

PrimeraONE™

Prodiamine 65WDG Herbicide

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% by Weight
Prodiamine (CAS No. 29091-21-2)	65.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	35.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

EPA REG. NO. 66222-89-73220

(BO) EPA Est. No. 37429-GA-02

(BT) EPA Est. No. 37429-GA-01

Letter(s) in lot number correspond(s) to
superscript in EPA Est. No.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See inside booklet for complete
Precautionary Statements, Directions for Use,
and Conditions of Sale and Warranty.

400-8-02

EPA 051104/Notif 072308/Rev A

Net Contents:

5 LBS. (2.27 kg)

FIRST AID

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.
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 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 by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.

For medical emergencies involving this product,
call 1-800-308-5391.

For preemergence control of grass and broad-leaf weeds in:

- established turfgrasses (excluding golf course putting greens), lawns, and sod nurseries
- container, field-grown, and landscape ornamentals
- established perennials and wildflower plantings
- Christmas tree farms

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

CAUTION: Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

WPS USES:

Applicators and other handlers (other than mixers and loaders) who handle this pesticide for any use covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) – in general, agricultural-plant uses are covered – must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as butyl rubber >14 mils, neoprene rubber >14 mils, or nitrile rubber >14 mils. (See instructions for Category A on the EPA chemical resistance category selection chart if you want other options.)
- Shoes plus socks

Mixers and loaders must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves such as butyl rubber >14 mils, neoprene rubber >14 mils, or nitrile rubber >14 mils. (See instructions for Category A on the EPA chemical resistance category selection chart if you want other options.)
- Shoes plus socks

NON-WPS USES:

Mixers and loaders who handle this product for any use NOT covered by the Worker Protection Standard (40 CFR Part 170) – in general, only agricultural-plant uses are covered by the WPS – must wear:

- Chemical-resistant gloves such as butyl rubber >14 mils, neoprene rubber >14 mils, or nitrile rubber >14 mils. (See instructions for Category A on the EPA chemical resistance category selection chart if you want other options.)

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS 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 170.240(d)(4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

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.
- 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR 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.

(continued)

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

(continued)

DO NOT enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI) of 12 hours. Exception: If this 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
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

GENERAL INFORMATION

WHERE TO USE

PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG is a premergence herbicide that provides residual control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Established turfgrass (excluding golf course putting greens), lawns, and sod nurseries
- Container, field-grown, and landscape ornamentals
- Established perennial and wildflower plantings
- Christmas tree farms

HOW PRIMERAONE PRODIAMINE 65 WDG WORKS

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

USE PRECAUTIONS

- **DO NOT** graze or feed livestock forage cut from areas treated with PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG.
- **DO NOT** apply PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG 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 PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG onto dry fertilizer or any other granular material.
- Chemigation Statement: **DO NOT** apply this product through any type of irrigation system unless instructed otherwise in this label.
- **DO NOT** apply aerially.
- **DO NOT** apply to golf course putting greens.

NEW PLANTINGS, REPLANTING, AND ROTATIONAL PLANTINGS

Nursery, landscape, or non-crop land areas treated with PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG 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 re-treat exposed soil to maintain satisfactory weed control.

MIXING AND APPLICATION PROCEDURES

MIXING

PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG 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 PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG 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 PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG 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 PRIMERAONE PRODIAMINE 65 WDG

PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG 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 PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG 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 below.

COMPATIBILITY TEST

Before mixing PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG 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./acre spray rate. At 1 lb./acre, the PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG rate would be proportional to 4.5 g per quart. Add approximately 1.5 teaspoons to a qt. of water. Calculate amounts for other products based on rate per acre. An approximate volume would be 1.5 teaspoons for each lb./acre of a dry formulation and 0.5 teaspoons for each pt./acre of a liquid formulation. (See following table).

AMOUNT OF COMPONENT TO ADD TO ONE QUART JAR OF SPRAY CARRIER (Assuming Carrier Volume of 25 gals./Acre)

Components Formulations	Rate per Acre	Rate per 1,000 sq. ft.	Level Teaspoons
PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG	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

Notes: 1. When mixing PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG with other components (carrier and partner pesticide products), allow products to completely dissolve between steps. This is key when tank mixing with ester formulations. 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 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 PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG in a minimum of 20 gals./acre (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 or insecticide application will provide the best results. Select nozzle pressure and gallonage to provide complete coverage.

SPECIAL USE DIRECTIONS ESTABLISHED TURF

PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG is a preemergence herbicide that when properly applied will control certain grass and broadleaf weeds in established turfgrasses including:

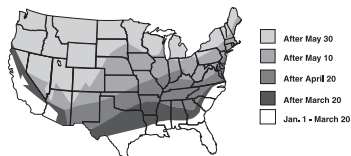
- golf courses excluding putting greens
- lawns
- sod nurseries

The maximum amount of PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG 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, PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG 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 Precautions – Turfgrass

1. **DO NOT** apply PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG to areas where dichondra, colonial bentgrass, velvet bentgrass, or annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*) are desirable species.
2. **DO NOT** harvest treated sod within 90 days of application. To avoid turfgrass injury, do not apply to newly set sod until the sod has rooted and exposed edges have filled in.
3. To avoid turfgrass injury, do not apply PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG to turf stressed by conditions such as drought, low fertility, or pest damage.

4. Disturbing the herbicide barrier with cultural practices such as disking may result in reduced weed control.
5. **DO NOT** apply PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG to golf course putting greens.
6. If the depth of the creeping bentgrass root system becomes shallow and root tips contact prodiamine-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 PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG to creeping bentgrass less than 0.5 inch in height.

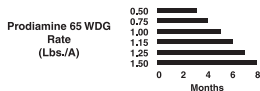
Application Timing and Rate – Turfgrass

PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG 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. PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG will not control weeds that have already emerged.

The amount of PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG to apply is based 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 can be 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 purposes.

Annual Use Rates – Turfgrass

PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG 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 PRIMERAONE PRODIAMINE 65 WDG
Per Calendar Year by Turfgrass Species¹**

TURF SPECIES	LBS. OF PRODUCT / ACRE	OZ. OF PRODUCT / 1,000 SQ. FT.
Bermudagrass ² Bahigrass Centipedegrass Kikuyugrass Seashore Paspalum St. Augustinegrass ³ Tall Fescue (including turf-type) Zoysiagrass	1.0 – 2.30 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 PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG 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 lbs./acre (0.28 – 0.55 oz./1000 sq. ft.) per application.

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

Weeds Controlled (Turf, Ornamentals)

When used as directed in this label, PRIMERAONE PRODIAMINE 65 WDG will control the following weeds:

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

¹ In areas where *Poa annua* is a winter annual, apply PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG (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 PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG 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, PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG can be applied in the fall at rates of 1.0 – 1.15 lbs./acre 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 lbs./acre of PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG 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 PRIMERAONE PRODIAMINE 65 WDG AFTER OVERSEEDING TURF

Injury to desirable seedlings is likely if PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG 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 PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG.

When to Overseed After Application (All States)* – PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG 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 PRIMERAONE PRODIAMINE 65 WDG	INTERVAL (MONTHS) BEFORE OVERSEEDING*		
	North	Transition	South
Lbs. of Product / Acre			
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 lbs./A).

HOW MUCH AND WHEN TO APPLY

AMOUNT TO APPLY	WHEN TO APPLY	EXPECTED CONTROL	USE PRECAUTIONS
0.58 – 1.0 lb./acre	6 to 8 weeks <i>before</i> ryegrass overseeding second application: 4 to 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	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 lbs./acre 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.

***Poa annua* control 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 lbs./A).

HOW MUCH AND WHEN TO APPLY

AMOUNT TO APPLY	WHEN TO APPLY	EXPECTED CONTROL	USE PRECAUTIONS
0.58 – 1.0 lb./acre	8 to 10 weeks before ryegrass overseeding	70% or greater	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

PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG:

1. Will not control emerged weeds.
2. May be applied to newly-transplanted and established ornamentals as broadcast or over-the-top spray.
3. Is most effective when applied to soil free of clods, weeds, and debris such as leaves and mulch.
4. Is most effective when the product is activated in the soil before weed seeds germinate and within 14 days after application.
5. 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:

1. In the spring when buds are rapidly growing and expanding, over-the-top application of PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG may temporarily injure new growth of desirable plants. To reduce the possibility of injury at this time, wait to apply PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG over the top of newly emerged vegetation until it has hardened off unless experience indicates that the ornamental plant will not be injured by the over-the-top application.
2. After application (immediately for deciduous plants) apply overhead irrigation to wash PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG 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	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	Apply at any time as a broadcast, over-the-top, or directed spray.
Landscape (or Ornamental) Plantings	Apply as a broadcast, over-the-top, or directed spray. Delay application to newly-transplanted ornamentals until soil has settled around transplants.
Bare Ground Application for Container Placement	Apply to soil (including mulch, gravel, wood chips, or other permeable base) upon which containerized ornamentals are placed. After PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG is applied, perform shallow cultivation or hand weeding only to avoid disturbing the herbicide barrier.
In Shadehouses and Uncovered Polyhouses	After PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG 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	PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG 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.

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 lbs./acre or 0.37 – 0.83 oz./1,000 sq. ft.	In the fall or spring before weeds germinate or after weeds are removed.	Use the higher rate for longer control. PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG may be applied more than once per year as long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed 2.3 lbs./acre 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
PRIMERAONE PRODIAMINE 65 WDG**

lbs./ acre	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

PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG 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 PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG 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 PRIMERAONE
PRODIAMINE 65 WDG on Ornamentals**

Product	Precautions/Instructions
Goal® or Galigan® (use on conifers only)	Mix with PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG for postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds including malva and filaree.
Gallery®, Princep®, Pennant®	See product labels for weed spectrum and tolerant ornamentals.

(continued)

**Tank Mix Partners FOR PRIMERAONE
PRODIAMINE 65 WDG on Ornamentals**

(continued)

Product	Precautions/Instructions
Touchdown® Pro (or other glyphosate-based products), and Finale®	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

PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG will not harm most trees, shrubs, vines, and flowers. The species listed below in Table 2 are tolerant to PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG. PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG is approved for application, except in CA, to the species in Table 3. PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG 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 PrimeraOne Prodiamine 65 WDG.

TABLE 2 – Tolerant Ornamental Species – Container, Field-Grown, and Landscape (All States)

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Fir species** (Balsam, Fraser, Noble, etc.)	<i>Abies</i> spp.	Greenstem Forsythia	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>
Japanese Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Gardenia, Cape – Jasmine	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>
Norway Maple***	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Gladiolus species**	<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.
Kiwi*	<i>Actinidia chinensis</i>	English Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Lily-of-the-Nile (African Lily)	<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Rose of Sharon**	<i>Hibiscus</i>
Vine Hill Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i>	Chinese Hibiscus**	<i>Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis</i>
Cape Weed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Chinese Holly**	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>
Japanese Aucuba	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese Holly	<i>Ilex crenata</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis gladwynensis</i>	American Holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Wintergreen Barberry	<i>Berberis julianae</i>	Holly	<i>Ilex pernyi</i>
Mentor Barberry	<i>Berberis mentorensis</i>	Yaupon Holly	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>
Japanese Barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Iris species**	<i>Iris</i> spp.
Warty Barberry	<i>Berberis verruculosa</i>	Winter Jasmine	<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>
Japanese Boxwood	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
Weeping Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Shore Juniper	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>
Scotch Heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Creeping Juniper	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>
Hottentot Fig (Ice Plant)	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Walnut*	<i>Juglans</i> spp.
Featery Cassia	<i>Cassia artemisoides</i>	Shrimp Plant	<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>
Wild Lilac	<i>Ceanothus rigidus</i>	Crape Myrtle	<i>Lagerstromia indica</i>
False Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	Amur Privet	<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>
Cleyera	<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Japanese Privet	<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>
Citrus species*	<i>Citrus</i> spp.*	Glossy Privet (wax-leaf)	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>
Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>	Big Blue Lillyturf	<i>Liriope muscari</i>
American Dogwood	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Pampas Grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Tatarian Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>
Cranberry Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	Magnolia species**	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster buxifolius</i>	Ice Plant	<i>Maleophora luteola</i>
Bearberry Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Crabapple*	<i>Malus</i> spp.
Rockspray Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>	Heavenly Bamboo	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
Hawthorne	<i>Crataegus</i> spp.	Narcissus species**	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.
Italian Cypress	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Oleander	<i>Nerium</i> spp.
White Trailing Ice Plant	<i>Delosperma alba</i>	Olive*	<i>Olea europaea</i>
Hop Bush	<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>	Mondo Grass**	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>
Silverberry	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Trailing African Daisy	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>
Wintercreeper	<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Sourwood	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>
Japanese Spindle Tree (Evergreen Euonymus)	<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	Avocado*	<i>Persea americana</i>
Spreading Euonymus	<i>Euonymus kiautschovica</i>	Fraser's Photinia (Redtip)	<i>Photinia fraseri</i>
Japanese Aralia	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Spruce species** (Colorado Blue, Norway, etc.)	<i>Picea</i> spp.
Border Forsythia	<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
		Calabrian Pine	<i>Pinus brutia</i>

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

* **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
Container, Field-Grown, and Landscape – (All States Except CA)**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Abelia: Sherwood	<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Wormwood; Silver	<i>Artemisia spp.</i>
Yarrow: King Edward	<i>Achillea spp.</i>	Mound, Castle	
	<i>Agapanthus orientalis</i>	Aster: Bonny Blue,	<i>Aster spp.</i>
Five-Leaf or Chocolate Vine	<i>Akebia quintata</i>	Purple Dome	<i>Aster X frikartii</i>
Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion	<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Lady Fern; Fern Lady	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>
Japanese Anemone	<i>Anemone hybrida</i>	Fibrous Begonia:	<i>Begonia spp.</i>
Aquilegia: Red and Gold	<i>Aquilegia spp.</i>	Hardy Grandis	<i>Begonia cordifolia</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Snowbank	<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>	Crape Myrtle;	<i>Lagerstromia indica X fauriei</i>
Bougainvillea	<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Tuscarora	
Butterfly-Bush (Dwarf Blue);	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Weeping Lantana	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>
Royal Red		Lavender; Munstead	<i>Lavender</i> spp.
Crimson Bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Edelweiss	<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i>
Tussock Bellflower;	<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	Chinese Privet; Variegata	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>
(White Clips)		Lily; Jazz	<i>Lilium</i> spp.
Trumpet Creeper,	<i>Campis X tagliabuana</i>	Liriopé,	<i>Liriopé muscari</i> var. <i>variegata</i>
Trumpet Flower,	<i>Ceratostigma</i>	Variegated	
Madame Galen	<i>plumbaginoides</i>	Liriopé, Creeping	<i>Liriopé spicata</i>
	<i>Chrysanthemum nipponicum</i>	Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>
Coreopsis (Calliopsis);	<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	Burgundy	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>
Early Sunrise,		Loosestrife; Modern Pink	<i>Lythrum</i> spp.
Moonbeam		Yaku Jima**, Silberfeder**	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>
Lucifer	<i>Crococsmia</i> spp.	Evening Primrose	<i>Oenothera missourensis</i>
Cooperi Pink	<i>D delosperma</i> spp.	Osmanthus	<i>Osmanthus</i>
Larkspur; Blue Elf	<i>Delphinium</i> spp.	(False Holly): Gulf Tide	<i>heterophyllum</i>
Dianthus, Maiden	<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>	Tree Peony	<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>
Pinks 'Zing'		Fountain Grass (Dwarf)**	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
Cheddar Pink	<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>	Dragonhead, False; Vivid	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>
Coneflower, Purple;	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Oak, Shumard's Red	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>
Magnus		Yedda Hawthorne	<i>Raphiolepis umbellata</i>
Weeping Forsythia	<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>	'Delaware Valley White'	<i>Rhododendron</i>
Gaillardia, Blanket	<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.	'Flame Creeper'	(including
Flower: 'Goblin'	<i>Gaura</i> spp.	'Girard Crimson'	<i>Azalea</i>)
Gentian	<i>Gentiana dahurica</i>	'George L. Tabor'	
Cranesbill	<i>Geranium cinereum</i>	'Wakeiebisu'	
Baby's Breath	<i>Gypsophila repens</i>	'White Gumpo'	
Sunrose	<i>Helianthemum</i> spp.	Black-Eyed Susan: Goldstrum	<i>Rudbeckia</i> spp.
Daylily: Aztec Gold,	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.	Saxifrage; Purple Dome	<i>Saxifraga</i> spp.
Stella De Oro, Tender Love		Pincushion Flower	<i>Scabiosa</i> spp.
Coral Bell; Bridget Bloom	<i>Heucherella</i> spp.	Stonecrop; Lidakense	<i>Sedum cauticola</i>
Mallow; Disco Belle White	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.	Stonecrop	<i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i>
Hosta, Plantain Lily	<i>Hosta plantaginea</i>	Stonecrop; Dragon's Blood	<i>Sedum spurium</i>
(Fragrant)		Spirea: Anthony Waterer	<i>Spiraea bumalda</i>
Hosta, 'Searsucker'	<i>Hosta sieboldiana</i>	Australian Brushcherry	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>
	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i> var. <i>variegata</i>	Germander	<i>Teucrium</i> spp.
Bigleaf Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	Meadow Rue	<i>Thalictrum dipterocarpum</i>
	<i>Inula ensifolia</i>	Veronica, Speedwell;	<i>Veronica</i> spp.
Sword-Leaved Iris; Jodlesong	<i>Iris ensata</i>	Sunny Border	
Siberian Iris; Cabernet	<i>Iris siberica</i>	Arrowood Viburnum	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>
Parsoni	<i>Juniper davurica</i>		

** Not for use on container-grown plants.

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 may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

Nonrefillable Container (flexible-bag-all weights): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available.

Nonrefillable Container (rigid-fifty lbs. or less): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. 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.

Nonrefillable Container (rigid-greater than fifty lbs.): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. 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.

(continued)

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

(continued)

Refillable Container: Refillable container. Refill this container with prodiamine 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 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.

FOR 24-HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE (SPILL, LEAK, OR FIRE), CALL CHEMTREC at 1-800-424-9300 day or night.

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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 FarmSaver.com, LLC. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

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