



**For selective weeding, grass, forb and brush establishment and turf growth suppression on pastures, rangeland and specified noncrop areas**

**Active Ingredients:**

Imazapic, (+)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1 <i>H</i> -imidazol-2-yl]-5-methyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid* . . . . .	8.13%
Glyphosate, N-(phosphonomethyl) glycine, in the form of its isopropylamine salt* . . . . .	21.94%

**Other Ingredients:** . . . . . 69.93%

**Total:** . . . . . 100.00%

\*Equivalent to 8.13% (+)-2-[4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1*H*-imidazol-2-yl]-5-methyl-3-pyridinecarboxylic acid and 16.26% N-(phosphonomethyl) glycine acid.

(1 gallon contains 0.75 pounds of imazapic and 1.5 pounds of glyphosate active ingredient as the free acids)

**EPA Reg. No. 241-417**

**U.S. Patent No. 4798619**

**EPA Est. No.**

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
CAUTION/PRECAUCIÓN**

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

See inside for complete **First Aid, Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Conditions of Sale and Warranty.**

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

**Net Contents:**

BASF Corporation  
26 Davis Drive  
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

  
The Chemical Company

### AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

- Coveralls
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

### NONAGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Noncrop weed control is not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard. See the **General Information** section of this label for a description of non-crop sites.

**DO NOT** enter treated areas without protective clothing until sprays have dried.

### Storage and Disposal

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

**Pesticide Storage.** KEEP FROM FREEZING. **DO NOT** store below 20° F.

**Pesticide Disposal.** Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

### CONTAINER DISPOSAL

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

### Triple rinse containers small enough to shake (capacity ≤ 5 gallons) as follows:

Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

### Triple rinse containers too large to shake (capacity > 5 gallons) as follows:

Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank, or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

**Pressure rinse as follows:** Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank, or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container and rinse at about 40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip.

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

**Triple rinse as follows:** To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10% full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

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

**Application Height:** Making applications at the lowest possible height (aircraft or ground driven spray boom) that is safe and practical 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 application equipment (e.g. aircraft or ground) upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller droplets, etc.).

**Wind:** Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 3-10 mph; however, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type, determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 3 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:** Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud, that 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.

**Wind Erosion:** Avoid treating powdery, dry or light sandy soils when conditions are favorable for wind erosion. Under these conditions, the soil surface should first be settled by rainfall or irrigation.

**Aerial Application Methods and Equipment:** Use 2 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift.

**Managing Spray Drift From Aerial Applications:** Applicators must follow these requirements to avoid off-target drift movement: 1) boom length - the distance of the outermost nozzles on the boom must not exceed 3/4 the

length of the wingspan or rotor, 2) nozzle orientation - nozzles must always point backward parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees, and 3) application height - without compromising aircraft safety, applications should be made at a height of 10 feet or less above the crop canopy or tallest plants. Applicators must follow the most restrictive use cautions to avoid drift hazards, including those found in this labeling as well as applicable state and local regulations and ordinances.

**Ground Application (Broadcast):** Use 5 or more gallons of water per acre. The actual minimum spray volume per acre is determined by the spray equipment used. Use adequate spray volume to provide accurate and uniform distribution of spray particles over the treated area and to avoid spray drift.

#### **MIXING INSTRUCTIONS**

Fill the spray tank 1/2 to 3/4 full with clean water. Use a calibrated measuring device to measure the required amount of **Journey® herbicide**. Add **Journey** to the spray tank while agitating. Fill the remainder of the tank with water.

For postemergence applications, add a surfactant to the spray tank (See **Spray Adjuvants For Postemergence Applications**) section of this label for specific recommendations). Maintain agitation while spraying to ensure a uniform spray mixture. An antifoaming agent may be added to the tank if needed.

When tank mixing **Journey** with recommended herbicides, add wettable powders, dispersible granules or other dry formulations first, then ECs, then **Journey**, and then an adjuvant.

#### **SPRAYING INSTRUCTIONS**

In areas where spray drift is a concern **Journey** should not be applied during windy or gusty conditions unless applications are being made with an enclosed or shielded spray system and/or the addition of a drift control agent. **DO NOT** apply if rainfall is threatening. Rainfall within 1 hour after postemergence **Journey** application may reduce weed control.

#### **GROUND APPLICATIONS**

Uniformly apply with properly calibrated ground equipment in 2 or more gallons of water per acre. Application equipment specially designed to make low volume application should be used when making applications using less than 10 gallons of water per acre. A spray pressure of 20 to 40 psi is recommended.

Adjust the boom height to ensure proper coverage of weed foliage or soil surface (according to the manufacturer's recommendation). Avoid overlaps when spraying.

#### **SPOT TREATMENTS**

To prepare the spray solution, thoroughly mix in water 0.625 to 13% (0.8 to 17 oz/gallon water) **Journey** plus an adjuvant (see **Spray Adjuvants For Postemergence Applications** section). A methylated seed oil at 1% by

**Journey® herbicide** applied to desirable forage grasses will cause injury, delayed green-up, growth suppression and possible mortality. Use of spot treatments and/or localized broadcast applications should be considered when applications are to be made with desirable forage grasses present.

#### **GRAZING AND HAYING RESTRICTIONS**

There are no grazing restrictions with **Journey**.

**DO NOT** cut grass for hay until 7 days after **Journey** treatment.

#### **GUIDELINES FOR RANGELAND USE**

**Journey** may be applied to rangeland for the control of undesirable vegetation in order to achieve one or more of the following vegetation management objectives:

1. The control of undesirable (non-native, invasive and noxious) plant species.
2. The control of undesirable vegetation in order to aid in the establishment of desirable rangeland plant species.
3. The control of undesirable vegetation in order to aid in the establishment of desirable rangeland vegetation following a fire.
4. The control of undesirable vegetation for purposes of wildfire fuel reduction.
5. The release of existing desirable rangeland plant communities from the competitive pressure of undesirable plant species.
6. The control of undesirable vegetation for purposes of wildlife habitat improvement.

To ensure the protection of threatened and endangered plants when applying **Journey** to rangeland:

1. Federal agencies must follow NEPA regulations to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
2. State agencies must work with the Fish and Wildlife Service or the Service's designated state conservation agency to ensure protection of threatened and endangered plants.
3. Other organizations or individuals must operate under a Habitat Conservation Plan if threatened or endangered plants are known to be present on the land to be treated.

Please see the appropriate section(s) of this label for specific use directions for the desired rangeland vegetation management objective.

**Journey** should only be applied to a given rangeland acre as specific weed problems arise. For the control of annual weed species such as cheatgrass, downy brome and Medusahead rye, a single application of **Journey** that coincides with the successful establishment and/or release of desirable rangeland vegetation and the use of available IPM can provide effective, sustainable control of the annual weed problem. For difficult to control perennial weed species such as leafy spurge, Dalmatian toadflax and Russian knapweed, a single broadcast application of **Journey** should be effective in most cases. If needed, spot treatments with **Journey** can be used to control any remnant plants or new seedlings that may emerge.

Long-term control of undesirable weed species ultimately depends on the successful use of land management practices that promote the growth and sustainability of desirable rangeland plant species.

#### **FOR THE CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WEEDS IN UNIMPROVED COMMON AND COASTAL BERMUDAGRASS WITHIN NONCROPLAND AREAS ONLY**

**Common Bermudagrass:** **Journey** may be used on unimproved common Bermudagrass turf such as roadsides, utility rights-of-way, railroad crossings, airports, non-irrigation drainage ditches and other industrial noncropland sites. Depending on application timing and **Journey** rate, some foliar, stolon, and seedhead suppression may occur for up to eight weeks after application. Apply **Journey** at a rate of 11 to 32 oz per acre after Bermudagrass has reached full green-up. Spring applications made prior to full green-up may delay green-up. Always add a surfactant when applying **Journey**. **DO NOT** apply to grass under stress from drought, disease, insects or other causes. Simultaneous mow/spray operations may suppress internode development. After mowing, allow adequate foliage regrowth prior to **Journey** application as some internode suppression may prevent Bermudagrass from quickly recovering from mowing.

Applications made during transition from dormancy to full green-up will significantly delay green-up and subsequent Bermudagrass growth. It is recommended that **Journey** applications not be made during transition unless the delay in green-up and growth can be tolerated.

**Journey** will cause unacceptable injury and/or death if used on turf-type Bermudagrass.

**Established Coastal Bermudagrass:** **Journey** at 11 to 21.3 oz per acre will provide control of labeled weeds as well as foliar and seed head suppression of established coastal Bermudagrass. Depending on environmental conditions and weed pressure, the longevity of suppression and weed control increases as the **Journey** rate increases. However, coastal Bermudagrass is not as tolerant as common Bermudagrass, and care should be taken not to exceed the specified rates. **DO NOT** use on hybrid varieties such as Tifton 85, New World, etc. **DO NOT** apply to grass under stress from drought, disease, insects or other causes.

**Winter Annual Weed Control:** Apply **Journey** at the rate of 16 to 32 oz per acre while winter weeds are actively growing. Early spring applications may delay green-up of Bermudagrass turf.

**Summer Annual Weeds:** For best results, apply **Journey** at the rate of 16 to 21 oz early postemergence before weeds have reached 6 inches in height. Larger weeds may be controlled depending on susceptibility, growing conditions, tank mix partner and adjuvant selection.

**Perennial Weeds:** Apply **Journey** at the rate of 16 to 32 oz per acre postemergence after weeds have

## TOLERANT GRASS SPECIES WHEN PLANTED AFTER SITE PREPARATION WITH JOURNEY® HERBICIDE

Prairiegrass		Journey Rate (oz/A) <sup>1</sup>
Common Name	Genus species	Prior to Seeding
Big Bluestem	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	10.7 - 32.0
Little Bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	10.7 - 32.0
Indiangrass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	10.7 - 32.0
Sideoats Grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	10.7 - 21.3 <sup>2</sup>
Blue Grama	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	10.7 - 21.3 <sup>2</sup>
Buffalograss	<i>Buchloe dactyloides</i>	10.7
Eastern Gamagrass	<i>Tripsacum dactyloides</i>	10.7 - 16.0 <sup>2</sup>
Needlegrass	<i>Stipa</i> spp.	5.4 - 10.7
Sherman Big Bluegrass	<i>Poa secunda</i>	5.4 - 16.0
Sandberg's Bluegrass	<i>Poa sandbergii</i>	5.4 - 10.7
Wheatgrass	Various spp.	5.4 - 16.0 <sup>3</sup>
Bottlebrush Squirreltail	<i>Sitanian hystrix</i>	5.4 - 10.7
Russian Wildrye	<i>Elymus junceus</i>	5.4 - 10.7 <sup>3</sup>
Basin Wildrye	<i>Elymus cinereus</i>	5.4 - 10.7

<sup>1</sup>High rates may result in stunting and growth suppression.

<sup>2</sup>Journey applications prior to seeding sideoats and blue grama may result in thinning or loss of stand at higher rates.

<sup>3</sup>Different species of wheatgrass (*Agropyron*, *Elytrigia*, *Elymus*, *Pascopyrum*, *Pseudoroegneria*) may show stand thinning at higher rates depending on soil type and environmental conditions.

## TOLERANT WILDFLOWER AND LEGUME SPECIES WHEN PLANTED IN THE SPRING FOLLOWING A FALL OR SPRING SITE PREPARATION TREATMENT WITH JOURNEY

Spring-Seeded Wildflowers and Legumes		Maximum Journey Rate (oz/A) <sup>1</sup>	
Common Name	Genus Species	Fall Applied	Spring Applied
Blackeyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	21.3	10.7
Bundleflower, Illinois	<i>Desmanthus illinoensis</i>	10.7	10.7
Chickory	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	10.7	10.7
Clover, Crimson	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	21.3	10.7
Coneflower, Upright Prairie	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	10.7	10.7
Coneflower, Purple	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	21.3	10.7
Coreopsis, Dwarf Red Plains	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i> var. Gay Feather	10.7	10.7
Coreopsis, Plains	<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>	16.0	10.7
Coreopsis, Lance-leaved	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	32.0	10.7
Cosmos spp.	<i>Cosmos</i> spp.	21.3	10.7
Cosmos, Yellow	<i>Cosmos sulphureus</i>	21.3	10.7
Daisy, Ox-eye	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	21.3	10.7
Daisy, Shasta	<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>	10.7	10.7
Gayfeather, Spiked (Liatris)	<i>Liatris pycnostachya</i>	10.7	10.7
Johnny Jump-ups	<i>Viola cornuta</i>	21.3	10.7
Lupine, Perennial	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>	32.0	10.7
Lespedeza, Bicolor	<i>Lespedeza</i>	21.3	10.7
Mexican Hat	<i>Ratibida columnaris</i>	10.7	10.7
Partridgepea	<i>Cassia fasciculata</i>	32.0	10.7
Phlox, Drummond	<i>Phlox drummondii</i>	32.0	10.7
Poppy, California	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	10.7	10.7
Poppy, Red Corn	<i>Papaver</i> sp.	21.3	10.7
Poppy, Corn	<i>Papaver rhoeas</i>	16.0	10.7
Prairieclover, Purple	<i>Petalostemon purpureum</i>	10.7	10.7
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	16.0	10.7
Tickclover	<i>Desmodium</i> sp.	10.7	10.7
Vetch, Crown	<i>Coronilla varia</i>	10.7	10.7

<sup>1</sup>Height suppression or stand reduction may occur at maximum use rate.

**BRUSH AND TREE SPECIES TOLERANCE TO JOURNEY® HERBICIDE AT 32 OZ PER ACRE<sup>1</sup> WHEN APPLIED AROUND AND BENEATH WITH NO FOLIAR OR STEM CONTACT (continued)**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Genus species</b>	<b>Tolerance<sup>2</sup></b>
Photinia, Red Tip	<i>Photinia fraseri</i>	Yes
Pine, Lodgepole	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Yes
Pine, White <sup>4</sup>	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Yes
Pittosporum, Japanese	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Yes
Plum species	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Yes
Poplar, Yellow (Tulip)	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Yes
Privet, Common	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Yes
Rabbitbrush species	<i>Chrysothamnus</i> spp.	Yes
Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Yes
Redcedar, Eastern	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Yes
Rose, Multiflora	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Yes <sup>5</sup>
Sage, Big	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>	Yes
Sage, Fringe	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	Yes
Sage, Silver	<i>Artemisia cana</i>	Yes
Sagebrush, Big	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>	Yes
Sagebrush, Fringed	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	Yes
Saltcedar	<i>Tamarix</i> spp.	Yes
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Yes
Snowberry, Western	<i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i>	Yes
Spruce species	<i>Picea</i> spp.	Yes <sup>4</sup>
Sugarberry	<i>Celtis laevigata</i>	Yes
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Yes
Sycamore	<i>Plantanus occidentalis</i>	Yes
Tree-of-Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Yes
Walnut, American Black	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Yes
Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp.	Yes

<sup>1</sup>Not intended for nursery, orchard, ornamental plantings, new plantings or seedling trees.

<sup>2</sup>Yes = Tolerant

No = Not tolerant, severe injury or death.

<sup>3</sup>Not for use on ornamental or fruit bearing trees.

<sup>4</sup>Applications made just before or during candling may cause candle injury or death.

<sup>5</sup>Possible defoliation and/or death. Some species may exhibit tip chlorosis and minor necrosis. If spray contacts foliage, then defoliation and terminal death will occur. Injury can be reduced or eliminated if applied in fall after color change or leaf drop.

## SPECIAL WEED CONTROL

ALWAYS ADD AN ADJUVANT to **Journey® herbicide** (see **SPRAY ADJUVANTS FOR POSTEMERGENCE APPLICATIONS** section). Research has shown Methylated Seed Oil (MSO) surfactants provide **Journey** with superior control of perennial weeds. This effect is not always observed and is most prevalent on waxy leaf species, perennials and weeds under stress conditions. For the weeds listed below, it is recommended to use an MSO for best results. The use of nonionic surfactants or silicone based surfactants may result in less than acceptable control.

**Johnsongrass & Itchgrass:** For best results, apply **Journey** at the rate of 21 to 32 oz per acre after Johnsongrass or itchgrass has reached 18 to 24 inches in height at the whorl. Use the higher herbicide rates as density increases. Larger grass than specified above can be controlled.

**Dallisgrass, Bahiagrass, Vaseygrass, Paspalum spp., Smutgrass:** For best results, apply **Journey** at the rate of 16 to 32 oz per acre postemergence after grass has reached 100% green-up. Use the higher herbicide rates as target grass weed densities and/or maturity increase. The addition of **Pendulum® herbicide** will provide increased preemergence control of these grasses from seed.

## FOR FOLIAR AND SEEDHEAD SUPPRESSION OF WARM AND COOL SEASON GRASSES IN NONCROP AREAS

**Journey** may be used to suppress growth and seedhead development of some warm and cool season grasses in noncropland sites. Depending on the rate of **Journey** used, surfactant and environmental conditions, temporary turf discoloration may occur. The specific rate of **Journey** to be used will vary with grass type and environmental conditions. Within a specified rate range, it is recommended that the lower rate of **Journey** be tried on a small area of grass first to determine what **Journey** rate is required to achieve the desired outcome. Higher use rates will result in greater suppression but may also be accompanied by greater yellowing and turf injury. Use of a surfactant may increase turf yellowing and injury. If a surfactant is necessary for weed control or the performance of a tank mix partner, use a nonionic surfactant at 0.25% v/v.

**DO NOT** use a methylated seed oil or crop oil adjuvants when using **Journey** for grass seedhead suppression. For optimum performance, application should be made after green-up. Applications may be made before or after mowing. If applied prior to mowing, raise mowing height to leave adequate existing foliage, as new growth will be suppressed. If applied after mowing, allow adequate foliage to remain by increasing mower height or allowing time for foliar regrowth prior to application. **DO NOT** apply to turf under stress (drought, cold, insect, disease, etc.) or severe injury may occur. **Journey** should not be applied to turf-type Bermudagrass or to grass being grown for hay or forage as unacceptable turf injury and a reduction in grass forage and hay yield may result.

## Journey instructions for grass seedhead suppression:

- **Common Bermudagrass:** Apply **Journey** at 8-12 oz/A to actively growing Bermudagrass that has reached full green-up.
- **Bahiagrass:** Apply **Journey** at 8 oz/A to actively growing Bahiagrass that has reached full green-up.
- **Tall fescue:** Apply **Journey** at 6-10 oz/A to tall fescue after green-up but prior to seedhead development.
- **Smooth bromegrass:** Apply **Journey** at 8-12 oz/A to smooth bromegrass after green-up but prior to seedhead development.
- **Reed canarygrass:** Apply **Journey** at 8-12 oz/A to reed canarygrass after green-up but prior to seedhead development.

## RESIDUAL BAREGROUND WEED CONTROL

For sensitive areas and use around desirable vegetation, **Journey** at 32 oz/A may be tank mixed with **Pendulum® AquaCap™ herbicide, Roundup Pro®, Escort®, Karmex®, 2,4-D, diuron, Endurance®,** or other labeled products to provide total vegetation control. For other bareground areas, **Journey** at 32 oz per acre may be tank mixed with **Arsenal® herbicide, Sahara® DG herbicide, Krovar®, Oust®, Tordon®, Vanquish® herbicides,** or other labeled products to provide total bareground weed control. For maximum weed control, use 2 pints per acre of methylated seed oil as an adjuvant.

**Spot Treatments:** **Journey** may be applied as a spot treatment to control weed encroachment in bareground or total vegetation control situations including cracks and crevices in paved surfaces such as roadways, runways and parking areas. To prepare the spray solution, thoroughly mix in each gallon of water 0.625 to 13% volume/volume (0.8 to 17 oz per gallon) **Journey** plus a methylated seed oil adjuvant. Spray target vegetation to wet, but not to the point of runoff.

## USE UNDER PAVED SURFACES

Applications should be made to the soil surface only when final grade is established. **DO NOT** move soil following **Journey** application. Apply **Journey** in sufficient water to ensure thorough and uniform wetting of the soil surface, including the shoulder area. Add **Journey** at a rate of 32 oz per acre to clean water in the spray tank during the filling operation. Agitate before spraying. If soil is not moist prior to treatment, incorporation of **Journey** will improve control. **Journey** can be incorporated into the soil to a depth of 2 inches using a rototiller or disc. Rainfall or irrigation totaling 1 inch is also sufficient to incorporate **Journey** into the soil surface. **DO NOT** allow treated soil to wash or move into untreated area.

**WEEDS CONTROLLED (continued)**

**Journey® herbicide, 21.3 to 32 oz per acre**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Genus Species</b>	<b>PRE<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>POST<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Annual/Biennial/Perennial<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>BROADLEAVES</b>				
Anoda, Spurred	<i>Anoda cristata</i>	C	6	SA
Baby's Breath <sup>4</sup>	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	—	C	P
Bedstraw, Catchweed	<i>Galium aparine</i>	C	C	WA
Bedstraw, Marsh	<i>Galium</i> spp.	C	C	WA
Beggarweed, Florida	<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	C	6	SA
Bindweed, Field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	—	C	P
Buffalobur	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	—	C	SA
Burclover	<i>Medicago</i> sp.	—	4	SA
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	C	6	SA
Cocklebur, Common	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	C	6	SA
Cornsalad, Common	<i>Valerianella locusta</i>	—	C	SA
Crownbeard, Golden	<i>Verbisina encelioides</i>	C	2	SA
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	—	C	P
Dock, Curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	C	6	B
Dyer's Woad	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>	—	C	
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia</i> sp.	—	C	SA
Flax, Spurge	<i>Thymelaea passerina</i>	C	C	A
Fleabane, Annual	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	—	C	A
Geranium, Carolina	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>	—	C	WA/B
Geranium, Cranesbill	<i>Geranium maculatum</i>	C	C	WA/B
Ground Cherry	<i>Physalis heterophylla</i>	—	C	P
Hemlock, Poison	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	C	6	B
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>	C	3	WA/B
Hoary Cress	<i>Cardaria</i> spp.	—	C	P
Houndstongue, Bristly	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	C	C	B
Indigo, Hairy	<i>Indigofera hirsuta</i>	C	2	P
Jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	C	6	SA
Knapweed, Russian <sup>5</sup>	<i>Centaurea repens</i>	—	C	P
Knotweed, Prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	C	C	SA
Kochia*	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	C	3	SA
Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	C	3	SA
<b>Morningglory</b>				
Cypressvine	<i>Ipomoea quamoclit</i>	C	6	SA
Entireleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	C	6	SA
Ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>	C	6	SA
Pitted	<i>Ipomoea lacunosa</i>	C	6	SA
Smallflower	<i>Jacquemontia tamnifolia</i>	C	6	SA
Tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	C	6	SA
Mustard, Wild	<i>Brassica kaber</i>	C	C	SA
Mustards, Annual	Various spp.	C	C	WA
Onion, Wild	<i>Allium canadense</i>	C	C	P
Pepperweed, Perennial	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	—	C	P
Pigweed <sup>6</sup>	<i>Amaranthus</i> sp.	C	6	SA
Plantain, Narrowleaf	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	C	C	B
Poinsettia, Wild	<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	C	6	SA
Puncture Vine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	—	C	SA
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	C	4	SA
Pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scapra</i>	C	4	SA
Queen Anne's Lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>	C	C	B



**WEEDS CONTROLLED (continued)**

**Journey® herbicide, 21.3 to 32 oz per acre**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Genus Species</b>	<b>PRE<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>POST<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Annual/Biennial/Perennial<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>GRASS</b>				
Bahiagrass	<i>Paspalum nutatum</i>	S	C*	P
Barley, Little	<i>Hordeum pusillum</i>	C	4	WA
Barley, Squirrel Tail	<i>Hordeum jubatum</i>	—	C	P
Barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	C	6	SA
Brome	<i>Bromus</i> spp.	C	C	WA
Japanese	<i>Bromus</i> spp.	C	C	WA
Red	<i>Bromus</i> spp.	C	C	WA
Annuals	<i>Bromus</i> spp.	C	C	WA
Canarygrass, Reed	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	—	C	P
Cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	C	4	WA
Cogongrass	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	—	C	P
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> sp.	C	6	SA
Crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	C	C	SA
Dallisgrass	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	S	C*	P
Downy Brome	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	C	C	WA
Dropseed, Tall	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	S	C	A/P
Fescue, Tall	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	C	C*	P
Foxtail				
Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>	C	C	SA
Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	C	C	SA
Knotroot	<i>Setaria geniculatus</i>	S	6	SA
Purple Robust	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	S	S	SA
Yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>	C	4	SA
Garlic, Wild	<i>Allium vineale</i>	C	C	P
Goatgrass, Jointed	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	C	C	WA
Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	C	3S	SA
Itchgrass	<i>Rottboellia cochinchinensis</i>	—	C*	SA
Johnsongrass				
Seedling	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	C	C	SA
Rhizome	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	—	C*	P
Medusahead Rye	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	C	C	WA
Panicum				
Fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	C	C	SA
Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>	C	C	SA
Ryegrass				
Annual (Italian)	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	C	C	SA
Perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	—	C	P
Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus</i> sp.	S	C	A/P
Shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	C	C	SA
Signalgrass, Broadleaf	<i>Brachiaria platyphylla</i>	C	C	SA
Smutgrass	<i>Sporobolus indicus</i>	—	C	P
Stiltgrass, Japanese	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	C	C	A
Stinkgrass, Annual	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	C	2	SA
Torpedograss	<i>Panicum repens</i>	—	C	P
Vaseygrass	<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	—	C	P
Wild Oats	<i>Avena fatua</i>	—	C	A

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

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

To the extent consistent with applicable law, BASF makes no other express or implied warranty of fitness or merchantability or any other express or implied warranty.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, Buyer's exclusive remedy and BASF's exclusive liability, whether in contract, tort, negligence, strict liability, or otherwise, shall be limited to repayment of the purchase price of the product.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, BASF and the Seller disclaim any liability for consequential, special or indirect damages resulting from the use or handling of this product.

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