



# Vegetation Manager®

# PRODIAMINE 65 WDG HERBICIDE

## SPECIMEN LABEL

<b>ACTIVE INGREDIENT:</b>	<b>% by Weight</b>
Prodiamine (CAS No. 29091-21-2) .....	65.0%
<b>INERT INGREDIENTS:</b> .....	<b>35.0%</b>
<b>TOTAL:</b> .....	<b>100.0%</b>

EPA Reg. No. 66222-89-73220

EPA Est. No. 37429-GA-1

### KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

FIRST AID	
<b>If in eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 - 20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If inhaled:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If swallowed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.</b> For medical emergencies involving this product call 1-800-308-5391</p>	

See Additional Precautions Inside Booklet

Manufactured for: FarmSaver.com, LLC  
P.O. Box 21365 • Seattle, WA 98111

- For preemergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds in:
- non crop areas including managed rights-of-way for transportation systems and utilities (including roadways, roadsides, railways, and equipment yards)
  - facilities including substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas, and ungrazed fence rows
  - conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries
  - established perennials and wildflower plantings
  - Landscape ornamentals

#### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact, may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

##### WPS USES:

Applicators and other handlers (other than mixers and loaders) who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) - in general, agricultural-plant uses are covered - must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves, such as butyl rubber >14 mils, or neoprene rubber > 14 mils, or nitrile rubber >14 mils (See instructions for Category A on the EPA chemical resistance category selection chart if you want other options.)
- Shoes plus socks

##### Mixers and loaders must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical resistant gloves, such as butyl rubber >14 mils, or neoprene rubber > 14 mils or nitrile rubber >14 mils (See instructions for Category A on the EPA chemical resistance category selection chart if you want other options.)
- Shoes plus socks

##### NON-WPS USES:

Mixers and loaders who handle this product for any use NOT covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) - in general, only agricultural-plant uses are covered by the WPS - must wear:

- Chemical resistant gloves, such as butyl rubber >14 mils, or neoprene rubber > 14 mils or nitrile rubber >14 mils (See instructions for Category A on the EPA chemical resistance category selection chart if you want other options.)

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning / maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS:** When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

#### USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

##### Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- After handling this product, immediately wash the outside of gloves before removing them, then remove gloves and all other PPE. Immediately wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product has low solubility in water. At the limit of solubility, this product is not toxic to fish. However, at concentrations substantially above the level of water solubility, it may be toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

#### 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. Exception: If this product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated, the Worker Protection Standard, under certain circumstances, allows workers to enter the treated area if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

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
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

##### WHERE TO USE

PRODIAMINE 65 WDG is a preemergence herbicide that provides residual control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Non-crop areas including managed rights-of-way for transportation systems and utilities (including roadways, roadsides, railways, and equipment yards)
- Facilities including substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas, and ungrazed fence rows
- Conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries
- Established perennial and wildflower plantings
- Landscape ornamentals

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## HOW PRODIAMINE 65 WDG WORKS

PRODIAMINE 65 WDG controls susceptible weeds by preventing growth and development of newly germinated weed seeds. Weed control is most effective when PRODIAMINE 65 WDG is activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation or shallow incorporation (1-2 inches) before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days following application.

## USE PRECAUTIONS

- Do not graze or feed livestock forage cut from areas treated with PRODIAMINE 65 WDG.
- Do not apply PRODIAMINE 65 WDG to plants that will be consumed for food use.
- Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on the labels of EPA-registered tank mix partners.
- Do not blend PRODIAMINE 65 WDG onto dry fertilizer or any other granular material.
- Chemigation Statement: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system unless instructed otherwise in this label.
- Do not apply aerially.
- Do not apply to golf course putting greens.

## NEW PLANTINGS, REPLANTING, AND ROTATIONAL PLANTINGS

Nursery, landscape, or non-crop land areas treated with PRODIAMINE 65 WDG should be rotated only to ornamental species listed on this label for 1 year following application unless the following test has shown species safety: Before planting a species not listed on this label, it is recommended that several test strips of an indicator plant such as wheat, sorghum, or corn be sown into the treated area. If the indicator plants germinate and grow normally to a height of 12 inches with normal root development, it is safe to plant.

In areas disturbed by new plantings or replanting of labeled species, it may be necessary to retreat exposed soil to maintain satisfactory weed control.

## MIXING AND APPLICATION PROCEDURES

### MIXING

PRODIAMINE 65 WDG must be mixed thoroughly in the spray tank to ensure uniform application. Follow these steps:

1. Fill the spray tank 1/4 full with clean water or fluid fertilizer only.
2. Start agitation and check to ensure it is working properly.
3. Add PRODIAMINE 65 WDG directly into the tank.
4. Add the rest of the carrier to obtain the final spray volume.
5. A spray colorant may be used with PRODIAMINE 65 WDG to mark areas as they are treated. This will improve application accuracy by minimizing swath skips and overlaps.
6. Maintain vigorous agitation in the spray tank before and during the application. This will ensure a well mixed spray suspension.
7. Do not allow spray suspension to dry in the tank. Thoroughly clean the sprayer after use by flushing the system with water containing a detergent. Refer to the **Pesticide Disposal** section of this label for waste disposal.

### TANK MIXING PRODIAMINE 65 WDG

PRODIAMINE 65 WDG may be tank mixed with certain other EPA-registered herbicides to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds. Refer to the specific directions for use for tank mix partners and consult the label(s) of the individual tank mix partner(s) for use rate, application timing, weeds controlled, and specific precautions and/or restrictions. Tank mixes are permitted only in states where the tank mix partner(s) are registered for the application site and the turf and ornamental species listed. When using PRODIAMINE 65 WDG in a tank mixture with other pesticides, observe the most restrictive label limitations and precautions on the labels of the products used.

Before tank mixing with other pesticides not named on this label, compatibility must be tested. See the **Compatibility Test** section below.

### COMPATIBILITY TEST

Before mixing PRODIAMINE 65 WDG with other pesticides in the spray tank, test the compatibility by mixing all components (carrier and pesticide products) in a small container in proportionate quantities. For example, a 1 qt. jar would be 1/100 the volume of a 25 gal./acre spray rate. At 1 lb./acre, the PRODIAMINE 65 WDG rate would be proportional to 4.5 g per quart. Add approximately 1.5 teaspoons to a qt. of water. Calculate amounts for other products based on rate per acre. An approximate volume would be 1.5 teaspoons for each lb./acre of a dry formulation and 0.5 teaspoons for each pt./acre of a liquid formulation. (See following table).

### AMOUNT OF COMPONENT TO ADD TO ONE QUART JAR OF SPRAY CARRIER (Assuming Carrier Volume of 25 gals./Acre)

Components Formulations	Rate per Acre	Rate per 1,000 sq. ft.	Level Teaspoons
PRODIAMINE 65 WDG	1.0 lb.	0.4 oz.	1.5
Dry Tank Mix Partners	1.0 lb.	0.4 oz.	1.5
Liquid Tank Mix Partners	1.0 pt.	0.4 oz.	0.5

If components do not ball up or form flakes, sludge, gels, oily films, or layers, then the mixture is compatible. Incompatibility will usually occur within 5 minutes after mixing. If the components are not compatible, a compatibility agent must be added to the tank mixture. Rerun the test to determine if the mixture is suitable after addition of the compatibility agent. If components are still not compatible, do not tank mix.

### MIXING ORDER FOR TANK MIXTURES

Notes: 1. When mixing PRODIAMINE 65 WDG with other components (carrier and partner pesticide products), allow products to completely dissolve between steps. This is key when tank mixing with ester formulations. 2. Maintain agitation throughout mixing and application of the mixture.

Add the products to the spray tank in the following order:

1. Add products packaged in water-soluble bags first. Agitate the tank mixture. Allow the water-soluble bags to completely dissolve and the product to disperse before adding any other tank mix partner.
2. Then add water-dispersible granules (WDG or WG formulations) and wettable powders (WP formulations). Add wettable powders to the tank as agitation continues. Allow the product to disperse completely before other products are added.
3. Add spray adjuvants and spray markers. Read the adjuvant's label first and use only those adjuvants approved for application to turf and ornamentals.
4. Add flowable liquids (FL) or suspension concentrates (SC).
5. Add emulsifiable concentrates (EC) last.

## APPLICATION

Apply PRODIAMINE 65 WDG in a minimum of 20 gals./acre (0.5 gal./1,000 sq. ft.) of carrier (water and/or fluid fertilizer) using a calibrated, low-pressure sprayer with 50 mesh or coarser screens. A broadcast boom or handheld wand designed for herbicide or insecticide application will provide the best results. Select nozzle pressure and gallonage to provide complete coverage.

## SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

PRODIAMINE 65 WDG may be applied to soil surfaces for preemergence control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Non-crop areas, including ornamentals (does not include container or field grown ornamentals) and established perennial and wildflower plantings on or surrounding:
  - o Managed rights-of-way for transportation systems and utilities including roadways, roadsides, railways, and equipment yards;
  - o Facilities including substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas, and ungrazed fence rows.

## Weeds Controlled

When used as directed in this label, PRODIAMINE 65 WDG will control the following weeds:

Barneygrass  
Bluegrass, Annual (Poa annua)<sup>1</sup>  
Carpetweed  
Chickweed, Common<sup>1</sup>  
Chickweed, Mouseear (from seed)  
Crabgrass (Large, Smooth)<sup>3</sup>  
Crowfootgrass  
Cupgrass, Woolly  
Foxtails, Annual  
Goosegrass<sup>3</sup>  
Henbit<sup>1</sup>  
Itchgrass  
Johnsongrass (from seed)  
Junglerice  
Knotweed<sup>1</sup>  
Kochia  
Lambsquarter, Common  
Lovegrass  
Panicum (Texas, Fall, Browntop)  
Pigweed  
Purslane, Common  
Pusley, Florida  
Rescuegrass<sup>2</sup>  
Shepherdspurse<sup>1</sup>  
Signalgrass, Broadleaf  
Speedwell, Persian  
Sprangletop  
Spurge, Prostrate  
Witchgrass  
Woodsorrel, Yellow (from seed)

<sup>1</sup> To control this weed, apply PRODIAMINE 65 WDG in late summer, fall, or winter before weed seeds germinate.

<sup>2</sup> Suppression only.

<sup>3</sup> Sequential applications may be made as long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed 2.3 lbs./A per year. To control weeds, all applications must be made before weed seeds germinate.

## Application Timing and Information

PRODIAMINE 65 WDG:

1. Provides residual preemergence weed control
2. Will not control emerged weeds.
3. May be applied to newly transplanted and established ornamentals as a broadcast or over-the-top spray.
4. Is most effective when the product is activated in the soil before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application.
5. Is activated when the treated area receives at least 0.5 inches of irrigation or rainfall or shallow (1-2 inches) mechanical incorporation.
6. Is most effective when applied to soil free of clods, weeds, and debris such as leaves and mulch.

## Use Precautions

To reduce injury potential

1. Direct application of PRODIAMINE 65 WDG to rapidly growing tissue or buds may injure desirable plants. In the spring when buds are rapidly growing and expanding, over-the-top application of PRODIAMINE 65 WDG may temporarily injure new growth of desirable plants. To reduce the possibility of injury at this time, wait to apply PRODIAMINE 65 WDG over the top of newly emerged vegetation until it has hardened off unless your experience

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indicates that the ornamental plant will not be injured by the over-the-top application.  
 2. After application (immediately for deciduous plants), irrigate the treated area to wash PRODIAMINE 65 WDG from plant surfaces onto soil. Watering plants before application may improve the washing process.

### How Much and When to Apply

Amount to Apply (Broadcast)*	When to Apply	Comments/Instructions
1.0-2.3 lbs./A. or 0.37-0.83 oz/1,000 sq.ft.	In fall and/or spring before weeds germinate or after weeds are removed.	Use the higher rate for longer control. PRODIAMINE 65 WDG may be applied more than once per year as long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed 2.3 lbs./A. per year.

\*Note: For band application calculate amount per acre:  
 Band width in inches x broadcast rate = amt. to apply/acre of field  
 Row width in inches

### Equivalent Measurements for PRODIAMINE 65 WDG

lbs./A	oz./1,000 sq. ft.	Approximate Equivalent Tablespoons/1,000 sq. ft.
1.0	0.37	1
1.5	0.55	1 1/2
2.0	0.74	2
2.3	0.83	2 1/4

### Application Sites and Use Precautions

Site	Use Precautions
Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines	Apply as a broadcast, over-the-top, or as a directed spray. Delay applications to newly transplanted ornamentals until soil has settled around transplants.
Ornamental Bulbs and Perennial Wildflower Plantings	May be applied to bulbs or perennial wildflower species listed in the section <b>Tolerant Ornamental Species</b> . Apply before or after bulbs emerge but before bloom and weeds emerge. In wildflowers, a postemergence herbicide labeled for wildflowers may be needed to control weeds that have already emerged.

### Tank Mixtures

PRODIAMINE 65 WDG may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides listed on this label to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds. Tank mixes with PRODIAMINE 65 WDG are for use only in states where the tank mix partner(s), application site, and intended use pattern are registered. Follow the label(s) of the tank mix partner(s) for application rates, timing, weeds controlled, tolerant ornamentals, and specific use precautions and/or restrictions. Before combining tank mix partners in the spray tank, test compatibility by mixing the products in a small container. See the **Compatibility Test** section.

### Tank Mixing and Application

#### Tank Mix Partners for PRODIAMINE 65 WDG

Product	Precautions/Instructions
Goal <sup>®</sup> , Galigan <sup>®</sup> (use on conifers only)	Mix with PRODIAMINE 65 WDG for postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds including malva and filaree.
Gallery <sup>®</sup> , Princep <sup>®</sup> , Pennant <sup>®</sup>	See product labels for weed spectrum and tolerant ornamentals.
Touchdown <sup>®</sup> Pro (or other glyphosate-based labeled products), Reward <sup>®</sup> and Finale <sup>®</sup>	These non-selective tank mix herbicides control most emerged annual broadleaves and grasses. Take extreme care to prevent tank mixtures with these partner products from contacting the foliage and stems of turfgrass, trees, shrubs, or other desirable vegetation because desirable vegetation may be severely injured or killed. Apply these tank mixtures as a directed spray and use a shield to prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants. Following instructions on the tank mix partner's label, delay irrigation of the treated area to allow time for the herbicide to be absorbed by weed foliage.

### Tolerant Ornamental Species\*

#### \*Not for use on container or field grown ornamentals

PRODIAMINE 65 WDG will not harm most trees, shrubs, vines, and flowers. The species listed below in Table 1 are tolerant to PRODIAMINE 65 WDG.

PRODIAMINE 65 WDG is approved for application, except in California, to the species in Table 2. PRODIAMINE 65 WDG may be applied over-the-top of the listed species.

When plants are under stress (such as heat, drought, or frost damage), some cultivars of listed plants may be sensitive to PRODIAMINE 65 WDG.

Table 1: Tolerant Ornamental Species\* - All States

Common Name	Scientific Name
Fir species (Balsam, Fraser, Noble, etc.)	<i>Abies spp.</i>
Japanese Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i>
Norway Maple**	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Kiwi**	<i>Actinidia chinensis</i>
Lily-of-the-Nile (African Lily)	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>
Vine Hill Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i>
Cape Weed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>
Japanese Aucuba	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis gladyensis</i>
Wintergreen Barberry	<i>Berberis julianae</i>
Mentor Barberry	<i>Berberis mentorensis</i>
Japanese Barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Warty Barberry	<i>Berberis verruculosa</i>
Japanese Boxwood	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>
Weeping Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>
Scotch Heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Hottentot Fig (Ice Plant)	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>
Fleethy Cassia	<i>Cassia artemisoides</i>
Wild Lilac	<i>Ceanothus rigidus</i>
False Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>
Cleyera	<i>Cleyera japonica</i>
Citrus species**	<i>Citrus spp.</i>
Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>
American Dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>
Pampas Grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Cranberry Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster buxifolius</i>
Bearberry Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>
Rockspray Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>
Hawthorne	<i>Crataegus spp.</i>
Italian Cypress	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>
White Trailing Ice Plant	<i>Delosperma alba</i>
Hop Bush	<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>
Silverberry	<i>Eleaagnus pungens</i>
Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
Japanese Spindle Tree (Evergreen Euonymus)	<i>Euonymus japonica</i>
Spreading Euonymus	<i>Euonymus kiautschovica</i>
Japanese Aralia	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>
Border Forsythia	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>
Greenstem Forsythia	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>
Gardenia, Cape-Jasmine	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Gladiolus species	<i>Gladiolus spp.</i>
English Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Rose of Sharon	<i>Hibiscus</i>
Chinese Hibiscus	<i>Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis</i>
Chinese Holly	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>
Japanese Holly	<i>Ilex crenata</i>
American Holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex pernyi</i>
Yaupon Holly	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
Iris species	<i>Iris spp.</i>
Winter Jasmine	<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>
Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
Shore Juniper	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>
Creeping Juniper	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
Walnut**	<i>Juglans spp.</i>
Shrimp Plant	<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>
Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstromia indica</i>
Amur Privet	<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>
Japanese Privet	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
Glossy Privet (wax-leaf)	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>
Big Blue Lillyturf	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
Japanese Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Tatarian Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>
Magnolia species	<i>Magnolia spp.</i>
Ice Plant	<i>Maleophora luteola</i>
Crabapple**	<i>Malus spp.</i>
Heavenly Bamboo	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Narcissus species	<i>Narcissus spp.</i>
Oleander	<i>Nerium spp.</i>
Olive**	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Mondo Grass	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>
Trailing African Daisy	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>
Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>
Avocado**	<i>Persea americana</i>
Frasier's Photinia (Redtip)	<i>Photinia fraseri</i>
Spruce species*** (Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.)	<i>Picea spp.</i>
Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Calabrian Pine	<i>Pinus brutia</i>
Canary Island Pine	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>
Slash Pine	<i>Pinus elliottii</i>
Aleppo Pine	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>
Austrian Black Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Longleaf Pine	<i>Pinus palustris</i>
Monterey Pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
Eastern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Scotch Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Loblolly Pine	<i>Pinus taeda</i>

Japanese Black Pine	<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>
Virginia Pine	<i>Pinus virginiana</i>
Pistachio**	<i>Pistacia spp.</i>
Queensland Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i>
Japanese Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
Japanese Yew	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>
English Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum, Prune**	<i>Prunus spp.</i>
Douglas Fir***	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Firethorn Scarlet	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i>
Bradford Pear spp.	<i>Pyrus spp.</i>
Oak species	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Indian Hawthorne	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>
'Coral Bells'	<i>Rhododendron (including Azalea)</i>
'Formosa'	
'Hino-crimson'	
'PJM'	
'Roseum Elegans'	
Lady Bank's Rose	<i>Rosa banksiae</i>
Rosemary**	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>
Leatherleaf Fern	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>
	<i>Santolina virens</i>
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum album</i>
Japanese Boxcherry	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>
Japanese Yew	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus media</i>
American Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>
Star Jasmine	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>
Canada Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Tulip species	<i>Tulipa spp.</i>
Japanese Viburnum	<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>
Sweet Viburnum	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>
Japanese Snowball	<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>
Canary Island Viburnum	<i>Viburnum rigidum</i>
Laurustinus	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>
Cranberry Bush	<i>Viburnum trilobium</i>
Leatherleaf Viburnum	<i>Viburnum wrightii</i>
Vinca	<i>Vinca major</i>
Dwarf Periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Grape**	<i>Vitis spp.**</i>
Old Fashioned Weigela	<i>Weigela florida</i>
Spanish Bayonet	<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>
Yucca, Adam's Needle	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>

\*Not for use on container or field grown ornamentals.

\*\*Do not use on food producing trees, vines, or plants.

\*\*\*Landscape ornamentals only.

TABLE 2: TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL SPECIES\* – All States Except CA

Common Name	Scientific Name
Abelia: Sherwood	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>
Yarrow: King Edward	<i>Achillea spp.</i>
	<i>Agapanthus orientalis</i>
Five-Leaf or Chocolate Vine	<i>Akebia quintata</i>
Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion	<i>Allium cernuum</i>
Japanese Anemone	<i>Anemone hybrida</i>
Aquilegia: Red and Gold	<i>Aquilegia spp.</i>
Wormwood; Silver Mound, Castle	<i>Artemisia spp.</i>
Aster: Bonny Blue, Purple Dome	<i>Aster spp.</i>
	<i>Aster X frikartii</i>
Lady Fern; Fern Lady	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>
Fibrous Begonia: Hardy Grandis	<i>Begonia spp.</i>
	<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i>
Snowbank	<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea spp.</i>
Butterfly-Bush (Dwarf Blue); Royal Red	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>
Crimson Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>
Tussock Bellflower; (White Clips)	<i>Campanula carpatica</i>
Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet Flower, Madame Galen	<i>Campis X tagliabuana</i>
	<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>
	<i>Chrysanthemum nipponicum</i>
Coreopsis (Calliopsis); Early Sunrise, Moonbeam	<i>Coreopsis spp.</i>
Lucifer	<i>Crococsmia spp.</i>
Cooperi Pink	<i>Delosperma spp.</i>
Larkspur; Blue Elf	<i>Delphinium spp.</i>
Dianthus, Maiden Pinks 'Zing'	<i>Dianthus deltoideus</i>
Cheddar Pink	<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>
Coneflower, Purple; Magnus	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>
Weeping Forsythia	<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>
Gaillardia, Blanket Flower: 'Goblin'	<i>Gaillardia spp.</i>
	<i>Gaura spp.</i>
Gentian	<i>Gentiana dahurica</i>
Cranesbill	<i>Geranium cinereum</i>
Baby's Breath	<i>Gypsophila repens</i>
Sunrose	<i>Helianthemum spp.</i>
Daylily: Aztec Gold, Stella De Oro, Tender Love	<i>Heemerocallis spp.</i>
Coral Bell; Bridget Bloom	<i>Heucherella spp.</i>

Mallow; Disco Belle White	<i>Hibiscus spp.</i>
Siberian Iris; Cabernet	<i>Iris siberica</i>
Hosta, Plantain Lily (Fragrant)	<i>Hosta plantaginea</i>
Hosta, 'Searsucker'	<i>Hosta sieboldiana</i>
	<i>Houttuynia cordata var. variegata</i>
Bigleaf Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>
	<i>Inula ensifolia</i>
Sword-Leaved Iris; Jodlesong	<i>Iris ensata</i>
Siberian Iris; Cabernet	<i>Iris siberica</i>
Parsoni	<i>Juniperus davurica</i>
Crape Myrtle; Tuscarora	<i>Lagerstromia indica X fauriei</i>
Weeping Lantana	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>
Lavender; Munstead	<i>Lavender spp.</i>
Edelweiss	<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i>
Chinese Privet; Variegata	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>
Lily; Jazz	<i>Lilium spp.</i>
Liriope, Variegated	<i>Liriope muscari var. variegata</i>
Liriope, Creeping	<i>Liriope spicata</i>
Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink	<i>Lobelia heterophyllum</i>
Burgundy	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>
Loosestrife; Modern Pink	<i>Lythrum spp.</i>
Yaku Jima, Silberfeder**	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>
Evening Primrose	<i>Oenothera missourensis</i>
Osmanthus (False Holly); Gulf Tide	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllum</i>
Tree Peony	<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>
Fountain Grass (Dwarf)**	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
	<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>
Dragonhead, False; Vivid	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>
Oak, Shumard's Red44	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>
Yedda Hawthorne	<i>Raphiolepis umbellata</i>
'Delaware Valley White'	<i>Rhododendron (including Azalea)</i>
'Flame Creeper'	
'Girard Crimson'	
'George L. Tabor'	
'Wakeiebisu'	
'White Gumpo'	
Black-Eyed Susan; Goldstrum	<i>Rudbeckia spp.</i>
Saxifrage; Purple Dome	<i>Saxifraga spp.</i>
Pincushion Flower	<i>Scabiosa spp.</i>
Stonecrop; Lidakense	<i>Sedum cauticola</i>
Stonecrop	<i>Sedum dasphyllum</i>
Stonecrop; Dragon's Blood	<i>Sedum spurium</i>
Spirea: Anthony Waterer	<i>Spiraea bumalda</i>
Australian Brushcherry	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>
Germander	<i>Teucrium spp.</i>
Meadow Rue	<i>Thalictrum dipterocarpum</i>
Veronica, Speedwell; Sunny Border	<i>Veronica spp.</i>
Arrowood Viburnum	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>

\*Not for use on container or field grown ornamentals.

\*\* Landscape ornamentals only.

## CONIFER AND HARDWOOD SEEDLING NURSERIES (NON-ORNAMENTAL, FORESTRY USE ONLY) PRODIAMINE 65 WDG

1. Provides residual preemergence weed control in conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries.
2. Provides the most effective weed control when the product is activated in the soil by 0.5 inch of irrigation or rainfall before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application.
3. Should be applied to conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries any time after the soil has settled around newly transplanted seedlings and liners.



Site	Application Rate		Timing	Comments Instructions
	lbs./A	oz./1,000 sq.ft		
Conifer and Hardwood Seedling Nurseries	1.0-2.3	0.37-0.84	Apply in fall or spring before weed seeds germinate or after weeds are removed.	Use higher rate range for longer control. More than one application per year is permitted, but do not apply more than 2.3 lbs./A per year.
Southern Pine Seedbeds	0.75	---	Just after seeding and/or a minimum of 3 weeks after most seedlings have shed their seedcoat.	To assist in the establishment of Southern pine seedbeds, apply this product preemergence just after seeding pines. Application after emergence of pine seedlings should not occur until 3 weeks after most seedlings have shed their seedcoat. Mix this product with clean water and broadcast spray at 20 to 40 psi in a minimum of 20 gals. of water per treated area. After application, sprinkler irrigate beds with approximately 1/2 inch of water.
Hardwood, Seedbeds: Oak (Quercus spp.), Sweetgum, Green Ash	0.75-1.5	---	When seedlings are at least 6 weeks old (from time of 50% germination)	Use higher rate for longer control and when higher weed pressure is anticipated. The lower rate will provide 2 to 3 months of weed control. Broadcast to beds and apply approximately 1/2 inch of sprinkler irrigation afterwards.

### Tank Mixtures- Conifer Seedling Nurseries

PRODIAMINE 65 WDG may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides listed on this label to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds. Tank mixes with PRODIAMINE 65 WDG are for use only in states where the tank mix partner, application site, and intended use pattern are registered.

Follow the label of the tank mix partner for application rates, timing, weeds controlled, tolerant ornamentals, and specific use precautions and/or restrictions. Before combining the tank mix partner in the spray tank, test compatibility by mixing the products in small container. See the **Compatibility Test** section.

### Tank Mixing and Application

#### Tank Mix Partner for PRODIAMINE 65 WDG-Conifer Seedling Nurseries

Product	Precautions/Instructions
Goal®, Galigan® (use on conifers only)	Mix with PRODIAMINE 65 WDG for postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds including malva and filaree.

### VEGETATION MANAGEMENT (NON-CROP AREAS)

- May be applied in soil surfaces for preemergence control of many grass and broadleaf weeds.
- Is most effective when activated by at least 0.5 inch rainfall or irrigation, or shallow incorporation before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application.

Site	Application Rate		Timing	Comments Instructions
	Lbs./A	Oz./1,000 sq.ft		
NonCrop Areas, including, ornamentals, on or surrounding managed rights-of-way for transportation, systems and utilities (including roadways, roadsides, railways, and equipment yards) Facilities including substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas, and ungrazed fence rows	1.0-2.3	0.36-0.83	Before weed seeds germinate	Use higher rate for longer control. This product may be applied more than once per year but do not apply more than 2.3 lbs./A per year.

PRODIAMINE 65 WDG may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds or brush. Tank mixes with PRODIAMINE 65 WDG are for use only in states where the tank mix partner(s) are registered for the application site.

### Tank-mix Partners with PRODIAMINE 65 WDG

Products <sup>1</sup>	Comments
Touchdown® Pro (and glyphosate-based products <sup>1</sup> ) Gramoxone®, Reward®, Predict®, Princep®, Vanquish®, diuron based products <sup>1</sup> , Finale®, Gallery, Garlon®, Goal®, Krovar® I and II, Oust®, Arsenal®, Spike™, and Telar®	Follow the label(s) of the tank mix partner(s) for application rates, timing, weeds controlled, tolerant ornamentals, and specific use precautions and/or restrictions. Do not mix PRODIAMINE 65 WDG with any product whose label prohibits mixing with another pesticide.

<sup>1</sup> Products with this chemical as the active ingredient and which are labeled for the same use may be used.

### CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS-OVERHEAD SPRINKLER IRRIGATION APPLICATION Use Precautions

1. Apply this product only through an overhead sprinkler irrigation system. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
2. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from nonuniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
3. To avoid injury to foliage, make sure foliage is sufficiently wet before application or adequate irrigation is applied after application.
4. If sprinkler distribution patterns do not overlap sufficiently, unacceptable weed control may result.
5. If sprinkler distribution patterns overlap excessively, injury to leatherleaf ferns may result.
6. Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to public water systems unless pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
7. If necessary, a person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or someone under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments.

### Operation Instructions

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g. diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
8. Prepare a mixture with a minimum of 20 parts of water to 1 part PRODIAMINE 65 WDG and inject this herbicide suspension mixture into the overhead system. Injecting a larger volume of a more dilute mixture per hour will usually provide more accurate calibration of metering equipment. Maintain sufficient agitation to keep the herbicide in suspension.
9. Before injecting PRODIAMINE 65 WDG in to the system, run the irrigation system long enough to wet the foliage, then inject PRODIAMINE 65 WDG suspension mixture in the pesticide supply tank (see number 8 above) in 1 inch of irrigation water. After the application is complete, continue the irrigation until all residues are washed off the foliage.

### Application Precautions

To reduce injury potential:

1. Direct application of PRODIAMINE 65 WDG to rapidly growing tissue or buds may injure desirable plants. Do not make over-the-top application of PRODIAMINE 65 WDG until after newly formed tissue has hardened off.
2. Immediately wash PRODIAMINE 65 WDG from plant surfaces onto soil.
3. Do not apply to newly transplanted ferns until after the plants are established and begin to grow.

### Weeds controlled

Common Name	Scientific Name
Florida Betony	<i>Stachys flordana</i>
Buttercup Oxalis	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>
Crabgrass	<i>Digitaria spp.</i>
Common Vetch	<i>Vicia sativa</i>

### Weeds suppressed

Common Name	Scientific Name
Wandering Jew	<i>Zebrian pendula</i>

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Store in original container away from fertilizer, feed, or food stuffs

**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:

**Paper bags and boxes:** Completely empty container into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag or box in a sanitary landfill or by incineration; or, if allowed by state and local authorities, burn locally. Stay out of smoke from burning container.

**Plastic jugs:** Triple rinse (or equivalent) and dispose of container in a sanitary landfill or incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, burn locally. Stay out of smoke from burning containers.

For minor spills, leaks, or other accidental contamination, follow all precautions indicated on this label and clean up immediately. Take special care to avoid contamination of equipment and facilities during cleanup procedures and disposal of wastes. In the event of a major spill, fire, or other emergency, call CHEMTREC at 800-424-9300 day or night.

## WARRANTY STATEMENT

FarmSaver.com LLC 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 FarmSaver.com LLC. In no case shall FarmSaver.com LLC 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. In addition to the foregoing, no purchaser of this product (other than an end user) shall be entitled to any reimbursement for any loss suffered as a result of any suspension or cancellation of the registration for this product by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Except as expressly provided herein, FarmSaver.com LLC makes no warranties, guarantees, or representations of any kind, either expressed or implied, or by usage of trade, statutory or otherwise, with regard to the product sold, including, but not limited to merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, use or eligibility of the product for any particular trade usage. 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 be damages not exceeding the purchase price paid for this product or, at FarmSaver.com LLC's election, the replacement of this product.

Arsenal®-BASF Ag Products

Finale®-Bayer CropScience

Gallery®, Garlon®, Goal®, Spike™-Dow AgroSciences

Gramoxone®, Pennant®, Predict®, Princep®, Touchdown®, Vanquish®, Reward®-Syngenta Group Company

Krovar® I, Krovar® II, Oust®, Telar®-E.I. duPont de Nemours & Company, Inc.

Galigan®-Agan Chemical Manufacturers, Ltd.

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EPA app 5-11-04