

OCT 16 1997

Mr. William M. King
Regal Chemical Company
600 Branch Road
P.O. Box 900
Alpharetta, GA 30201

Dear Mr. King:

Subject: RegalKade
EPA Registration No. 48234-5
RegalKade 37
EPA Registration No. 48234-6
RegalKade 30
EPA Registration No. 48234-8
RegalKade 20
EPA Registration No. 48234-9
Applications dated July 17, 1997, request to
 Amend label to match label of "Safflower" & "Safflower";
 and labels, enclosed.

The proposed amendments to the subject pesticide product
registrations have been reviewed and found acceptable under
the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)
in so far as provided that you:

1. Revise the statement that reads: "Safflower" is a
Registered Trademark of Cargill, Inc.", to read:
"Safflower" is a Registered Trademark of Novartis
Crop Protection, Inc..
2. Alphabetize the list of weeds given under the heading
"Weeds Controlled".

If these conditions are not complied with, these registrations
will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA,
Section 6(e). Your release for shipment of these products
constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

Stamped copies of the labels are enclosed for your
records.

Sincerely yours,

Joanne I. Miller

CONCURRENCE Act Manager (23)

SYMBOL	Enclosures	Herbicide Branch	Registration Division (75056)
SURNAME	EWilson	Diskette	Prodianiner 10-16-97
DATE			

2718

REGALKADE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Prodiamine: [N³,N³-Di-n-propyl-2,4-dinitro-6-(trifluoromethyl)-m-phenylenediamine]..... 0.50%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 99.50%

TOTAL: 100.0%

Guaranteed Fertilizer Analysis:

Nitrogen 32 % (N)
Phosphorus 4 % (P₂O₅)
Potassium 6 % (K₂O)

Nitrogen from: Urea formaldehyde, Urea, Ammonia

ACCEPTED
with **COMMENTS**
In EPA Letter Dated

OCT 16 1997

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

48234-5

For selective preemergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- established turf grasses (excluding golf course putting greens) and lawns
- landscape ornamentals (including established perennials & wildflower plantings)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See the following section, Precautionary Statements, Hazards To Humans and Domestic Animals, for additional information.

Net Weight:

EPA Reg. No. 48234-5

EPA Est. No.

Regal Chemical Co.
600 Branch Road
Alpharetta, GA 30201

BARRICADE® is a Registered Trademark of Sandoz, Ltd.

**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.

If material is spilled: Contain and sweep up material of spill for disposal or use per label instructions. Wash cleanup equipment to prevent contamination elsewhere. Excess quantities above normal application rates could result in damage to plants subject to spill. Water-in remainder, disc under, cover with layer of soil, or leave exposed to sunlight, as deemed appropriate to the situation.

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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

Paper containers: 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 its labeling.

REGALKADE is a selective preemergence herbicide that provides residual control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- established turf grasses (excluding golf course putting greens) and lawns
- landscape ornamentals
- established perennials and wildflower plantings

REGALKADE controls susceptible weeds by inhibiting weed seeds germination and root development. Most effective weed control will be obtained when REGALKADE is activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation, or with shallow (1-2 inches) incorporation, prior to weed seed germination and within 14 days following application.

Not for use on plants being grown (1) for sale or other commercial use, (2) for commercial seed production, or (3) for research purposes. For use on plants intended for aesthetic purposes or climatic modification and being grown in ornamental gardens or parks, or on golf courses or lawns and grounds.

Do not graze or feed livestock forage cut from areas treated with REGALKADE.

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

Do not apply aerially.

Do not apply to golf course putting greens.

Application Directions

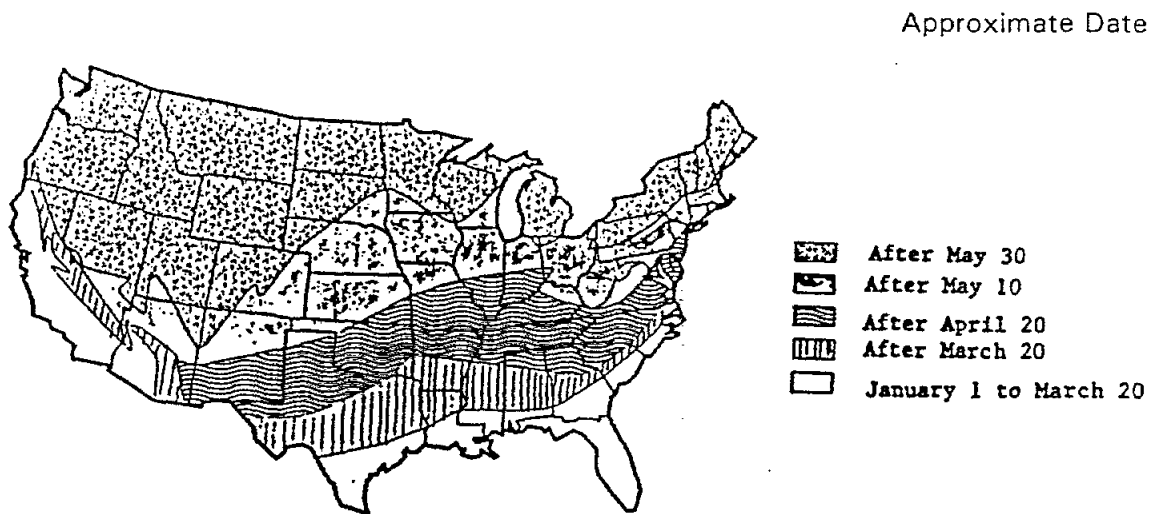
Apply uniformly with suitable, calibrated application equipment.

ESTABLISHED TURF

REGALKADE is a selective preemergence herbicide that, when properly applied, will control certain grass and broadleaf weeds in established turf grasses and lawns. The maximum amount of REGALKADE that may be applied per year is given for each turf grass species in the **Maximum Annual Rates** section of this label.

Most effective weed control in turf grasses will be obtained when REGALKADE is activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation prior to weed seed germination and within 14 days following application. See the map below for approximate crabgrass seed germination dates.

CRABGRASS SEED GERMINATION DATES



Use Precautions

The following precautions apply to the use of REGALKADE in turf grasses and lawns:

Application of REGALKADE may thin emerged annual bluegrass and newly overseeded grasses.

Do not apply to overseeded turf within 60 days after seeding or until after the second mowing, whichever is longer. Injury to desirable seedlings is likely if REGALKADE is applied before seedling secondary roots are in the second inch of soil, not thatch plus soil.

Do not cut (harvest) treated sod before 120 days after application. Do not apply to newly set sod until the following year.

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

Disturbing the herbicide barrier with cultural practices such as disking may result in reduced weed control.

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

Rates of Application

REGALKADE may be applied as a single application or in sequential applications to control weeds germinating throughout the year. All applications must be made prior to germination of the target weeds. REGALKADE will not control established weeds.

Maximum use rate selection should be based on turf species. The length of time of residual weed control provided by REGALKADE is related to the rate applied.

Maximum Annual Rates

REGALKADE is recommended for use on the turf grass species listed in the following table. Do not exceed the maximum yearly rate as given in the following table:

Maximum Application Rate/Calendar Year of REGALKADE by Turf Grass Species ¹⁾		
Turf Species:	lbs product/A	lbs ai/A
Bermudagrass ²⁾ Bahia grass Centipedegrass Seashore Paspalum St. Augustine grass Tall Fescue (including turf-type) Zoysia	300	1.5
Buffalograss Kentucky Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass	200	1.0
Creeping Red Fescue	150	0.75
Creeping Bentgrass	130	0.65

¹⁾ These are the maximum rates per calendar year by species limitations.

²⁾ May be used on newly sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass at rates not to exceed 104 lbs/A. Newly sprigged or plugged Bermudagrass stolon rooting may be temporarily retarded. Suppression only of Foxtail, Goosegrass and Rescuegrass due to reduced product rates used in sprigging situations.

- Do not apply more than 300 lbs. of REGALKADE per calendar year.
- Use higher rates of REGALKADE to achieve higher levels of fertility and longer periods of weed control for each turf type, but do not exceed the maximum application rates specified in the **Maximum Annual Rates Table**.

Weeds Controlled

When used in accordance with this label REGALKADE will provide control of the following weeds:

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

- 1 In many areas a single application of 130 to 300 lbs/A of REGALKADE will control goosegrass. However, under heavy goosegrass pressure and/or an extended growing season, most effective weed control may be obtained by making an initial application of 130 to 200 lbs/A followed after 60 to 90 days by a second application at doses that would not exceed those given in the Maximum Annual Rate Table. Do not exceed the maximum rate for turf grass species listed in the Maximum Annual Rate Table above.
- 2 Applications for this weed should be made in late summer, fall or winter prior to germination.
- 3 Suppression only.

Sequential applications may be made so long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed the maximum annual application rates recommended for each turf species. All applications must be made prior to germination of the weed seeds.

WHEN TO APPLY AFTER OVERSEEDING TURF

Do not apply to overseeded turf within 60 days after seeding or until after the second mowing, whichever is longer. Injury to desirable seedlings is likely if REGALKADE is applied before seedling secondary roots are in the second inch of soil, not thatch plus soil.

WHEN TO OVERSEED AFTER APPLICATION

REGALKADE will inhibit the germination of turf species if overseeded too soon after application. Follow rates and intervals in the table below for best overseeding/reseeding results.

REGALKADE Rate (lb/A)		Months Before Overseeding		
Product	ai	North	Transition	South
100	.50	4	4	4
130	.66	5	4	4
150	.74	6	5	5
160	.80	---	6	6
200	1.00	---	7	7
228	1.14	---	---	9
260	1.30	---	---	10
300	1.50	---	---	12

LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS

(including Established Perennials and Wildflower Plantings)

REGALKADE may be applied for residual preemergence weed control in ornamentals.

Use Rates

Apply REGALKADE at 130 to 300 lbs/A in fall and/or spring. Use higher rates of application for longer control periods. Sequential applications may be made so long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed the maximum annual application rate of 300 lbs/A.

Application Timing and Information

REGALKADE is a preemergence herbicide and will not control emerged weeds. Most effective weed control in ornamentals will be obtained when REGALKADE is activated by at least 0.5 inch of rainfall or irrigation, or with shallow (1 to 2 inches) mechanical incorporation, prior to weed seed germination and within 14 days following application.

Best weed control is obtained when REGALKADE is applied to soil free of clods, weeds, and debris such as leaves. Prior to application of REGALKADE, control existing vegetation by hand weeding, cultivation or the use of an appropriate postemergence herbicide.

Established Landscape Ornamentals

REGALKADE may be applied at any time to established ornamentals as a broadcast, over the top or directed application. Irrigation or rainfall soon after application will wash residues off plant foliage and activate REGALKADE in the soil.

Newly Transplanted Landscape Ornamentals

REGALKADE may be applied to newly transplanted ornamentals as a broadcast, over the top or directed application. Delay application to allow soil to settle around new transplants and water thoroughly before applying REGALKADE. Apply REGALKADE after cuttings form roots and become established. Apply before budding/grafting or after buds/grafts have taken to avoid any inhibition of the tissue union.

Tolerant Ornamental Species

REGALKADE will not harm most trees, shrubs, vines and flowers. The species listed below are tolerant to REGALKADE. Best results will be obtained when REGALKADE is uniformly applied to the soil surface; avoid applying to ornamental shoots which may defeat the effort to get uniform distribution on the soil surface. REGALKADE may be applied over the top of these species.

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

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Abies</i> spp.	Fir species** (Balsam, Fraser, Noble, etc.)
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Abelia: Sherwood
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple
<i>A. platanoides</i>	Norway Maple
<i>Achillea</i> sp.	Yarrow: King Edward
<i>Actinidia chinensis</i>	Kiwi*
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Lily-of-the-Nile (African Lily)
<i>Agapanthus orientalis</i>	
<i>Akebia quintata</i>	Five-Leaf or Chocolate Vine
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion
<i>Anemone hybrida</i>	Japanese Anemone
<i>Aquilegia</i> sp.	Aquilegia: Red and Gold
<i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i>	Vine Hill Manzanita
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed
<i>Artemesia</i> sp.	Wormwood; Silver Mound, Castle
<i>Aster</i> sp.	Aster: Bonny Blue, Purple Dome
<i>Aster X Frikartii</i>	
<i>Athrium Filiz-femina</i>	Lady Fern; Fern Lady
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese Aucuba
<i>Begonia</i> sp.	Fibrous Begonia: Hardy Grandis
<i>Berberis gladwynensis</i>	Barberry
<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>Bergenia cordifolia</i>	
<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>	Snowbank
<i>Bougainvillea</i> sp.	Bougainvillea
<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Butterfly-Bush (Dwarf Blue); Royal Red

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

** Not for use on container grown plants.

Scientific Name

Buxus microphylla
Callistemon viminalis
Calluna vulgaris
Campanula carpatica
Campis X Tagliabuana

Carpobrotus edulis
Cassia artemisoides
Ceanothus rigidus
Ceratostigma plumbagonoides
Chamaecyparis pisifera
Chrysanthemum nipponicum
Cleyera japonica
Citrus spp.
Coreopsis sp.

Cornus florida
C. stolonifera
Cortaderia selloana
Cotoneaster apiculatus
C. buxifolius
C. Dammeri
C. microphyllus
Cretaeus spp.
Crocosmia sp.
Cupressus sempervirens
Delosperma alba
Delosperma sp.
Delphinium sp.
Dianthus deltoides
D. gratianopolitanus
Dodonea viscosa
Echinacea pupurea
Elaeagnus pungens
Euonymus Fortunei
E. japonica
E. kiautschovica
Fatsia japonica
Forsythia intermedia
Forsythia suspensa
F. viridissima

Common Name

Japanese Boxwood
 Weeping Bottlebrush
 Scotch Heather
 Tussock Bellflower, (White Clips)
 Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet Flower,
 Madame Galen
 Hottentot Fig (Ice Plant)
 Feathery Cassia
 Wild Lilac

 False Cypress

 Cleyera
 Citrus species*
 Coreopsis (Calliopsis): Early Sunrise,
 Moonbeam
 Flowering Dogwood
 American Dogwood
 Pampas Grass
 Cranberry Cotoneaster
 Cotoneaster
 Bearberry Cotoneaster
 Rockspray Cotoneaster
 Hawthorne
 Lucifer
 Italian Cypress
 White Trailing Ice Plant
 Cooperi Pink
 Larkspur: Blue Elf
 Dianthus; Maiden Pinks "Zing"
 Cheddar Pink
 Hop Bush
 Coneflower, Purple; Magnus
 Silverberry
 Wintercreeper
 Japanese Spindle Tree (Evergreen Euonymus)
 Spreading Euonymus
 Japanese Aralia
 Border Forsythia
 Weeping Forsythia
 Greenstem Forsythia

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

** Not for use on container grown plants.

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Gaillardia</i> sp.	Gaillardia, Blanket Flower: "Goblin"
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia, Cape-Jasmine, Radicans
<i>Gaura</i> sp.	
<i>Gentiana dahurica</i>	Gentian
<i>Geranium cinereum</i>	Geranium
<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.	Gladiolus species**
<i>Gypsophila repens</i>	Baby's Breath
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
<i>Hellanthemum</i> sp.	Sunrose
<i>Hemerocallis</i> sp.	Daylily: Aztec Gold, Stella De Oro, Tender Love
<i>Hibiscus</i>	Rose of Sharon**
<i>Hibiscus</i> sp.	Mallow: Disco Belle White
<i>Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis</i>	Chinese Hibiscus
<i>Hosta plantaginea</i>	Hosta, Plantain Lily (Fragrant)
<i>H. Sieboldiana</i>	Hosta, "Searsucker"
<i>Houttuynia cordata</i> var. <i>variegata</i>	
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	Bigleaf Hydrangea
<i>Ilex Bernyi</i>	Holly
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Chinese Holly
<i>I. crenata</i>	Japanese Holly; Helleri
<i>I. opaca</i>	American Holly
<i>I. vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly; Schillings
<i>Inula ensifolia</i>	
<i>Iris ensata</i>	Sword-Leaved Iris; Jodlesong
<i>Iris siberica</i>	Siberian Iris; Cabernet
<i>Iris</i> spp.	Iris species**
<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	Winter Jasmine
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Chinese Juniper; Nick's Compact, Parsonii
<i>J. conferta</i>	Shore Juniper; Blue Pacific
<i>J. davurica</i>	Parsoni
<i>J. horizontalis</i>	Creeping Juniper
<i>Juglans</i> sp.	Walnut*
<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>	Shrimp Plant
<i>Lagerstromia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle
<i>Lagerstromia indica</i> X <i>Fauriei</i>	Crape Myrtle; Tuscarora
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Weeping Lantana
<i>Lavender</i> sp.	Lavender; Munstead
<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i>	Edelweiss
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese Privet; Variegata
<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	Amur Privet

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

** Not for use on container grown plants.

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>L. japonicum</i>	Japanese Privet
<i>L. lucidum</i>	Glossy Privet (Waxleaf)
<i>Lillium sp.</i>	Lily: Jazz
<i>Liriope Muscari</i>	Big Blue Lily; Turf; Silver Mound; Evergreen Giant
<i>Liriope Muscari var. variegata</i>	Liriope, Variegated
<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Liriope, Creeping
<i>Lobelia Cardinalis</i>	Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle
<i>L. tatarica</i>	Tatarian Honeysuckle
<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>	Burgundy
<i>Lythrum sp.</i>	Loosestrife; Modern Pink
<i>Magnolia spp.</i>	Magnolia species**
<i>Maleophora luteola</i>	Ice Plant
<i>Malus sp.</i>	Crabapple*
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Yaku Jima, Silberfeder
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Heavenly Bamboo
<i>Narcissus spp.</i>	Narcissus species**
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive*
<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Mondo Grass
<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Osmanthus (False Holly): Gulf Tide
<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	Trailing African Daisy
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sourwood
<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>	Tree Peony
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Fountain Grass (Dwarf)
<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	
<i>Persea americana</i>	Avocado*
<i>Photinia Fraseri</i>	Fraser's Photinia (Redtip)
<i>Physotegia Virginiana</i>	Dragonhead, False; Vivid
<i>Picea spp.</i>	Spruce species** (Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.)
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Lily-of-the-Valley Bush
<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Calabrian Pine
<i>P. canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine
<i>P. elliotii</i>	Slash Pine
<i>P. halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>P. nigra</i>	Austrian Pine
<i>P. palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine
<i>P. radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>P. Thunbergiana</i>	Japanese Black Pine
<i>P. strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine

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** Not for use on container grown plants.

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>P. sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine
<i>P. taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine
<i>P. virginiana</i>	Virginia Pine
<i>Pistachio</i> sp.	Pistachio*
<i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i>	Queensland Pittosporum
<i>P. tobira</i>	Japanese Pittosporum
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>Prunus Laurocerasus</i>	English Laurel
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum and Prune*
<i>Pseudotsuga Menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir**
<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Firethorn (Scarlet)
<i>P. Fortuneana</i>	Firethorn
<i>P. Koidzumii</i>	Firethorn
<i>Pyrus</i> sp.	Bradford Pear sp.
<i>Quercus Shumardii</i>	Oak, Shumard's Red
<i>Quercus</i> spp.	Oak species
<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorne
<i>Raphiolepis umbellata</i>	Yedda Hawthorn
<i>Rhododendron</i>	'Coral Bells'
(including Azalea)	'Delaware Valley White'
	'Flame Creeper'
	'Formosa'
	'Girard Crimson'
	'George L. Tabor'
	'Hino-crimson'
	'PJM'
	'Roseum Elegans'
	'Wakeiebisu'
	'White Gumbo'
<i>Rosa Banksiae</i>	Lady Bank's Rose
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary*
<i>Rudbeckia</i> sp.	Black-Eyed Susan; Goldstrum
<i>Santolina virens</i>	Santolina
<i>Saxifraga</i> sp.	Saxifrage; Purple Dome
<i>Scabiosa</i> sp.	Pincushion Flower
<i>Sedum album</i>	Stonecrop
<i>Sedum cauticola</i>	Stonecrop; Lidakense
<i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i>	Stonecrop
<i>Sedum spurium</i>	Stonecrop; Dragon's Blood
<i>Spiraea Bumalda</i>	Spirea: Anthony Waterer

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

** Not for use on container grown plants.

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Australian Brushcherry
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>T. media</i>	Yew
<i>Teucrium sp.</i>	Germander
<i>Thalictrum dipterocarpum</i>	Meadow Rue
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	American Arborvitae
<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	Star Jasmine
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canada Hemlock
<i>Tulipa spp.</i>	Tulip species
<i>Veronica sp.</i>	Veronica, Speedwell; Sunny Border
<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. suspensum</i>	Arrowwood Viburnum
<i>V. tinus</i>	Laurustinus
<i>V. trilobium</i>	Cranberry Bush
<i>V. wrightii</i>	Leatherleaf Viburnum
<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater Periwinkle, Vinca
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Common Periwinkle, Vinca
<i>Vitis sp.</i>	Grape*
<i>Weigela florida</i>	Old Fashioned Weigela
<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	Spanish Bayonet, Yucca
<i>Y. filamentosa</i>	Adam's Needle, Yucca

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** Not for use on container grown plants.

REGAL CHEMICAL COMPANY
Alpharetta, Georgia 30201

Regal Chemical Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical descriptions on its label. When used in accordance with label directions under normal conditions, this product is reasonably fit for its intended purpose. Since timing, method of application, weather, plant and soil conditions, mixtures with other chemicals, and other factors affecting the use of this product are beyond our control, no warranty is given concerning the use of this product contrary to label directions or under conditions which are abnormal or nor reasonably foreseeable. The user assumes all risks of any such use.