



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Office of Pesticide Programs
Registration Division (7505T)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

95009-9

Date of Issuance:

2/24/23

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Maxunitech North America, Inc.
11601 Shadow Creek Pkwy, Suite 111-573
Pearland, TX 77584

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Continues page 2

Signature of Approving Official:

Mindy Ondish, Product Manager 23
Herbicide Branch, Registration Division (7505T)

Date:

2/24/23

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 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 these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

The record for this product currently contains the following CSF:

- Basic CSF dated 12/15/2021

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

Enclosure

ACCEPTED

02/24/2023

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 95009-9

[Note to reviewer: [Text] in brackets denotes optional text].
[Note to reviewer: {Text} in braces denotes where in the final label text will appear.]

{BOOKLET FRONT PANEL}



| | | | |
|------------|-------|----------|-----------|
| PRODIAMINE | GROUP | 3 | HERBICIDE |
|------------|-------|----------|-----------|

Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG

For preemergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Established turfgrasses (excluding golf course putting greens), lawns and sod nurseries
- Container, field-grown, and landscape ornamentals
- Conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries
- Established perennials and wildflower plantings
- Non-crop areas, including plantings on managed rights-of-way for transportation systems and utilities (including, roadways, roadsides, railways and equipment yards)
- Facilities including substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas, and ungrazed fence rows
- Christmas tree farms

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| ACTIVE INGREDIENT: | By Wt. |
| Prodiamine* | 65.00% |
| OTHER INGREDIENTS: | <u>35.00%</u> |
| TOTAL: | 100.00% |

*CAS No. 29091-21-2

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

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

EPA Reg. No.: 95009-9

EPA Est. No.:

Manufactured for:

Maxunitech North America, Inc.
11601 Shadow Creek Pkwy, Suite 111-573
Pearland, TX 77584

[Lot][Batch]No:

Net Contents:

{LANGUAGE INSIDE BOOKLET}

| 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 person. |
| IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 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 to 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. |
| HOTLINE NUMBER | |
| Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For information on this pesticide product (including general health concerns or pesticide incidents), call the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378, Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 12 PM Pacific Standard Time. In the event of a medical emergency, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222. | |

For Chemical Emergency:
Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident,
Call CHEMTREC Day or Night
Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300

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

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin.. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. 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) **Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:**

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves including barrier laminate, butyl rubber \geq 14 mils, nitrile rubber \geq 14 mils, neoprene rubber \geq 14 mils, natural rubber \geq 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride \geq 14 mils, or Viton \geq 14 mils
- 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 170.607(d-e)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

User should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. If pesticide gets on skin, wash immediately with soap and water.
- After handling this product, immediately wash the outside of gloves before removing them, then remove gloves and all other PPE. Immediately wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product has low solubility in water. At the limit of solubility, this product is not toxic to fish. However, at concentrations substantially above the level of water solubility, it may be toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present, or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in adjacent sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash water.

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 nontarget organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and 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.

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 made of barrier laminate, butyl rubber ≥ 14 mils, nitrile rubber ≥ 14 mils, neoprene rubber ≥ 14 mils, natural rubber ≥ 14 mils, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) ≥ 14 mils, or Viton ≥ 14 mils, and shoes plus socks.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

WHERE TO USE

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

- Established turfgrasses (excluding golf course putting greens), lawns and sod nurseries
- Container, field-grown, and landscape ornamentals
- Conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries
- Established perennials and wildflower plantings
- Non-crop areas, including plantings on managed rights-of-way for transportation systems and utilities (including, roadways, roadsides, railways and equipment yards)
- Facilities including substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas, and ungrazed fence rows
- Christmas tree farms

HOW MAXUNITECH PRODIAMINE 65 WG WORKS

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

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG is a Group 3 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG and other Group 3 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG or other Group 3 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or certified crop advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use and crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Fields should be scouted prior to application to identify the weed species present and their growth stage to determine if the intended application will be effective.
- Scout after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. 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. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields and planting clean seed.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific crops and weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, contact a Maxunitech North America, Inc. retailer or representative.

Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your Maxunitech North America, Inc. retailer or representative. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Do not graze or feed livestock forage cut from areas treated with Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG.
- Do not apply Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG to plants that will be consumed for food use.
- Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, and precautions on the labels of EPA-registered tank mix partners.
- Do not blend Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG onto dry fertilizer or any other granular material.
- Chemigation: Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply aerially.
- Do not apply to golf course putting greens.

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.

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.

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

NEW PLANTINGS, REPLANTING, AND ROTATIONAL PLANTINGS

Nursery, landscape, or non-crop land areas treated with Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG 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.

MIXING AND APPLICATION PROCEDURES

MIXING

Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG 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 or fluid fertilizer only.
2. Start agitation and check to ensure it is working properly.
3. Add Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG directly into the tank.
4. Add the rest of the carrier to obtain the final spray volume.
5. A spray colorant may be used with Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG to mark areas as they are treated. This will improve application accuracy by minimizing swath skips and overlaps.
6. Maintain vigorous agitation in the spray tank before and during the application. This will ensure a well-mixed spray suspension.
7. Do not allow spray suspension to dry in the tank. Thoroughly clean the sprayer after use by flushing the system with water containing a detergent. Refer to the **Pesticide Disposal** section of this label for waste disposal.

TANK MIXING

This product may be tank-mixed with certain other EPA-registered herbicides to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds. Refer to the specific directions for use for tank mix partners, and consult the label(s) of the individual tank mix partner(s) for use rate, application timing, weeds controlled, and specific precautions and/or restrictions. Tank mixes are permitted only in states where the tank mix partner(s) are registered for the application site and the turf and ornamental species listed. When using Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG in a tank mixture with other pesticides, observe the most restrictive label limitations and precautions on the labels of the products used. Before tank mixing with other pesticides not named on this label compatibility must be tested. See the Compatibility Test section.

COMPATIBILITY TEST

Before mixing Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG with other pesticides in the spray tank, test the compatibility by mixing all components (carrier and pesticide products) in a small container in proportionate quantities. For example, a 1 qt jar would be 1/100 the volume of a 25 gal/A spray rate. At 1 lb/A the Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG rate would be proportional to 4.5 g per quart. Add approximately 1.5 teaspoons to a quart of water. Calculate amounts for other products based on rate per acre. An approximate volume would be 1.5 teaspoons for each lb/A of a dry formulation and 0.5 teaspoons for each pt/A of a liquid formulation (see following table).

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

| Component Formulations | Rate Per | | Level Teaspoons |
|-----------------------------|----------|-------------|-----------------|
| | Acre | 1,000 Sq Ft | |
| Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG | 1.0 lb | 0.4 oz | 1.5 |
| Dry Tank Mix Partners | 1.0 lb | 0.4 oz | 1.5 |
| Liquid Tank Mix Partners | 1.0 pt | 0.4 oz | 0.5 |

If components do not ball-up or form flakes, sludge, gels, oily films or layers, then the mixture is compatible. Incompatibility will usually occur within 5 minutes after mixing. If the components are not compatible, a compatibility agent must be added to the tank mixture. Rerun the test to determine if the mixture is suitable after addition of the compatibility agent. If components are still not compatible, do not tank mix.

MIXING ORDER FOR TANK MIXTURES

When mixing Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG with other components (carrier and partner pesticide products), allow products to completely dissolve between steps. This is key when tank mixing with ester formulations. Maintain agitation throughout mixing and application of the mixture.

Add the products to the spray tank in the following order:

1. Add products packaged in water-soluble bags first. Agitate the tank mixture. Allow the water-soluble bags to completely dissolve and the product to disperse before adding any other tank mix partner.
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 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 flowable liquids (FL) or suspension concentrates (SC).
5. Add emulsifiable concentrates (EC) last.

APPLICATION

Apply Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG in a minimum of 20 gal/A (0.5 gal/1,000 sq ft) of carrier (water and/or fluid fertilizer) using a calibrated, low-pressure sprayer with 50-mesh or coarser screens. A broadcast boom or handheld wand designed for herbicide application will provide the best results. Select nozzle pressure and gallonage to provide complete coverage.

SPECIFIC USE DIRECTIONS

ESTABLISHED TURF

Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG is a preemergence herbicide that, when properly applied, will control certain grass and broadleaf weeds listed on this label in established turfgrasses including:

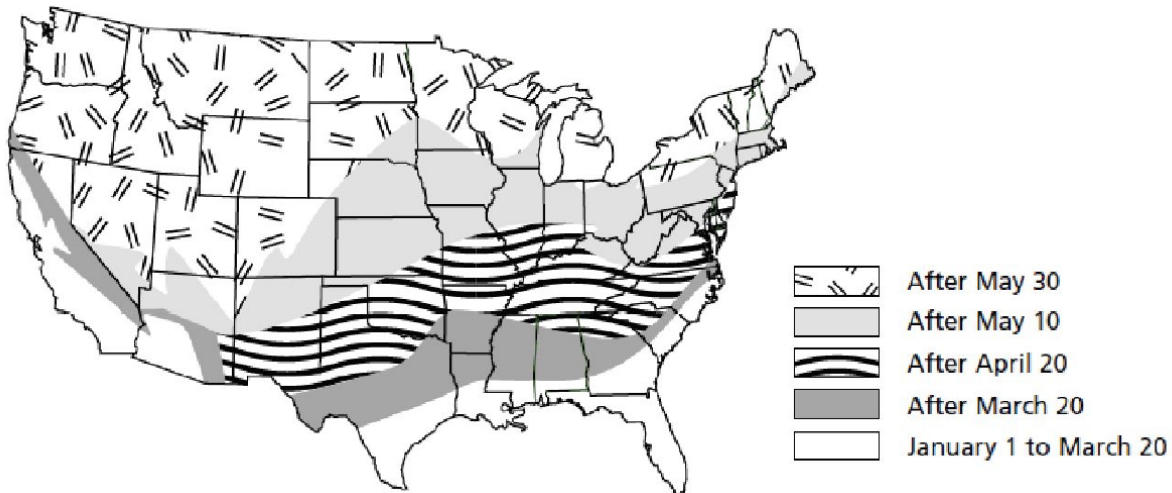
- Golf courses excluding putting greens
- Lawns
- Sod nurseries

The maximum amount of Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG that may be applied per year is given for each turfgrass species in the Annual Use Rates - Turfgrass section of this label.

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

Crabgrass Seed Germination Dates

Approximate Date



Use Restrictions and Precautions

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

- Do not apply Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG to areas where dichondra, colonial bentgrass, velvet bentgrass, or annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) are desirable species.
- 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.
- To avoid turfgrass injury, do not apply Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG to turf stressed by conditions such as drought, low fertility, or pest damage.
- Disturbing the herbicide barrier with cultural practices such as disking may result in reduced weed control.
- Do not apply Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG to golf course putting greens.
- If the depth of the creeping bentgrass root system becomes shallow and root tips contact Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG-treated soil, new root formation may be inhibited. Mowing height can affect the depth of a plant's root

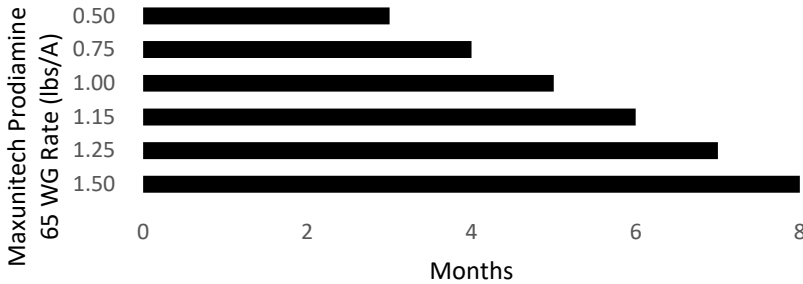
system. To avoid this, do not apply Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG to creeping bentgrass less than 0.5 inch in height.

Application Timing and Rate – Turfgrass

Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG may be applied as a single application or in sequential applications to control weeds germinating throughout the year. All applications should be made before target weeds germinate. **Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG will not control weeds that have already emerged.**

The amount of Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG to apply depends upon: 1) the length of weed control desired (the higher the application rate, the longer the control; see Figure 1), 2) the turf species, and 3) the maximum amount which is applied to the turf species per calendar year (see Table 1).

Figure 1: Length of Crabgrass Control*



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

Annual Use Rates -Turfgrass

Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG 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.

Table 1: Maximum Application Rate of Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG per Calendar Year for Turfgrass Species¹

| Turf Species | Lb product/A | Oz product/1,000 sq ft |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Bermudagrass ² Bahigrass Centipedegrass Kikuyugrass Seashore Paspalum St. Augustinegrass ³ Tall Fescue (including turf-type) Zoysiagrass | 1.0-2.3 ¹ | 0.36-0.83 |
| Buffalograss Kentucky Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass | 0.5-1.50 ¹ | 0.185-0.55 |
| Fine Fescue | 0.5-1.15 ¹ | 0.185-0.42 |
| Creeping Bentgrass (0.5 inches or more in height) ⁴ | 0.5-1.00 ¹ | 0.185-0.37 |

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

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

³ Use an initial rate of 0.75-1.5 lb/A (0.28-0.55 oz/1,000 sq ft) per application.

⁴ To avoid grass injury, do not apply Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG to creeping bentgrass mowed at less than 0.5 inch in height.

Weeds Controlled (Turf, Ornamentals)

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

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

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

² To control this weed, apply Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG in late summer, fall, or winter before weed seeds germinate.

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

⁴ Suppression only.

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

When to Apply Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG After Overseeding Turf

Injury to desirable seedlings is likely if Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG 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 Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG.

When to Overseed After Application - All States*

Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG 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: See exceptions for *Poa annua* Control in Established Bermudagrass Overseeded with Perennial Ryegrass below.

| Amount of Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG Lb Product/A | Interval (Months) Before Overseeding | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|------------|-------|
| | North | Transition | South |
| 0.75 | 4 | 4 | 4 |

| | | | |
|------|---|---|----|
| 1.00 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| 1.15 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| 1.25 | – | 6 | 6 |
| 1.50 | – | 7 | 7 |
| 1.75 | – | – | 9 |
| 2.00 | – | – | 10 |
| 2.30 | – | – | 12 |

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

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

How Much and When to Apply

| Amount to Apply | When to Apply | Expected Control | Use Precautions |
|-----------------|--|--|--|
| 0.58-1.0 lb/A | 6-8 weeks before ryegrass overseeding Second application: 4-8 weeks after overseeding or when perennial ryegrass roots are in the second inch of soil | 1 application for 70% or greater control of <i>Poa annua</i> Second application may enhance control | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some seedling mortality and temporary reduction in root growth of new seedlings may occur. • To reduce the potential for seedling mortality, maintain a moist seedbed with light, frequent irrigation. • Make no more than 2 applications per year for this use, and do not exceed a total of 1.3 lb/A per year. • Do not make a second application if any injury to the ryegrass is observed after the first application. • Do not make a second application unless the product was first applied before overseeding. |

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

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

How Much and When to Apply

| Amount to Apply | When to Apply | Expected Control | Use Precautions |
|-----------------|--|------------------|---|
| 0.58-1.0 lb/A | 8-10 weeks before ryegrass overseeding | 70% or greater | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some seedling mortality and temporary reduction in root growth of new seedlings may occur. • To reduce the potential for seedling mortality maintain a moist seedbed with light, frequent irrigation. • To maximize seedling establishment, use lower rate and/or the maximum time interval before overseeding. To maximize <i>Poa annua</i> control, use higher rate and shorter time interval before overseeding. |

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

Application Timing and Information

Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG:

- Will not control emerged weeds.
- May be applied to newly-transplanted and established ornamentals as broadcast or over-the-top spray.
- Is most effective when applied to soil free of clods, weeds, and debris such as leaves and mulch.
- Is most effective when the product is activated in the soil before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application.
- Is activated when the treated area receives at least 0.5 inch of irrigation or rainfall, or shallow (1 to 2 inches) mechanical incorporation.

Use Precautions

To reduce injury potential:

- In the spring when buds are rapidly growing and expanding, over-the-top application of Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG may temporarily injure new growth of desirable plants. To reduce the possibility of injury at this time, wait to apply Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG 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.
- After application (immediately for deciduous plants), apply overhead irrigation to wash Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG from plant surfaces onto soil (watering plants before application may improve the washing process).

Application Sites and Instructions

| Site | Application Instructions |
|---|---|
| Newly-Transplanted Container or Field Nursery Stock | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay application until soil has settled around transplants. Water transplants thoroughly before application. Apply after cuttings form roots and are established. To avoid inhibition of the tissue union, apply before budding/grafting or after buds/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 as a broadcast, over-the-top, or as a directed spray. Delay application to newly-transplanted ornamentals until 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 Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG 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 Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG is applied, uncovered polyhouses must remain open for at least 7 days and ornamentals must receive 2 irrigations totaling at least 1/2 inch of water. |
| Ornamental Bulbs and Perennial Wildflower Plantings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG may be applied to bulbs or perennial wildflower species listed in the section. Tolerant Ornamental Species. Apply before or after bulbs emerge but before bulbs bloom and weeds emerge. In wildflowers, a post-emergence herbicide labeled for wildflowers may be needed to control weeds that have already emerged. |

How Much and When to Apply - Container, Field Grown and Landscape Ornamentals

| Amount to Apply (Broadcast)* | When to Apply | Comments/Instructions |
|--|---|---|
| 1.0-2.3 lb/A or 0.37-0.83 oz/1,000 sq ft | In fall or spring before weeds germinate or after weeds are removed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the higher rate for longer control. Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG may be applied more than once per year as long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed 2.3 lb/A per year. |

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

$$\frac{\text{Band Width in Inches}}{\text{Row Width in Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate} = \text{amount to apply per acre of field}$$

Equivalent Measurements for Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG

| Lb/A | Oz/1,000 sq ft | Approximate Equivalent- Tablespoons/1,000 sq ft |
|------|----------------|--|
| 1.0 | 0.37 | 1 |
| 1.5 | 0.55 | 1.5 |
| 2.0 | 0.74 | 2 |
| 2.3 | 0.83 | 2.25 |

Tank Mixtures For Use On Container, Field Grown and Landscape Ornamentals

Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG 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 Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG are for use only in states where the tank mix partner(s) application site, and intended use pattern are registered.

Follow the label(s) of the tank mix partner(s) for application rates, timing, weeds controlled, tolerant ornamentals, and specific use precautions and/or restrictions. Before mixing pesticides in the spray tank, test compatibility by mixing the products in a small container first. See the Compatibility Test section of this label.

Tank Mix Partners for Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG on Ornamentals

| Product | Precautions/Instructions |
|---|---|
| Oxyfluorfen (use on conifers only) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mix with Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG for postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds including malva and filaree. |
| Isoxaben, Simazine, S-Metolachlor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See product labels for weed spectrum and tolerant ornamentals. |
| glyphosate, Diquat dibromide, Glufosinate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These nonselective tank mix herbicides control most emerged annual broadleaves and grasses. Take extreme care to prevent tank mixtures with these products from contacting the foliage and stems of turfgrass, trees, shrubs, or other desirable vegetation because desirable vegetation may be severely injured or killed. Apply these tank mixtures as a directed spray and use a shield to prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants. Following instructions on the tank mix partner's label, delay irrigation of the treated area to allow time for the herbicide to be absorbed by weed foliage. |

Tolerant Ornamental Species - Container, Field Grown and Landscape Ornamentals

Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG will not harm most trees, shrubs, vines, and flowers. The species listed below in Table 2 are tolerant to Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG. Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG is approved for application, except in California, to the species in Table 3. Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG may be applied over-the-top of the listed species.

When plants are under stress (such as heat, drought, or frost damage), some cultivars of listed plants may be sensitive to Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG.

Table 2: Tolerant Ornamental Species - Container, Field Grown, and Landscape Ornamentals - All States

| Scientific name | Common name |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <i>Abies</i> spp. | Fir species** (Balsam, Fraser, Noble, etc.) |
| <i>Acer palmatum</i> | Japanese Maple |
| <i>Acer platanoides</i> | Norway Maple*** |
| <i>Actinidia chinensis</i> | Kiwi* |
| <i>Aqapanthus africanus</i> | Lily-of-the-Nile (African Lily) |
| <i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i> | Vine Hill Manzanita |
| <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> | Cape Weed |
| <i>Aucuba japonica</i> | Japanese Aucuba |
| <i>Berberis gladwynensis</i> | Barberry |
| <i>Berberis julianae</i> | Wintergreen Barberry |
| <i>Berberis mentorensis</i> | Mentor Barberry |
| <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> | Japanese Barberry |
| <i>Berberis 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 artemisioides</i> | Feathery Cassia |
| <i>Ceanothus rigidus</i> | Wild Lilac |
| <i>Chamaecypans pisifera</i> | False Cypress |
| <i>Cleyera japonica</i> | Cleyera |
| <i>Citrus</i> spp. | Citrus species* |
| <i>Cornus florida</i> | Flowering Dogwood |
| <i>Cornus stolonifera</i> | American Dogwood |
| <i>Cortaderia selloana</i> | Pampas Grass |
| <i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i> | Cranberry Cotoneaster |
| <i>Cotoneaster buxifolius</i> | Cotoneaster |
| <i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i> | Bearberry Cotoneaster |
| <i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i> | Rockspray Cotoneaster |
| <i>Crataegus</i> spp. | Hawthorne |
| <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> | Italian Cypress |

| Scientific name | Common name |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <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>Euonymus japonica</i> | Japanese Spindle Tree (Evergreen Euonymus) |
| <i>Euonymus kiautschovica</i> | Spreading Euonymus |
| <i>Fatsia japonic</i> | Japanese Aralia |
| <i>Forsythia intermedia</i> | Border Forsythia |
| <i>Forsythia viridissima</i> | Greenstem Forsythia |
| <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> | Gardenia, Cape-Jasmine |
| <i>Gladiolus</i> spp. | Gladiolus species** |
| <i>Hedera helix</i> | English Ivy |
| <i>Hibiscus</i> | Rose of Sharon** |
| <i>Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis</i> | Chinese Hibiscus** |
| <i>Ilex comuta</i> | Chinese Holly** |
| <i>Ilex crenata</i> | Japanese Holly |
| <i>Ilex opaca</i> | American Holly |
| <i>Ilex pernyi</i> | Holly |
| <i>Ilex vomitoha</i> | Yaupon Holly |
| <i>Iris</i> spp. | Iris species** |
| <i>Jasminium nudiflorum</i> | Winter Jasmine |
| <i>Juniperus chinensis</i> | Chinese Juniper |
| <i>Juniperus conferta</i> | Shore Juniper |
| <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> | Creeping Juniper |
| <i>Juglans</i> spp. | Walnut* |
| <i>Justicia brandegeana</i> | Shrimp Plant |
| <i>Lagerstromia indica</i> | Crape Myrtle |
| <i>Ligustrum amurense</i> | Amur Privet |
| <i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> | Japanese Privet |
| <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> | Glossy Privet (Wax-Leaf) |
| <i>Liriope muscari</i> | Big Blue Lillyturf |
| <i>Lonicera japonica</i> | Japanese Honeysuckle |
| <i>Lonicera tatarica</i> | Tatarian Honeysuckle |
| <i>Magnolia</i> spp. | Magnolia species** |
| <i>Maleophora luteola</i> | Ice Plant |
| <i>Malus</i> spp. | Crabapple* |
| <i>Nandina domestica</i> | Heavenly Bamboo |
| <i>Narcissus</i> spp. | Narcissus species** |
| <i>Nerium</i> spp. | Oleander |
| <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 (Redtip) |
| <i>Picea</i> spp. | Spruce species*** (Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.) |
| <i>Pieris japonica</i> | Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub |
| <i>Pinus brutia</i> | Calabrian Pine |
| <i>Pinus canariensis</i> | Canary Island Pine |
| <i>Pinus elliotii</i> | Slash Pine |
| <i>Pinus halepensis</i> | Aleppo Pine |
| <i>Pinus nigra</i> | Austrian Black Pine |
| <i>Pinus palustris</i> | Longleaf Pine |
| <i>Pinus radiata</i> | Monterey Pine |
| <i>Pinus strobus</i> | Eastern White Pine |
| <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> | Scotch Pine |
| <i>Pinus taeda</i> | Loblolly Pine |
| <i>Pinus thunbergiana</i> | Japanese Black Pine |

| Scientific name | Common name |
|--|--|
| <i>Pinus virginiana</i> | Virginia Pine |
| <i>Pistacia</i> spp. | Pistachio* |
| <i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i> | Queensland Pittosporum |
| <i>Pittosporum tobira</i> | Japanese Pittosporum |
| <i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i> | Japanese Yew |
| <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> | English Laurel |
| <i>Prunus</i> spp. | Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum, and Prune* |
| <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | Douglas Fir*** |
| <i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> | Firethorn Scarlet |
| <i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i> | Firethorn |
| <i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i> | Firethorn |
| <i>Pyrus</i> spp. | Bradford Pear spp. |
| <i>Quercus rubra</i> | Oak species |
| <i>Raphiolepis indica</i> | Indian Hawthorne |
| <i>Rhododendron</i> (including Azalea) | 'Coral Bells' 'Fomosa' 'Hino-crimson' 'PJM' 'Roseum Elegans' |
| <i>Rosa banksiae</i> | Lady Bank's Rose |
| <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> | Rosemary* |
| <i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i> | Leatherleaf Fern |
| <i>Santolina virens</i> | |
| <i>Sedum album</i> | Stonecrop |
| <i>Syzygium paniculatum</i> | Japanese Boxcherry |
| <i>Taxus cuspidate</i> | Japanese Yew |
| <i>Taxus media</i> | Yew |
| <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> | American Arborvitae |
| <i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i> | Star Jasmine |
| <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> | Canada Hemlock |
| <i>Tulipa</i> spp. | Tulip species |
| <i>Viburnum japonicum</i> | Japanese Viburnum |
| <i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i> | Sweet Viburnum |
| <i>Viburnum plicatum</i> | Japanese Snowball |
| <i>Viburnum rigidum</i> | Canary Island Viburnum |
| <i>Viburnum tinus</i> | Laurustinus |
| <i>Viburnum trilobium</i> | Cranberry Bush |
| <i>Viburnum wrightii</i> | Leatherleaf Viburnum |
| <i>Vinca major</i> | Vinca |
| <i>Vinca minor</i> | Dwarf Periwinkle |
| <i>Vitis</i> spp. | Grape* |
| <i>Weigela florida</i> | Old Fashioned Weigela |
| <i>Yucca aloifolia</i> | Spanish Bayonet |
| <i>Yucca filamentosa</i> | Yucca, Adam's Needle |

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

** Not for use on container grown plants.

*** Landscape ornamentals only.

Table 3: Tolerant Ornamental Species/Varieties - Container, Field Grown, and Landscape Ornamentals - All States Except CA

| Scientific name | Common name |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Abelia grandiflora</i> | Abelia: Sherwood |
| <i>Achillea</i> spp. | Yarrow: King Edward |
| <i>Aqapanthus 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> spp. | Aquilegia: Red and Gold |

| Scientific name | Common name |
|--|---|
| <i>Artemisia</i> spp. | Wormwood; Silver Mound, Castle |
| <i>Aster</i> spp. | Aster: Bonny Blue, Purple Dome |
| <i>Aster X frikartli</i> | |
| <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> | Lady Fern; Fern Lady |
| <i>Begonia</i> spp. | Fibrous Begonia: Hardy Grandis |
| <i>Bergenia cordifolia</i> | |
| <i>Boltonia asteroides</i> | Snowbank |
| <i>Bougainvillea</i> spp. | Bougainvillea |
| <i>Buddleia davidii</i> | Butterfly-Bush (Dwarf Blue); Royal Red |
| <i>Callistemon citrinus</i> | Crimson Bottlebrush |
| <i>Campanula carpatica</i> | Tussock Bellflower; (White Clips) |
| <i>Campis X tagliabuana</i> | Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet Flower, Madame Galen |
| <i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i> | |
| <i>Chrysanthemum nipponicum</i> | |
| <i>Coreopsis</i> spp. | Coreopsis (Calliopsis): Early Sunrise, Moonbeam |
| <i>Crocsmia</i> spp. | Lucifer |
| <i>Delosperma</i> spp. | Cooper! Pink |
| <i>Delphinium</i> spp. | Larkspur; Blue Elf |
| <i>Dianthus deltoides</i> | Dianthus, Maiden Pinks 'Zing' |
| <i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i> | Cheddar Pink |
| <i>Echinacea purpurea</i> | Coneflower, Purple; Magnus |
| <i>Forsythia suspense</i> | Weeping Forsythia |
| <i>Gaillardia</i> spp. | Gaillardia, Blanket Flower: 'Goblin' |
| <i>Gaura</i> spp. | |
| <i>Gentiana dahurica</i> | Gentian |
| <i>Geranium cinereum</i> | Cranesbill |
| <i>Gypsophila repens</i> | Baby's Breath |
| <i>Helianthemum</i> spp. | Sunrose |
| <i>Hemerocallis</i> spp. | Daylily: Aztec Gold, Stella De Oro, Tender Love |
| <i>Heucherella</i> spp. | Coral Bell; Bridget Bloom |
| <i>Hibiscus</i> spp. | Mallow; Disco Belle White |
| <i>Hosta plantaginea</i> | Hosta, Plantain Lily (Fragrant) |
| <i>Hosta sieboldiana</i> | Hosta, 'Searsucker' |
| <i>Houttuynia cordate var. variegata</i> | |
| <i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> | Bigleaf Hydranfllea |
| <i>Inula ensifolia</i> | |
| <i>Iris ensata</i> | Sword-Leaved Iris; Jodlesong |
| <i>Iris sibehca</i> | Siberian Iris; Cabernet _____ |
| <i>Juniperus davurica</i> | Parsoni |
| <i>Lagerstromia indica x fauriei</i> | Crape Myrtle; Tuscarora |
| <i>Lantana montevidensis</i> | Weeping Lantana |
| <i>Lavender</i> spp. | Lavender; Munstead |
| <i>Leontopodium alpinum</i> | Edelweiss |
| <i>Ligustrum sinense</i> | Chinese Privet; Variegata |
| <i>Lilium</i> spp. | Lily; Jazz |
| <i>Liriope muscari var. variegata</i> | Liriope, Variegated |
| <i>Liriope spicata</i> | Liriope, Creeping |
| <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> | Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink |
| <i>Loropetalum chinense</i> | Burgundy |
| <i>Lythrum</i> spp. | Loosestrife; Modern Pink |
| <i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> | Yaku Jima**, Silberfeder** |
| <i>Oenothera missourensis</i> | Evening Primrose |
| <i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i> | Osmanthus (False Holly): Gulf Tide |
| <i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i> | Tree Peony |
| <i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> | Fountain Grass (Dwarf)** |
| <i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i> | |
| <i>Physostegia virginiana</i> | Dragonhead, False; Vivid |
| <i>Quercus shumardii</i> | Oak, Shumard's Red |

| Scientific name | Common name |
|--|--|
| <i>Rhaphiolepis umbellata</i> | Yedda Hawthorne |
| <i>Rhododendron</i> (including azalea) | 'Delaware Valley White' 'Flame Creeper' 'Girard Crimson' 'George L. Tabor' 'Wakeiebisu' 'White Gumpo' |
| <i>Rudbeckia</i> spp. | Black-Eyed Susan; Goldstrum |
| <i>Saxifrage</i> spp. | Saxifrage; Purple Dome |
| <i>Scabiosa</i> spp. | Pincushion Flower |
| <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 |
| <i>Syzygium paniculatum</i> | Australian Brushcherry |
| <i>Teucrium</i> spp. | Germander |
| <i>Thalictrum dipterocarpum</i> | Meadow Rue |
| <i>Veronica</i> spp. | Veronica, Speedwell; Sunny Border |
| <i>Viburnum suspensum</i> | Arrowood Viburnum |

** Not for use on container grown plants.

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG may be applied to soil surfaces for preemergence control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Ornamentals (does not include container or field grown ornamentals) and established perennial and wildflower plantings
- Conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries (non-ornamental, forestry use only)
- Non-crop areas, including plantings on or surrounding:
 - Managed rights-of-way for transportation systems and utilities including roadways, roadsides, railways, and equipment yards.
 - Facilities including substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas, and ungrazed fence rows.

Weeds Controlled - Vegetation Management

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

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

¹ To control this weed, apply Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG in late summer, fall, or winter before weed seeds germinate.

² Suppression only.

³ Sequential applications may be made as long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed 2.3 lb/A per year. To control weeds, all applications must be made before weed seeds germinate.

Application Timing and Information - Ornamentals - Vegetation Management

Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG:

- Provides residual preemergence weed control.
- Will not control emerged weeds.
- May be applied to newly transplanted and established ornamentals as a broadcast or over-the-top spray.
- Is most effective when the product is activated in the soil before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application.
- Is activated when the treated area receives at least 0.5 inch of irrigation or rainfall or shallow (1-2 inches) mechanical incorporation.
- Is most effective when applied to soil free of clods, weeds, and debris such as leaves and mulch.

Use Precautions - Ornamentals - Vegetation Management

To reduce injury potential:

- Direct application of Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG 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 Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG may temporarily injure new growth of desirable plants. To reduce the possibility of injury at this time, wait to apply Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG 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.
- After application (immediately for deciduous plants), apply overhead irrigation to wash Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG from plant surfaces onto soil. Watering plants before application may improve the washing process.

How Much and When to Apply - Ornamentals - Vegetation Management

| Amount to Apply (Broadcast)* | When to Apply | Comments/Instructions |
|--|---|---|
| 1.0-2.3 lb/A or 0.37-0.83 oz/1,000 sq ft | In fall and/or spring before weeds germinate or after weeds are removed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the higher rate for longer control. • Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG may be applied more than once per year as long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed 2.3 lb/A per year. |

*Note: For band application calculate amount per acre:

$$\frac{\text{Band Width in Inches}}{\text{Row Width in Inches}} \times \text{Broadcast Rate} = \text{amount to apply per acre of field}$$

Equivalent Measurements for Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG

| Lb/A | Oz/1,000 sq ft | Approximate Equivalent- Tablespoons/1,000 sq ft |
|------|----------------|--|
| 1.0 | 0.37 | 1 |
| 1.5 | 0.55 | 1.5 |
| 2.0 | 0.74 | 2 |
| 2.3 | 0.83 | 2.25 |

Application Sites and Use Precautions - Ornamentals - Vegetation Management

| Site | Use Precautions |
|---|---|
| Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply as a broadcast, over-the-top, or as a directed spray. • Delay applications to newly transplanted ornamentals until soil has settled around transplants. |
| Ornamental Bulbs and Perennial Wildflower Plantings | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be applied to bulbs or perennial wildflower species listed in the section Tolerant Ornamental Species. • Apply before or after bulbs emerge but before bulbs bloom and weeds emerge. • In wildflowers a postemergence herbicide labeled for wildflowers may be needed to control weeds that have already emerged. |

Tank Mixtures - Ornamentals - Vegetation Management

Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG 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 Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG are for use only in states where the tank mix partner(s), application site and intended use pattern are registered.

Follow the label(s) of the tank mix partner(s) for application rates, timing, weeds controlled, tolerant ornamentals, and specific use precautions and/or restrictions. Before mixing pesticides in the spray tank, test compatibility by mixing the products in a small container first. See the Compatibility Test section of this label.

Tank Mixing and Application

Tank Mix Partners for Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG - Ornamentals - Vegetation Management

| Product | Precautions/Instructions |
|---|---|
| Oxyfluorfen (use on conifers only) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mix with Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG for postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds including malva and filaree. |
| Isoxaben, Simazine, S-Metolachlor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See product labels for weed spectrum and tolerant ornamentals. |
| Glyphosate, Diquat dibromide, Glufosinate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> These nonselective tank mix herbicides control most emerged annual broadleaves and grasses. Take extreme care to prevent tank mixtures with these partner products from contacting the foliage and stems of turfgrass, trees, shrubs, or other desirable vegetation because desirable vegetation may be severely injured or killed. Apply these tank mixtures as a directed spray and use a shield to prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants. Following instructions on the tank mix partner's label, delay irrigation of the treated area to allow time for the herbicide to be absorbed by weed foliage. |

Tolerant Ornamental Species* - Vegetation Management

* Not for use on container or field grown ornamentals

Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG will not harm most trees, shrubs, vines, and flowers. The species listed below in Table 4 are tolerant to Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG. Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG is approved for application, except in California, to the species in Table 5. Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG may be applied over-the-top of the listed species.

When plants are under stress (such as heat, drought, or frost damage) some cultivars of listed plants may be sensitive to Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG.

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

| Scientific name | Common name |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <i>Abies</i> spp. | Fir species** (Balsam, Fraser, Noble, etc.) |
| <i>Acer palmatum</i> | Japanese Maple |
| <i>Acer platanoides</i> | Norway Maple*** |
| <i>Actinidia chinensis</i> | Kiwi** |
| <i>Aqapanthus africanus</i> | Lily-of-the-Nile (African Lily) |
| <i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i> | Vine Hill Manzanita |
| <i>Arctotheca calendula</i> | Cape Weed |
| <i>Aucuba japonica</i> | Japanese Aucuba |
| <i>Berberis gladwynensis</i> | Barberry |
| <i>Berberis julianae</i> | Wintergreen Barberry |
| <i>Berberis mentorensis</i> | Mentor Barberry |
| <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> | Japanese Barberry |
| <i>Berberis 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 artemisioides</i> | Feathery Cassia |
| <i>Ceanothus rigidus</i> | Wild Lilac |

| Scientific name | Common name |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <i>Chamaecypans pisifera</i> | False Cypress |
| <i>Cleyera japonica</i> | Cleyera |
| <i>Citrus</i> spp. | Citrus species** |
| <i>Cornus florida</i> | Flowering Dogwood |
| <i>Cornus stolonifera</i> | American Dogwood |
| <i>Cortaderia selloana</i> | Pampas Grass |
| <i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i> | Cranberry Cotoneaster |
| <i>Cotoneaster buxifolius</i> | Cotoneaster |
| <i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i> | Bearberry Cotoneaster |
| <i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i> | Rockspray Cotoneaster |
| <i>Crataegus</i> spp. | Hawthorne |
| <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>Euonymus japonica</i> | Japanese Spindle Tree (Evergreen Euonymus) |
| <i>Euonymus kiautschovica</i> | Spreading Euonymus |
| <i>Fatsia japonic</i> | Japanese Aralia |
| <i>Forsythia intermedia</i> | Border Forsythia |
| <i>Forsythia viridissima</i> | Greenstem Forsythia |
| <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> | Gardenia, Cape-Jasmine |
| <i>Gladiolus</i> spp. | Gladiolus species |
| <i>Hedera helix</i> | English Ivy |
| <i>Hibiscus</i> | Rose of Sharon |
| <i>Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis</i> | Chinese Hibiscus |
| <i>Ilex comuta</i> | Chinese Holly |
| <i>Ilex crenata</i> | Japanese Holly |
| <i>Ilex opaca</i> | American Holly |
| <i>Ilex pernyi</i> | Holly |
| <i>Ilex vomitoha</i> | Yaupon Holly |
| <i>Iris</i> spp. | Iris species |
| <i>Jasminium nudiflorum</i> | Winter Jasmine |
| <i>Juniperus chinensis</i> | Chinese Juniper |
| <i>Juniperus conferta</i> | Shore Juniper |
| <i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> | Creeping Juniper |
| <i>Juglans</i> spp. | Walnut** |
| <i>Justicia brandegeana</i> | Shrimp Plant |
| <i>Lagerstromia indica</i> | Crape Myrtle |
| <i>Ligustrum amurense</i> | Amur Privet |
| <i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> | Japanese Privet |
| <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> | Glossy Privet (Wax-Leaf) |
| <i>Liriope muscari</i> | Big Blue Lillyturf |
| <i>Lonicera japonica</i> | Japanese Honeysuckle |
| <i>Lonicera tatarica</i> | Tatarian Honeysuckle |
| <i>Magnolia</i> spp. | Magnolia species |
| <i>Maleophora luteola</i> | Ice Plant |
| <i>Malus</i> spp. | Crabapple** |
| <i>Nandina domestica</i> | Heavenly Bamboo |
| <i>Narcissus</i> spp. | Narcissus species |
| <i>Nerium</i> spp. | Oleander |
| <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 (Redtip) |
| <i>Picea</i> spp. | Spruce species*** (Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.) |

| Scientific name | Common name |
|--|--|
| <i>Pieris japonica</i> | Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub |
| <i>Pinus brutia</i> | Calabrian Pine |
| <i>Pinus canariensis</i> | Canary Island Pine |
| <i>Pinus elliottii</i> | Slash Pine |
| <i>Pinus halepensis</i> | Aleppo Pine |
| <i>Pinus nigra</i> | Austrian Black Pine |
| <i>Pinus palustris</i> | Longleaf Pine |
| <i>Pinus radiata</i> | Monterey Pine |
| <i>Pinus strobus</i> | Eastern White Pine |
| <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> | Scotch Pine |
| <i>Pinus taeda</i> | Loblolly Pine |
| <i>Pinus thunbergiana</i> | Japanese Black Pine |
| <i>Pinus virginiana</i> | Virginia Pine |
| <i>Pistacia</i> spp. | Pistachio** |
| <i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i> | Queensland Pittosporum |
| <i>Pittosporum tobira</i> | Japanese Pittosporum |
| <i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i> | Japanese Yew |
| <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> | English Laurel |
| <i>Prunus</i> spp. | Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum, and Prune** |
| <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> | Douglas Fir*** |
| <i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> | Firethorn Scarlet |
| <i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i> | Firethorn |
| <i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i> | Firethorn |
| <i>Pyrus</i> spp. | Bradford Pear spp. |
| <i>Quercus rubra</i> | Oak species |
| <i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i> | Indian Hawthorne |
| <i>Rhododendron</i> (including Azalea) | 'Coral Bells' 'Fomosa' 'Hino-crimson' 'PJM' 'Roseum Elegans' |
| <i>Rosa banksiae</i> | Lady Bank's Rose |
| <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> | Rosemary** |
| <i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i> | Leatherleaf Fern |
| <i>Santolina virens</i> | |
| <i>Sedum album</i> | Stonecrop |
| <i>Syzygium paniculatum</i> | Japanese Boxcherry |
| <i>Taxus cuspidate</i> | Japanese Yew |
| <i>Taxus media</i> | Yew |
| <i>Thuja occidentalis</i> | American Arborvitae |
| <i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i> | Star Jasmine |
| <i>Tsuga canadensis</i> | Canada Hemlock |
| <i>Tulipa</i> spp. | Tulip species |
| <i>Viburnum japonicum</i> | Japanese Viburnum |
| <i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i> | Sweet Viburnum |
| <i>Viburnum plicatum</i> | Japanese Snowball |
| <i>Viburnum rigidum</i> | Canary Island Viburnum |
| <i>Viburnum tinus</i> | Laurustinus |
| <i>Viburnum trilobium</i> | Cranberry Bush |
| <i>Viburnum wrightii</i> | Leatherleaf Viburnum |
| <i>Vinca major</i> | Vinca |
| <i>Vinca minor</i> | Dwarf Periwinkle |
| <i>Vitis</i> spp. | Grape** |
| <i>Weigela florida</i> | Old Fashioned Weigela |
| <i>Yucca aloifolia</i> | Spanish Bayonet |
| <i>Yucca filamentosa</i> | Yucca, Adam's Needle |

* Not for use on container or field grown ornamentals.

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

*** Landscape ornamentals only.

Table 5: Tolerant Ornamental Species* - Vegetation Management – All States Except CA

| Scientific name | Common name |
|--|---|
| <i>Abelia grandiflora</i> | Abelia: Sherwood |
| <i>Achillea</i> spp. | Yarrow: King Edward |
| <i>Aqapanthus 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> spp. | Aquilegia: Red and Gold |
| <i>Artemisia</i> spp. | Wormwood; Silver Mound, Castle |
| <i>Aster</i> spp. | Aster: Bonny Blue, Purple Dome |
| <i>Aster X frikartli</i> | |
| <i>Athyrium filix-femina</i> | Lady Fern; Fern Lady |
| <i>Begonia</i> spp. | Fibrous Begonia: Hardy Grandis |
| <i>Bergenia cordifolia</i> | |
| <i>Boltonia asteroides</i> | Snowbank |
| <i>Bougainvillea</i> spp. | Bougainvillea |
| <i>Buddleia davidii</i> | Butterfly-Bush (Dwarf Blue); Royal Red |
| <i>Callistemon cithrus</i> | Crimson Bottlebrush |
| <i>Campanula carpatica</i> | Tussock Bellflower; (White Clips) |
| <i>Campis X tagliabuana</i> | Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet Flower, Madame Galen |
| <i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i> | |
| <i>Chrysanthemum nipponicum</i> | |
| <i>Coreopsis</i> spp. | Coreopsis (Calliopsis): Early Sunrise, Moonbeam |
| <i>Crocsmia</i> spp. | Lucifer |
| <i>Delosperma</i> spp. | Cooper! Pink |
| <i>Delphinium</i> spp. | Larkspur; Blue Elf |
| <i>Dianthus deltoides</i> | Dianthus, Maiden Pinks 'Zing' |
| <i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i> | Cheddar Pink |
| <i>Echinacea purpurea</i> | Coneflower, Purple; Magnus |
| <i>Forsythia suspense</i> | Weeping Forsythia |
| <i>Gaillardia</i> spp. | Gaillardia, Blanket Flower: 'Goblin' |
| <i>Gaura</i> spp. | |
| <i>Gentiana dahurica</i> | Gentian |
| <i>Geranium cinereum</i> | Cranesbill |
| <i>Gypsophila repens</i> | Baby's Breath |
| <i>Helianthemum</i> spp. | Sunrose |
| <i>Hemerocallis</i> spp. | Daylily: Aztec Gold, Stella De Oro, Tender Love |
| <i>Heucharella</i> spp. | Coral Bell; Bridget Bloom |
| <i>Hibiscus</i> spp. | Mallow; Disco Belle White |
| <i>Hosta plantaginea</i> | Hosta, Plantain Lily (Fragrant) |
| <i>Hosta sieboldiana</i> | Hosta, 'Searsucker' |
| <i>Houttuynia cordate var. variegata</i> | |
| <i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i> | Bigleaf Hydrangea |
| <i>Inula ensifolia</i> | |
| <i>Iris ensata</i> | Sword-Leaved Iris; Jodlesong |
| <i>Iris sibirica</i> | Siberian Iris; Cabernet |
| <i>Juniperus davurica</i> | Parsoni |
| <i>Lagerstromia indica x fauhei</i> | Crape Myrtle; Tuscarora |
| <i>Lantana montevidensis</i> | Weeping Lantana |
| <i>Lavender</i> spp. | Lavender; Munstead |
| <i>Leontopodium alpinum</i> | Edelweiss |
| <i>Ligustrum sinense</i> | Chinese Privet; Variegata |
| <i>Lilium</i> spp. | Lily; Jazz |
| <i>Liriope muscari var. variegata</i> | Liriope, Variegated |
| <i>Liriope spicata</i> | Liriope, Creeping |
| <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> | Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink |
| <i>Loropetalum chinense</i> | Burgundy |

| Scientific name | Common name |
|--|--|
| <i>Lythrum</i> spp. | Loosestrife; Modern Pink |
| <i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> | Yaku Jima, Silberfeder** |
| <i>Oenothera missouriensis</i> | Evening Primrose |
| <i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i> | Osmanthus (False Holly): Gulf Tide |
| <i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i> | Tree Peony |
| <i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> | Fountain Grass (Dwarf)** |
| <i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i> | |
| <i>Physostegia virginiana</i> | Dragonhead, False; Vivid |
| <i>Quercus shumardii</i> | Oak, Shumard's Red |
| <i>Rhaphiolepis umbellata</i> | Yedda Hawthorne |
| <i>Rhododendron</i> (including azalea) | 'Delaware Valley White' 'Flame Creeper' 'Girard Crimson' 'George L. Tabor' 'Wakeiebisu' 'White Gumpo' |
| <i>Rudbeckia</i> spp. | Black-Eyed Susan: Goldstrum |
| <i>Saxifrage</i> spp. | Saxifrage; Purple Dome |
| <i>Scabiosa</i> spp. | Pincushion Flower |
| <i>Sedum caudicola</i> | Stonecrop; Lidakense |
| <i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i> | Stonecrop |
| <i>Sedum spurium</i> | Stonecrop; Dragon's Blood |
| <i>Spiraea bumalda</i> | Spirea: Anthony Waterer |
| <i>Syzygium paniculatum</i> | Australian Brushcherry |
| <i>Teucrium</i> spp. | Germander |
| <i>Thalictrum dipterocarpum</i> | Meadow Rue |
| <i>Veronica</i> spp. | Veronica, Speedwell; Sunny Border |
| <i>Viburnum suspensum</i> | Arrowood Viburnum |

* Not for use on container or field grown ornamentals.

** Landscape ornamentals only.

CONIFER AND HARDWOOD SEEDLING NURSERIES (NON-ORNAMENTAL, FORESTRY USE ONLY) – VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG

1. Provides residual preemergence weed control in conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries.
2. Provides the most effective weed control when the product is activated in the soil by 0.5 inch of irrigation or rainfall before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application.
3. Should be applied to conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries any time after the soil has settled around newly-transplanted seedlings and liners.

| Site | Application Rate | | Timing | Comments/Instructions |
|---|------------------|---------------|--|--|
| | Lb/A | Oz/1,000sq ft | | |
| Conifer and Hardwood Seedling Nurseries | 1.0-2.3 | 0.37-0.84 | Apply in fall or spring before weed seeds germinate or after weeds are removed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use higher rate for longer control. • More than one application per year is permitted, but do not apply more than 2.3 lb/A per year |
| Southern Pine Seedbeds | 0.75 | | Just after seeding and/or a minimum of 3 weeks after most seedlings have shed their seedcoat | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assist in the establishment of Southern pine seedbeds, apply this product preemergence just after seeding pines. • Application after emergence of pine seedlings should not occur until 3 weeks after most seedlings have shed their seedcoat. |

| | | | | |
|--|----------|--|--|---|
| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mix this product with clean water and broadcast spray at 20 to 40 psi in a minimum of 20 gal of water per treated area. After application, sprinkler irrigate beds with approximately 1/2 inch of water. |
| Hardwood Seedbeds: Oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.), Sweetgum, Green Ash | 0.75-1.5 | | When seedlings are at least 6 weeks old (from time of 50% germination) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use higher rate for longer control and when higher weed pressure is anticipated. The lower rate will provide 2 to 3 months of weed control. Broadcast to beds and apply approximately 14 inch of sprinkler irrigation afterwards. |

Tank Mixtures – Conifer Forestry Seedling Nurseries – Vegetation Management

Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG 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 Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG are for use only in states where the tank mix partner, application site and intended use pattern are registered.

Follow the label of the tank mix partner for application rates, timing, weeds controlled, tolerant ornamentals, and specific use precautions and/or restrictions. Before combining the tank mix partner in the spray tank, test compatibility by mixing the products in a small container first. See the Compatibility Test section.

Tank Mixing and Application – Conifer Forestry Seedling Nurseries - Vegetation Management

Tank Mix Partners for Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG - Conifer Forestry Seedling Nurseries

| Product | Precautions/Instructions |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Oxyfluorfen (use on conifers only) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mix with Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG for postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds including malva and filaree. |

NON-CROP AREAS - VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

- May be applied to soil surfaces for preemergence control of many grass and broadleaf weeds.
- Is most effective when activated by at least 0.5 inch rainfall or irrigation, or shallow incorporation before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application.

| Site | Application Rate | | Timing | Comments/Instructions |
|---|------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---|
| | Lb/A | Oz/1,000sq ft | | |
| Non Crop Areas, including plantings on or surrounding managed rights-of-way for transportation systems and utilities (including roadways, roadsides, railways, and equipment yards) Facilities including substations, tank farms, pumping stations, parking and storage areas, and ungrazed fence rows | 1.0-2.3 | 0.36-0.83 | Before weed seeds germinate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use higher rate for longer control. This product may be applied more than once per year but do not apply more than 2.3 lb/A per year |

Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG may be tank mixed with other registered herbicides to provide a broader spectrum of weed control or to control emerged weeds or brush. Tank mixes with Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG are for use only in states where the tank mix partner(s) are registered for the application site.

Tank Mix Partners for Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG - Noncrop Areas - Vegetation Management

| Product | Precautions/Instructions |
|---|--|
| Glyphosate ¹ , Paraquat, Diquat dibromide, Norflurazon, Simazine, Dicamba, Diuron, Glufosinate, Isoxaben, Triclopyr, Oxyfluorfen, Bromacil plus Diuron, Sulfometuron, Imazapyr, Tebuthiuron, and Chlorsulfuron | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow the label(s) of the tank mix partner(s) for application rates, timing, weeds controlled, tolerant ornamentals, and specific use precautions and/or restrictions. • Do not mix Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG with any product whose label prohibits mixing with another pesticide |

¹ Products with this chemical as the active ingredient and which are labeled for the same use may be used.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage

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

Pesticide Disposal

Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling

Polyethylene lined, aluminum foil bags: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty container into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag or box in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

Read the entire directions for use, conditions of warranties and limitations of liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following **CONDITIONS, DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES and LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY. CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Maxunitech North America, Inc. To the extent consistent with applicable law, all such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer. **DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, Maxunitech North America, Inc. makes no other warranties, express or implied, of merchantability or of fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, that extend beyond the statements made on this label. No agent of Maxunitech North America, Inc. is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. To the extent consistent with applicable law, Maxunitech North America, Inc. disclaims any liability whatsoever for special, incidental or consequential damages resulting from the use or handling of this product. **LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY:** To the extent consistent with applicable law, the exclusive remedy of the user or buyer for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product, whether in contract, warranty, tort, negligence, strict liability or otherwise, shall not exceed the purchase price paid or at Maxunitech North America, Inc.'s election, the replacement of product.

[EPA approval date]

{[LANGUAGE ON LABEL AFFIXED TO CONTAINER]}

| | | | |
|------------|-------|----------|-----------|
| PRODIAMINE | GROUP | 3 | HERBICIDE |
|------------|-------|----------|-----------|



Maxunitech Prodiamine 65 WG

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| ACTIVE INGREDIENT: | By Wt. |
| Prodiamine | 65.00% |
| OTHER INGREDIENTS: | 35.00% |
| TOTAL: | 100.00% |

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

| 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 person. |
| IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15 to 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 to 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. |
| HOTLINE NUMBER | |
| <p>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. For information on this pesticide product (including general health concerns or pesticide incidents), call the National Pesticide Information Center at 1-800-858-7378, Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 12 PM Pacific Standard Time. In the event of a medical emergency, call your poison control center at 1-800-222-1222.</p> | |

For Chemical Emergency:
 Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident,
 Call CHEMTREC Day or Night
 Within USA and Canada: 1-800-424-9300

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

Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing. 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.

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 nontarget organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide storage

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

Pesticide Disposal

Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling

Polyethylene lined, aluminum foil bags: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty container into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag or box in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

[See label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use].

EPA Reg. No.: 95009-9

EPA Est. No.:

Manufactured for:

Maxunitech North America, Inc.
 11601 Shadow Creek Pkwy, Suite 111-573
 Pearland, TX 77584

Net Contents: