

# ALLIGARE

## PRODIAMINE 65 WG

### HERBICIDE

## Specimen Label

For preemergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- established turfgrasses (excluding golf course putting greens), lawns and sod nurseries
- container, field-grown, and landscape ornamentals
- conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries
- established perennials and wildflower plantings
- 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
- Christmas tree farms

<b>ACTIVE INGREDIENT:</b>	<b>% BY WT.</b>
Prodiamine (CAS No. 29091-21-2) .....	65.0%
<b>OTHER INGREDIENTS:</b> .....	<b>35.0%</b>
<b>TOTAL:</b> .....	<b>100.0%</b>

EPA Reg. No. 81927-36

EPA Est. No. 37429-GA-001<sup>BT</sup>

37429-GA-002<sup>20</sup>; 81927-AL-001<sup>PM</sup>

Letter(s) in lot number correspond(s) to superscript in EPA Est. No.

## 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 the poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.	

Manufactured for: Alligare, LLC  
13 N. 8th Street • Opelika, AL 36801

### 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 exist, 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

#### 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 allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried.

#### USE INFORMATION

##### WHERE TO USE

Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide is a preemergence herbicide that provides residual control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Established turfgrass (excluding golf course putting greens), lawns, and sod nurseries
- Container, field-grown, and landscape ornamentals
- Conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries
- Established perennial and wildflower plantings
- 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
- Christmas tree farms

##### HOW ALLIGARE PRODIAMINE 65 WG HERBICIDE WORKS

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

##### RESTRICTIONS

- Do not graze or feed livestock forage cut from areas treated with Alligare Prodiamine 65

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- WG Herbicide.
- Do not apply Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide 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 Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide 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 Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide 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.

When an adjuvant is to be used with this product, Alligare, LLC suggests the use of a Chemical Producers and Distributors Association certified adjuvant.

### MIXING AND APPLICATION PROCEDURES

- MIXING**  
Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide must be mixed thoroughly in the spray tank to ensure uniform application. Follow these steps:
- Fill the spray tank 1/4 full with clean water or fluid fertilizer only.
  - Start agitation and check to ensure it is working properly.
  - Add Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide directly into the tank.
  - Add the rest of the carrier to obtain the final spray volume.
  - A spray colorant may be used with Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide to mark areas as they are treated. This will improve application accuracy by minimizing swath skips and overlaps.
  - Maintain vigorous agitation in the spray tank before and during the application. This will ensure a well mixed spray suspension.
  - 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 ALLIGARE PRODIAMINE 65 WG HERBICIDE**  
Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide 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 Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide 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 Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide 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 Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide 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
Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide	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 Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide 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.
- 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.
  - Add spray adjuvants and spray markers. Read the adjuvant's label first and use only those adjuvants approved for application to turf and ornamentals.
  - Add flowable liquids (FL) or suspension concentrates (SC).
  - Add emulsifiable concentrates (EC) last.

**APPLICATION**  
Apply Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide 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 ESTABLISHED TURF**  
Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide is a preemergence herbicide that, when properly applied, will control certain grass and broadleaf weeds in established turfgrasses including:  
• golf courses *excluding* putting greens  
• lawns  
• sod nurseries  
The maximum amount of Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide that may be applied per year is given for each turfgrass species in the Annual Use Rates-Turfgrass section of this label.

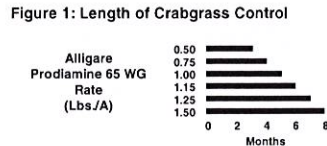
For optimum weed control, Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide should be activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days following application. See the map below for approximate crabgrass seed germination dates.

### CRABGRASS SEED GERMINATION DATES



- Use Precautions-Turfgrass**
- Do not apply Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide to areas where dichondra, colonial bentgrass, velvet bentgrass, or annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) are desirable species.
  - Do not harvest treated sod within 90 days of application. To avoid turfgrass injury, do not apply to newly set sod until the sod has rooted and exposed edges have filled in.
  - To avoid turfgrass injury, do not apply Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide to turf stressed by conditions such as drought, low fertility, or pest damage.
  - Disturbing the herbicide barrier with cultural practices such as disking may result in reduced weed control.
  - Do not apply Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide to golf course putting greens.
  - If the depth of the creeping bentgrass root system becomes shallow and root tips contact prodiamine-treated soil, new root formation may be inhibited. Mowing height can affect the depth of a plant's root system. To avoid this, do not apply Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide to creeping bentgrass less than 0.5 inch in height.

**Application Timing and Rate-Turfgrass**  
Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide may be applied as a single application or in sequential applications to control weeds germinating throughout the year. All applications should be made before target weeds germinate. Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide will not control weeds that have already emerged.  
The amount of Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide to apply is based upon:  
1. the length of weed control desired (the higher the application rate, the longer the control) (see Figure 1);  
2. the turf species; and  
3. the maximum amount which can be applied to the turf species per calendar year (see Table 1).



\*Length of control varies by region. This table is an average for planning purposes.

**Annual Use Rates-Turfgrass**  
Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide can be applied to the turfgrass species listed in the following table. Do not apply more than the highest rate listed for each species in a calendar year.

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**TABLE 1: MAXIMUM APPLICATION RATE**  
Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide Per Calendar Year by Turfgrass Species<sup>1</sup>

TURF SPECIES	LBS. OF PRODUCT/ACRE	OZ. OF PRODUCT/ 1,000 SQ. FT.
Bermudagrass <sup>2</sup> Bahiagrass Centipedegrass Kikuyugrass Seashore Paspalum St. Augustinegrass <sup>3</sup> Tall Fescue (including turf-type) Zoysiagrass	1.0 - 2.30 <sup>1</sup>	0.36 - 0.83
Buffalograss Kentucky Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass	0.5 - 1.50 <sup>1</sup>	0.185 - 0.55
Fine Fescue	0.5 - 1.15 <sup>1</sup>	0.185 - 0.42
Creeping Bentgrass (0.5 inches or more in height) <sup>4</sup>	0.5 - 1.00 <sup>1</sup>	0.185 - 0.37

<sup>1</sup> Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide may be applied more than once a year as long as the total amount applied is not greater than the maximum application rate per calendar year for the turf species. All applications must be made before weed seeds germinate.

<sup>2</sup> May be used on newly sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass at rates not to exceed 0.80 lb./A (0.30 oz./1,000 sq. ft.). Newly sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass stolon rooting may be temporarily retarded.

<sup>3</sup> Use an initial rate of 0.75-1.5 lbs./acre (0.28-0.55 oz./1000 sq. ft.) per application.

<sup>4</sup> To avoid grass injury, do not apply Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide to creeping bentgrass mowed at less than 0.5 inch in height.

### Weeds Controlled (Turf, Ornamentals)

When used as directed in this label, Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide will control the following weeds:

- Barnyardgrass
- Bluegrass, Annual (*Poa annua*)<sup>1</sup>
- Carpetweed
- Chickweed, Common<sup>2</sup>
- Chickweed, Mouseear (from seed)
- Crabgrass (Large, Smooth)<sup>3</sup>
- Crowfootgrass
- Cupgrass, Woolly
- Foxtails, Annual
- Goosegrass<sup>4</sup>
- Henbit<sup>5</sup>
- Itchgrass
- Johnsongrass (from seed)
- Junglerice
- Knotweed<sup>6</sup>
- Kochia
- Lambsquarters, Common
- Lovegrass
- Panicum (Texas, Fall, Browntop)
- Pigweed
- Purslane, Common
- Pusley, Florida
- Rescuegrass<sup>4</sup>
- Shepherdspurse<sup>7</sup>
- Signalgrass, Broadleaf
- Speedwell, Persian
- Sprangletop
- Spurge, Prostrate
- Witchgrass
- Woodsorrel, Yellow (from seed)

<sup>1</sup> In areas where *Poa annua* is a winter annual, apply Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide (see Table 1) in August or September to established, non-overseeded turf before *Poa annua* seeds germinate. These timings are approximate. Consult State Extension Service for more specific timing for your area. Also see the section of this label "Poa Annua Control in Established Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass".

<sup>2</sup> To control this weed, apply Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide in late summer, fall, or winter before weed seeds germinate.

<sup>3</sup> Fall Applications for Spring Crabgrass Control in Cool-Season Grasses: In those areas where the ground freezes in the winter, Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide can be applied in the fall at rates of 1.0-1.15 lbs./acre after the soil temperature falls below 50°F but before the ground freezes. This application will control crabgrass the following spring.

<sup>4</sup> Suppression only.

<sup>5</sup> In many areas, a single application of 1.0-2.3 lbs./acre of Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide will control goosegrass. However, under heavy goosegrass pressure and/or an extended growing season, the most effective control may be maintained by making a "split application" (i.e. two applications) that does not exceed the maximum application rate per calendar year for the turfgrass species.

### WHEN TO APPLY ALLIGARE PRODIAMINE 65 WG HERBICIDE AFTER OVERSEEDING TURF

Injury to desirable seedlings is likely if Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide is applied before the secondary roots of seedlings are in the second inch of soil (not thatch plus soil). To reduce the potential to injure overseeded turf, wait 60 days after seeding or until after the second mowing, whichever is longer, before applying Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide.

**When to Overseed After Application (All States)**<sup>8</sup>-Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide will inhibit the development of turfgrass species overseeded too soon after application. Follow rates and intervals in the table below for best overseeding / reseeding results.

<sup>8</sup>Note: See exceptions for "Poa annua control in Established Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass" below.

AMOUNT OF ALLIGARE PRODIAMINE 65 WG HERBICIDE Lbs. of Product/Acre	INTERVAL (MONTHS) BEFORE OVERSEEDING <sup>8</sup>		
	North	Transition	South
0.75	4	4	4
1.00	5	4	4
1.15	6	5	5
1.25	-	6	6
1.50	-	7	7
1.75	-	-	9
2.00	-	-	10
2.30	-	-	12

**Poa annua control in Established Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass (Arizona, California, Nevada, and Texas only)**

Use on golf courses (excluding golf course putting greens), lawns, and sod nurseries when overseeding with perennial ryegrass (minimum seeding rate of 350 lbs./A).

### HOW MUCH AND WHEN TO APPLY

AMOUNT TO APPLY	WHEN TO APPLY	EXPECTED CONTROL	USE PRECAUTIONS
0.58-1.0 lb./acre	6 to 8 weeks before ryegrass overseeding  Second Application: 4 to 8 weeks after overseeding or when perennial ryegrass roots are in the second inch of soil	1 application for 70% or greater control of <i>Poa annua</i>  Second application may enhance control.	Some seedling mortality and temporary reduction in root growth of new seedlings may occur. To reduce the potential for seedling mortality, maintain a moist seedbed with light, frequent irrigation. Make no more than 2 applications per year for this use, and do not exceed a total of 1.3 lbs./acre per year. Do not make a second application if any injury to the ryegrass is observed after the first application. Do not make a second application unless the product was first applied before overseeding.

**Poa annua control in Perennial Ryegrass Overseedings (Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee Only)**

Use this product on golf courses (excluding golf course putting greens) when overseeding with perennial ryegrass only (minimum seeding rate of 350 lbs./A).

### HOW MUCH AND WHEN TO APPLY

AMOUNT TO APPLY	WHEN TO APPLY	EXPECTED CONTROL	USE PRECAUTIONS
0.58 - 1.0 lb./acre	8 to 10 weeks before ryegrass overseeding	70% or greater	Some seedling mortality and temporary reduction in root growth of new seedlings may occur. To reduce the potential for seedling mortality maintain a moist seedbed with light, frequent irrigation. To maximize seedling establishment, use lower rate and/or the maximum time interval before overseeding. To maximize <i>Poa annua</i> control, use higher rate and shorter time interval before overseeding.

### CONTAINER, FIELD GROWN, AND LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS (INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREE FARMS)

#### Application Timing and Information

Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide:

1. Will not control emerged weeds.
2. May be applied to newly-transplanted and established ornamentals as broadcast or over-the-top spray.
3. Is most effective when applied to soil free of clods, weeds, and debris such as leaves and mulch.
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 inch of irrigation or rainfall, or shallow (1 to 2 inches) mechanical incorporation.

#### Use Precautions

To reduce injury potential:

1. In the spring when buds are rapidly growing and expanding, over-the-top application of Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide may temporarily injure new growth of desirable plants. To reduce the possibility of injury at this time, wait to apply Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide over the top of newly emerged vegetation until it has hardened off unless experience indicates that the ornamental plant will not be injured by the over-the-top application.
2. After application (immediately for deciduous plants) apply overhead irrigation to wash Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide from plant surfaces onto soil (watering plants before application may improve the washing process).

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## Application Sites and Instructions

SITE	APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS
Newly-Transplanted Container or Field Nursery Stock	Delay application until soil has settled around transplants. Water transplants thoroughly before application. Apply after cuttings form roots and are established. To avoid inhibition of the tissue union, apply before budding/grafting or after buds/grfts have taken.
Established Container, Field Nursery Stock, or Landscape Plants	Apply at any time as a broadcast, over-the-top, or directed spray.
Landscape (or Ornamental) Plantings	Apply as a broadcast, over-the-top, or directed spray. Delay application to newly-transplanted ornamentals until soil has settled around transplants.
Bare Ground Application for Container Placement	Apply to soil (including mulch, gravel, wood chips, or other permeable base) upon which containerized ornamentals are placed. After Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide is applied, perform shallow cultivation or hand weeding only, to avoid disturbing the herbicide barrier.
In Shadehouses and Uncovered Polyhouses	After Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide is applied, uncovered polyhouses must remain open for at least 7 days and ornamentals must receive 2 irrigations totaling at least 1/2 inch of water.
Ornamental Bulbs and Perennial Wildflower Plantings	Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide may be applied to bulbs or perennial wildflower species listed in the section "Tolerant Ornamental Species." Apply before or after bulbs emerge but before bulbs bloom and weeds emerge. In wildflowers, a postemergence herbicide labeled for wildflowers may be needed to control weeds that have already emerged.

## HOW MUCH AND WHEN TO APPLY-(Container, Field Grown, and Landscape Ornamentals)

AMOUNT TO APPLY (BROADCAST)*	WHEN TO APPLY	COMMENTS/ INSTRUCTIONS
1.0 - 2.3 lbs./acre or 0.37 - 0.83 oz./ 1,000 sq. ft.	In the fall or spring before weeds germinate or after weeds are removed	Use the higher rate for longer control. Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide may be applied more than once per year as long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed 2.3 lbs./acre per year

\*Note: For band application calculate amount per acre:

Band width in inches x broadcast rate = amount to apply per acre of field  
Row width in inches

## EQUIVALENT MEASUREMENTS For Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide

lbs./acre	oz./1,000 sq. ft.	Approximate Equivalent – Tablespoons/1,000 sq. ft.
1.0	0.37	1
1.5	0.55	1.5
2.0	0.74	2
2.3	0.83	2.25

## Tank Mixtures for Use on Container, Field Grown, and Landscape Ornamentals

Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide 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 Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide 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 mixing pesticides in the spray tank, test compatibility by mixing the products in a small container first. See the COMPATIBILITY TEST section of this label.

## Tank Mix Partners For Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide on Ornamentals

PRODUCT	PRECAUTIONS/INSTRUCTIONS
Goal® or Galigan® (use on conifers only)	Mix with Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide for postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds including malva and filaree.
Gallery®, Princep®, Pennant®	See product labels for weed spectrum and tolerant ornamentals.
Touchdown® Pro (or other glyphosate-based products), Reward® and Finale®	These nonselective tank mix herbicides control most emerged annual broadleaves and grasses. Take extreme care to prevent tank mixtures with these 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- Container, Field Grown, and Landscape Ornamentals**  
Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide will not harm most trees, shrubs, vines, and flowers. The species listed below in Table 2 are tolerant to Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide.

Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide is approved for application, except in CA, to the species in Table 3. Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide 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 Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide.

**TABLE 2-Tolerant Ornamental Species Container, Field Grown, and Landscape (All States)**

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Fir species**	<i>Abies</i> spp.
(Balsam, Fraser, Noble, etc.)	
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 gladywvynensis</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>
Feathery 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</i> spp.*
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 microphyllum</i>
Hawthorne	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.
Italian Cypress	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>
White Trailing Ice Plant	<i>Delosperma alba</i>
Hop Bush	<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>
Silverberry	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>
Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>
Japanese Spindle Tree (Evergreen Euonymus)	<i>Euonymus japonica</i>
Spreading Euonymus	<i>Euonymus kiautschowica</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</i> spp.
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</i> spp.
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</i> spp.
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</i> spp.
Ice Plant	<i>Maleophora luteola</i>
Crabapple*	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Heavenly Bamboo	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Narcissus species**	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.
Oleander	<i>Nerium</i> spp.
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>
Fraser's Photinia (Redtip)	<i>Photinia fraseri</i>
Spruce species**	<i>Picea</i> spp.
(Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.)	
Lily-of-the Valley Shrub	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Calabrian Pine	<i>Pinus brutia</i>
Canary Island Pine	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>

Slash Pine  
Aleppo Pine  
Austrian Black Pine  
Longleaf Pine  
Monterey Pine  
Eastern White Pine  
Scotch Pine  
Loblolly Pine  
Japanese Black Pine  
Virginia Pine  
Pistachio\*  
Queensland Pittosporum  
Japanese Pittosporum  
Japanese Yew  
English Laurel  
Almond, Apricot, Nectarine,  
Peach, Plum, and Prune\*  
Douglas Fir\*\*\*  
Firethorn, Scarlet  
Firethorn, Chinese  
Firethorn, Formosa  
Bradford Pear spp.  
Oak species  
Indian Hawthorne  
'Coral Bells'  
'Formosa'  
'Hino-crimson'  
'PJM'  
'Roseum Elegans'  
Lady Bank's Rose  
Rosemary\*  
Leatherleaf Fern

Stonecrop  
Japanese Boxcherry  
Japanese Yew  
Yew  
American Arborvitae  
Star Jasmine  
Canada Hemlock  
Tulip species  
Japanese Viburnum  
Sweet Viburnum  
Japanese Snowball  
Canary Island Viburnum  
Laurustinus  
Cranberry Bush  
Leatherleaf Viburnum  
Vinca  
Dwarf Periwinkle  
Grape\*  
Old Fashioned Weigela  
Spanish Bayonet  
Yucca, Adam's Needle

\* Do not use on food producing trees, vines, or plants.  
\*\* Not for use on container grown plants.  
\*\*\*Landscape ornamentals only

*Pinus elliotii*  
*Pinus halepensis*  
*Pinus nigra*  
*Pinus palustris*  
*Pinus radiata*  
*Pinus strobus*  
*Pinus sylvestris*  
*Pinus taeda*  
*Pinus thunbergiana*  
*Pinus virginiana*  
*Pistacia* spp.  
*Pittosporum rhombifolium*  
*Pittosporum tobira*  
*Podocarpus macrophyllus*  
*Prunus laurocerasus*  
*Prunus* spp.

*Pseudotsuga menziesii*  
*Pyracantha coccinea*  
*Pyracantha fortuneana*  
*Pyracantha koidzumii*  
*Pyrus* spp.  
*Quercus rubra*  
*Raphiolepis indica*  
*Rhododendron*  
(including *Azalea*)

*Rosa banksiae*  
*Rosmarinus officinalis*  
*Rumohra adiantiformis*  
*Santolina virens*  
*Sedum album*  
*Syzygium paniculatum*  
*Taxus cuspidata*  
*Taxus media*  
*Thuja occidentalis*  
*Trachelospermum asiaticum*  
*Tsuga canadensis*  
*Tulipa* spp.  
*Viburnum japonicum*  
*Viburnum odoratissimum*  
*Viburnum plicatum*  
*Viburnum rigidum*  
*Viburnum tinus*  
*Viburnum trilobium*  
*Viburnum wrightii*  
*Vinca major*  
*Vinca minor*  
*Vitis* spp.  
*Weigela florida*  
*Yucca aloifolia*  
*Yucca filamentosa*

Coneflower, Purple; Magnus  
Weeping Forsythia  
Gaillardia, Blanket Flower: 'Goblin'  
  
Gentian  
Cranesbill  
Baby's Breath  
Sunrose  
Daylily: Aztec Gold,  
Stella De Oro, Tender Love  
Coral Bell; Bridget Bloom  
Mallow; Disco Belle White  
Hosta, Plantain Lily (Fragrant)  
Hosta, 'Searsucker'

Bigleaf Hydrangea

Sword-Leaved Iris; Jodlesong  
Siberian Iris; Cabernet  
Parsoni  
Crape Myrtle; Tuscarora  
Weeping Lantana  
Lavender; Munstead  
Edelweiss  
Chinese Privet; Variegata  
Lily; Jazz  
Liriope, Variegated

Liriope, Creeping  
Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink  
Burgundy  
Loosestrife; Modern Pink  
Yaku Jima\*\*, Silberfeder\*\*  
Evening Primrose  
Osmanthus (False Holly):  
Gulf Tide  
Tree Peony  
Fountain Grass (Dwarf)\*\*

Dragonhead, False; Vivid  
Oak, Shumard's Red  
Yedda Hawthorne  
'Delaware Valley White'  
'Flame Creeper'  
'Girard Crimson'  
'George L. Tabor'  
'Wakeiebisu'  
'White Gumpo'  
Black-Eyed Susan; Goldstrum  
Saxifrage; Purple Dome  
Pincushion Flower  
Stonecrop; Lidakense  
Stonecrop  
Stonecrop; Dragon's Blood  
Spirea: Anthony Waterer  
Australian Brushcherry  
Germander  
Meadow Rue  
Veronica, Speedwell;  
Sunny Border  
Arrowood Viburnum

*Echinacea purpurea*  
*Forsythia suspensa*  
*Gaillardia* spp.  
*Gaura* spp.  
*Gentiana dahurica*  
*Geranium cinereum*  
*Gypsophila repens*  
*Helianthemum* spp.  
*Hemerocallis* spp.

*Heucherella* spp.  
*Hibiscus* spp.  
*Hosta plantaginea*  
*Hosta sieboldiana*  
*Houttuynia cordata* var.  
*variegata*

*Hydrangea macrophylla*  
*Inula ensifolia*  
*Iris ensata*  
*Iris siberica*  
*Juniperus davurica*  
*Lagerstromia indica X fauriei*  
*Lantana montevidensis*  
*Lavender* spp.  
*Leontopodium alpinum*  
*Ligustrum sinense*  
*Lilium* spp.  
*Liriope muscari* var.  
*variegata*

*Liriope spicata*  
*Lobelia cardinalis*  
*Loropetalum chinense*  
*Lythrum* spp.  
*Miscanthus sinensis*  
*Oenothera missourensis*  
*Osmanthus heterophyllus*

*Paeonia suffruticosa*  
*Pennisetum setaceum*  
*Perovskia atriplicifolia*  
*Physostegia virginiana*  
*Quercus shumardii*  
*Raphiolepis umbellata*  
*Rhododendron*  
(including *Azalea*)

*Rudbeckia* spp.  
*Saxifraga* spp.  
*Scabiosa* spp.  
*Sedum cauticola*  
*Sedum dasycyllum*  
*Sedum spurium*  
*Spiraea bumalda*  
*Syzygium paniculatum*  
*Teucrium* spp.  
*Thalictrum dipterocarpum*  
*Veronica* spp.

*Viburnum suspensum*

\*\* Not for use on container grown plants.

TABLE 3-Tolerant Ornamental Species  
Container, Field Grown, and Landscape  
(All States Except CA)

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Abelia: Sherwood	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>
Yarrow: King Edward	<i>Achillea</i> spp.
	<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</i> spp.
Wormwood; Silver Mound, Castle	<i>Artemisia</i> spp.
Aster: Bonny Blue, Purple Dome	<i>Aster</i> spp.
	<i>Aster X frikartii</i>
Lady Fern; Fern Lady	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>
Fibrous Begonia: Hardy Grandis	<i>Begonia</i> spp.
	<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i>
	<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>
Snowbank	<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.
Bougainvillea	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>
Butterfly-Bush (Dwarf Blue); Royal Red	
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</i>
	<i>plumbaginoides</i>
	<i>Chrysanthemum nipponicum</i>
Coreopsis (Calliopsis); Early Sunrise, Moonbeam	<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.
Lucifer	<i>Crocsmia</i> spp.
Cooperi Pink	<i>Delosperma</i> spp.
Larkspur; Blue Elf	<i>Delphinium</i> spp.
Dianthus, Maiden Pinks 'Zing'	<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>
Cheddar Pink	<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>

## VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide 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:
  - 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.

## Weeds Controlled-Vegetation Management

When used as directed in this label, Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide will control the following weeds:

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

<sup>1</sup> To control this weed, apply Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide in late summer, fall, or win-

# PRODIAMINE 65 WG

# Specimen Label

ter 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-Vegetation Management

Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide:

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-Vegetation Management

To reduce injury potential:

1. Direct application of Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide 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 Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide may temporarily injure new growth of desirable plants. To reduce the possibility of injury at this time, wait to apply Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide over the top of newly emerged vegetation until it has hardened off unless your experience 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 Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide from plant surfaces onto soil. Watering plants before application may improve the washing process.

### How Much and When to Apply-Vegetation Management

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. Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide 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:

$\text{Band width in inches} \times \text{broadcast rate} = \text{amt. to apply per acre of field}$

Row width in inches

### Equivalent Measurements for Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide

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-Vegetation Management

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 "Tolerant Ornamental Species." 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-Vegetation Management

Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide 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 Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide 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 Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide-Vegetation Management

PRODUCT	PRECAUTIONS/INSTRUCTIONS
Goal <sup>2</sup> , Galigan <sup>3</sup> (use on conifers only)	Mix with Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide for postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds including malva and filaree.
Gallery <sup>2</sup> , Princep <sup>3</sup> , Pennant <sup>3</sup>	See product labels for weed spectrum and tolerant ornamentals.
Touchdown <sup>2</sup> Pro (or other glyphosate-based labeled products), Reward <sup>3</sup> and Finale <sup>3</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. Follow 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\*-Vegetation Management

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

Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide will not harm most trees, shrubs, vines, and flowers. The species listed below in Table 4 are tolerant to Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide.

Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide is approved for application, except in California, to the species in Table 5. Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide 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 Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide.

Table 4: Tolerant Ornamental Species\*-Vegetation Management-All States

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Fir species (Balsam, Fraser, Noble, etc.)	<i>Abies</i> spp.
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 gladywomensis</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>
Feathery 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</i> spp.
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</i> spp.
Italian Cypress	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>
White Trailing Ice Plant	<i>Delosperma alba</i>
Hop Bush	<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>
Silverberry	<i>Elaeagnus 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</i> spp.
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</i> spp.
Winter Jasmine	<i>Jasminium nudiflorum</i>
Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
Shore Juniper	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>
Creeping Juniper	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
Walnut**	<i>Juglans</i> spp.
Shrimp Plant	<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>

Crape Myrtle  
Amur Privet  
Japanese Privet  
Glossy Privet (wax-leaf)  
Big Blue Lillyturf  
Japanese Honeysuckle  
Tatarian Honeysuckle  
Magnolia species  
Ice Plant  
Crabapple\*\*  
Heavenly Bamboo  
Narcissus species  
Oleander  
Olive\*\*  
Mondo Grass  
Trailing African Daisy  
Sourwood  
Avocado\*\*  
Frasier's Photinia (Redtip)  
Spruce species\*\*\*  
(Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.)  
Lily-of-the Valley Shrub  
Calabrian Pine  
Canary Island Pine  
Slash Pine  
Aleppo Pine  
Austrian Black Pine  
Longleaf Pine  
Monterey Pine  
Eastern White Pine  
Scotch Pine  
Loblolly Pine  
Japanese Black Pine  
Virginia Pine  
Pistachio\*\*  
Queensland Pittosporum  
Japanese Pittosporum  
Japanese Yew  
English Laurel  
Almond, Apricot, Nectarine,  
Peach, Plum, Prune\*\*  
Douglas Fir\*\*\*  
Firethorn, Scarlet  
Firethorn, Chinese  
Firethorn, Formosa  
Bradford Pear spp.  
Oak species  
Indian Hawthorne  
'Coral Bells'  
'Formosa'  
'Hino-crimson'  
'PJM'  
'Roseum Elegans'  
Lady Bank's Rose  
Rosemary\*\*  
Leatherleaf Fern  
  
Stonecrop  
Japanese Boxcherry  
Japanese Yew  
Yew  
American Arborvitae  
Star Jasmine  
Canada Hemlock  
Tulip species  
Japanese Viburnum  
Sweet Viburnum  
Japanese Snowball  
Canary Island Viburnum  
Laurustinus  
Cranberry Bush  
Leatherleaf Viburnum  
Vinca  
Dwarf Periwinkle  
Grape\*\*  
Old Fashioned Weigela  
Spanish Bayonet  
Yucca, Adam's Needle  
\*Not for use on container or field grown ornamentals.  
\*\*Do not use on food producing trees, vines, or plants.  
\*\*\*Landscape ornamentals only.

*Lagerstromia indica*  
*Ligustrum amurense*  
*Ligustrum japonicum*  
*Ligustrum lucidum*  
*Liriope muscari*  
*Lonicera japonica*  
*Lonicera tatarica*  
*Magnolia* spp.  
*Maleophora luteola*  
*Malus* spp.  
*Nandina domestica*  
*Narcissus* spp.  
*Nerium* spp.  
*Olea europaea*  
*Ophiopogon japonicus*  
*Osteospermum fruticosum*  
*Oxydendrum arboreum*  
*Persea americana*  
*Photinia fraseri*  
*Picea* spp.  
  
*Pieris japonica*  
*Pinus brutia*  
*Pinus canariensis*  
*Pinus elliotii*  
*Pinus halepensis*  
*Pinus nigra*  
*Pinus palustris*  
*Pinus radiata*  
*Pinus strobus*  
*Pinus sylvestris*  
*Pinus taeda*  
*Pinus thunbergiana*  
*Pinus virginiana*  
*Pistacia* spp.  
*Pittosporum rhombifolium*  
*Pittosporum tobira*  
*Podocarpus macrophyllus*  
*Prunus laurocerasus*  
*Prunus* spp.  
  
*Pseudotsuga menziesii*  
*Pyracantha coccinea*  
*Pyracantha fortuneana*  
*Pyracantha koidzumii*  
*Pyrus* spp.  
*Quercus rubra*  
*Raphiolepis indica*  
*Rhododendron*  
(including Azalea)  
  
*Rosa banksiae*  
*Rosmarinus officinalis*  
*Rumohra adiantiformis*  
*Santolina virens*  
*Sedum album*  
*Syzygium paniculatum*  
*Taxus cuspidata*  
*Taxus media*  
*Thuja occidentalis*  
*Trachelospermum asiaticum*  
*Tsuga canadensis*  
*Tulipa* spp.  
*Viburnum japonicum*  
*Viburnum odoratissimum*  
*Viburnum plicatum*  
*Viburnum rigidum*  
*Viburnum tinus*  
*Viburnum trilobium*  
*Viburnum wrightii*  
*Vinca major*  
*Vinca minor*  
*Vitis* spp.\*\*  
*Weigela florida*  
*Yucca aloifolia*  
*Yucca filamentosa*

Aster: Bonny Blue,  
Purple Dome  
Lady Fern; Fern Lady  
Fibrous Begonia: Hardy Grandis  
  
Snowbank  
Bougainvillea  
Butterfly-Bush (Dwarf Blue);  
Royal Red  
Crimson Bottlebrush  
Tussock Bellflower;  
(White Clips)  
Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet  
Flower, Madame Galen  
  
Coreopsis (Calliopsis); Early  
Sunrise, Moonbeam  
Lucifer  
Cooperi Pink  
Larkspur; Blue Elf  
Dianthus, Maiden Pinks 'Zing'  
Cheddar Pink  
Coneflower, Purple; Magnus  
Weeping Forsythia  
Gaillardia, Blanket Flower:  
'Goblin'  
Gentian  
Cranesbill  
Baby's Breath  
Sunrose  
Daylily; Aztec Gold, Stella  
De Oro, Tender Love  
Coral Bell; Bridget Bloom  
Mallow; Disco Belle White  
Hosta, Plantain Lily (Fragrant)  
Hosta, 'Searsucker'  
  
Bigleaf Hydrangea  
  
Sword-Leaved Iris; Jodlesong  
Siberian Iris; Cabernet  
Parsoni  
Crape Myrtle; Tuscarora  
Weeping Lantana  
Lavender; Munstead  
Edelweiss  
Chinese Privet; Variegata  
Lily; Jazz  
Liriope, Variegated  
Liriope, Creeping  
Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink  
Burgundy  
Loosestrife; Modern Pink  
Yaku Jima, Silberfeder\*\*  
Evening Primrose  
Osmanthus (False Holly):  
Gulf Tide  
Tree Peony  
Fountain Grass (Dwarf)\*\*  
  
Dragonhead, False; Vivid  
Oak, Shumard's Red 44  
Yedda Hawthorne  
'Delaware Valley White'  
'Flame Creeper'  
'Girard Crimson'  
'George L. Tabor'  
'Wakeiebisu'  
'White Gumpo'  
Black-Eyed Susan: Goldstrum  
Saxifrage; Purple Dome  
Pincushion Flower  
Stonecrop; Lidakense  
Stonecrop  
Stonecrop; Dragon's Blood  
Spirea: Anthony Waterer  
Australian Brushcherry  
Germander  
Meadow Rue  
Veronica, Speedwell;  
Sunny Border  
Arrowwood Viburnum  
\*Not for use on container or field grown ornamentals.  
\*\* Landscape ornamentals only.

*Aster* spp.  
*Aster X frikartii*  
*Athyrium filix-femina*  
*Begonia* spp.  
*Bergenia cordifolia*  
*Boltonia asteroides*  
*Bougainvillea* spp.  
*Buddleia davidii*  
  
*Callistemon citrinus*  
*Campanula carpatica*  
  
*Campis X tagliabuana*  
*Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*  
*Chrysanthemum nipponicum*  
*Coreopsis* spp.  
  
*Crocsmia* spp.  
*Delosperma* spp.  
*Delphinium* spp.  
*Dianthus deltooides*  
*Dianthus gratianopolitanus*  
*Echinacea purpurea*  
*Forsythia suspensa*  
*Gaillardia* spp.  
*Gaura* spp.  
*Gentiana dahurica*  
*Geranium cinereum*  
*Gypsophila repens*  
*Hellianthemum* spp.  
*Hemerocallis* spp.  
  
*Heucherella* spp.  
*Hibiscus* spp.  
*Hosta plantaginea*  
*Hosta sieboldiana*  
*Houttuynia cordata* var. *variegata*  
*Hydrangea macrophylla*  
*Inula ensifolia*  
*Iris ensata*  
*Iris siberica*  
*Juniperus davurica*  
*Lagerstromia indica X lauriei*  
*Lantana montevidensis*  
*Lavender* spp.  
*Leontopodium alpinum*  
*Ligustrum sinense*  
*Lilium* spp.  
*Liriope muscari* var. *variegata*  
*Liriope spicata*  
*Lobelia cardinalis*  
*Loropetalum chinense*  
*Lythrum* spp.  
*Miscanthus sinensis*  
*Oenothera missourensis*  
*Osmanthus heterophyllus*  
  
*Paeonia suffruticosa*  
*Pennisetum setaceum*  
*Perovskia atriplicifolia*  
*Physostegia virginiana*  
*Quercus shumardii*  
*Raphiolepis umbellata*  
*Rhododendron*  
(including Azalea)  
  
*Rudbeckia* spp.  
*Saxifraga* spp.  
*Scabiosa* spp.  
*Sedum cauticola*  
*Sedum dasyphyllum*  
*Sedum spurium*  
*Spiraea bumalda*  
*Syzygium paniculatum*  
*Teucrium* spp.  
*Thalictrum dipterocarpum*  
*Veronica* spp.  
  
*Viburnum suspensum*

TABLE 5: TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL SPECIES\*-Vegetation Management (All States Except CA)

**COMMON NAME**  
Abelia: Sherwood  
Yarrow: King Edward  
  
Five-Leaf or Chocolate Vine  
Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion  
Japanese Anemone  
Aquilegia: Red and Gold  
Wormwood: Silver Mound,  
Castle

**SCIENTIFIC NAME**  
*Abelia grandiflora*  
*Achillea* spp.  
*Agapanthus orientalis*  
*Akebia quintata*  
*Allium cernuum*  
*Anemone hybrida*  
*Aquilegia* spp.  
*Artemisia* spp.

**CONIFER AND HARDWOOD SEEDLING NURSERIES (NON-ORNAMENTAL, FORESTRY USE ONLY)-VEGETATION MANAGEMENT-ALLIGARE PRODIAMINE 65 WG HERBICIDE**  
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.

# PRODIAMINE 65 WG

# Specimen Label

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 ½ inch of water.
Hardwood, Seedbeds: Oak ( <i>Quercus</i> 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 ½ inch of sprinkler irrigation afterwards.

### Tank Mixtures-Conifer Seedling Nurseries-Vegetation Management

Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide 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 Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide 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-Vegetation Management

Tank Mix Partner for Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide-Conifer Seedling Nurseries

PRODUCT	PRECAUTIONS/INSTRUCTIONS
Goal <sup>®</sup> , Galigan <sup>®</sup> (use on conifers only)	Mix with Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide 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.

Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide 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 Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide are for use only in states where the tank mix partner(s) are registered for the application site.

### Tank-mix Partners with Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide-Vegetation Management

PRODUCTS	COMMENTS
Touchdown <sup>®</sup> Pro (and glyphosate-based products) Gramoxone <sup>®</sup> , Reward <sup>®</sup> , Predict <sup>®</sup> , Princep <sup>®</sup> , Vanquish <sup>®</sup> , diuron-based products <sup>1</sup> , Finale <sup>®</sup> , Gallery, Garlon <sup>®</sup> , Goal <sup>®</sup> , Krovar <sup>®</sup> I and II, Oust <sup>®</sup> , Arsenal <sup>®</sup> , Spike <sup>™</sup> , and Tela <sup>®</sup>	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 Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide 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 Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide 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 Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide in to the system, run the irrigation system long enough to wet the foliage, then inject Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide 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 Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide to rapidly growing tissue or buds may injure desirable plants. Do not make over-the-top application of Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide until after newly formed tissue has hardened off.
2. Immediately wash Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide 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

Florida Betony  
Buttercup Oxalis  
Crabgrass  
Common Vetch

##### Weeds suppressed

##### COMMON NAME

Wandering Jew

##### SCIENTIFIC NAME

*Stachys flordana*  
*Oxalis pes-caprae*  
*Digitaria* spp.  
*Vicia sativa*

##### SCIENTIFIC NAME

*Zebrian pendula*



## 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:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. 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. Then offer for recycling if available 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.

## CONDITION OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

To the extent consistent with applicable law, upon purchase or use of this product, purchaser and user agree to the following terms:

**Warranty:** Alligare, LLC (the Company) warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label in all material respects and is reasonably fit for the purpose referred to in the directions for use, subject to the exceptions noted below, which are beyond the Company's control. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the Company makes no other representation or warranty, express or implied, concerning the product, including no implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. To the extent consistent with applicable law, no such warranty shall be implied by law, and no agent or representative is authorized to make any such warranty on the Company's behalf.

**Terms of Sale:** The Company's directions for use of this product must be followed carefully. 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, and the manner of use or application (including failure to adhere to label directions), all of which are beyond the Company's control. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks are assumed by the user.

**Limitation of Liability:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy against the Company for any cause of action relating to the handling or use of this product is a claim for damages, and in no event shall damages or any other recovery of any kind exceed the price of the product which caused the alleged loss, damage, injury or other claim. To the extent consistent with applicable law, under no circumstances shall the Company be liable for any special, indirect, incidental or consequential damages of any kind, including loss of profits or income. Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages.

The Company and the seller offer this product, and the purchaser and user accept this product, subject to the foregoing warranty, terms of sale and limitation of liability, which may be varied or modified only by an agreement in writing signed on behalf of the Company by an authorized representative.

Gramoxone®, Pennant®, Predict®, Princep®, Touchdown®, Vanquish® are trademarks of a Syngenta Group Company.

Arsenal® is a trademark of BASF Ag Products.

Finale® is a trademark of Bayer CropScience.

Gallery®, Garlon®, Goal®, Spike™ are trademarks of Dow AgroSciences

Krovax®, Oust®, Telar® are trademarks of E.I. duPont de Nemours & Company, Inc.

Galigan® is a trademark of Agan Chemical Manufacturers, Ltd.

EPA 20140529

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

EMERGENCY CALL: 1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC)



## 1. IDENTIFICATION

**PRODUCT NAME:** Alligare Prodiamine 65 WG Herbicide

**DESCRIPTION:** A granular herbicide.

**EPA Reg. No.:** 81927-36

**COMPANY IDENTIFICATION:**

**Alligare, LLC**  
13 N. 8<sup>th</sup> Street  
Opelika, AL 36801

## 2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

### WARNING

Harmful if inhaled (H332)

May cause an allergic skin reaction (H317)

May be harmful in contact with skin (H313)

Very toxic to aquatic life (H400)



### HAZARD CLASSIFICATION

<b>Health Hazard</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Physical Hazards</b>	<b>Category</b>
Skin Sensitization	1, 1A, 1B	None	-
Acute Toxicity, Inhalation	4		
Acute Toxicity, Dermal	5	<b>Environmental Hazards</b>	<b>Category</b>
		Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term	1

### HAZARDS NOT REQUIRING CLASSIFICATION

None.

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Avoid breathing dust. (P261)

Use only outdoors or in well-ventilated area. (P271)

Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wear protective gloves. (P272+P280)

**IF INHALED:** Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a Poison Control Center or doctor if you feel unwell. (P304+P340+P312)

**IF ON SKIN:** Wash with plenty of water. **If skin irritation or rash occurs:** Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. For specific treatment, refer to Section 4 of this document. Call a Poison Control Center or doctor if you feel unwell. (P302+P352+P333+P313+P362+P364+P321+P312)

Avoid release to the environment not in accordance with the product label. Collect spillage. (P273+P391)

Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local regulations. Refer to the product label for specific disposal instructions. (P501)

## 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Chemical Name</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>Composition</u>
Prodiamine	2,4-dinitro- <i>N</i> <sup>3</sup> , <i>N</i> <sup>3</sup> -dipropyl-6-(trifluoromethyl)-1,3-benzenediamine	29091-21-2	65.0%

#### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.

**IF INHALED:** Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a doctor or poison control center if you feel unwell.

**IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:** Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

#### 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

**Flash point (PMA-4):** N/A

**Flammable Limits (LFL-UFL):** N/A

**Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Not a fire or explosion hazard.

**Means of Extinction:** Foam, dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>

**Fire Fighting Instructions:** Evacuate nonessential personnel to prevent exposure to fire, smoke, fumes or products of combustion. Prevent use of contaminated buildings, area and equipment until decontaminated. Dike and collect any runoff to prevent entry to drains or water bodies.

**Firefighting Equipment:** Self-contained breathing apparatus and full bunker gear.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:** Thermal decomposition will produce toxic gasses.

**NFPA Ratings:** Health – 2 / Flammability – 2 / Reactivity – 1

#### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Clean up spills immediately observing the precautions in Section 8 of this SDS. Control spill at the source and prevent material from entering soil, sewers, waterways or low areas. Recover materials for reuse or disposal being sure to minimize dust generation. Scrub area with hard water detergent (e.g., Tide, Joy, Spic and Span, etc.) and pick up wash liquid with additional absorbent and place into compatible disposal containers.

#### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Handling:** Keep out of reach of children. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing and avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

**Storage:** Store in original container away from fertilizer, feed, or food stuffs.

#### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Engineering Controls:** Handle only with adequate ventilation. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash station and a safety shower.

**Protective Clothing:** Wear long sleeved shirt, long pants, shoes, socks, and chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material when handling or applying this product.

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

#### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Appearance:</b>	yellow granules	<b>pH:</b>	8.0 – 8.5
<b>Odor:</b>	none	<b>Kinematic viscosity:</b>	not available
<b>Melting/freezing point:</b>	not available	<b>Solubility:</b>	0.013 ppm (25°C)
<b>Boiling point/Boiling range:</b>	not available	<b>Partition coefficient:</b>	not available
<b>Flammability:</b>	not available	<b>Vapor pressure:</b>	not available
<b>Flammability limits (upper/lower):</b>	not available	<b>Bulk Density:</b>	0.56 g/cm <sup>3</sup> (34.96 lbs./ft <sup>3</sup> )
<b>Flash point:</b>	not available	<b>Relative vapor density:</b>	not available
<b>Auto-ignition temperature:</b>	not available	<b>Particle characteristics:</b>	not available
<b>Decomposition temperature:</b>	not available		

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Oxidizing agents.

**CHEMICAL STABILITY:** Stable under normal use and storage conditions.

**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** May release toxic gasses when thermally decomposed.

**INCOMPATIBILITY WITH OTHER MATERIALS:** None known.

**HAZARDOUS REACTIONS:** None known.

**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:** Will not occur.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**ORAL TOXICITY (rat LD<sub>50</sub>):** > 5,000 mg/kg

**DERMAL TOXICITY (rat LD<sub>50</sub>):** > 2,000 mg/kg

**INHALATION TOXICITY (rat LC<sub>50</sub>):** > 1.81 mg/L (4-hour)

**EYE IRRITATION:** Rabbit – Mildly irritating

**SKIN IRRITATION:** Rabbit – Practically non-irritating

**SKIN SENSITIZATION:** Guinea Pig – Is a contact sensitizer

**CARCINOGENICITY:**

**EPA:** Not Listed

**ACGIH:** Not Listed

**IARC:** Not Listed

**NTP:** Not Listed

**OSHA:** Not Listed

**MUTAGENIC TOXICITY:** No evidence of mutagenic effects during *in vivo* or *in vitro* studies.

**REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY:** No evidence in animal studies.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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.

**The following ecotoxicological information is for the active ingredient, Prodiamine:**

### AQUATIC TOXICITY

Bluegill (96-hr LC<sub>50</sub>): 0.55 mg/L

Rainbow Trout (96-hr LC<sub>50</sub>): 0.83 mg/L

Daphnia magna (48-hr LC<sub>50</sub>): 0.66 mg/L

### AVIAN TOXICITY

Bobwhite quail (Oral LD<sub>50</sub>): > 10,000 mg/kg

Mallard duck (Oral LD<sub>50</sub>): > 10,000 mg/kg

### BEE TOXICITY

LC<sub>50</sub>/EC<sub>50</sub>: > 100 µg/bee

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

**PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:** Open dumping is prohibited. Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Refer to the product label for specific container handling instructions.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

<b>UN Number:</b>	UN3077
<b>Proper Shipping Name:</b>	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, N.O.S. (contains prodiamine)
<b>Transport Hazard Class:</b>	9
<b>Packing Group:</b>	III
<b>Hazard Zone:</b>	A
<b>Marine Pollutant:</b>	Yes <sup>1</sup>
<b>Hazardous Substance RQ:</b>	None
<b>Labels / Placards:</b>	US-DOT: Class 9 Environmentally Hazardous Substance <sup>2</sup> IMDG, IATA: Class 9 Environmentally Hazardous Substance <sup>3</sup>
<b>Emergency Guide:</b>	171 (NAERG – North American Emergency Response Guide)
<b><sup>1</sup> Marine Pollutant Note:</b>	Ground-only shipments are excluded from Marine Pollutant labeling requires as per 49CFR172.101 Appendix B (4). For any shipments involving all or part of the transport by vessel, the shipment must be classified as a Marine Pollutant unless a limited quantity exemption applies (see note 3 below).
<b><sup>2</sup> US-DOT Note:</b>	Not regulated for "ground only" shipments and all shipments in containers ≤ 882 lbs. (400 kg).
<b><sup>3</sup> IMDG / IATA Note:</b>	Not regulated when shipped in single or inner packaging ≤ 11 lbs. (5 kg) in strong outer packaging.

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### FIFRA –

This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets, and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. The following is the hazard information as required on the pesticide label:

### 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.

See inside label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use including Storage and Disposal instructions.

#### 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.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION (CONT.)

All pesticides are governed under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). The regulatory information presented below is pertinent only when this product is handled outside of the normal use and application as a pesticide. This product is excluded from listing requirements under EPA/TSCA.

### **SARA Title III – Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances**

Not listed

### **SARA Title III – Section 311/312 Hazard Categories**

Immediate, Delayed

### **SARA Title III – Section 312 Threshold Planning Quantity**

N/A

### **SARA Title III – Section 313 Reportable Ingredients**

None

### **CERCLA –**

Not listed

### **CALIFORNIA PROP 65 STATUS –**

This product does not contain any chemical known to the state of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity.

### **CANADA –**

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all of the information required by CPR.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

THIS INFORMATION IN THIS SDS IS BASED ON DATA AVAILABLE AS OF THE REVISION DATE GIVEN HEREIN, AND BELIEVED TO BE CORRECT. CONTACT ALLIGARE, LLC TO CONFIRM IF YOU HAVE THE MOST CURRENT MSDS. JUDGMENTS AS TO THE SUITABILITY OF THE INFORMATION HEREIN FOR THE INDIVIDUAL'S OWN USE OR PURPOSES IS NECESSARILY THE INDIVIDUAL'S OWN RESPONSIBILITY. ALTHOUGH REASONABLE CARE HAS BEEN TAKEN IN THE PREPARATION OF SUCH INFORMATION, ALLIGARE, LLC EXTENDS NO WARRANTIES, MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS, AND ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY AS TO THE ACCURACY OR SUITABILITY OF SUCH INFORMATION FOR APPLICATION TO THE INDIVIDUAL'S PURPOSES OR THE CONSEQUENCES OF ITS USE.

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) serves different purposes than and DOES NOT REPLACE OR MODIFY THE EPA APPROVED PRODUCT LABELING (attached to and accompanying the product container). This SDS provides important health, safety, and environmental information for employers, employees, emergency responders and others handling large quantities of the product in activities generally other than product use, while the labeling provides that information specifically for product use in the ordinary course.

SDS Version: 3.0

Effective Date: 7/25/2018