.0-3.2 pts.	Ground 10 gals.	-	Do not allow spray to contact green stems (except suckers) or foliage. Use a shield or wrap plant when spraying around young trees or vines. Do not graze treated areas. Do not feed cover crops grown in treated areas to livestock. Do not apply when nuts to be harvested are on the ground. For mature woody weeds, perennial weeds, late-germinating weeds and green suckers, retreatment or spot treatment may be necessary.
Asparagus	Preplant or Preemergence Broadcast or Banded Over Row	1.6-3.2 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	-	Apply prior to emergence of the crop. Crop plants emerged at time of application will be killed.
Asparagus Preemergence to Established Plantings at Least 2 Years Old	Broadcast or Banded Over Row	1.6-3.2 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	6	Apply prior to emergence of crop or after last harvest. Crop plants emerged at time of planting will be killed. May be tank mixed with Princep herbicide for residual control. Refer to Princep label for specific directions, limitations, precautions and a list of weeds controlled.
Bean, Dry Sweet Lupin, White Sweet Lupin, White Lupin, Grain Lupin Adzuki Beans, Asparagus Bean, Black Bean, Broad Bean, Field Bean, Garbanzo Bean, Kidney Bean, Lablab Bean, Lima Bean, Moth Bean, Mung Bean, Navy Bean, Pinto Bean, Rice Bean, Snap Bean, Tepary Bean, Urd Bean, Wax Bean, Blackeyed Pea, Chickpea, Cowpea, Crowder Pea, Southern Pea, Catjang, Guar	Harvest-Aid	1.0-1.5 pts.	Ground 20 gals. Air 5 gals.	7	Add spreader (non-ionic) at 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray mix. For vining-type beans or bush-type with lush growth, use a single application of the higher rate. May also be applied as a split application. DO NOT make more than two applications or exceed a total of 1.5 pints per acre. The split application may improve vine coverage. Apply when the crop is mature and at least 80% of the pods are yellowing and mostly ripe with no more than 40% (bush-type beans) or 30% (vine-type beans) of the leaves still green in color. DO NOT apply when weather conditions favor spray drift. A drift control agent may be included to reduce spray drift. NOT REGISTERED FOR USE ON DRY BEANS IN CALIFORNIA.
Berries Blackberries, Blueberries, Boysenberries, Currant, Elderberry, Gooseberry, Huckleberry, Loganberry, Raspberries	Postemergence Directed Spray	1.6-3.2 pts.	Ground 50 gals.	-	Apply before or after emergence of new canes or shoots. Injury may occur if spray contacts new growth. Apply as a coarse spray to avoid crop injury from fine spray mist.
Cacao	Directed spray	1.6-3.0 pts.	Ground 50 to 200 gals.	1	Apply when weeds are succulent and growth is from 1 to 6 inches. For mature woody weeds, late-germinating weeds, and grasses and for perennials, retreatment or spot treatment may be necessary. Do not allow spray to contact cacao plants as injury may result. Use a shield for young trees. Do not spray under windy conditions. Do not graze treated areas or feed treated cover crops to livestock.
Cassavas, Taniers & Yams (Puerto Rico only)	Shielded Post Directed Spray	1.6 pts.	Ground 50 gals.	90	Apply when weeds are succulent and growth is 1 to 6 inches. On cassavas and taniers, do not make more than three applications per crop season. On yams, do not make more than two applications per crop season. Do not allow spray to contact cassavas, tanier or yam plants as injury may result. Do not spray under windy conditions. Do not graze treated areas or feed treated forage to livestock.

Crop	Use Pattern	Boa Rate/Acre	Minimum Total Spray/Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions and Comments
Chemical Fallow General Information			Ground 5 gals. Air 5 gals.	–	Use higher spray volumes for better coverage as density of stubble, crop residue, or weeds increase. To control volunteer wheat or downy brome, fall-applied treatments generally work best with Boa. If possible, tank mix with atrazine for maximum burn down and residual control. Apply from immediately after harvest up to emergence of the newly seeded crop as a broadcast or band treatment. Cut wheat as high as possible to avoid cutting weeds too short, and allow the weeds to grow at least 2 to 3 inches after harvest before applying Boa. The addition of Banvel or 2,4-D ester (Low Volatile) may aid in the suppression of emerged perennial broadleaf weeds and large annual broadleaf weeds. Refer to the 2,4-D ester (Low Volatile), Banvel, or residual herbicide label(s) for directions, limitations, precautions, and a listing of weeds controlled. For extended weed control during the fallow period, tank mixes with registered residual herbicide combinations other than those listed on this label are permissible. Weeds taller than 6 inches may not be controlled. Weeds and grasses emerging after application will not be controlled. Crop plants emerged at the time of application will be killed. By ground application, apply 5 to 60 gallons of spray mix per acre. If applying at <10 GPA by ground, utilize the following additional precautions: – Do not apply with floaters or exceed a speed of 10 mph – Apply with flat-fan nozzles only at 30 to 40 psi – Apply only in a tank mix with atrazine at a minimum of 0.5 pounds active ingredient per acre. By air, apply in 5 to 10 gallons of spray mix per acre.
Chemical Fallow Continuous Wheat 2 to 3 Month Recropping Interval	Broadcast	Weeds 1 to 3" 0.8-2.0 pts. Weeds 3 to 6" 2.0-2.5 pts. Weeds 6" 2.5-3.2 pts.	Ground 5 gals. Air 5 gals.	–	Make application at least 45 days prior to seeding. Use at least 1.6 pints of Boa per acre with a PSI (see Photosynthetic Inhibitor Herbicide Section) for volunteer wheat or downy brome control in the spring. Refer to the CHEMICAL FALLOW GENERAL INFORMATION section.
Chemical Fallow Wheat-Fallow Wheat Rotations (Fall Applied After Harvest; Seeded 12 to 14 Months Later)	Broadcast	Weeds 1 to 3" 0.8-2.0 pts. Weeds 3 to 6" 2.0-2.5 pts. Weeds 6" 2.5-3.2 pts.	Ground 5 gals. Air 5 gals.	–	Spray before weeds produce seed. Volunteer wheat and downy brome control are better with late August or early September applications. Tank mix with atrazine, Marksman® herbicide or Command® herbicide for enhanced burn down and residual weed control. Tank mix with Sencor 75DF for burn down and residual control of grass and broadleaf weeds. Refer to the product labels for specific use rates for your soil type, use directions, precautions and a list of weeds controlled. Refer to the CHEMICAL FALLOW GENERAL INFORMATION section.
Chemical Fallow Wheat-Fallow Wheat Rotations (Spring Applied; Seeded 3 to 5 Months Later)		Weeds 1 to 3" 0.8-2.0 pts. Weeds 3 to 6" 2.0-2.5 pts. Weeds 6" 2.5-3.2 pts.	Ground 5 gals. Air 5 gals.	–	Application should be made March 1 to April 15, prior to spring rains to conserve moisture. Volunteer wheat is easier to control after the boot stage, but soil moisture loss will be greater. Use at least 1.6 pints of Boa per acre with a PSI (see Photosynthetic Inhibitor Herbicide Section) for volunteer wheat or downy brome control in the spring. Refer to the CHEMICAL FALLOW GENERAL INFORMATION section. Tank mix with Sencor 75DF for burn down and residual control of grass and broadleaf weeds. Refer to the Sencor 75DF label for use rates for your soil type, use directions, precautions and a list of weeds controlled.
Chemical Fallow Wheat-Annual Crop ¹ - Wheat Rotations (Fall Applied in Wheat Stubble)	Broadcast	Weeds 1 to 3" 0.8-2.0 pts. Weeds 3-6" 2.0-2.5 pts. Weeds 6" 2.5-3.2 pts.	Ground 5 gals. Air 5 gals.	–	Tank mix with atrazine or Marksman for enhanced burn down and residual weed control. Refer to the labels for specific use rates for your soil type, use directions, precautions, and a list of weeds controlled. Spray after wheat harvest and before weeds produce seeds. If grasses such as foxtails or barnyardgrass recover, respray before they develop seed. Volunteer wheat and downy brome are easier to control with late August to November applications. Refer to the CHEMICAL FALLOW GENERAL INFORMATION section.

Crop	Use Pattern	Boa Rate/Acre	Minimum Total Spray/Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions and Comments
Chemical Fallow Wheat-Annual Crop - Wheat Rotations (Spring Applied Prior to Planting an Annual Crop ¹)	Broadcast	Weeds 1 to 3" 0.8-2.0 pts. Weeds 3 to 6" 2.0-2.5 pts. Weeds 6" 2.5-3.2 pts.	Ground 5 gals. Air 5 gals.	–	Tank mix with atrazine for enhanced burn down and residual weed control. Refer to the labels for specific use rates for your soil type, use directions, precautions and a list of weeds controlled. Use at least 1.6 pints of Boa per acre with a PSI (see Photosynthetic Inhibitor Herbicide Section) for volunteer wheat or downy brome control in the spring. Follow the atrazine recommendations pertaining to soil pH and recropping intervals. Refer to the CHEMICAL FALLOW GENERAL INFORMATION section.
¹ Approved Annual Crops are Grain Sorghum, Corn, Wheat, or Proso Millet.					
Clover and Other Legumes ¹ Dormant Season					For desiccation of weeds including London rocket, sowthistle, rescue brome, wild oats, chickweed, ryegrass, bluegrass, cheatgrass, dog fennel, tansymustard, henbit, downy brome, and other winter annuals; and suppression of perennial weeds. Apply during late fall or winter months after the last fall cutting and before first spring cutting. Do not apply if regrowth after grazing or cutting is more than 2 inches. Do not harvest within 60 days of application. Precaution: Applications to clover and other legumes that are not dormant, or have broken dormancy, may result in stand and/or yield reductions. Replanting may be necessary. Green clover or other legumes foliage present at the time of application will be burned. Clover or other legumes foliage present at the time of application will be discolored and temporarily stunted. Total hay yield of first cutting may be reduced in clover or other legumes fields with severe weed infestation. This reduction will usually be directly proportional to the loss of weed weight. Do not apply more than once per season.
On Established Plantings: Region A- See Map in Alfalfa Section	Broadcast	1.5-2.5 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	60	
On Established Plantings Region B - See Map in Alfalfa Section	Broadcast	0.8-1.6 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	60	
On Fall Seeded, Newly Established Stands less than 1 Year Old: Region A See Map in Alfalfa Section	Broadcast	0.8-1.6 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	60	
On Fall Seeded Newly Established Stands Less Than 1 Year Old: Region B - See Map in Alfalfa Section	Broadcast	0.4-1.0 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	60	California For desiccation of weeds including bluegrass, ryegrass, shepherdspurse, chickweed, tansymustard, foxtail, sowthistle, and groundsel. Use high rate if ryegrass, shepherdspurse, sowthistle, or groundsel is present. ¹ Other Legumes Include Velvetbean, Lespedeza, Lupine, Sainfoin, Trefoil, Vetch, Crown Vetch, and Milk Vetch.
Corn, Field Corn, Popcorn, Sweet Corn, Seed Corn (Used alone)	Preplant or Preemergence, Broadcast or Banded Over Row	Weeds 1 to 3" 0.8-2.0 pts. Weeds 3 to 6" 2.0-2.5 pts. Weeds 6" 2.5-3.2 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	–	Includes field, fresh, sweet, forage, fodder and popcorn. Seedbeds should be formed as far ahead of planting and treatment as possible to permit maximum weed and grass emergence. Seeding should be done with a minimum amount of soil disturbance. Weeds and grasses emerging after application will not be controlled. Crop plants emerged at time of application will be killed.
Corn Tank Mixes for No-Till/Reduced Till	Preplant or Preemergence Broadcast or Banded Over Row	Weeds 1-3" 0.8-2.0 pts. Weeds 3-6" 2.0-2.5 pts. Weeds 6" 2.5-3.2 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.*	–	Apply as a broadcast spray before, during, or after planting, but before crop emergence. For improved burn down or residual control, Boa may be tank mixed with the following herbicides: 2,4-D Ester (Low Volatile), Aatrex/Atrazine, Banvel, Bicep, Bicep Lite, Dual®, Frontier, Guardsman, Harmony® Extra, Harness, Harness Xtra, Lasso®, Linex, Lorox, Modown®, Princep, Prowl, Simazine, Surpass EC, Surpass 100, Topnotch. Boa may also be tank mixed with Ambush® insecticide. Refer to respective product label(s) for rates of application, directions for use, limitations, precautions and a list of weeds or insects controlled. * Refer to respective product labels to determine if these products can be applied by air.

Crop	Use Pattern	Boa Rate/Acre	Minimum Total Spray/Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions and Comments
Field Corn, Popcorn, Sweet Corn, Seed Corn	Postemergence Directed Spray (Including Hooded or Shielded)	0.8-1.6 pts.	Ground 10 gals.	–	Apply when weeds are actively growing. Use higher rate on larger or hard to control weeds. Weeds 6 inches or taller may not be controlled. Severe damage and/or complete kill can occur if spray contacts corn plants. HOODED OR SHIELDED SPRAYERS - To avoid excessive crop phytotoxicity, use a hooded or shielded sprayer with skids or wheels on the spray boom to maintain spray height. Apply by directing spray between the rows and using hooded or shielded sprayers to prevent spray contact with crop plants. DIRECTED SPRAY WITHOUT HOODED OR SHIELDED SPRAYERS - Apply when corn is at least 10 inches tall with nozzles arranged to spray no higher than 3 inches of corn stalks. Corn plants shorter than 10 inches may be injured and not recover (corn height measured from soil surface to top of whorl). For corn greater than 20 inches tall, arrange the nozzles to spray no higher than the lower 1/3 of the corn stalks. Corn foliage sprayed will be injured, but the crop will recover and develop normally.
Field Corn Only	Harvest Aid for grain production only		Ground 20 gals. Air 5 gals.	–	Apply after ears are mature and corn leaves have turned brown. Always add one of the following: nonionic surfactant or crop oil concentrate. NONIONIC SURFACTANT: For ground applications add nonionic surfactant containing 75% or more surface active agent at 0.125% v/v (1 pint per 100 gallons), OR add a nonionic surfactant containing 60 to 74% surface active agent at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons) of the finished spray volume. For aerial applications add a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons) of the finished spray volume. CROP OIL CONCENTRATE: For ground applications add a non-phytotoxic crop oil concentrate containing 15 to 20% approved emulsifier at 1.0% v/v (1 gallon per 100 gallons) of the finished spray volume. For aerial applications add 1 pint of crop oil concentrate per acre. Do not use on corn grown for fodder or forage.
Field Corn Only (Grain, Fodder, Forage)	Postemergence Directed Spray USDA Witchweed Eradication Program	1.6 pts.	Ground 10 gals.	–	Initiate sprays in late June to early July and repeat in early August if regrowth occurs. Follow application instructions in Postemergence Directed Spray section above.
Field Corn Only (Grain, Fodder, Forage) 2,4-D Amine Tank Mix	Postemergence Directed Spray USDA Witchweed Eradication Program	6.5 fl. oz. plus 0.5 lbs. 2,4-D Amine AE	Ground 10 gals.	–	Apply as a directed spray onto grassy weeds and witchweed before witchweed blooms. Reapply if regrowth occurs. Follow application instructions in Postemergence Directed Spray section above.
Cotton (Used Alone)	Preplant or Preemergence	1.6-3.2 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	–	Apply prior to, during, or after planting, but before crop emergence. For fallow bed treatment, beds should be preformed to permit maximum weed and grass emergence prior to treatment. Seeding should be done with a minimum of soil disturbance.
Cotton	Postemergence directed hooded spray application for control of suppression of emerged weeds in row middles	1.0-2.0 pts.	Ground 20 gals.	30	AVOID CONTACT WITH THE CROP. Intentional or accidental contact (including drift) of Boa herbicide with the crop may result in severe damage or loss of the crop. Apply by directed spray between the rows and using hooded sprayers to prevent spray contact with crop plants. Equipment should be in good operating condition. Avoid leakage or dripping onto crop. Variation in equipment design may effect level of weed control. Keep hoods adjusted to insure adequate contact with weeds while shielding the crop from the herbicide. To minimize drift, do not use nozzles or nozzle configurations which produce fine spray droplets (mist). Add only one postemergent directed application per crop season.
Cotton (California Only-Used Alone)	Preplant	6.5-12.8 fl. oz.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	–	For control of volunteer barley in preformed seedbeds.
Cotton Goal® Herbicide Tank Mix	Preplant or Fallow Bed	0.8-3.2 pts.	Ground or Air 10 gals.	–	Refer to Goal label for specific use directions and restrictions and weeds controlled.

Crop	Use Pattern	Boa Rate/Acre	Minimum Total Spray/Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions and Comments
Cotton <i>Cont'd.</i> Other Tank Mixes	Preplant or Preemergence	1.6-3.2 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	–	Apply as a broadcast spray before, during or at planting, but before crop emergence. For improved burn down or residual control, Boa may be tank mixed with the following herbicides: Cotoran® or Meturon®, Cotton-Pro®, Direx®, Karmex®, Harmony Extra, MSMA, Zorial®, Dual, and Prowl. When tank mixing with Cotoran DF or Meturon DF, follow mixing instructions in the ORDER OF TANK MIXING section carefully and maintain constant agitation. When tank mixing with any of the herbicides listed above, refer to that product's label for specific directions and restrictions and for a list of weeds controlled.
	Harvest Aid			3	Harvest Aid Use Precautions (Applies to all sections) Do not pasture livestock in treated fields or feed treated foliage. Do not apply to cotton within a minimum of 3 days before harvest. Repeat application if necessary. Do not exceed a total of 1.6 pints per acre pre season as a harvest aid unless a higher use rate is indicated. May be tank mixed with other cotton harvest aid materials known to be effective by the local expert. Unless otherwise instructed in this label, refer to the tank mix product label for rates, directions, limitations and precautions. Boa can be applied in a tank mix with Declare® or other labeled insecticides for Cotton Boll Weevil control. Nodes above cracked bolls (NACB) timing is for guidance and is not intended to restrict the local expert in their use of the product.
Southern Cotton Additional Tank mixes for boll opening and defoliation	Harvest Aid Broadcast	2.5-4.0 oz.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	3	To aid in defoliation and opening of mature bolls, Boa may be tank mixed with the following products: Accelerate® defoliant, Def® defoliant, Dropp® defoliant, CottonQuik®, plant growth regulant, Folex® defoliant, Harvade® harvest growth regulant, Super Boll®. Apply when 60% or more of the bolls are open and the remaining bolls to be harvested are mature. Development of immature bolls will be inhibited. Refer to tank mix product label for rate, directions, limitations and precautions.
NM, OK, TX (Except in the counties of Starr, Hidalgo, Willacy, and Cameron)		3.2-4.0 oz.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	3	NM & TX: Do not exceed a total of 2.4 pints per acre and/or three applications. OK: Do not exceed a total of 3.6 pints per acre and/or three applications
Southern Cotton Post Defoliation - To aid in opening of mature bolls and to desiccate green weeds	Harvest Aid Broadcast	0.8-1.6 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	3	Use higher rate if weed infestation is heavy or dense. Apply when 75% or more of the bolls are open and remaining bolls to be harvested are mature. Development of immature bolls will be inhibited. After a defoliation or conditioning application has been made, delay desiccation application of Boa approximately 3 to 7 days to minimize leaf sticking.
Western Cotton Harvest aid for boll opening and early defoliation	Harvest Aid Broadcast	4.5-6.5 fl. oz.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	3	Use higher rate of Boa on rank cotton. Do not use more than 6.5 fluid ounces of Boa for early defoliation as excessive desiccation may occur. Early defoliation timing is when 60% or more of the bolls are open and the remaining bolls to be harvested are mature (approximately 4 NACB). Development of immature bolls will be inhibited. Do not use more than 4.0 pounds of actual sodium chlorate defoliant per acre at this early defoliation timing.
Western Cotton Harvest aid for boll opening and mid-to-late defoliation	Harvest Aid Broadcast	6.5-12.8 fl. oz. alone or tank mix		3 (Alone)	In desert cotton areas or on rank vigorous cotton, use the 12.8 fluid ounces rate of Boa. Mid-to-late defoliation timing is when 75% or more of the bolls are open and remaining bolls to be harvested are mature (approximately 3 or fewer NACB). Development of immature of bolls will be inhibited.

Crop	Use Pattern	Boa Rate/Acre	Minimum Total Spray/Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions and Comments
Cotton (Cont'd.) Stripper or Spindle Harvested	Harvest Aid Broadcast	2.5-9.0 fl. oz.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	3	IT IS ADVISABLE, BECAUSE OF EXTREMES IN ENVIRONMENTAL AND PLANT CONDITIONS, TO APPLY THE RANGE OF RATES ON A SMALL BLOCK OF COTTON TO DETERMINE THE RATE THAT BEST FITS YOUR NEEDS. Apply when 75% of the bolls are open and the remaining bolls to be harvested are mature. DEVELOPMENT OF IMMATURE BOLLS WILL BE INHIBITED. SLICE BOLLS AND INSPECT THE SEED FOR MATURITY. Boa may be applied alone or tank mixed with the following cotton harvest aids: Accelerate defoliant, Folex defoliant, Def defoliant, Harvade harvest growth regulant, Dropp defoliant, Super Boll, CottonQuik plant growth regulant. May be applied as a split application. Do not exceed a total of 1.6 pints per acre. To avoid leaf sticking, apply Boa as a desiccant approximately 3 to 7 days after defoliation or a conditioning application and 7 to 14 days before harvest. Cooler temperatures may cause a longer waiting period between application of Boa as a desiccant and defoliation/condition. Lower rates in the range may be necessary south of I-10 in Texas where temperatures are typically higher during defoliation.
Harvest aid for defoliation and boll opening					
Cotton NM, OK, TX (Except in the counties of Starr, Hidalgo, Willacy, and Cameron).	Harvest Aid Broadcast	2.5-9.0 fl. oz.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	3	NM & TX: Do not exceed a total of 2.4 pints per acre and/or three applications. OK: Do not exceed a total of 3.6 pints per acre and/or three applications
Cotton NM, OK, TX Stripper or Spindle Harvested	Harvest Aid Broadcast	0.8-1.6 pts.		3	IT IS ADVISABLE, BECAUSE OF EXTREMES IN ENVIRONMENTAL AND PLANT CONDITIONS, TO APPLY THE RANGE OF RATES ON A SMALL BLOCK OF COTTON TO DETERMINE THE RATE THAT BEST FITS YOUR NEEDS. Use to desiccate regrowth occurring after defoliation or dessication. Apply when 85% of the bolls are open and the remaining bolls to be harvested are mature. Development of immature bolls will be inhibited. Slice bolls and inspect the seed for maturity. To avoid leaf sticking, apply Boa as a desiccant approximately 3 to 7 days after defoliation or a conditioning application and 7 to 14 days before harvest. Lower rates in the range may be necessary south of I-10 in Texas where temperatures are typically higher during defoliation. May be tank mixed with other harvest aid materials known to the local expert to be effective.
Harvest aid for late season dessication					
Cotton Late season desiccation	Harvest Aid Broadcast	0.8-1.6 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	3	IT IS ADVISABLE, BECAUSE OF EXTREMES IN ENVIRONMENTAL AND PLANT CONDITIONS, TO APPLY THE RANGE OF RATES ON A SMALL BLOCK TO DETERMINE THE RATE THAT BEST FITS YOUR NEEDS. May be applied as a split application. Do not exceed a total of 1.6 pints per acre per crop season for the harvest aid use. Apply when 85% of the bolls are open and the remaining bolls to be harvested are mature (approximately 0 NACB). Development of immature bolls will be inhibited. Slice bolls and inspect the seed for maturity. Lower rates in the range may be necessary south of I-10 in Texas where temperatures are typically higher during defoliation. If a defoliation or conditioning application has been made, delay desiccation application of Boa approximately 3 to 7 days to minimize leaf sticking. May be tank mixed with other harvest aid materials known to the local expert to be effective.
Cotton Desiccation of Regrowth	Harvest Aid Broadcast	0.8-1.6 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	3	Use to desiccate regrowth occurring after defoliation or desiccation. Regrowth is difficult to control, therefore, thorough coverage with the full recommended rate is necessary. Control is dependent on growing conditions and desiccation of small new regrowth may not always be complete. Use higher rate if regrowth is excessive. Do not exceed a total of 1.6 pints per acre per crop season for the harvest aid use.
Easter Lilies (Field Grown)	Preemergence	1.6-3.2 pints	Ground 10 gals.	-	Do not apply more than twice per season.
Ornamental Bulbs Tulips, Narcissus, Iris	Broadcast Preemergence	1.5-3.0 pts.	Ground 30- 60 gals.	-	Add a nonionic surfactant containing at least 50% surface active ingredient at 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of dilute spray.

Crop	Use Pattern	Boa Rate/Acre	Minimum Total Spray/Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions and Comments
Fallow Land Prior to Planting of Any Crops	Preplant Broadcast to Fallow Land	1.3-2.7 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	–	Fallow land may be between operations such as disking, ripping, plowing, leveling, irrigating, or listing for ground preparation purposes. Use for the control of weeds such as bluegrass, chickweed, henbit, downy brome, ryegrass, cheatgrass, dog fennel, tansymustard, London rocket, sowthistle, rescue brome, wild oats, volunteer cereals, and other winter annuals and for suppression of perennial weeds and sedges. Use the higher rate for weeds approaching the maximum size of 6 inches. Do not make more than two applications during the fallow period. Allow maximum weed emergence prior to application to maximize the benefit of this use. Adhere to the preharvest intervals and other crop-specific restrictions for planted crops elsewhere on this label.
Grasses (For Seed) (For Use in Seedbed Preparation)	Preplant, At Planting, or Preemergence	1.6-3.2 pts.	Ground 10 gals.	–	Prepare the seedbeds and allow weeds to germinate. Apply Boa when weeds are at the three to five-leaf stage. Repeat applications as necessary prior to grass emergence. Do not graze treated areas or use the seed or straw from treated areas for animal feed or bedding.
Guar (Preharvest Desiccation)	Preharvest	1.6 pts.	Ground 10 gals.	4	Apply after the pods are fully mature. Do not graze treated areas or use the treated forage for animal feed.
Guava	Directed Spray	3.2 pts.	Ground 10 gals.	–	Do not allow spray to contact green stems, fruit or foliage. Do not graze treated areas. Do not feed cover crops grown in treated areas to livestock. For mature woody weeds, late-germinating weeds and grasses, and perennials, retreatment or spot spraying may be necessary.
Hops ID, OR, & WA Only	Directed Spray and/or Suckering and Stripping	1.6-2.4 pts.	Ground 10 gals.	14	Retreatment or spot treatment may be necessary. Do not apply more than three times per season. Do not allow spray to contact green stems, foliage, flowers or cones as injury may result. Do not allow animals to graze in treated hopyards. Hop vine refuse and silage may be fed to livestock. For suckering and stripping, spray only the basal 2 feet of the vines. Repeat as necessary. Experience with varieties other than CASCADE, YAKIMA, CLUSTER AND BULLION is limited. If using Boa on other varieties than these, test the use pattern on a small number of vines of each variety to determine sensitivity to injury. Do not use on unlisted varieties if unacceptable crop injury occurs. Chemical Pruning: To burn back existing vines and obtain even emergence of subsequent vines, spray when vines are less than 3 feet tall. APPLICATION TO HOP VINES LESS THAN 6 FEET TALL MAY CAUSE UNACCEPTABLE INJURY.
Lentil	Harvest Aid	1.0-1.5 pts.	Ground 20 gals. Air 7 gals.	7	Add nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons) of the finished spray volume. May also be applied as a split application. DO NOT make more than two applications or exceed a total of 1½ pints per acre. The split application may improve coverage. Apply when crop is mature and at least 80% of the pods are yellowing and mostly ripe with no more than 30% of the leaves still green in color. DO NOT apply when weather conditions favor spray drift. A drift control agent may be included to reduce spray drift (see "DRIFT MINIMIZATION" section on label). NOT REGISTERED FOR USE ON LENTILS IN CALIFORNIA.
Mint (Peppermint, Spearmint)	Dormant Season	1.2-2.4 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	–	For suppression of weeds such as Italian ryegrass, prickly lettuce, groundsel, chickweed, downy brome and bluegrass. Apply when crop is dormant before spring growth begins and when weeds are less than 6 inches tall. Do not apply more than 2.4 pints per acre per season. May be tank mixed with Sinbar® herbicide (terbacil) weed killer for improved contact activity and residual control of Italian ryegrass, prickly lettuce and groundsel. Apply this tank mixture no more than once per season. Refer to the Sinbar label for rates, directions, precautions and a list of weeds controlled.
Onion (Seeded) and Garlic	Preplant or Preemergence	1.6-3.2 pts.	Ground 10 gals.	60 200 (CA only)	Use the higher rate for heavy weed infestations or wild oat control. Apply only one application per season at the 3.2 pints per acre dosage. Allow maximum weed and grass emergence prior to treatment but apply prior to crop emergence. Apply a maximum of 3.2 pints per acre per season.

Crop	Use Pattern	Boa Rate/Acre	Minimum Total Spray/Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions and Comments
Passion Fruit	Directed spray	3.2 pts.	Ground 10 gals.	-	Use a shield or wrap vine if bark is still green at application time. If application is to be made during harvest season, pick all fruit off the ground prior to application. Do not allow animals to graze on treated areas. Retreatment or spot treatment may be necessary.
Peas, Green or Dry Grown for Seed	Harvest Aid	1-1.5 pts.	Ground 20-40 gals. Air 7-10 gals.	7	Add spreader (nonionic) at 1 quart per 100 gallons of spray mix. Do not treat more than 3,000 acres. No aerial application shall be made within ½ mile of any city, town, subdivision or densely populated area unless there is air movement away from such areas.
Peanuts	Broadcast at Ground Crack Postemergence	6.5-12.8 fl. oz.	Ground 10 gals.	-	To control or suppress small (1 to 6 inches) emerged annual grass and broadleaf weeds in peanuts at ground crack. A second application may be made up to 28 days after ground crack. Make no more than two applications per season and do not apply a total or more than 12.8 fluid ounces of product per acre per season. For at ground crack use, Boa can be tank mixed with Pursuit® herbicide or Dual for residual weed control. Consult the Pursuit or Dual label for a list of weeds controlled, rates of application, and precautions. Crop foliage sprayed will be injured in the form of bronzing and crinkling but the crop will recover and develop normally. Do not apply by air.
Peanuts	Broadcast during early spring prior to peanut planting	1.5-3.0 pts.	Ground 10 gals.	-	Use the higher rate on dense populations and/or larger or harder to control weeds. Apply when weeds are actively growing and between 1 and 6 inches in height. Vegetation 6 inches and taller may not be controlled. BOA herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides for improved weed control. Do not apply by air.
Peanuts Basagran® herbicide Tank Mix	Broadcast at Ground Crack Postemergence	6.5-12.8 fl. oz.	Ground 10 gals.	-	To control or suppress small (1 to 6 inches) emerged annual grass and broadleaf weeds in peanuts at ground crack. A second application may be made up to 28 days after ground crack. Make no more than two applications per season and do not apply more than 12.8 fluid ounces of product per acre per season. For at ground crack use, Boa can be tank mixed with Pursuit or Dual and other labeled herbicides for residual weed control. Consult the Pursuit or Dual label for a list of weeds controlled, rates of application and precautions. Crop foliage sprayed will be injured in the form of bronzing and crinkling but the crop will recover and develop normally. Do not apply by air.
Peanuts Butyrac® herbicide or Butoxone™ herbicide 200 Tank Mix	Broadcast Postemergence	6.5-12.8 fl. oz.	Ground 10 gals.	-	For improved control of weeds such as cocklebur, sicklepod and morningglory tank mix Boa with 8 to 16 ounces (0.125 to 0.25 pounds) per acre of Butyrac or Butoxone 200. Make no more than two applications per season and do not apply a total of more than 12.8 fluid ounces of product per season. Crop foliage sprayed will be injured in the form of bronzing and crinkling but the crop will recover and develop normally. Refer to the complete Butyrac or Butoxone 200 label for specific use directions, limitations, precautions and for a list of weeds controlled. Do not apply by air.
Pigeon Peas (Puerto Rico only)	Directed spray	1.6 pts.	Ground 10 gals.	60	Avoid contact with pigeon pea foliage. Do not make more than one application per season. Do not graze treated areas or feed treated forage to livestock. Cannery waste can be fed to livestock.
Pineapple	Directed spray	1.6-3.2 pts.	Ground 10 gals.	20	Retreatment may be necessary on more mature weeds. Do not exceed three applications per season.
Potato	Preplant or Preemergence Broadcast	0.8-1.6 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	-	Apply up to ground cracking, before potatoes have emerged.
Potato (California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho only, Used alone)	Preplant, Broadcast	6.5-12.0 fl. oz.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	-	For control of volunteer barley in preformed seedbeds.

Crop	Use Pattern	Boa Rate/Acre	Minimum Total Spray/Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions and Comments
Potato Preharvest vine killing and weed desiccation (Not for use in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee)	Broadcast	13.0-24.0 fl. oz.	Ground 20 gals. Air 5 gals.	3	Do not apply to drought stressed potatoes. Begin application when leaves begin to turn yellow. Immature potato foliage is tolerant to Boa. Desiccation will not be complete under this condition. Use 24 fluid ounces per acre rate where quick vine kill is desired. Use two applications of 13 fluid ounces per acre when vine growth is dense. Split applications must be applied a minimum of 5 days apart. Do not pasture livestock in treated potato fields. Do not use on muck or peat soils to avoid injury to subsequent crops. DO NOT use to desiccate potato vines when potatoes are to be stored or used for seed as this may result in tuber decomposition or failure of seed pieces to germinate and grow normally. Do not exceed 3.0 pints per acre per season.
Potato (Maine only) Desiccation of potato plants to control late blight	Broadcast	2.0 pts.	Ground 20 gals. Air 5 gals.	-	Apply Boa broadcast over infected plants. Add a nonionic surfactant at 1.0 quart per 100 gallons of spray mix. Make a second application if necessary to obtain additional desiccation where vine growth is dense. Allow a minimum of 5 days between applications. Do not graze livestock in treated area. (NOTE: THIS IS A CROP DESTRUCT USE. CROP MUST BE DESTROYED AND TUBERS NOT ALLOWED TO ENTER CHANNELS OF TRADE. ALL TUBERS MUST BE DISKED-IN AFTER DESICCATION)
Rice	Preplant or Preemergence Broadcast	Weeds 1-3" 1.5-2.0 pts. Weeds 3 to 6" 2.0-2.5 pts. Weeds 6" 2.5-3.2 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	-	Apply as a broadcast spray before, during, or after planting, but before crop emergence. Use higher rates and spray volumes when vegetation is dense. Seeding should be done with a minimum amount of soil disturbance. Weeds and grasses emerging after application will not be controlled. Crop plants emerged at time of application will be killed. For improved or extended weed control, Boa may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for this use. Refer to tank mix herbicide labels for specific directions, limitations, precautions and a list of weeds controlled. Do not flood/flush within 48 hours of application in order to ensure complete kill of vegetation. If cool, cloudy, and/or wet weather delays speed of kill, do not flood/flush until complete kill is evident.
Safflower	Preplant or Preemergence Broadcast or Banded Over Row	1.6-3.2 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	-	Apply before, during, or after planting, but before crop emergence.
Safflower (California Only)	Preplant Broadcast	6.5-12.8 fl. oz.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	-	For control of volunteer barley in preformed beds.
Small Grain (Barley, Wheat)	Preplant or Preemergence	Weeds 1-3" 0.8-2.0 pts. Weeds 3-6" 2.0-2.5 pts. Weeds 6" 2.5-3.2 pts.	Ground 5 gals. Air 5 gals.	-	
Small Grain (Wheat Only) Hoelon 3EC Tank Mix	Preplant or Preemergence	Weeds 1-3" 0.8-2.0 pts. Weeds 3-6" 2.0-2.5 pts. Weeds 6" 2.5-3.2 pts.	Ground 5 gals. Air 5 gals.	-	A tank mix with Hoelon 3EC will improve grass control. Apply when weeds are actively growing and 1 to 6 inches in height. Weeds 6 inches or taller may not be controlled. Do not apply this tank mix to barley as crop injury may result.
Sorghum (Grain)	Preplant or Preemergence Broadcast or Band	Weeds 1-3" 0.8-2.0 pts. Weeds 3-6" 2.0-2.5 pts. Weeds 6" 2.5-3.2 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	48 (grain) 20 (forage)	Seedbeds should be formed as far ahead of planting as possible to allow maximum weed and grass emergence. Seeding should be done with a minimum amount of soil disturbance.

Crop	Use Pattern	Boa Rate/Acre	Minimum Total Spray/Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions and Comments
Sorghum (Grain) Atrazine & 2,4-D Ester (Low Volatile) Tank Mix	Preplant or Preemergence	Weeds 1-3" 0.8-2.0 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	48 (grain) 20 (forage)	Boa may be tank mixed with atrazine for improved preemergence or residual weed control. The addition of 2,4-D ester (Low Volatile) may aid in the suppression of perennial and annual broadleaf weeds emerged at the time of application. Refer to the specific tank mix herbicide label(s) for rates, directions, limitations, precautions and a list of weeds controlled.
		Weeds 3-6" 2.0-2.5 pts.			
		Weeds 6" 2.5-3.2 pts.			
Sorghum (Grain) Harmony Extra Tank Mix	Preplant or Preemergence	1.5-3.0 pts.	Ground 10 gals.	48 (grain) 20 (forage)	Boa may be tank mixed with Harmony Extra for improved preemergence or residual weed control. Refer to the Harmony Extra label for rates, directions, limitations, precautions and a list of weeds controlled.
	Postemergence Directed Applications (Including Hooded or Shielded)	0.8-1.6 pts.	Ground 10 gals.	48 (grain) 20 (forage)	Apply when weeds are actively growing. Use higher rate on large or hard to control weeds. Weeds 6 inches or taller may not be controlled. Severe damage and/or complete kill can occur if spray contacts sorghum plants. Do not exceed two postemergence-directed applications or exceed a total of 6.4 pints of Boa per season. HOODED OR SHIELDED SPRAYERS To avoid excessive crop phytotoxicity, use a hooded or shielded sprayer with skids or wheels on the spray boom to maintain spray height. Apply by directing spray between the rows and using hooded or shielded sprayers to prevent spray contact with crop plants. DIRECTED SPRAY WITHOUT HOODED OR SHIELDED SPRAYERS Apply when sorghum is at least 12 inches tall when naturally standing. Do not exceed 30 psi nozzle pressure or spray under conditions which may cause excessive drift. Use precision directed-spray application equipment adjusted so that no more than the lower 3 inches of the sorghum stalk is contacted by the application spray. Some crop injury will occur. The degree of injury is related to the precision of application and spraying conditions.
Soybeans	Preplant or Preemergence	Weeds 1-3" 0.8-2.0 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	-	Do not exceed a total of 4.8 pints of Boa per season. Apply as a broadcast spray before, during, or after planting, but before crop emergence. For improved burn down or residual control, Boa may be tank mixed with the following herbicides: 2,4-DB, Canopy, Dual, Gemini, Goal, Harmony Extra, Lasso, Lexone, Linex, Lorox, Modown, Preview, Prowl, Pursuit herbicide, Scepter®, Sencor, Surflan® and Turbo®. The rate of Boa to be used in these tank mixes is dependent on weed height and growing conditions. Use the highest recommended rate of Boa under dry conditions or where the weed canopy is dense. Refer to the specific tank mix herbicide label(s) for rates, directions, limitations, precautions and a list of weeds controlled. The lowest rate may be used when weeds are less than 4 inches tall and a selective postemergence spray or cultivation will be made within 3 weeks after planting. Seeding should be done with a minimum amount of soil disturbance. Do not graze or harvest for forage or hay before the R3 stage of soybean development (early pod).
		Weeds 3-6" 2.0-2.5 pts.			
		Weeds 6" 2.5-3.2 pts.			
Soybeans 2,4-D Ester (Low Volatile) Tank Mix	Preplant or Preemergence	Weeds 1-3" 0.8-2.0 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	-	Apply 2,4-D ester (Low Volatile) at 0.35 to 0.475 pounds active per acre at least 7 days prior to planting. Apply 2,4-D ester (Low Volatile) at 0.475 to 0.95 pounds active ingredient per acre at least 30 days prior to planting. Do not apply 2,4-D ester (Low Volatile) prior to planting soybeans if you are not prepared to accept the results of soybean injury, including possible loss of stand and yield. Do not use the amine formulation as Boa activity may be reduced. May be tank mixed with residual herbicides listed above. Refer to the 2,4-D ester (Low Volatile) label for a list of rates, directions, limitations, precautions and a list of weeds controlled.
		Weeds 3-6" 2.0-2.5 pts.			
		Weeds 6" 2.5-3.2 pts.			

Crop	Use Pattern	Boa Rate/Acre	Minimum Total Spray/Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions and Comments
Soybeans	Postemergence Directed Spray (includes Hooded or Shielded)	3.2-6.4 fl. oz.	Ground 10 gals.	–	<p>Apply when weeds are actively growing. For control of seedling Johnsongrass, crabgrass, goosegrass, brachiaria, Texas millet, and pigweed less than 2 inches tall, use the lower rate of Boa. For control of 2 to 4 inch red rice, brachiaria, barnyardgrass, crabgrass, goosegrass, seedling johnsongrass, giant foxtail, and fall panicum, use 6.4 fluid ounces of Boa. For control of 2 to 3 inch sicklepod, purslane, pigweed, cutleaf ground cherry, and common ragweed, use 6.4 fluid ounces of Boa.</p> <p>For control of 2 to 4 inch grasses in mixture with common cocklebur, morningglory, and red rice, apply Boa at 6.4 fluid ounces per acre plus 0.2 pound active ingredient per acre of 2,4-DB formulation. Refer to the 2,4-DB label for directions, limitations and precautions. Do not graze or harvest for forage or hay. If needed make a second and final application 7 to 14 days later.</p> <p>HOODED OR SHIELDED SPRAYERS Apply by directing spray between the rows and using hooded or shielded sprayers to prevent spray contact with crop plants. Use higher rate on larger (<6 inches) or hard to control weeds. Weeds 6 inches or taller may not be controlled. Severe damage and/or complete kill can occur if spray intentionally or accidentally (including drift of fine droplets) contacts the plants.</p> <p>DIRECTED SPRAY WITHOUT HOODED OR SHIELDED SPRAYERS Do not treat if soybeans are less than 8 inches tall. Use precision directed-spray application equipment adjusted so that no more than the lower 3 inches of the soybean plant is contacted by the application spray. Do not exceed 30 psi nozzle pressure or spray under conditions which may cause excessive drift. Some crop injury will occur. The degree of injury is related to the precision of application and spraying conditions.</p>
Soybeans	Harvest Aid	6.5-12.8 fl. oz.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	15	<p>Indeterminant varieties: Apply when at least 65% of the seed pods have reached a mature brown color or when seed moisture is 30% or less. Determinate varieties: Apply when plants are mature, i.e., beans are fully developed, ½ of leaves have dropped, and remaining leaves are yellowing. Immature soybeans will be injured. Mature cocklebur, especially drought-stressed plants are tolerant to Boa and desiccation will not be complete. Always use the higher rate for cocklebur. Do not graze or harvest for forage or hay.</p>
Strawberries	Postemergence Directed Spray	1.6 pts.	Ground 20 gals.	21	<p>Apply by directing spray between the rows and using shields to prevent spray contact with crop plants. Do not allow spray to contact strawberry plants as injury or excessive residues may result. Do not apply more than three times per season. Do not graze livestock in treated areas.</p>
Sugar Beet	Preplant or Preemergence	1.6-3.2 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	–	<p>Use the higher rate for heavier weed infestations. Seeding or transplanting should be done with a minimum amount of soil disturbance. Crop plants emerged at time of application will be killed. Can be used in fallow bed/stale seedbed for weed control. Seedbeds or plantbeds should be formed as far ahead of treatment as possible to permit maximum weed emergence.</p>

Crop	Use Pattern	Boa Rate/Acre	Minimum Total Spray/Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions and Comments
Sugarcane	Postemergence Directed Spray (Includes Hooded or Shielded)				General Comments Apply as a hooded, shielded, or directed spray to avoid contact with cane foliage to prevent leaf burn and yield reduction. Make a second and final application, if necessary, when new weed growth is 2 to 6 inches high. Do not graze treated areas or feed treated forage to livestock.
Texas:		1.0-1.5 pts.	Ground 20 gals.	–	
Florida:		1.6 pts.	Ground 50 gals.	–	For optimum results, apply in early spring (March-April) when weeds are small. Do not apply after June 1 as cane growth may be stunted and yields reduced.
Hawaii:		1.6 pts.	Ground 20 gals.	–	Do not apply after cane rows have closed in.
Louisiana:		0.8-2.4 pts.	Ground 20 gals.	30	For tiller control, apply when tillers are less than 18 inches high. Use the higher rate for heavier weed infestations or tiller growth.
Florida and Texas:	Harvest Aid	6.5-12.8 fl. oz.	Air 5 gals.	–	Use higher rate under cool, cloudy weather conditions. Apply 3 to 14 days before burning and harvest.
Sugarcane Louisiana	Prior to crop emergence or early postemergence	1.5-3.0 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	30	For improved burn down and residual control, tank mix Boa with Direx or Karmex. For best results, apply when weeds and grasses are succulent and weed growth is 1 to 6 inches high. Use the higher rates for larger weeds. If multiple applications are used, do not exceed 4.0 pints per season. Do not apply after the fourth leaf stage. Do not graze treated areas of feed treated forage to livestock.
Sunflower	Preplant or Preemergence Broadcast or Banded over Row	1.6-3.2 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	–	Apply before, during, or after planting but before crop emergence.
	Preharvest Desiccation Broadcast	0.8-1.6 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	7	Apply when sunflower seeds reach physiological maturity (when seed moisture is 35% or lower). For many varieties, this corresponds to the time when the back of the heads are yellow and the bracts are turning brown. Do not graze treated areas or feed treated forage to livestock. Use the higher rate when crop stands or weed infestations are heavy.
Taro, Dryland (Hawaii only)	Postemergence Directed Spray	1.5-2.5 pts.	Ground 10 gals.	180	Do not allow spray to contact the taro plants as injury may result. Make the first application when weed growth is 1 to 4 inches high. Weeds emerging after the application will not be controlled. A single retreatment may be made; however, do not harvest dryland taro within 6 months of last application.
Tree Plantation Establishment Deciduous and Conifers	Preplant Broadcast	1.6-3.2 pts.	Ground 20 gals.	–	Prepare ground early to allow maximum emergence of weeds. Apply prior to planting. Plant with minimal soil disturbance. Use the higher rate for heavier weed infestations. For improved burn down or residual control, tank mix Boa with other herbicides labeled for this use. Refer to the specific tank mix herbicide label(s) for rates, directions, limitations, and precautions and for a list of weeds controlled. Do not apply in less than 20 gallons per acre as weed control will be reduced.

Crop	Use Pattern	Boa Rate/Acre	Minimum Total Spray/Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions and Comments
Trees and Vines, Orchards, Vineyards, Windbreak, Shade and Ornamental Trees - Acerola, Apple, Apricot, Avocado, Banana, Beechnut, Brazil Nut, Butternut, Calamondin, Cashew, Cherry, Chestnut, Chinquapin, Citrus Citron, Coffee, Crabapple, Fig, Filbert, Grape, Grapefruit, Hickory Nut, Kiwi Fruit, Kumquat, Lemon, Lime, Loquat, Macadamia Nut, Mandarin (tangerine), Mayhaw, Nectarines, Olive, Orange (sweet and sour), Papaya, Peach, Pear, Pear (oriental), Pecan, Pistachio, Plum, Prune, Pummelo, Quince, Satsuma Mandarin, Walnut, Other Shade and Ornamental Trees such as Arborvitae, Ash, Elm, Fir, Oak, Pine, etc.	Directed Spray	1.6-3.2 pts.	Ground 10 gals.	Apricots-28 Cherries-28 Figs-13 Kiwi Fruit-14 Nectarines-28 Olives-13 Peaches-14 Pistachios-7 Plums-28	Do not allow spray to contact green stems (except suckers), fruit or foliage. Use a shield or wrap plant when spraying around young trees or vines. Do not graze treated areas. Do not feed cover crops grown in treated areas to livestock. Do not apply when figs, nuts, or olives to be harvested are on the ground. For apricots - Do not exceed three postemergence-directed applications per season. For cherries - Do not exceed three postemergence-directed applications per season. For figs - Do not exceed five postemergence-directed applications per season. For grapes-Treat when sucker growth is no more than 8 inches long. Late season applications to weeds should be made to avoid contact with desirable foliage. For Kiwi fruit-Do not treat more than three times per year. For mature woody weeds, perennial weeds, late-germinating weeds, and green suckers, retreatment or spot treatment may be necessary. For nectarines-Do not exceed three postemergence - directed applications per season. For olives - Do not exceed four postemergence-directed applications per season. For pistachios - Do not exceed two applications after shells split. For peaches-Do not exceed three postemergence-directed applications per season. For plums-Do not exceed three postemergence-directed applications per season.
Tree and Vine Tank mixes	Directed Spray	1.6-3.2 pts.	Ground 10 gals.	Refer to other TM labels	Boa may be tank mixed with registered residual herbicides listed below for combined emerged and residual weed control. Always refer to other herbicide label(s) for respective precautions, limitations, restrictions, dates, directions for use and weeds controlled. Boa may be tank mixed with the following herbicides: Goal, Devrinol®, Princep, Sinbar, Surflan, Solicam®, Karmex, Direx, Krovar® I.
Tyfon (New Hampshire Only)	Preplant Preemergence	1.6-3.2 pts.	Ground 10 gals.	-	Seeding should be done with a minimum of soil disturbance. Weeds and grasses emerging after treatment will not be controlled. Crop plants emerged at time of application will be injured.
Vegetable (Seeded or Transplanted) Beans (Lima, Snap), Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, Cabbage, Cantaloupe, Carrot, Cauliflower, Cavalo Broccoli, Chayote Fruit, Chinese Cabbage, Chinese Waxgourd, Citron Melon, Collard, Cucumber, Eggplant, Gherkin, Gourd (Edible), Groundcherry <i>Momordica</i> spp., Kale, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Mizuna, Musk Melon, Mustard Greens, Mustard Spinach, Pea, Pepino, Pepper, Pumpkin, Rape Greens, Squash, Sweet Corn, Tomatillo, Tomato, Turnip, Watermelon	Preplant Preemergence	1.6-3.2 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	Tomatoes-30	Seedbeds and plantbeds should be formed as far ahead of treatment as possible to permit maximum weed emergence. Applications can be made as a banded or broadcast treatment before, during, or after planting but prior to the crop emergence. Use the higher rate for heavier weed infestations. Seeding or transplanting should be done with a minimum amount of soil disturbance. Crop plants emerged at time of application will be killed. Can be used in fallow bed/stale seedbed for weed control alone or tank mixed with Goal. Consult the Goal label for a list of weeds controlled, rates of application and precautions.

Crop	Use Pattern	Boa Rate/Acre	Minimum Total Spray/Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions and Comments
Vegetable Eggplant, Tomato, Pepper, Melon, Pumpkin, Squash	Directed Spray	1.6 pts.	Ground 10 gals.	Tomatoes-30	For control or suppression of emerged weeds between rows after crop establishment. Use precision directed-spray application equipment adjusted to prevent spray contact with crop plants. Do not exceed 30 psi nozzle pressure or spray under conditions which may cause excessive drift. Apply when weeds are succulent and weed growth is less than 6 inches. Do not apply more than three applications per season. Do not allow animals to graze in treated areas.
Vegetables	Post-harvest desiccation	1.5 to 2.0 pts.	Ground 10-20 gals.	–	Broadcast spray over the top of plants following harvest. Add a nonionic surfactant at 1.0 quart per 100 gallons of spray mix. Do not graze livestock in treated area. Do not use treated vegetables for human or animal consumption.
Vegetable Chili Pepper (Hot) (New Mexico, Louisiana, and Texas)	Directed Spray	6.5 fl. oz.-1.6 pts.	Ground 10 gals.	–	For control or suppression of emerged weeds between rows after crop establishment. Use precision directed-spray application equipment adjusted to prevent spray contact with crop plants. Do not exceed 30 psi nozzle pressure or spray under conditions which may cause excessive drift. Apply when weeds are succulent and weed growth is less than 6 inches. Use 6.5 to 12 fluid ounces to control 2 to 4 inch seedling johnsongrass, crabgrass, goosegrass, <i>brachiaria</i> spp. <i>Echinochloa</i> spp., and pigweed. Use 12 to 25 fluid ounces to control established Bermudagrass and purple nutsedge. Do not apply more than three applications per season. Do not allow animals to graze in treated areas. Do not use on hot peppers within 8 weeks of transplanting.
Vegetable (California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho Only) Lettuce, Melons, Sugar Beet, Tomato	Broadcast	6.5-12.8 fl. oz.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	Tomatoes-30	For control of volunteer barley in preformed seedbeds.
Vegetable Cabbage	Postemergence directed spray/Shielded application	1.0-1.5 pts.	Ground 40-70 gals.	–	To control emerged annual broadleaf weeds and grasses and for top kill and suppression of emerged perennial weeds after crop plant emergence or establishment. Apply with conventional ground equipment directing spray between the rows and using shields to prevent spray contact with crop plants. For best results apply when weeds and grasses are succulent and weed growth is 1 to 6 inches high. Weeds and grasses emerging after application will not be controlled. Do not allow spray to contact cabbage plants as injury or excessive residues may result. Outer leaves should be stripped at the time of harvest. Do not apply where Boa herbicide has been used as a preplant preemergence spray.
Vegetable Lettuce	Postemergence directed spray	1.0-1.5 pts.	Ground 40-70 gals.	–	To control emerged annual broadleaf weeds and grasses and for top kill and suppression of emerged perennial weeds after crop plant emergence or establishment. Apply with conventional ground equipment directing spray between the rows and using shields to prevent spray contact with crop plants. For best results apply when weeds and grasses are succulent and weed growth is 1 to 6 inches high. Weeds and grasses emerging after application will not be controlled. Do not allow spray to contact lettuce plants as injury or excessive residues may result. Outer leaves should be stripped at the time of harvest. Do not apply where Boa herbicide has been used as a preplant preemergence spray.
Vegetable Melons	Postemergence Directed Spray	1.5 to 3.0 pts.	Ground 40-80 gals.	–	Apply with conventional ground equipment directing spray between the rows and using shields to prevent spray contact with crop plants. For best results apply when weeds are succulent and weed growth is 1 to 6 inches high (larger plants are less affected by this treatment). Do not allow spray to contact melon plants as injury or excessive residues may result. Weeds and grasses emerging after application will not be controlled. Use a nonionic surfactant at 16 to 32 fluid ounces per 100 gallons of spray mix. Do not apply more than three applications per crop season. Do not allow animals to graze in treated areas.
Vegetable Rhubarb	Dormant	1.6-3.2 pts.	Ground 10 gals.	–	Apply during dormant season before buds in crown begin to grow. Do not make more than two applications per season

Crop	Use Pattern	Boa Rate/Acre	Minimum Total Spray/Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions and Comments
Wheat, Winter	Postemergence broadcast (salvage)	6.4-9.4 fl. oz.	Ground 20-40 gals. Air 5-20 gals	–	For the suppression and control of volunteer rye and downy brome (cheatgrass) present in sufficient quantities so that wheat yield and quality may be reduced apply after wheat plants have developed 5 tillers or 6 inches in height in the spring and prior to emergence of the head from the boot. Failure to comply with these instructions increases the chance of crop injury and may result in illegal paraquat residue in the grain. Yield reductions may occur at any stage of growth. Add a nonionic surfactant containing at least 50% surface active ingredient at 1 to 2 pints per 100 gallons of dilute spray. Do not graze treated fields or feed treated forage or straw to livestock. The salvage spray should only be used when wheat production is in danger of being severely reduced by rye or downy brome (cheatgrass) competition and where reseeding is the only alternative. Yield reductions can be expected in exchange for improved quality. When using this product in eastern Washington, refer to the Washington State Department of Agriculture's restrictions on the use of desiccant herbicides.

RESIN SOAKING

Pines (Loblolly, Shortleaf, Longleaf, Slash, Virginia, Pond, Pitch, and Spruce Pines).

Tree Selection – Select trees to be treated from stands on sites not subject to periods of extreme drought stress as the desiccating effect of Boa to pines is accentuated during such periods, causing a reduction in the amount of oleoresin deposited in the xylem. Select trees to be treated from vigorous, non-stagnated stands, either natural or planted. In stagnated stands or commercial timber stands, plan treating with Boa herbicide not sooner than 3 years after a commercial thinning.

Application Directions – Apply Boa diluted in water to a suitable wound in the tree trunk to bring the treatment into contact with the xylem (sapwood).

Bark Streaks or Cuts: This type of wound is made using a standard or rotary bark hack or a chainsaw chipping tool employed in naval stores work to remove a single 1-inch wide streak of bark about 1 to 2 feet from ground level. The total length should not exceed 1/3 of the tree circumference. Multiple streaks or cuts can result in serious girdling of the trunk and premature death of the tree. A coarse spray (about 2 to 6 ml.) of Boa solution (1 to 5% cation, wt./wt. basis) should be applied to runoff to the exposed xylem, using a low-pressure sprayer. The amount of spray required per cut depends on tree circumference and the length of cut or streak (1/3 of circumference). For a 9-inch diameter tree, 3 ml. of spray will cover the 1-inch wide streak. Using 3 ml. of a 2% or 4% Boa solution will result in application of 60 to 120 mg Boa per streak.

Time of Treatment: Resin soaking can occur from treatments made any time of the year; however, cool season treatments under nondrought conditions usually result in less severe pine beetle infestations and longer tree life.

Interval Between Treatment and Tree Harvest: The interval between application of Boa and tree harvest should be a minimum of 6 months and preferably from 12 to 24 months. Intervals of over 6 months may not be possible under conditions of drought or serious pine beetle attacks, which may make early harvest necessary. The Boa treatment may encourage beetle attack or may cause premature death of the tree. Desiccation of the xylem tissue, rather than the desired resin soaking, may occur, and is more likely at higher dosage rates.

EFFECT ON STEM GROWTH:

Boa herbicide treatment can result in reduced stem growth during the interval between treatment and tree harvest.

Dilution Table for Boa Herbicide (2.5 lbs cation per gallon)	
Concentration of Cation Desired (Wt./Wt. Basis)	To 3/4 Gallon of Boa Herbicide add the following No. Gals. of Water
0.2%	118.8
0.5%	46.8
1.0%	22.9
2.0%	10.9
3.0%	6.9
4.0%	4.9
5.0%	3.7

Other Uses	Use Pattern	Boa Rate/Acre	Minimum Total Spray/Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions and Comments
CONSERVATION RESERVE FEDERAL SET-ASIDE, CONSERVATION COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS (For use in compliance with the Federal Conservation Reserve Program or Federal set-aside programs)	Broadcast	1.6-3.2 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	–	For improved emerged weed control of extended weed control, Boa may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for this use. Refer to tank mix herbicide labels for specific directions, limitations, precautions and for a list of weeds controlled.

Other Uses	Use Pattern	Boa Rate/Acre	Minimum Total Spray/Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions and Comments
NONCROP USES	Broadcast or Spot Treatment	1.6-3.2 pts.	Ground 10 gals.	–	For use in noncrop areas such as public airports, electric transformer stations, pipeline pumping stations, around commercial buildings, storage yards and other installations, fence lines or similar noncrop areas. Avoid contact with the foliage of ornamentals or desired plants. Repeat as necessary
PASTURE RESEEDING For suppression of existing sod and undesirable emerged broadleaf weeds and grasses prior to or at time of planting grasses or forage legumes	Broadcast	0.8-1.6 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	See specific geographic recommendation	<u>West of Cascade and Sierra Nevada Mountains</u> Apply in October through December after first fall rains and after weeds have emerged and sod has started new growth. For best seeding results, apply on moderately to heavily grazed areas. Do not use in areas with heavy sod and weed growth. <u>East of Rocky Mountains</u> Use the 1.6 pint rate on vigorous or coarse sod species such as bromegrass. Apply prior to or at time of seeding grasses or forage legumes. Apply only to grazed or mowed pastures not more than 3 inches in height at time of treatment.
For Control of Endophyte-Fungus-Infected Fescue Forage Legume/Grass Mixture and Other Grass Pastures	Broadcast (split application)	0.8-1.6 pts. followed by 0.8-1.6 pts.	Ground 10 gals.	–	<u>Bermudagrass or Bahiagrass Sods</u> Apply in late summer or early fall to sod not exceeding 3 inches in height. For control of emerged Little Barley, apply in February or March before the mid-boot stage of Little Barley. <u>Bermudagrass and Coastal Bermudagrass Pastures</u> Apply when bermudagrass is dormant. For control of Little Barley, apply before the mid-boot stage. Do not mow for hay until 40 days after treatment. Use split applications of 10 to 21 days apart if necessary. Do not exceed 3.2 pints per acre total in preparation for re-seeding. For spring plantings, the initial application of 0.8 to 1.6 pints may be made the previous fall. Apply when fescue is actively growing and no more than 4 inches high. To reduce the infestation of endophyte-infested grass, do not allow fescue to go to seed starting with the preceding years crop.
Lesquerella fendleri (Bladderpod) for seed production	Harvest Aid	1.2-1.6 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	–	Always add the following: Nonionic surfactant: For ground applications: add nonionic surfactant containing 75% or more surface active agent at 0.124% v/v (1 pint per 100 gallons), OR add a nonionic surfactant containing 50 to 75% surface active agent at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons) of the finished spray volume. For aerial applications, add a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v (2 pints per 100 gallons) of the finished spray volume. Precautions, Restrictions and Comments: This is for research purposes and is restricted to use by cooperators in USDA/CSRS project (Agronomic Production Requirements of Lesquerella as a Source of Hydroxy Fatty Acids for Industrial Products). Do not graze treated areas or use the treated forage for animal feed. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
*For Prickly Pear Desiccation in Pastures	Spot Sprays	1.0 fl. oz. per gallon of water	Spray to wet weed foliage	–	*Not for use in California. Knapsack, backpack sprayers, pump-up pressure sprayers, hand guns, hand wands, and other hand-held equipment can be used to direct the spray onto weed foliage for spray to wet applications. Mix 1 fluid ounce of Boa and 1/3 fluid ounce of nonionic surfactant per gallon of water. Spray coverage should be uniform and provide complete cover of all green prickly pear foliage. Apply in May through September for best desiccation results. Do not use more than 1.6 pints of Boa per acre per year. Apply only to pastures with no more than 3 inches of height at time of treatment. For improved desiccation and perennial control of Prickly pear, tank mix with Grazon PC® herbicide at a rate of 1 to 2 fluid ounces per gallon of water. Refer to the Grazon PC label for directions, restrictions, and precautions.

Other Uses	Use Pattern	Boa Rate/Acre	Minimum Total Spray/Acre	Grazing or Preharvest Interval (Days)	Precautions, Restrictions and Comments
For Juniper Species leaf moisture reduction or desiccation prior to <u>Prescribed</u> burning of pastures	Broadcast	1.6 pts.	Air 5 gals.	–	Use only in conjunction with prescribed burning as recommended and monitored by local SCS or University and Extension Range Specialists. Apply during hot, dry weather conditions (generally July and August). Use 2% v/v nonionic surfactant in a minimum of 5 gpa spray solution. Juniper leaf moisture content should be monitored; however, maximum leaf moisture reduction generally occurs 3 to 4 weeks after Boa application. Significant soil moisture and/or wet weather conditions prior to or after application will decrease the potential for Juniper Crown burns. Cool or humid weather conditions also adversely affect leaf moisture reduction. Do not graze livestock after application or prior to burning.
Native pastures	Broadcast	1.25-1.5 pts.	Ground 10 gals. Air 5 gals.	–	Apply Boa for control of Downey and Japanese Brome. Apply in spring after 90% node formation of brome species, but before full bloom. Emerged native perennial grasses will be burned by application, but application after 90% node formation will allow adequate time for native grasses to recover and attain maximum growth in the use season. Do not apply more than 1.5 pints Boa per year. Apply only to pastures with no more than 3 inches of height at time of treatment.

CONVERSION TABLE Boa Herbicide to be Applied

Fl. Oz. or Pints/Acre	Lb. a.i./Acre
6.5 oz.	0.13
12.8 oz.	0.25
0.8 pt.	0.25
1.2 pt.	0.375
1.6 pt.	0.5
2.4 pt.	0.75
3.2 pt.	1.0

WARRANTY STATEMENT

GRIFFIN warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. 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 the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of GRIFFIN. In no case shall GRIFFIN be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. All such risks shall be assumed by the Buyer. The exclusive remedy of any buyer or user of this product for any and all losses, injuries, or damages resulting from or in any way arising from the use, handling, or application of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability, or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid for this product or at GRIFFIN'S election, the replacement of this product. GRIFFIN MAKES NO WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE NOR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY EXCEPT AS STATED ABOVE.

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