

10/10

PM 21 17969-99

MAR 22 1996

Mr. Thomas R. Nelsen
 BASF Corporation
 Agricultural Products
 P. O. Box 13528
 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3528

Dear Mr. Nelsen:

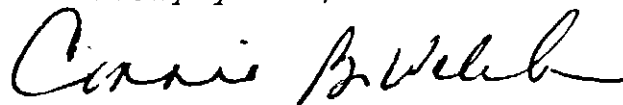
Subject: Basamid Granular - Label Amendment
 EPA Registration No. 7969-99
 Your Application Dated November 16, 1995

The Agency has reviewed the proposed label amendment for the subject pesticide product and found it to be acceptable provided you satisfactorily address the following comments:

- The label contains the use site "Christmas seedlings" in the last line under "General Information" and in "Table 4: Use Sites". It is believed that this should be "Christmas tree seedlings". Revise the language accordingly or clarify by indicating the types of seedlings intended.

A stamped label, accepted with comments, is enclosed for your records. Submit five(5) copies of the final printed labeling. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please feel free to contact me or Sidney Jackson of my staff at 703/305-7610.

Sincerely yours,



Connie B. Welch
 Product Manager, Team 21
 Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
 Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL ▶	7505C							
SURNAME ▶	S. Jackson							
DATE ▶	Mar 14, 1996							

BASF

RT 11-13-95
Copy 3.

2 of 10

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated

MAR 22 1996

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.
7969-99

Basamid[®] Granular

soil fumigant

Soil Fumigant

For pre-planting control of most weeds, nematodes, and soil diseases

Active Ingredient:

Tetrahydro-3,5,-dimethyl-2H-1,3,5-thiadiazine-2-thione	99%
Inert ingredients	1%
Total	100%

EPA Reg. No. 7969-99

EPA Est. No. 39578-TX-1

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

WARNING/AVISO

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

Statement of Practical Treatment

If swallowed: Call a physician or poison control center. Induce vomiting by giving two glasses of warm water and touching the back of throat. Repeat until vomit is clear. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If in eyes: Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water and get medical attention.

If on skin: Immediately flush affected areas with large amounts of soap and water. Obtain medical attention for irritation.

If inhaled: Assist respiration as needed. Obtain medical attention for irritation.

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to supplemental labeling under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the **Directions For Use** for information about this standard.

Net contents: 50-pound bag, 15-pound jug, 7.5-pound jug

BASF Corporation
P.O. Box 13528, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Specimen Label

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND
DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

WARNING

Keep out of reach of children.

May be fatal if swallowed.

Do not breathe vapor or dust. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Prolonged exposure may cause irritation to skin, eyes, and mucous membranes. The gases released during the degradation of this product in the soil are irritating to the skin, eyes, and mucous membranes. Do not drink alcoholic beverages before, during, or after working with this product.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Coveralls over short-sleeved shirt and short pants
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks
- Waterproof gloves

In greenhouses and other enclosed areas:

Full-face respirator or face-sealing goggles plus a half-face respirator. The respirator must be equipped with either an organic vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C), or a canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G).

Discard clothing and other absorbent material that have been heavily contaminated with this product. Do not re-use them.

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. Wash PPE after each day's use.

User Safety Recommendations

User should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Environmental Hazards

This product is 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. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not contaminate the water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Apply this product only as specified in the label.

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 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 in this labeling about personal protective equipment, notification to workers, and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard (WPS).

Entry Restrictions

Greenhouses: Entry (including early entry that would otherwise be permitted under the WPS) by any person — other than a correctly trained and equipped handler who is performing a WPS-defined handling task — is PROHIBITED in the entire greenhouse (entire enclosed building/structure) from the start of application until 24 hours after application AND until one of the WPS ventilation criteria for air exchanges, mechanical ventilation, or passive ventilation has been met. In addition, if tarps are used for the application, non-handler entry is prohibited while tarps are being removed and until one of the WPS ventilation criteria has been met.

Agricultural Use Requirements (cont.)

Outdoors: Entry (including early entry that would otherwise be permitted under the WPS) by any person — other than a correctly trained and equipped handler who is performing a WPS-defined handling task — is PROHIBITED from the start of application until 24 hours after application. In addition, if tarps are used for the application, non-handler entry is prohibited while tarps are being removed.

NOTIFICATION: Notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting fumigant warning signs. The signs must bear the skull and cross bones symbol and state (1) "DANGER/PELIGRO," (2) "DO NOT ENTER/NO ENTRE," (3) the date and time of fumigation, (4) "[product name] Fumigant in use," and (5) name, address, and telephone number of the applicator. Post the fumigant warning sign instead of the WPS sign for this application, but follow all WPS requirements pertaining to location, legibility, size, and timing of posting and removal.

Greenhouses: Post the fumigant warning signs outside all entrances to the greenhouse.

Outdoors: Post the fumigant warning signs at entrances to treated areas.

PPE FOR ENTRY DURING THE ENTRY-RESTRICTED PERIOD:

PPE for handler entry that is permitted by the WPS is listed in the **Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals** section of this labeling.

Storage and Disposal

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

Storage: Store this product in a dry, cool place below 95° F (35° C) — it will decompose at higher temperatures. This material reacts non-violently with moisture, releasing fumigant vapors. Keep the container tightly sealed when not in use. Do not re-use the empty container. Keep this product and its vapors away from desirable plants, seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, and other agricultural chemicals as plant injury or loss may result from contamination.

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

Container disposal: Triple-rinse container (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or if allowed by state authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Do not re-use empty container.

In Case of Emergency

In case of large-scale spillage regarding this product, call: CHEMTREC1-800-424-9300 BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP In case of medical emergency regarding this product, call:

1. Your local doctor for immediate treatment.
2. Your local poison control center (hospital).
3. BASF Corporation 1-800-832-HELP.

General Information

Basamid® Granular soil fumigant is intended for pre-planting control of most weeds, nematodes, and soil diseases in the following areas:

- compost piles
- golf greens/tees
- potting soils
- seed and propagating beds
- soil heaps or piles
- soil media
- for establishing or renovating turf sites, ornamental sites, and field nurseries (forest, non-bearing and ornamental trees, shrubs, bedding plants, ground cover, and Christmas seedlings).

Weeds controlled: When properly applied, this product will eliminate many weeds such as crabgrass, henbit, pigweed, foxtail, purslane, mustard, witchweed, and many other plants and weed seeds.

(See Appendix for the complete list of weeds and grasses controlled.)

Nematodes controlled: This product will also control root-knot stubby root, reinform, ectoparasitic root, (i.e., *Meloidogyne* sp., *Pratylenchus* sp., *Hoplolaimus* sp., *Tylenchorrhynchus* sp., *Rotylenchulus* sp., *Paratylenchus* sp., *Xiphinema* sp., *Tylenchus* sp.) and other nematodes.

(See Appendix for the complete list of target pests controlled.)

Diseases controlled: This product will also control root rots, damping off, and wilt diseases caused by *Aphanomyces* sp., *Fusarium* sp., *Phytophthora cactorum*, *Pythium* sp., *Rhizoctonia* sp., *Thielaviopsis basicola*, *Verticillium albo-atrum*, and soil-borne *Stromatinia gladioli* and corn rot of gladiolus caused by *Fusarium*, sp.

(See Appendix for the complete list of target pests controlled.)

Application Rate Table

The application rates in Table 1 are based on an incorporation depth of 8". When the infestation extends to greater depths, an additional 5-6.5 ounces of Basamid per 100 square feet are needed per 4" of soil depth. For specific use recommendations, see Table 3.

Replanting

Replanting of treated areas is only possible after a certain waiting period (see Table 2). This span between treatment and replanting depends on the temperature, moisture, and structure of the soil.

Table 2. Replanting: Soil Temperature and Waiting Period

Soil temperature at 4" depth	Recommended waiting period between treatment and replanting
Above 94° F (34° C)	10 days
Above 65° F (18° C)	10-12 days
59-65° F (15-18° C)	12-18 days
54-59° F (12-15° C)	15-20 days
47-54° F (8-12° C)	22-27 days
43-47° F (6-8° C)	above 30 days

Basamid must not be used at soil temperatures below 43° F (6° C). Aerate the soil with a power rotary tiller or a hand implement above the depth of original incorporation before planting. At higher soil temperatures (i.e., above 65° F/18° C), aeration can begin no earlier than 5-7 days after treatment; at lower soil temperatures, aeration can begin no earlier than 12 days after treatment. Do not plant any crop until all fumigant odors have dissipated from the soil and can no longer be detected. As an added precaution, plant a few lettuce or cress seeds in the treated soil (at a minimum of 5 days after treatment, or 5 days before the waiting period ends). These seeds should germinate in about 3 days. For comparison, plant a few seeds in an untreated area. If the plants from the treated area are normal, it is safe to plant the crop.

Table 1. Basamid Application Rates Based on an 8" Incorporation Depth

Weeds, Nematodes, and Diseases	Application Rates				
	Ounces per 100 square feet	Pounds per 1,000 square feet	Pounds per acre	Ounces per cubic yard of substrate	
To control soil borne pathogens ¹	9.375-13	6-8 pounds	255-350 pounds	4-5	
To control germinating weed seed ²	13	8 pounds	350 pounds	5	
To control ectoparasitic root nematodes ³	in light soils	8.16-9.75	5-6 pounds	222-265 pounds	3-4
	in heavy soils	9.75-13	6-8 pounds	265-350 pounds	4.5-5
To control root-knot nematodes	in light soils	11.25-13	7-8 pounds	306-350 pounds	4.5-5
	in heavy soils	13-16.3	8-10.3 pounds	350-450 pounds	5-6
To reduce infestations of stem nematodes and cyst nematodes ⁴	11.25-19.5	7-12 pounds	306-530 pounds	4.5-7	

1. Soils infected with the fungi *Verticillium albo-atrum* and *Fusarium oxysporium* must be treated to a depth of 12" (12.75 ounces per 100 square feet or 8 pounds per 1,000 square feet)
2. If the primary goal is to eliminate annual weeds, 8 ounces per 100 square feet should be incorporated into the top 6". The treatment is more successful if the incorporation is followed by thoroughly wetting the soil. The soil must be kept wet (but not waterlogged) for at least 72 hours or tarped with polyethylene sheeting.
3. For lighter soils that are heavily infested with nematodes, use the application rates recommended for heavy soils.
4. Mechanical incorporation of plant parts into the soil to boost their disintegration and improve the degree of reduction.

Fall soil treatment is recommended if early spring planting is necessary. The waiting period can be shortened by repeated hoeing, digging, or other tillage of the soil. The waiting period is longer when this product is used on soils with high concentrations of organic matter. Tree cuttings can be planted on nursery soils in the spring following a fall application of this product, as long as the germination test does not show delayed germination.

Do not apply **Basamid** to growing crops — it is for use as a soil treatment only.

Important Notes to User

Read the entire label carefully before use.

- 1) Avoid using **Basamid** when the soil temperature is extremely high (over 90° F/32° C, 2" deep). Pest control will be impaired under such conditions. This product is toxic to all growing plants.
- 2) Do not apply within 3-4 feet of growing plants or closer than the drip line of trees and large shrubs. If slopes are treated with this product, take precautions to prevent the chemical from washing downward to growing plants. Vapors from soil treated with this product in greenhouses and cold frames may injure growing plants. Data are not complete on use in propagating beds composed of materials other than soil or soil and peat mixtures. Clean equipment thoroughly with detergent and water after using with this or with other pesticides before using for other purposes.
- 3) Fumigation may slow the rate of nitrification (the conversion of nitrates from ammonia by bacterial action). Therefore, certain ammonia-sensitive plants may exhibit growth inhibition when planted in fumigated soils containing high amounts of ammonia nitrogen. To lessen this hazard, at least half, and preferably all, of the nitrogen fertilizer added immediately before or soon after fumigation should be in the form of nitrate nitrogen. This hazard may also be reduced by delaying planting until several months after fumigation, such as fall fumigation before a spring-planted crop. If a nitrate form of nitrogen such as sodium or calcium nitrate is not readily available, ammonium nitrate used sparingly will supply the nitrogen needed without risk. Phosphorus, potassium, and other plant nutrients should be used according to soil needs.

Preparation

- A. The area intended for treatment should be in seedbed condition with a fine tilth, free of clods. Do not apply **Basamid** to dry or improperly tilled soil. Repeated cultivation before treating will improve control of perennial weeds. Ditching around the site will prevent weed seeds, nematodes, and fungi from washing into the treated area and contaminating it.
- B. For optimal effect, the soil to be fumigated must have sufficient moisture for good plant growth (at least 50% field capacity) for 5-14 days (depending on temperature) before the treatment. The weed seeds in such an optimally moist soil become ready to germinate, and are most reliably controlled in this condition. Heavy soils may need to be irrigated twice to achieve the necessary soil moistness. Weed seeds or seeds bearing nematodes must be mechanically hoed or plowed into the soil 1-2 weeks before fumigating so that the emerging weeds and nematodes are subject to fumigation.
- C. If root-knot nematodes must be controlled, delay application until the root-knot infested root residues have begun to rot (at least 2-3 weeks after the crop has been harvested) and the remaining plant refuse has been tilled into the soil.
- D. Farmyard manure, peat, and other organic fertilizers, burnt lime, or lime nitrogen should not be applied just before, along with or just after this product. (see also **Important notes to user**).
- E. Converting the active ingredient into the gaseous phase depends primarily on soil temperature and moisture. The soil temperature must be above 43° F (6° C) and remain at least this high during the entire fumigation period. The best conditions prevail at soil temperatures of 54-64° F (12-18° C) (e.g., in late summer and autumn). Do not apply **Basamid** if the temperature exceeds 103° F (39° C). If the soil temperature falls below 43° F (6° C), the gas may sink into deeper soil layers when there is danger of frost which can cause crop injury later if the soil is not aerated deeply enough. If the soil temperature is too high, the gases escape too rapidly from the soil and cannot develop their full activity.

- F. After incorporation, the soil must be kept uniformly moist for 5-7 days. As soon as possible after incorporation, the soil should be sealed to retain the concentration of gases in the soil which can be achieved by:
 - compacting the soil surface after incorporation with a roller attached behind the incorporating implement.
 - moistening the surface (1/8-3/8") after incorporation so a crust forms. Surface compaction and sealing with water can be combined if conditions warrant. When the soil is above 59° F (15° C), too rapid an escape of the gases is impeded by sealing with water or light rolling which increases the effectiveness of **Basamid**. Repeat the water seal as necessary.
 - lightly moistening the soil on the 3rd and 4th days after the treatment in case the weather dries out the soil surface to avoid surface cracks.
 - in difficult situations (e.g., heavy soils with high pest pressures or where potential for extensive sheet or till erosion exists), best results may be obtained by tarping the treated areas.

Method of Application — When using a bagged product:

- 1) Wear required Personal Protective Equipment
- 2) Pour the contents of the bag into a drop-type fertilizer or granular product spreader.

or

When using product from a jug:

- 1) Attach a sprinkler cap to the jug
- 2) Distribute the product onto the soil or pour the contents of the container into a drop-type fertilizer or granular product spreader.

then

- 3) Apply **Basamid** evenly over the soil. Do not store this product in an open spreader overnight.
- 4) Immediately after spreading, incorporate the granules into the soil as uniformly as possible to the desired depth which is best done with an L-shaped tine rototiller or spading machine.
- 5) Following this, roll the soil surface to impede fumigant escape.
- 6) The treatment is more successful if the incorporation and sealing is followed by thoroughly wetting the soil. **The soil must be kept wet (but not waterlogged) for at least 72 hours or tarped with polyethylene sheeting.**

The small (7.5 pound) package size will treat 900-1,200 square feet. Keep the package tightly capped or sealed when not in use.

Table 3. Basamid® Granular Soil Fumigant Use Recommendations

Crop	Use Recommendations Control ¹	Comments ¹
Ornamental Production Fields, Ornamental/Landscape Beds, Conifer Seed Beds	Diseases, nematodes, weed seeds, and grasses	See Table 1, Application Rate Table and Method of Application . Apply the recommended amount of Basamid uniformly. After incorporation, immediately drench the treated soil with 15-20 gallons of water per 100 square feet. A plastic tarp is recommended. See Replanting for application timing. Fall soil treatments are recommended if early spring planting is necessary.
Potting Soil	Diseases, nematodes, weed seeds, and grasses	Spread moist soil on a solid surface, if possible on a polyethylene sheet. Each soil layer should be 8-10" deep. The required amount of Basamid (1-1.75 ounces ² per square yard) is spread on each soil layer and thoroughly incorporated with a rotary tiller. Soil preparation setups have proved suitable for larger soil quantities. The treated soil can be heaped up to 1 yard high. Covering the soil heap with a plastic tarp is recommended. Any suitable alternative for mixing this product with the potting soil is acceptable. See Replanting .
Lawn and turf seed beds	Diseases, nematodes, weed seeds, and grasses	Apply the recommended rate (see Application Rate Table) to a prepared soil surface. Apply 15 gallons of water per 100 square feet immediately after incorporation. Apply water only as fast as it can be absorbed without runoff to seal the soil and contain the gases. After 5-7 days, rake the soil lightly, not deeper than 2 inches. The soil should be raked at least 5 days before seeding to release any trapped gasses.
Lawn and turf renovation	Diseases, weed seeds, and grasses	Apply as for seed beds (above) to kill grasses and weeds in lawn and turf areas without disturbing the soil. The dead grass will then act as mulch for the newly planted grass seedlings. After 5-7 days, the treated area should be raked and a nitrate form of plant food applied. The treated soil can be reseeded 7-10 days after these steps have been completed.
Nonbearing berry, vine, fruit, and nut crops	Diseases, weed seeds, and grasses	See Table 1, Application Rate Table and Method of Application . Apply the recommended amount of Basamid uniformly. Till to the desired depth and follow suggested cultural practices. See Replanting for application timing. See Table 5 .
Soil Media and Soil heaps (piles)³	Diseases, weed seeds, and grasses	See Table 1, Application Rate Table and Method of Application . Mechanically mix the recommended amount of product per cubic yard of substrate. The treated soil can be heaped up to 1 yard high. Covering the soil heap with a plastic tarp is recommended.
Golf course construction /renovation³	Diseases, weed seeds, and grasses	See Table 1, Application Rate Table and Method of Application . Any suitable alternative for mixing Basamid with the soil media is acceptable.

¹ (Also see **Application Rates**)

² Use the highest rate for cyst nematodes.

³ If **Basamid** has been incorporated into soil piles or heaps and the soil media has not been moved to the use site, leave piles undisturbed for 5-7 days to allow the gas to escape.

Cultivation Before Planting

Before seeding, planting, or transplanting, all the gaseous residues must be gone from the soil. For this reason, the soil surface is to be thoroughly loosened with disk, power rotary tiller or hand implement, but no earlier than 5-7 days after the application. If the soil temperature rises above 65° F (18° C), a waiting period of 2-3 days after loosening the soil is usually sufficient time for the gases to escape from the soil. Cooler conditions require a longer waiting period (See **Replanting**).

The soil must not be loosened to the original depth of incorporation as unfumigated soil may be transported from lower layers to the top layers. A slight new infestation can spread very quickly in decontaminated soil and jeopardize the success of the treatment. At temperatures below 50° F (10° C), fumigation should not be terminated by tillage for 2-4 weeks.

Preventing Plant Injury in Greenhouses

Before applying **Basamid** in greenhouses, nursery boxes, etc., all plants and living plant materials must be removed. Leaks through which gases could penetrate into adjacent rooms or greenhouses filled with plants must be sealed. Various ornamentals (e.g., *Ficus* sp., *Hydrangea macrophylla*, *Asparagus plumosus*) are very sensitive to trace amounts of gaseous product emitted during treatment.

Before turning off the heat in the greenhouse at the beginning of winter, a germination test must be performed to ensure that all gases have escaped (see **Replanting**). Failing to eliminate all the gases from the soil may delay spring planting or cause plant loss. Application in the field during periods of possible frost must be avoided. Do not apply **Basamid** when wind may cause granules to drift from target area.

Table 4. Use Sites

compost piles golf greens/tees potting soils seed and propagating beds soil heaps or piles soil media for establishing or renovating turf sites, ornamental sites, and field nurseries (forest, non-bearing and ornamental trees, shrubs, bedding plants, ground cover, and Christmas seedlings).

Table 5. Nonbearing Crops* Suitable for Planting in Soil Treated with Basamid Granular

Orchard	Berries	Other	Noncrop
Apples Apricots Cherries Filberts Nectarines Peaches Pears Plums Prunes Walnuts	Blackberries Blueberries Currants Elderberries Gooseberries Raspberries Strawberries	Cranberries Grapes Hops	Flower Bulbs

* Do not harvest produce within one year of application.

For New Fields:

Application should be made evenly over moist, properly prepared soils using scoops, shakers, drop-type fertilizer spreaders, or other suitable equipment. Immediately after application, incorporate the material into the soil at the desired depth and seal the soil surface.

For Interplanting:

For soil treatment prior to interplanting in existing orchards, berry fields, and similar areas, thoroughly till a spot large enough to accommodate the root system of the plant. Root systems of nearby existing plants should be completely severed to avoid contact with the treated soil. Soil may be treated in place based on the area and depth tilled, or removed and treated in a pile. The soil surface should be tarped for best results.

Appendix
Target Pests
Weeds and grasses
Germinating seeds of annual weeds

Common Name	Scientific Name
Barnyardgrass*	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
Blackgrass*	<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>
Bristlegrass*	<i>Setaria</i> spp.
Buckwheat, Wild*	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>
Callalily, Brazil*	<i>Richardia brasiliensis</i>
Chamomile, Wild*	<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>
Chickweed*	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Cleavers*	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>
Corn flower*	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.
Crabgrass	<i>Stellaria media</i>
	<i>Apera spica-venti</i>
Fescuegrass*	<i>Festuca myuros</i>
Foxtail, Short-awned	<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i>
Fumitory, Common*	<i>Fumaria officinalis</i>
Galinsoga, Small-flowered*	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>
Groundsel*	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Hempnettle*	<i>Galeopsis tetralix</i>
Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Itchgrass*	<i>Rottboellia exaltata</i>
Jimsonweed*	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
Knotgrass*	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Ladysthumb*	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
Lambsquarters*	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Marigold, Dwarf*	<i>Schkuhria pinnata</i>
, Corn*	<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>
Meadowgrass, Annual*	<i>Poa annua</i>
Mustard, Wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
Nettle, Small*	<i>Urtica urens</i>
Nightshade, Black*	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
Oats, Wild*	<i>Avena fatua</i>
Pennycress, Field*	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>
Pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
Radish, Wild*	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
Rapeseed*	<i>Brassica</i> spp.
Shepherdspurse*	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Smartweed, Pale*	<i>Polygonum lapatifolium</i>
Spurge, Sun*	<i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i>
Vetch, Tufted*	<i>Vicia cracca</i>
Witchweed	<i>Striga asiatica</i>
Yellowrocket*	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>

Weeds and grasses
Perennial seed-propagated weeds

Common Name	Scientific Name
Birdweed*	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Cinquefoil*	<i>Potentilla norvegica</i>
Clover*	<i>Trifolium</i> spp.
Cocksfoot*	<i>Dactylus glomerata</i>
Cress, Hoary*	<i>Cardaria draba</i>
Dock, Broadleaved*	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
Medick*	<i>Medicago</i> spp.
Nettle, Stinging*	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
Quackgrass*	<i>Agropyron repens</i>
Sedges*	<i>Cyperus</i> spp.

* Not approved for use in California

Soil-borne fungi

Common Name	Scientific Name
<u>Blight</u>	
Blossom blight	<i>Choanephora cucurbitarum</i> *
Early blight	<i>Alternaria solani</i> *
<u>Molds</u>	
Black Mold	<i>Aspergillus niger</i> *
Black Mold	<i>Cladosporium herbarum</i> *
Citrus Molds	<i>Penicillium spp.</i> *
Grey Mold	<i>Botrytis spp.</i> *
Molds	<i>Mucor circinelloides</i> *
White Mold	<i>Mycogone perniciosa</i> *
<u>Scabs</u>	
<u>Spots</u>	
Eyespot	<i>Cercospora spp.</i> *
<u>Root Diseases</u>	
Club Root	<i>Plasmodiophora brassicae</i> *
Corky Root of Tomato	<i>Pyrenochaeta lycopersici</i> *
Root Disease	<i>Rhizoctonia spp.</i>
Root Diseases	<i>Rosellinia spp.</i> *
<u>Rots</u>	
Blackroot rot	<i>Macrophomina phaseolina</i> *
Blackroot rot	<i>Phomopsis sclerotioides</i> *
Blackroot rot	<i>Thielaviopsis basicola</i>
Bitter Rot	<i>Gloeosporium fructigenum</i> *
Buttrot	<i>Fomes spp.</i> *
Citrus bitter rot	<i>Trichothecium roseum</i> *
Club Root	<i>Plasmodiophora brassicae</i> *
Corky Root of Tomato	<i>Pyrenochaeta lycopersici</i> *
Foot Rots	<i>Fusarium spp.</i>
Fruit Rot	<i>Didymella lycopersici</i> *
Fruit Rot	<i>Choanephora cucurbitarum</i> *
Heartrot	<i>Fomes spp.</i> *
Root Rot	<i>Aphanomyces spp.</i>
Root Rot	<i>Helicobasidium mompa</i> *
Root Rots	<i>Phytophthora spp.</i>
Root Rot	<i>Sclerotium spp.</i> *
Sclerotinia Softrots	<i>Sclerotinia spp.</i> *
Soft Rot	<i>Rhizopus spp.</i> *
Tomato Stem Rot	<i>Didymella lycopersici</i> *
White Rot	<i>Sclerotium cepivorum</i> *
<u>Wilts</u>	
Wilt	<i>Phialophora spp.</i> *
Wilt disease	<i>Verticillium spp.</i>
<u>Others</u>	
Blackleg	<i>Phoma spp.</i> *
Damping Off	<i>Pythium spp.</i>
Mushroom Pathogen	<i>Myriococcum spp.</i> *
Mushroom Pathogen	<i>Thielavia spp.</i> *
Mushroom Pathogen	<i>Dieliomyces microsporus</i> *
Silver Leaf	<i>Stereum purpureum</i> *
	<i>Chaetomium spp.</i> *
	<i>Clomerella cingulata</i> *
	<i>Collectotrichum spp.</i> *
	<i>Cylindrocarpon spp.</i> *
	<i>Nigrospora sacchan</i> *
	<i>Sporotrichum spinulosum</i> *
	<i>Stemphylium radicinum</i> *

* Not approved for use in California

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**Plant-parasitic nematodes
Cyst-forming root nematodes**

Common Name	Scientific Name
Eelworm, Beet Cyst Pea Cyst Yellow Potato Cyst	Heterodera schachtii* Heterodera goettingia* Globodera rostochiensis*

Free-living (migratory) root nematodes

Common Name	Scientific Name
Eelworm, Dagger Nematode, Lance Root Spiral Stunt	Rotylenchus spp. Hoplolaimus spp. Tylenchus spp. Tylenchorrhynchus spp. Xiphinema spp.

Root knot nematodes

Common Name	Scientific Name
Eelworm, Root Knot	Meloidogyne spp.

Stem and leaf nematodes

Common Name	Scientific Name
Eelworm, Stem and Bulb	Ditylenchus dipsaci*

Bacteria

Common Name	Scientific Name
Gall, Crown	Agrobacterium tumefaciens*

**Weeds and grasses
To reduce the infestation of root-propagated weeds**

Common Name	Scientific Name
Bermudagrass Bindweed, Field Clover Cress, Hoary Quackgrass Rough cinquetoil Sedges Stinging nettle	Cynodon dactylon* Convolvulus arvensis* Trifolium spp.* Agropyron repens* Cardaria draba* Potentilla norvegica* Cyperus spp.* Urtica dioica*

**Weeds and grasses
Parasitic weeds**

Common Name	Scientific Name
Broomrape Dodder Witchweed	Orobanche spp.* Cuscuta spp.* Striga spp.*

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