

PREVIOUS EDITION MAY BE USED UNTIL SUPPLY IS EXHAUSTED.

(FRONT PANEL)

THE ANDERSONS
BARRICADE® HERBICIDE II

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
by EPA Letter Dated

30 SEP 1992

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
a pesticide for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.
9198-124

Active Ingredient:

Prodiamine [N³,N³-Di-n-propyl-2,4-dinitro-6-(trifluoromethyl)-m-phenylenediamine]0.287%

Inert Ingredients:99.713%

Total100.00%

BARRICADE® is a Registered Trademark of Sandoz, Ltd.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

See Back Panel For Additional Precautionary Statements

For selective preemergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds in established
turf grasses and landscape ornamentals.

NET WEIGHT _____ LBS.

Treats up to _____ Sq. Ft.

EPA Reg. No. 9198-

EPA Est. 9198-OH-1

3049

(BACK PANEL)

NET WEIGHT _____ LBS.

TREATS UP TO _____ SQ. FT.

THE ANDERSONS
BARRICADE® HERBICIDE II

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Total Nitrogen (N) 27%
Available Phosphoric Acid (P_2O_5) 5%
Soluble Potash (K_2O) 15%

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
CAUTION

Causes moderate eye injury (irritation). Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact while handling the material may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

STATEMENTS OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If in eyes: Flush thoroughly with water for several minutes. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
If on skin: Wash with soap and water. Rinse thoroughly. Get medical attention if irritation persists.
If inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product has low solubility in water. At the limits of solubility, this product is not toxic to fish. However, at concentrations 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 washwaters.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE: Store in original container away from other fertilizer, feed, or food stuffs and separated from other pesticides.

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: Completely empty container into application equipment. Then dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or at an incineration facility, or ; if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning locally. If burned, stay out of smoke.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with it's labeling.

This product is a selective preemergence herbicide that provides residual control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in turf grasses and landscapes. This product controls susceptible weeds by inhibiting weed seeds germination and root development. For most effective weed control this product must be incorporated by 1/2 inch of rainfall, irrigation or shallow mechanical incorporation. Incorporation should take place as soon as possible after application and should not be delayed past 14 days from the date of application.

4-2-88

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

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Apply uniformly through suitable, calibrated commercial application equipment.

ESTABLISHED TURF

This product is a selective preemergence herbicide that, when properly applied, will control certain grass and broadleaf weeds in established grass turf. The species of turf grass determines the maximum amount of material that may be applied during a year.

Most effective weed control in turf grasses will be obtained when this product is activated by at least 1/2 inch of rainfall or irrigation within 14 days after application and prior to weed germination. See the map below for approximate crabgrass germination dates.

CRABGRASS GERMINATION DATES:

APPROXIMATE DATE

(PICTORIAL - MAP OF USA)

Foxtails (yellow, green) tend to germinate before crabgrass; therefore, if targeting foxtails apply this product three (3) weeks before the corresponding crabgrass germination date.

USE PRECAUTIONS:

The following use precautions apply to the use of this product in turf grasses:

Application of this product may thin emerged annual bluegrass and newly over seeded grasses.

Do not apply to FALL SEEDED TURF until the following spring, and only after the second mowing.

Do not apply to SPRING SEEDED TURF or to newly set sod until the following year.

Application of this product to turf stressed by drought, low fertility, or pest damage may result in turf injury.

Do not apply this product to tees or greens, or to areas where dichondra, colonial bentgrass, velvet bentgrass or annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) are desirable species.

Maximum Annual Rates

This product should not be applied above a maximum annual rate of 523 lbs./A or 12.0 lbs./1000 sq. ft.

Turf Species and Rates

For season long control this product may be applied as a single application, or if needed followed by a second application for increased length of control. The length of time of residual weed control provided by this product is related to the rate applied. Use the higher rate within the listed range for longer control. Longer control is desirable in areas where crabgrass germinates between January 1 and April 20 (See Crabgrass Seed Germination Data Map).

Select maximum use rate based on turf grass species. All applications must be made prior to germination of the target weed seeds.

Turf rates listed in the table below are for weed control of approximately 2-6 months.

TURF SPECIES AND RATES TABLE:

Turf Species	Minimum and Maximum Rate of this product per Calendar Year Lbs./A (Lbs./1000 sq. ft.)
Bermudagrass Centipedegrass Seashore Paspalum Tall Fescue Zoysia	111-523 (2.6-12.0)
Perennial Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass	111-348 (2.6-8.0)
Creeping Red Fescue St. Augustinegrass	111-258 (2.6-5.9)
Creeping Bentgrass min. 1/2 inch height	111-230 (2.6-5.3)
Bermudagrass newly sprigged or plugged¹	111-181 (2.6-4.2)

¹ Suppression only of Foxtail, Goosegrass and Rescuegrass due to reduced product rates.

- * Do not apply more than 261 lbs. of this product per application.
- * Do not make more than 2 applications per calendar year.
- * Do not apply more than 523 lbs. of this product per calendar year.
- * If making two applications, wait at least 60 days after the 1st application before making a second application.
- * Use higher rates of this product to achieve higher levels of fertility and weed control for each turf type.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

When used at the recommended rates (see Turf Species and Rates Table) this product will control:

Annual Bluegrass	Knotweed
Common Chickweed ¹	Oxalis
Crabgrass (Large, Smooth)	Prostrate Spurge
Foxtails (Yellow, Green)	Rescuegrass ³
Goosegrass ²	Sheep's spurge ¹
Henbit	

1. Fall Application
2. For the best control of goosegrass apply 262 lbs./A. Sixty (60) days later make a second application with 87 to 261 lbs./A of product (see information in Turf Species and Rates section above).
3. Suppression only.

OVERSEEDING/RESEEDING

This product will inhibit the germination of turf species if overseeded/reseeded too soon after application. The interval between application and overseeding/reseeding is dependent on the application rate, soil temperature, and soil moisture. A shorter interval is possible if growing conditions are warm and wet, while a longer interval is needed if conditions are cool and dry.

Use the Overseeding/Reseeding Intervals Table below as a guide when choosing the appropriate overseeding/reseeding interval for each situation.

OVERSEEDING/RESEEDING INTERVALS TABLE:

Barricade II Rate (lbs./A)	Overseeding/Reseeding Interval (months) Based Upon Seeding Method and Predominant Soil Conditions for the Season			
	Broadcast Seeding		Silt/Drill Seeding	
	Wet & Warm	Cool & Dry	Wet & Warm	Cool & Dry
111-230	4	6	3	4
231-348	8	12	6	3
349-523	12	18	9	12

LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS

This product will not harm most established ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers when applied to surrounding areas in accordance to the directions given in the Turf Species and Rates section. The following species have shown tolerance to this product.

REFER TO NEXT PAGE**WARRANTY STATEMENT**

MANUFACTURER warrants that this product (1) conforms to the ingredient statement on the label and (2) is reasonably fit for the purposes set forth in the Directions for Use. **EXCEPT AS SO WARRANTED, THE PRODUCT IS SOLD AS IS. MANUFACTURER MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTY EXPRESS OF IMPLIED.**

The manufacturer's directions regarding use of this product are based upon tests believed to be reliable. All statements made concerning this product apply only when used as directed, under normal use conditions. **FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY.** Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically recommended and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the manufacturer. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage or handling of this product.

Manufactured by:
THE ANDERSONS
LAWN FERTILIZER DIVISION
P.O. BOX 119
MAUMEE, OHIO 43537

Date Printed:
Date Approved:
Supersedes:
Label Change:

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple
<i>A. platanoides</i>	Norway Maple
<i>Actinidia chinensis</i>	Kiwi*
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Lily-of-the-Nile
<i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i>	Vine Hill Manzanita
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese Aucuba
<i>Barberis gladwynensis</i>	
<i>B. julianae</i>	Wintergreen Barberry
<i>B. mentorensis</i>	Mentor Barberry
<i>B. thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry
<i>B. verruculosa</i>	Warty Barberry
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Japanese Boxwood
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Scotch Heather
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot Fig (Ice Plant)
<i>Cassia artemisoides</i>	Feathery Cassia
<i>Ceanothus rigidus</i>	Wild Lilac
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	False Cypress
<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Cleyera
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood
<i>C. stolonifera</i>	American Dogwood
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass
<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	Cranberry Cotoneaster
<i>C. buxifolius</i>	
<i>C. dammeri</i>	Bearberry Cotoneaster
<i>C. microphyllus</i>	Roskspray Cotoneaster
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress
<i>Delosperma alba</i>	White Trailing Ice Plant
<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>	Hop Bush
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Silverberry
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper
<i>E. japonica</i>	Evergreen Euonymus
<i>E. kiautschovica</i>	Spreading Euonymus
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese Aralia
<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	Border Forsythia
<i>F. viridissima</i>	Greenstem Forsythia
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia, Cape-Jasmine
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Chinese Hibiscus
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Japanese Holly
<i>I. crenata</i>	Japanese Holly
<i>I. opaca</i>	American Holly
<i>I. neryi</i>	
<i>Jasminium nudiflorum</i>	Winter Jasmine
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Chinese Juniper
<i>J. conferta</i>	Shore Juniper
<i>J. horizontalis</i>	Creeping Juniper
<i>Juglans sp.</i>	Walnut*
<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>	Shrimp Plant
<i>Lagerstromia indica</i>	Crepe Myrtle
<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	Amur Privet
<i>L. japonicum</i>	Japanese Privet
<i>L. lucidum</i>	Glossy Privet
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Big Blue Lily Turf
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>L. tatarica</i>	Tatarian Honeysuckle
<i>Maleophora luteola</i>	Ice Plant
<i>Malus sp.</i>	Crab Apple*
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Heavenly Bamboo

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive*
<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Mondo Grass
<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	Trailing African Daisy
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sourwood
<i>Persea americana</i>	Avocado*
<i>Photinia fraseri</i>	Frasier's Photinia
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway Spruce
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub
<i>Pinus Bruttia</i>	Calabrian Pine
<i>P. canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine
<i>P. halepensis</i>	Allappo Pine
<i>P. nigra</i>	Austrian Black Pine
<i>P. radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>P. thunbergiana</i>	Japanese Black Pine
<i>P. strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine
<i>P. sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine
<i>Pistachio sp.</i>	Pistachio
<i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i>	Queensland Pittosporum
<i>P. tobira</i>	Mock Orange
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	English Laurel
<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum and Prune*
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Firethorn
<i>P. fortuneana</i>	Firethorn
<i>P. Koidzumii</i>	Firethorn
<i>Pyrus sp.</i>	Pear*
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Red Oak
<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorne
<i>Rhododendron</i>	'Coral Bells'
(including Azalea)	'Formosa'
	'Hino-crimson'
	'PJM'
	'Roseum Elegans'
<i>Rosa banksiae</i>	Lady Bank's Rose
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary
<i>Santolina Virens</i>	
<i>Sedum album</i>	Stonecrop
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Japanese Boxcherry
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>T. media</i>	Yew
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	American Arborvitae
<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	Star Jasmine
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canada Hemlock
<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>	Japanese Viburnum
<i>V. odoratissimum</i>	Sweet Viburnum
<i>V. plicatum</i>	Japanese Snowball
<i>V. rigidum</i>	Canary Island Viburnum
<i>V. tinus</i>	Laurustinus
<i>V. trilobium</i>	Cranberry Bush
<i>V. wrightii</i>	
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Dwarf Periwinkle
<i>Vitis sp.</i>	Grape*
<i>Weigela florida</i>	Old Fashioned Weigela
<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	Spanish Bayonet
<i>Filamentosa</i>	Yucca, Adam's Needle

* ORNAMENTAL SPECIES ONLY. DO NOT USE ON FOOD PRODUCING TREES OR VINES.