



**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460**

**OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION**

September 2, 2022

Lawrence A. Miller
Agent for Aquatrols Corporation of America
c/o Biologic Regulatory Consulting, Inc.
10529 Heritage Bay Blvd.
Naples, FL 34120

Subject: Notification per PRN 98-10 – Add optional marketing graphics
Product Name: Aquatrols Prodiamine
EPA Registration Number: 94396-31
Application Date: April 4, 2022
Decision Number: 583919

Dear Lawrence A. Miller:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 for the above referenced product. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action requested falls within the scope of PRN 98-10.

The label submitted with the application has been stamped “NOTIFICATION” and placed in our records.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) lists examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If you have any questions, please contact Derek Corbin at 202-566-2571 or at Corbin.Derek@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mindy Ondish".

Mindy Ondish
Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (7505T)
Office of Pesticide Programs

[Note to Reviewer: Bracketed language and graphics are optional]

PRODIAMINE	GROUP	3	HERBICIDE
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[ROOM FOR ARTWORK]

Aquatrols Prodiamine

[ABN: BASILISK UNITECH]

NOTIFICATION

94396-31

The applicant has certified that no changes, other than those reported to the Agency have been made to the labeling. The Agency acknowledges this notification by letter dated:

Provides selective preemergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds. 09/02/2022

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% w/v
Prodiamine*.....	40.00%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	<u>60.00%</u>
TOTAL:	100.00%

Contains 4 pounds of active ingredient per gallon.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

WHERE TO USE: Use on established turfgrass areas, such as golf courses (excluding putting greens), lawns, sod farms, sports fields, cemeteries, and similar areas. Also for use in container, field-grown, and landscape ornamentals; established perennial and wildflower plantings, and Christmas tree farms. See label for more detailed information.

WHEN TO USE: Aquatrols Prodiamine may be applied as a single application or in sequential applications to control weeds germinating throughout the year. All applications must be made before target weeds germinate.

[Optional referral statements when booklets and container labels are used:]
[See [side] [back] [panel] [label booklet] for [complete] [additional] [First Aid,] [Precautionary Statements,] [Directions For Use,] and [Storage and Disposal.]

Net Contents: ____ Gallons

EPA Reg. No. 94396-31

EPA Est. No. XXXXX-XX-XXX

Aquatrols Corporation of America
1273 Imperial Way
Paulsboro, NJ 08066
[1-800-257-7797]
[Aquatrols.com]

[Note to Reviewer: Bracketed language and graphics are optional]

FIRST AID	
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
HOTLINE NUMBER	
For chemical emergency spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident, call CHEMTEL day or night. Domestic North America 800-255-3924. International call 813-248-0585 (collect calls accepted).	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. 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.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Pesticide handlers (mixers, loaders, and applicators) must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks

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 CONTROL 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 607(d-e)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

IMPORTANT: When reduced PPE is worn because a closed system is being used, handlers must be provided with all of the PPE specified above for applicators and other handlers, and have such PPE immediately available for use in an emergency, such as a spill or equipment breakdown.

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.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product.

As soon as possible, 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.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY STATEMENT: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

DO NOT mix or allow contact with Oxidizing agents. Hazardous chemical reaction may occur.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This labeling must be in the user's possession during application. Read the entire **Directions For Use** and **Conditions of Sale** before using this product.

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 the 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.

[Note to Reviewer: Bracketed language and graphics are optional]

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
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils or natural rubber ≥ 14 mils or neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils or nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils
- 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.

Keep unprotected persons out of treated area until sprays have dried.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Product Information

Aquatrols Prodiamine is a pre-emergent herbicide. Aquatrols Prodiamine is utilized for pre-emergent control of grasses and broadleaf weeds. Aquatrols Prodiamine works by inhibiting mitotic processes in plants and controls susceptible weeds by preventing the growth and development of newly germinated weeds. Weed control is most effective when Aquatrols Prodiamine is activated by at least 0.5 inches of rainfall or irrigation or shallow incorporation (1-2 inches) before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days following application.

Approved Use Sites

- Established turfgrasses (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
- Christmas tree farms
- Non-crop facilities including substations, tank-farms, pumping stations, parking, and storage areas
- Non-grazed fence rows

Use Restrictions

- **DO NOT** graze or feed livestock forage cut from areas treated with Aquatrols Prodiamine.
- **DO NOT** blend Aquatrols Prodiamine onto dry fertilizer or any other granular material.
- Apply this product only through an overhead sprinkler irrigation system. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- **DO NOT** apply aurally.
- **DO NOT** apply to golf course putting greens.

Weed Resistance Management

Aquatrols Prodiamine contains the active ingredient prodiamine and is classified in the dinitroaniline chemical class as a Group 3 herbicide, microtubule assembly inhibitor. Herbicide resistance is defined as the inherited ability of a plant to survive and reproduce following exposure to a dose of herbicide normally lethal to the wild type. In a plant, resistance may be naturally occurring or induced by such techniques as genetic engineering or selection of variants produced by tissue culture or mutagenesis. Any weed population may contain or develop plants that are naturally resistant to Aquatrols Prodiamine

[Note to Reviewer: Bracketed language and graphics are optional]

and other Group 3 herbicides. Weed species with acquired resistance to Group 3 herbicides may eventually dominate the weed population if Group 3 herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field or in successive years as the primary method of control for targeted species. This may result in partial or total loss of control of those species by Aquatrols Prodiamine or other Group 3 herbicides.

To delay herbicide resistance, consider the below best practices for resistance management:

- Plant into weed-free fields and keep fields as weed-free as possible.
- To the extent possible, use a diversified approach toward weed management. Whenever possible incorporate multiple weed-control practices such as mechanical cultivation, biological management practices, and crop rotation.
- Fields with difficult to control weeds should be rotated to crops that allow the use of herbicides with alternative mechanisms of action or different management practices.
- To the extent possible do not allow weed escapes to produce seeds, roots, or tubers. Manage weed seeds at harvest and post-harvest to prevent a buildup of the weed seed-bank.
- Prevent field-to-field and within-field movement of weed seed or vegetative propagules. Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields.
- Prevent an influx of weeds into the field by managing field borders.
- Identify weeds present in the field through scouting and field history and understand their biology. The weed-control program should consider all of the weeds present.
- Difficult to control weeds may require sequential applications of herbicides with differing mechanisms of action.
- Apply this herbicide at the correct timing and rate needed to control the most difficult weed in the field.
- Use a broad-spectrum soil-applied herbicide with a mechanism of action that differs from this product as a foundation in a weed-control program. Do not use more than two applications of this or any other herbicide with the same mechanism of action within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with another mechanism of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide with a different MOA or use non-chemical methods to remove escapes.
- Monitor treated weed populations for loss of field efficacy.
- Scout field(s) before and after application.
- Report lack of performance to Aquatrols Corporation of America or their representative.

Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: (1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; (2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; (3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Contact your local sales representative, extension agent, or certified crop advisors to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective mechanisms of action for each target weed.

SPRAY DRIFT ADVISORIES

THE APPLICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR AVOIDING OFF-SITE SPRAY DRIFT. BE AWARE OF NEARBY NON-TARGET SITES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS.

IMPORTANCE OF DROPLET SIZE

An effective way to reduce spray drift is to apply large droplets. Use the largest droplets that provide target pest control. While applying larger droplets will reduce spray drift, the potential for drift will be greater if applications are made improperly or under unfavorable environmental conditions.

[Note to Reviewer: Bracketed language and graphics are optional]

Controlling Droplet Size – Ground Boom

- **Volume** - Increasing the spray volume so that larger droplets are produced will reduce spray drift. Use the highest practical spray volume for the application. If a greater spray volume is needed, consider using a nozzle with a higher flow rate.
- **Pressure** - Use the lowest spray pressure recommended for the nozzle to produce the target spray volume and droplet size.
- **Spray Nozzle** - Use a spray nozzle that is designed for the intended application. Consider using nozzles designed to reduce drift.

BOOM HEIGHT – Ground Boom

For ground equipment, the boom should remain level with the crop and have minimal bounce.

SHIELDED SPRAYERS

Shielding the boom or individual nozzles can reduce spray drift. Consider using shielded sprayers. Verify that the shields are not interfering with the uniform deposition of the spray on the target area.

TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY

When making applications in hot and dry conditions, use larger droplets to reduce effects of evaporation.

TEMPERATURE INVERSIONS

Drift potential is high during a temperature inversion. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperature with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. The presence of an inversion can be indicated by ground fog or by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing. Avoid applications during temperature inversions.

WIND

Drift potential generally increases with wind speed. AVOID APPLICATIONS DURING GUSTY WIND CONDITIONS.

Applicators need to be familiar with local wind patterns and terrain that could affect spray drift.

SPRAY DRIFT

Boomless Ground Applications:

- Setting nozzles at the lowest effective height will help to reduce the potential for spray drift.

Handheld Technology Applications:

- Take precautions to minimize spray drift.

Mixing Instructions

Mixing Aquatrols Prodiamine alone

Aquatrols Prodiamine must be mixed thoroughly in the spray tank to ensure uniform application. Follow these steps.

1. Fill the spray tank 1/4 full with clean water only.
2. Start agitation and check to ensure it is working properly.
3. For tank mixing instructions, refer to the section "Mixing Order for Tank Mixtures."

[Note to Reviewer: Bracketed language and graphics are optional]

4. Maintain vigorous agitation in the spray tank before and during the application. This will ensure a well-mixed spray suspension. If Aquatrols Prodiamine was mixed with fertilizer in the spray tank, the fertilizer may aid resuspension of Aquatrols Prodiamine if agitation is disrupted. However, it is recommended that the entire tank be used before stopping agitation.
5. A spray colorant may be used with Aquatrols Prodiamine to mark areas as they are treated. This will improve application accuracy by minimizing swath skips and overlaps.
6. Thoroughly clean the sprayer after use by flushing the system with water containing a detergent.
7. Refer to the Pesticide Disposal section of this label for waste disposal. Do not allow spray suspension to dry in the tank.

Tank Mixing Aquatrols Prodiamine

Aquatrols Prodiamine can be applied in a tank mix with certain commonly used chemicals and fertilizers, including Aquatrols Dispatch® Sprayable soil surfactant. Tank mixing with certain other EPA-registered herbicides may provide a broader spectrum of weed control or postemergence weed control.

Refer to the specific directions for use for tank mix partners and refer to the label(s) of the individual tank-mix partner(s) for use rate, application timing, weeds controlled, and specific precautions and/or restrictions. It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

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 Aquatrols Prodiamine in a tank mixture with other pesticides, follow restrictions and precautions on the labels of the products used.

Tank mix combinations containing Aquatrols Prodiamine have not been tested on all varieties of every species or under all possible growing conditions. If a user is unfamiliar with the performance of Aquatrols Prodiamine in tank mixes under the user's growing conditions, a limited area should be tested prior to large-scale application. The user should always exercise reasonable judgment and caution when using this and all other products.

Compatibility Testing

When applicators are selecting a new tank mix combination with Aquatrols Prodiamine, Aquatrols recommends a jar test be conducted to determine compatibility prior to large volume tank mixing. For example, 1 qt. would be 1/100 the volume of a 25 gal/A spray rate. At 1.0 lb./A, the Aquatrols Prodiamine rate would be proportional to 6 ml. per quart. Add approximately 1 teaspoon to a quart of water. (See the following table.)

**Amount of Component to Add to One Quart of Spray Carrier
(Assuming Carrier Volume of 25 gals./A)**

Component Formulations	Rate Per		Level Teaspoons
	Acre	1,000 Sq. Ft.	
Aquatrols Prodiamine	21.0 fl. oz.	0.5 fl. oz.	1.0
Dry Tank Mix Partners	1.0 lb.	0.4 lb.	1.5
Liquid Tank Mix Partners	1.0 pt.	0.4 fl. oz.	0.5

[Note to Reviewer: Bracketed language and graphics are optional]

If components do not ball-up or form flakes, sludge, gels, oily films, or layers, then the mixture is compatible. Let the mixture stand for 15 minutes. Incompatibility will usually occur within 5 minutes after mixing. If components are not compatible, use a compatibility agent and rerun the test to determine if the mixture is suitable. If the components are still not compatible, do not tank mix.

Mixing Order for Tank Mixtures

Notes: (1) When mixing Aquatrols Prodiamine with other components (carrier and partner pesticide products), allow products to completely dissolve between steps. (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 products to disperse before adding any other tank-mix partners.
2. Then add water-dispersible granules (WDG or WG formulations) and wettable powders (WP formulations). Add wettable powders to the tank as agitation continues. Allow the product to disperse completely before other products are added.
3. Add soil surfactants, spray adjuvants, and spray markers. Read the adjuvant's label first and use only those adjuvants approved for application to turf and ornamentals.
4. Add Aquatrols Prodiamine, other flowable liquids (FL) or suspension concentrates (SC).
5. Add emulsifiable concentrates (EC) last.

Weeds Controlled

When used as directed in this label, Aquatrols Prodiamine will control the following weeds:

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

* Not for use in California

¹ In those areas where *Poa annua* is a winter annual, apply Aquatrols Prodiamine (see rate table) 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

² To control this weed, apply Aquatrols Prodiamine in late summer, fall, or winter before weeds germinate.

³ Fall Applications for Spring Crabgrass Control in Cool-Season Grasses: In those areas where the ground freezes in the winter, Aquatrols Prodiamine can be applied in the fall at rates of 21-24 fl. oz./A after soil temperatures fall below 50°F, but before the ground freezes. This application will control

[Note to Reviewer: Bracketed language and graphics are optional]

crabgrass the following spring.

⁴ Suppression only.

⁵ In many areas, a single application of 21-48 fl. oz./A of Aquatrols Prodiamine will control goosegrass. However, under heavy goosegrass pressure and/or an extended growing season, weed control will be most effective by making an initial application of 21-26 fl. oz./A followed by a second application 60-90 days later. Note: Do not exceed the maximum rate for the turf species listed in the Maximum Application Rates Table.

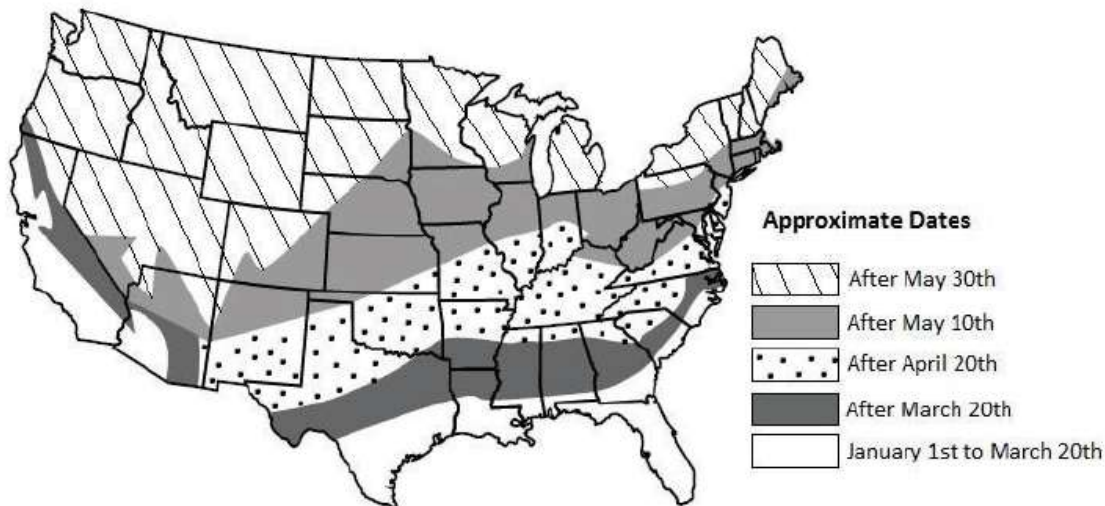
Turfgrass Application Rates

Aquatrols Prodiamine is a selective preemergence herbicide that, when properly applied, will control certain grass and broadleaf weeds in established turfgrasses on golf courses (not for use on putting greens), lawns, and sod nurseries.

The maximum amount of Aquatrols Prodiamine that may be applied per year is given for each turfgrass species in the **Annual Use Rates** section of this label.

For optimum weed control, Aquatrols Prodiamine should be activated by at least 0.5 inches of rainfall or irrigation before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days following application. See the map below for approximate crabgrass seed germination dates. Actual germination dates may vary but can be monitored by measuring soil temperatures.

Approximate Crabgrass Seed Germination Dates



Application Instructions

Apply Aquatrols Prodiamine in a minimum of 20 gals./A (0.5 gal/1000 ft²) of a carrier (water and/or liquid 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.

Use Precautions - Turfgrass: Golf Courses, Lawns, and Sod Nurseries

1. To avoid turfgrass injury do not apply Aquatrols Prodiamine to turf stressed by conditions such as drought, low fertility, or pest damage.
2. Disturbing the herbicide barrier with cultural practices such as diking may result in reduced weed control.

[Note to Reviewer: Bracketed language and graphics are optional]

Use Restrictions – Turfgrass: Golf Courses, Lawns, and Sod Nurseries

1. **DO NOT** apply Aquatrols Prodiamine to areas where dichondra, colonial bentgrass, velvet bentgrass or annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) are desirable species.
2. **DO NOT** cut (harvest) treated sod before 90 days after application. To avoid turfgrass injury, do not apply to newly set sod until the sod has rooted and exposed edges have filled in.
3. **DO NOT** apply Aquatrols Prodiamine to golf course putting greens.
4. If you consistently mow creeping bentgrass at a height of less than 0.5 inches do not apply Aquatrols Prodiamine.

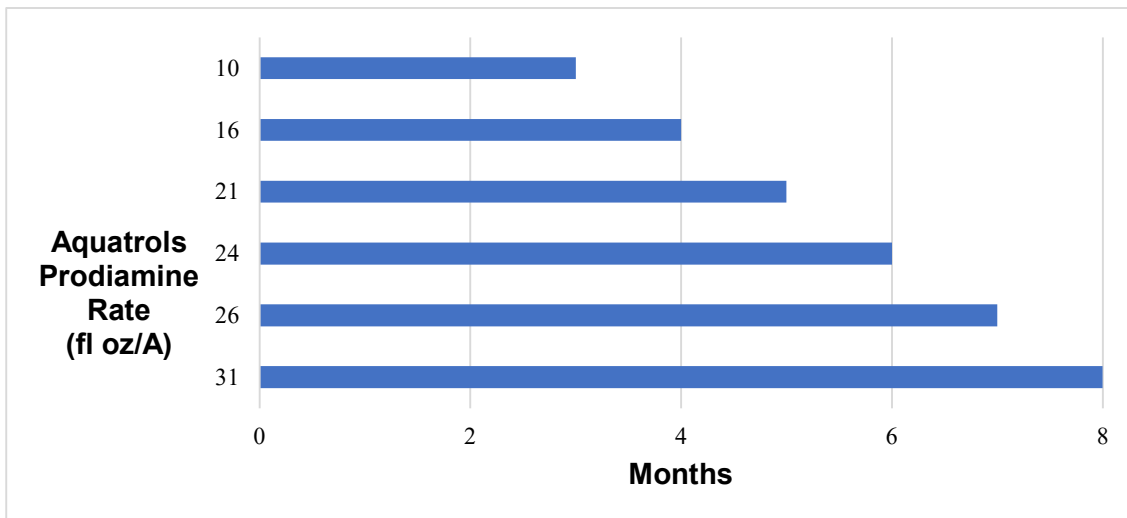
Application Timing And Rate - Turfgrass

Aquatrols Prodiamine may be applied as a single application or in sequential applications to control weeds germinating throughout the year. All applications must be made before target weeds germinate because Aquatrols Prodiamine will not control weeds that have already emerged.

The amount of Aquatrols Prodiamine to apply depends upon:

1. Length of residual weed control desired (the higher the application rate, the longer the control);
2. Turf species; and
3. The maximum amount which can be applied to the turf species per calendar year. (See the next 2 tables.)

Aquatrols Prodiamine Length of Crabgrass Control*



*Length of control varies by region and environmental conditions. This table is an average.

Turfgrass Annual Use Rates

Aquatrols Prodiamine 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.

[Note to Reviewer: Bracketed language and graphics are optional]

Application Rate of Aquatrols Prodiamine Per Calendar Year by Turf Species		
Turf Species	Aquatrols Prodiamine fl. oz./A	Aquatrols Prodiamine fl. oz./1000 ft²
Bermudagrass ² Bahagrass Centipedegrass Kikuyugrass Seashore Paspalum St. Augustinegrass ³ Tall Fescue (including turf-type) Zoysiagrass	21- 48 ¹	0.5-1.1
Buffalograss Kentucky Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass	10-30 ¹	0.23-0.70
Fine Fescue	10-24 ¹	0.23-0.55
Creeping Bentgrass (0.5 inches or more in height ⁴)	10-21 ¹	0.23-0.48

¹ Aquatrols Prodiamine may be applied more than once a year if the total amount applied is not greater than the maximum application rate for each turf species. All applications must be made before weed seeds germinate.

² May be used on newly sprigged or plugged bermudagrass at rates not to exceed 17 fl. oz./A (0.39 fl. oz./1000 ft²). Newly sprigged or plugged bermudagrass stolon rooting may be temporarily inhibited.

³ Use an initial rate of 16-32 fl. oz./A for the first application. Additional applications may be made at 21-48 fl. oz./A per application.

⁴ To avoid grass injury, do not apply Aquatrols Prodiamine to creeping bentgrass mowed at less than 0.5 inches in height.

When to Apply Aquatrols Prodiamine after Overseeding Turf

Injury to desirable seedlings is likely if Aquatrols Prodiamine 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 Aquatrols Prodiamine.

When to Overseed After Application - All States

Aquatrols Prodiamine 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.

***Note:** In AZ, CA, NV, and TX the overseeding interval can be shorter in established bermudagrass that has been overseeded with perennial ryegrass. See the next section, **Poa Annua Control in Established Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass (AZ, CA, NV, and TX only)**.

[Note to Reviewer: Bracketed language and graphics are optional]

Amount of Aquatrols Prodiamine fl. oz. Product/A	Interval (Months Before Overseeding)*		
	North	Transition	South
16	4	4	4
21	5	4	4
24	6	5	5
26	---	6	6
31	---	7	7
36	---	---	9
42	---	---	10
48	---	---	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 Aquatrols Prodiamine and When to Apply

Amount to Apply	When to Apply	Expected Control	Application Instructions
12-21 fl. oz./A	<p>First Application: 6-8 weeks before ryegrass overseeding</p> <p>Second application: 4-8 weeks after overseeding or when perennial ryegrass roots are in the second inch of soil</p>	<p>First application for 70% or greater control of <i>Poa annua</i></p> <p>A second application may enhance control</p>	<p>Some seedling mortality and temporary reduction in the root growth of new seedlings may occur. To reduce the potential for seedling mortality, maintain a moist seedbed with light, frequent irrigation.</p> <p>Restrictions: Make no more than 2 applications per year for this use, and do not exceed a total of 27 fl. oz./A per year. Do not make a second application unless the product was first applied before overseeding. Do not make a second application if any injury to the ryegrass is observed after the first application.</p>

*The amount of Aquatrols Prodiamine to apply depends on the length of residual control desired (the higher the application rate, the longer the control). Note: The higher the rate, the greater the potential for seedling mortality.

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

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

[Note to Reviewer: Bracketed language and graphics are optional]

How Much Aquatrols Prodiamine and When to Apply

Amount to Apply	When to Apply	Expected Control	Application Instructions
12-21 fl. oz./A	8-10 weeks before ryegrass overseeding	70% or greater	<p>Some seedling mortality and temporary reduction in the root growth of new seedlings may occur.</p> <p>To reduce the potential for seedling mortality, maintain a moist seedbed with light, frequent irrigation.</p> <p>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.</p>

Container, Field-Grown, and Landscape Ornamental Plantings Application Rates**Includes Christmas Tree Farms, Rights of Way, Grounds of Utilities, and Ungrazed Fence Rows**

Aquatrols Prodiamine is a selective preemergence herbicide that, when properly applied, will control certain grass and broadleaf weeds. Aquatrols Prodiamine will not control emerged grass or broadleaf weeds. For optimum weed control, soil should be free of clods, weeds, and debris such as leaves and mulch. Aquatrols Prodiamine should be activated by at least 0.5 inches of irrigation or rainfall, or shallow (1 to 2 inches) mechanical incorporation. Weed control is improved if the product is activated in the soil before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application. Aquatrols Prodiamine may be applied to newly-transplanted and established ornamentals as a broadcast or over-the-top spray.

Use Precautions**To reduce injury potential:**

1. Direct application of Aquatrols Prodiamine 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 Aquatrols Prodiamine may injure new growth of desirable plants; however, these effects are temporary. To reduce the possibility of injury at this time, wait to apply Aquatrols Prodiamine 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 apply overhead irrigation to the foliage to wash Aquatrols Prodiamine from plant surfaces onto the soil (watering the foliage of plants before application may improve the washing process).

[Note to Reviewer: Bracketed language and graphics are optional]

Ornamental and Christmas Tree Farms - Application Sites and Instructions

Site	Application Instructions
Newly-Transplanted Container or Field Nursery Stock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay application until the 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/ grafts have taken.
Established Container, Field Nursery Stock, or Landscape Plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply at any time as a broadcast, over-the-top, or directed spray.
Landscape (or Ornamental) Plantings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply broadcast, over-the-top, or as a directed spray. • Delay applications to newly transplanted ornamentals until the soil has settled around transplants.
Bare Ground Application for Container Placement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply to soil (including mulch, gravel, wood chips, or other permeable base) upon which containerized ornamentals are placed. • After Aquatrols Prodiamine is applied, perform shallow cultivation or hand weeding only, to avoid disturbing the herbicide barrier.
In Shadehouses and Uncovered Polyhouses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After Aquatrols Prodiamine 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 before covering.
Ornamental Bulbs and Perennial Wildflower Plantings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatrols Prodiamine may be applied to bulbs or perennial wildflower species listed in the section. 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 Aquatrols Prodiamine and When to Apply - Ornamentals

Amount to Apply (Broadcast)*	When to Apply	Application Instructions
21-48 fl. oz./A or 0.5-1.1 fl. oz./1000 ft ²	In fall or spring before weeds germinate or after weeds are removed.	Use the higher rate for longer control. Aquatrols Prodiamine may be applied more than once per year as long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed 48 fl. oz./A per year.

*NOTE: For band application, calculate the amount per acre:

$$\frac{\text{Band width in inches}}{\text{Row width in inches}} \times \text{broadcast rate} = \text{amount to apply/acre of field}$$

[Note to Reviewer: Bracketed language and graphics are optional]

Equivalent Measurements for Aquatrols Prodiamine

Fl. oz./A	Fl. oz./1000 ft ²	Approximate Equivalent – Tablespoons/1000 ft ²
21	0.5	1.0
31	0.7	1.5
42	1.0	2.0
48	1.1	2.25

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

Aquatrols Prodiamine 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 Aquatrols Prodiamine are for use only in states where the tank-mix partner(s), application site and intended use pattern are registered.

Follow the label directions of the tank-mix partner(s) for application rates, timing, weeds controlled, tolerant ornamentals, and specific use precautions and/or restrictions. Before combining a tank-mix partner in the spray tank, test for compatibility as described on this label.

Tank-Mix Partners for Aquatrols Prodiamine on Ornamentals

Product	Application Instructions
Oxyfluorfen (use on conifers only)	Mix with Aquatrols Prodiamine for postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds including malva and filaree.
Isoxaben, Simazine, S-Metolachlor	See product labels for weed spectrum and tolerant ornamentals.
Glyphosate, Glufosinate-Ammonium	<p>These nonselective tank-mix herbicides control many emerged annual broadleaves and grasses.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

Tolerant Ornamental Species

Aquatrols Prodiamine will not harm most trees, shrubs, vines, and flowers. The species listed below in Table 1 are tolerant to Aquatrols Prodiamine. Aquatrols Prodiamine may be used for application, except in CA, to the species in Table 2. Aquatrols Prodiamine may be applied over the top of the listed species. The species that are not tolerant to Aquatrols Prodiamine when grown in containers are indicated.

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

[Note to Reviewer: Bracketed language and graphics are optional]

Table 1. Tolerant Ornamental Species - All States

Scientific name	Common name	Scientific name	Common name
<i>Abies</i> spp.	Fir species** (Balsam, Fraser, Noble, etc.)	<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Bearberry Cotoneaster
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple	<i>Cotoneaster glaucophylla</i>	Gray-leaf Cotoneaster
<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway Maple***	<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>	Rockspray Cotoneaster
<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar maple**	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	Hawthorne
<i>Achillea</i> spp.	Yarrow: King Edward	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress
<i>Actinidia chinensis</i>	Kiwi*	<i>Delosperma alba</i>	White Trailing Ice Plant
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Lily-of-the-Nile (African Lily)	<i>Dendranthemum</i> spp.	Chrysanthemum
<i>Agastache rupestris</i>	Sunset Hyssop	<i>Diascia intergerrima</i>	Twinspur
<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.	Aquilegia: Red and Gold	<i>Digitalis</i> spp.	Foxglove
<i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i>	Vine Hill Manzanita	<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>	Hop Bush
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Silverberry
<i>Aristida stricta</i>	Wiregrass	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper
<i>Artemisia</i> spp.	Wormwood; Silver Mound, Castle	<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	Japanese Spindle Tree (Evergreen Euonymus)
<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>	Cast-iron Plant	<i>Euonymus kiautschovicka</i>	Spreading Euonymus
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese Aucuba	<i>Euonymus macrophylla</i>	Euonymus
<i>Begonia</i> spp.	Fibrous Begonia: Hardy Grandis	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese Aralia
<i>Berberis gladwynensis</i>	Barberry	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	Border Forsythia
<i>Berberis julianae</i>	Wintergreen Barberry	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	Greenstem Forsythia
<i>Berberis mentorensis</i>	Mentor Barberry	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia, Cape-Jasmine
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry	<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.	Gladiolus species**
<i>Berberis verruculosa</i>	Warty Barberry	<i>Gypsophila</i> spp.	Baby's Breath
<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Wild Cabbage	<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
<i>Buddleia</i> spp.	Butterfly-Bush, Dwarf Blue; Royal Red	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.	Daylily: Aztec Gold, Stella De Oro, Tender Love
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Japanese Boxwood	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Rose of Sharon**
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	<i>Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis</i>	Chinese Hibiscus**
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Scotch Heather	<i>Hosta</i> spp.	Hosta, Plantain Lily (Fragrant)
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot Fig (Ice Plant)	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Chinese Holly**
<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>	Feathery Cassia	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japanese Holly
<i>Ceanothus rigidus</i>	Wild Lilac	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly
<i>Centaurea gymnocarpa</i>	Dusty Miller	<i>Ilex pernyi</i>	Holly
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	False Cypress	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly
<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Cleyera	<i>Iris</i> spp.	Iris species**
<i>Citrus</i> spp.	Citrus species*	<i>Jasminium nudiflorum</i>	Winter Jasmine
<i>Cornus alernifolia</i>	Pagoda Dogwood	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Chinese Juniper
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Shore Juniper
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	American Dogwood	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Creeping Juniper
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass	<i>Juglans</i> spp.	Walnut*
<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	Cranberry Cotoneaster	<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>	Shrimp Plant
<i>Cotoneaster buxifolius</i>	Cotoneaster	<i>Lagerstromia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle

[Note to Reviewer: Bracketed language and graphics are optional]

Scientific name	Common name	Scientific name	Common name
<i>Lantana spp.</i>	Lantana	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	English Laurel
<i>Leucanthemum maximum</i>	Shasta Daisy	<i>Prunus spp.</i>	Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum, and Prune*
<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	Amur Privet	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir***
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese Privet	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Firethorn Scarlet
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Glossy Privet (Wax-Leaf)	<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>	Firethorn
<i>Lilium spp.</i>	Lily: Jazz	<i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i>	Firethorn
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Big Blue Lilyturf	<i>Pyrus spp.</i>	Bradford Pear spp.
<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Liriope, Creeping	<i>Quercus borealis</i>	Northern Red Oak
<i>Lobelia erinus</i>	Lobelia	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Oak species
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorne
<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>	Tatarian Honeysuckle	<i>Rhamnus smithii</i>	Buckthorn
<i>Magnolia spp.</i>	Magnolia species**	<i>Rhododendron</i> (including Azalea)	Coral Bells' 'Formosa' 'Hino-crimson' 'PJM' 'Roseum Elegans'
<i>Maleophora luteola</i>	Ice Plant	<i>Rosa banksiae</i>	Lady Bank's Rose
<i>Malus spp.</i>	Crabapple*	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary*
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Heavenly Bamboo	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Leatherleaf Fern
<i>Narcissus spp.</i>	Narcissus species**	<i>Ruscus hypophyllum</i>	Butcher's Broom
<i>Nerium spp.</i>	Oleander	<i>Salvia daghestanica</i>	Sage*
<i>Oenothera fruticosa</i>	Narrow-leaf Primrose	<i>Santolina virens</i>	
<i>Oenothera pallid</i>	Pale Evening Primrose	<i>Sedum spp.</i>	Stonecrop
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive*	<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Spiraea
<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Mondo Grass**		
<i>Origanum libanoticum</i>	Origanum*	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Japanese Boxcherry
<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	Trailing African Daisy	<i>Tagetes spp.</i>	Marigold
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sourwood	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	Star Jasmine
<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	Russian Sage	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>Persea americana</i>	Avocado*	<i>Taxus media</i>	Yew
<i>Photinia fraseri</i>	Frasier's Photinia (Redtip)	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	American Arborvitae
<i>Picea spp.</i>	Spruce species*** (Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.)	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	Star Jasmine
<i>Pieris compacta</i>	Andromeda	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canada Hemlock
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub	<i>Tulipa spp.</i>	Tulip species
<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Calabrian Pine	<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>	Japanese Viburnum
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring Tree
<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	Slash Pine	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>	Sweet Viburnum
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>	Japanese Snowball
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian Black Pine	<i>Viburnum rigidum</i>	Canary Island Viburnum
<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Longleaf Pine	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurustinus
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine	<i>Viburnum trilobium</i>	Cranberry Bush
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine	<i>Viburnum wrightii</i>	Leatherleaf Viburnum
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine	<i>Vinca major</i>	Vinca
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine	<i>Vinca minor</i>	Dwarf Periwinkle
<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>	Japanese Black Pine	<i>Viola x wittrockiana</i>	Pansy
<i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Virginia Pine	<i>Vitis spp.</i>	Grape*
<i>Pistacia spp.</i>	Pistachio*	<i>Weigela florida</i>	Old Fashioned Weigela
<i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i>	Queensland Pittosporum	<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	Spanish Bayonet
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Japanese Pittosporum	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Yucca, Adam's Needle
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Japanese Yew	<i>Zauschneria californica</i>	California Fushia

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

**Not for use on container grown plants.

***Use on landscape ornamentals only.

[Note to Reviewer: Bracketed language and graphics are optional]

Table 2. Tolerant Ornamental Species/Varieties - All States Except CA

Scientific name	Common name	Scientific name	Common name
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Abelia; Sherwood	<i>Inula ensifolia</i>	
<i>Agapanthus orientalis</i>		<i>Iris ensata</i>	Sword-Leaved Iris; Jodlesong
<i>Akebia quintata</i>	Five-Leaf or Chocolate Vine	<i>Iris siberica</i>	Siberian Iris; Cabernet
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion	<i>Juniperus davurica</i>	Parsoni
<i>Anemone hybrida</i>	Japanese Anemone	<i>Lagerstromia indica x fauriei</i>	Crape Myrtle; Tuscarora
<i>Aster spp.</i>	Aster: Bonny Blue, Purple Dome	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Weeping Lantana
<i>Aster X frikartii</i>	Frikart's Aster	<i>Lavender spp.</i>	Lavender; Munstead
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern; Fern Lady	<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i>	Edelweiss
<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i>	Bergenia, Heartleaf Bergenia	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese Privet; Variegata
<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>	Snowbank	<i>Liriope muscari var. variegata</i>	Liriope, Variegated
<i>Bougainvillea spp.</i>	Bougainvillea	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Crimson Bottlebrush	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>	Loropetalum; Burgundy
<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	Tussock Bellflower; (White Clips)	<i>Lythrum spp.</i>	Loosestrife; Modern Pink
<i>Campis X tagliabuana</i>	Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet Flower; Madame Galen	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Yaku Jima**, Silberfeder**
<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>		<i>Oenothera missouriensis</i>	Evening Primrose
<i>Chrysanthemum nipponicum</i>		<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Osmanthus (False Holly): Gulf Tide
<i>Coreopsis spp.</i>	Coreopsis (Calliopsis): Early Sunrise, Moonbeam	<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>	Tree Peony
<i>Crocosmia spp.</i>	Lucifer	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Fountain Grass(Dwarf)**
<i>Delosperma spp.</i>	Cooperi Pink	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	Dragonhead, False;
<i>Delphinium spp.</i>	Larkspur; Blue Elf	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Vivid Oak, Shumard's Red
<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>	Dianthus, Maiden Pinks 'Zing'	<i>Raphiolepis umbellata</i>	Yedda Hawthorne
<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>	Cheddar Pink	<i>Rhododendron (including Azalea)</i>	'Delaware Valley White' 'Flame Creeper' 'Girard Crimson' 'George L. Tabor' 'Wakeiebisu' 'White Gumpo'
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Coneflower, Purple; Magnus	<i>Rudbeckia spp.</i>	Black-Eyed Susan: Goldstrum
<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>	Weeping Forsythia	<i>Saxifraga spp.</i>	Saxifrage, Purple Dome
<i>Gaillardia spp.</i>	Gaillardia, Blanket Flower: 'Goblin'	<i>Scabiosa spp.</i>	Pincushion Flower
<i>Gaura spp.</i>		<i>Sedum cauticola</i>	Stonecrop; Lidakense
<i>Gentiana dahlurica</i>	Gentian	<i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i>	Stonecrop
<i>Geranium cinereum</i>	Cranesbill	<i>Sedum spurium</i>	Stonecrop; Dragon's Blood
<i>Helianthemum spp.</i>	Sunrose	<i>Spiraea bumalda</i>	Spirea: Anthony Waterer
<i>Heucherella spp.</i>	Coral Bell; Bridget Bloom	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Australian Brushcherry
<i>Hibiscus spp.</i>	Mallow; Disco Belle White	<i>Teucrium spp.</i>	Germander
<i>Hosta sieboldiana</i>	Hosta, 'Searsucker'	<i>Thalictrum dipterocarpum</i>	Meadow Rue
<i>Houttuynia cordata var. variegata</i>		<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>	Arrowood Viburnum
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	Bigleaf Hydrangea		

[Note to Reviewer: Bracketed language and graphics are optional]

New Plantings, Replanting and Rotational Plantings

Nursery, landscape, or non-cropped land areas treated with Aquatrols Prodiamine 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, but do not apply more than 48 fl. oz./A per year.

CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS – OVERHEAD SPRINKLER IRRIGATION APPLICATION

- Apply this product only through an overhead sprinkler irrigation system. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result in non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- To avoid injury to foliage, make sure foliage is sufficiently wet before application or adequate irrigation is applied after application.
- If sprinkler distribution patterns overlap excessively, injury to leatherleaf ferns and other ornamentals may result.
- 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.
- 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 and 1 part Aquatrols Prodiamine 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

[Note to Reviewer: Bracketed language and graphics are optional]

- equipment. Maintain sufficient agitation to keep the herbicide in suspension.
9. Before injecting Aquatrols Prodiamine into the system, run the irrigation system long enough to wet the foliage, then inject Aquatrols Prodiamine 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Keep out of reach of children and animals. Store in original containers only. Store in a cool, dry place and avoid excess heat. Carefully open containers. After partial use replace lids and close tightly. Do not put concentrate or dilute material into food or drink container.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. Dispose of excess or waste pesticide by use according to label directions, or contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

[NONREFILLABLE CONTAINERS] Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Container less than or equal to 5 gallons: Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. 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 other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Container greater than 5 gallons: Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

[REFILLABLE CONTAINERS]

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION
READ BEFORE USING PRODUCT
CONDITIONS OF SALE AND LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, do not use the product and instead, return the unopened product container immediately. By using this product, you accept the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitation of Liability.

For technical information, contact Aquatrols Corporation at 800-257-7797. Information regarding the contents and levels of metals in this product is available on the internet at www.aapfco.org/metals.html.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use on this label are believed to be reliable and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Insufficient performance or injury to the crop to which the product is applied may result from the occurrence of extraordinary or unusual weather conditions, the failure to follow the label directions or good application practices, all of which are beyond the control of Aquatrols Corporation. In addition, failure to follow label directions may cause poor performance, injury to crop, animals, humans, or the environment. To the extent consistent with applicable law, you assumed all such risks by using this product.

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LIMITATION OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, the remedy for any losses or cause of action relating to injuries, damages or the handling or use of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or, at Aquatrols Corporation's election, the replacement of the product. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Aquatrols shall not be liable and any and all claims against Aquatrols are waived for special, indirect, incidental, or consequential damages or expense of any nature, including, but not limited to, loss of profit or income.

[Note to Reviewer: Bracketed language and graphics are optional]

Marketing Claims

- Controls susceptible listed weeds by preventing growth and development of newly germinated weeds
- Use higher rates for maximum residual and length of control, use lower rates in shorter growing seasons
- Preemergent control of listed grasses and broadleaf weeds
- Inhibits mitotic processes in plants and controls susceptible weeds as listed

[OPTIONAL ARTWORK]

