

RegalKade® G

FOR SELECTIVE PRE-EMERGENCE CONTROL OF GRASS AND BROADLEAF WEEDS

Specimen Label

For selective pre-emergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Container, Field Grown and Landscape Ornamentals
- Conifer and Hardwood Seedling Nurseries
- Established Perennial & Wildflower Plantings
- Plants Grown for Foliage Production (Florida Only)
- Christmas Tree Farms

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Prodiamine, [N3, N3-Di-n-propyl-2, 4-dinitro-6
(trifluoromethyl)-m-phenylenediamine] 0.5%

INERT INGREDIENTS 99.5%

TOTAL 100.0%

CAUTION AVISO

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If in eyes - Flush thoroughly with water for several minutes.
Get medical attention if irritation persists.

If on skin or Clothing - Wash with soap and water. Rinse thoroughly.
Get medical attention if irritation persists.

If Inhaled - Remove victim to fresh air.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-621-5208 for emergency medical treatment information.

EPA Est. NO. 48234-GA-1

EPA Reg. NO. 48234-16



GENERAL INFORMATION

RegalKade G is a selective pre-emergence herbicide that provides residual control of many grass and broadleaf weeds in:

- Container, Field Grown Ornamentals, Landscapes
- Conifer and Hardwood Seedling Nurseries
- Established Perennial & Wildflower Plantings
- Plants Grown for Cut Foliage Production
- Christmas Tree Farms

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

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

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

Do not apply aerially.

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, whether 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 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, such as plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

Apply uniformly with suitable, calibrated application equipment.

LANDSCAPES, CONTAINER, FIELD GROWN & LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS (including Christmas Trees, Established Perennial and Wildflower Plantings)

RegalKade G may be applied for residual pre-emergence weed control in the culture of ornamentals.

USE RATES

Apply RegalKade G at 132 to 300 lb./A in fall and/or spring. Use higher rates of application for longer control periods. Sequential applications may be made so long as the total amount of product

applied does not exceed the maximum annual application rate of 300 lb./A. All applications must be made prior to germination of the weed seeds.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

When used in Accordance with this label RegalKade G will provide control of the following weeds:

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

APPLICATION TIMING AND INFORMATION

RegalKade G may be applied to newly transplanted and established container, field nursery stock and landscapes as a broadcast, over the top application. Irrigation or rainfall soon after application will wash granules off plant foliage and activate RegalKade G in the soil. Apply RegalKade G to dry foliage only.

RegalKade G may be applied at any time to established plants. Delay application to allow soil to settle around new transplants and water thoroughly before applying RegalKade G. Apply before budding and grafting or after buds/grafts have taken to avoid any inhibition of the tissue union.

In addition to outdoor locations, RegalKade G may be applied in shadehouses and uncovered polyhouses. Uncovered polyhouses must remain open for a minimum of 30 days following treatment.

RegalKade G may be applied to soil (including mulch, gravel, wood chips, or other permeable base) upon which containerized ornamentals are placed. Only shallow cultivation or hand weeding, if necessary after application, should be performed so as to minimize exposure of untreated soil.

RegalKade G is a pre-emergence herbicide and will not control emerged weeds. Most effective weed control in ornamentals will be obtained when RegalKade G is activated by at least 0.5 in. of rainfall or irrigation, or with shallow (1 or 2 in.) mechanical incorporation, prior to weed seed germination and within 14 days following application. Best weed control is obtained when RegalKade G is applied to soil free of clods, weeds, and debris such as leaves. Prior to application of RegalKade G, control existing vegetation by hand weeding, cultivation or the use of an appropriate post-emergence herbicide.

CONIFER AND HARDWOOD SEEDLING NURSERIES

RegalKade G may be applied for residual pre-emergence weed control in conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries.

RegalKade G may be applied to conifer and hardwood seedling nurseries any time after the soil has settled around newly transplanted seedlings, liners or bare root plants.

Apply RegalKade G at 132 to 300 lb./A in fall and/or spring. Use higher rates of application for longer control periods. Sequential applications may be made so long as the total amount of product applied does not exceed the maximum annual application rate of 300 lb./A.

Most effective weed control will be obtained when RegalKade G is activated by at least 0.5 in. of rainfall or irrigation prior to weed seed germination and within 14 days following application.

NEW PLANTINGS, REPLANTING AND CROP ROTATION

If areas are to be seeded, do not apply RegalKade G until seeded plants are up and well established.

Areas treated with RegalKade G should be rotated only to 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 areas. 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.

TOLERANT ORNAMENTAL SPECIES

RegalKade G will not harm most ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers. The species listed below are tolerant to RegalKade G. Best results will be obtained when RegalKade G is uniformly applied to the soil surface. RegalKade G may be applied over the top of these species without injury.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Abelia: Sherwood	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia, Cape-Jasmine	<i>P. elliptica</i>	Slash Pine
<i>Abies</i> spp.	Fir species ** (Balsam, Fraser, Noble, etc.)	<i>Gaura</i> spp.	Gaura spp.	<i>P. halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple	<i>Gentiana dahurica</i>	Gentian	<i>P. nigra</i>	Austrian Black Pine
<i>Achillea</i> spp.	Yarrow: King Edward	<i>Geranium cinereum</i>	Cranesbill	<i>P. plus-trus</i>	Longleaf Pine
<i>A. platanoides</i>	Norway Maple	<i>Gladiolus</i> spp.	Gladiolus species **	<i>P. radiata</i>	Monterey Pine
<i>Actinidia chinensis</i>	Kiwi*	<i>Gypsophila repens</i>	Baby's Breath	<i>P. thunbergiana</i>	Japanese Black Pine
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Lily-of-the-Nile (African Lily)	<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy	<i>P. strobus</i>	Eastern White Pine
<i>Agapanthus orientalis</i>		<i>Helianthemum</i> spp.	Sunrose	<i>P. sylvestris</i>	Scotch Pine
<i>Akebia quintata</i>	Five-Leaf or Chocolate Vine	<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.	Daylily: Aztec Gold, Stella De Oro	<i>P. taeda</i>	Loblolly Pine
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion	<i>Heuchera</i> spp.	Coral Bell; Bridget Bloom	<i>P. virginiana</i>	Virginia Pine
<i>Anemone hybrida</i>	Japanese Anemone	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Rose of Sharon**	<i>Pistachio</i> sp.	Pistachio*
<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.	Aquilegia: Red and Gold	<i>Hibiscus</i> spp.	Mallow: Disco Belle White	<i>Pittosporum rhombifolium</i>	Queensland Pittosporum
<i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i>	Vine Hill Manzanita	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Chinese Hibiscus	<i>P. tobira</i>	Japanese Pittosporum
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed	<i>Hosta plantaginea</i>	Hosta, Plantain Lily (Fragrant)	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>Artemisia</i> spp.	Wormwood; Silver Mound, Castle	<i>Hosta sieboldiana</i>	Hosta, 'Searsucker'	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	English Laurel
<i>Aster</i> spp.	Aster: Bonny Blue, Purple Dome	<i>Houttuynia cordata</i> var. <i>variegata</i>		<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Almond, Apricot, Nectarine, Peach, Plum and Prune*
<i>Aster X frikartii</i>		<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	Bigleaf Hydrangea	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir**
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern; Fern Lady	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Chinese Holly	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>	Firethorn, Scarlet
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese Aucuba	<i>I. crenata</i>	Japanese Holly	<i>P. fortuneana</i>	Firethorn
<i>Barberis gladwynensis</i>	Barberry	<i>I. opaca</i>	American Holly	<i>P. koidzumii</i>	Firethorn
<i>Begonia</i> spp.	Fibrous Begonia: Hardy Grandis	<i>I. pernyi</i>	Holly	<i>Pyrus</i> sp.	Bradford Pear sp.
<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i>		<i>I. vomitoria</i>	Yaupon	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Oak, Shumard's Red
<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>	Snowbank	<i>Inula ensifolia</i>	Sword-leaved Iris; Jolesong	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	Oak species
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Bougainvillea	<i>Iris ensata</i>	Siberian Iris; Cabernet	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorne
<i>B. julianae</i>	Wintergreen Barberry	<i>Iris siberica</i>	Iris species **	<i>Raphiolepis umbellata</i>	Yedda Hawthorne
<i>B. mentorensis</i>	Mentor Barberry	<i>Iris</i> spp.	Winter Jasmine	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Coral Bells, Formosa, Hino-crimson, PJM, Roseum Elegans
<i>B. thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry	<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	Chinese Juniper	<i>Rosa banksiae</i>	Lady Bank's Rose
<i>B. verruculosa</i>	Warty Barberry	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Parsoni	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary
<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Butterfly-Bush, Dwarf Blue	<i>Juniperus davurica</i>	Shore Juniper	<i>Rudbeckia</i> spp.	Black-Eyed Susan; Goldstrum
<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Japanese Boxwood	<i>J. conferta</i>	Creeping Juniper	<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i>	Leatherleaf Fern
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Crimson Bottlebrush	<i>J. horizontalis</i>	Walnut*	<i>Santolina virens</i>	
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush	<i>Juglans</i> sp.	Shrimp Plant	<i>Saxifraga</i> spp.	Saxifrage; Purple Dome
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	Scotch Heather	<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>	Crepe Myrtle	<i>Scabiosa</i> spp.	Pincushion Flower
<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	Tussock; (White Clips)	<i>Lagerstromia indica</i>	Weeping Lantana	<i>Sedum album</i>	Stonecrop
<i>Campis X tagliabuana</i>	Trumpet Creeper, Trumpet Flower	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Lavender; Munstead	<i>Sedum cauticola</i>	Stonecrop; Lidakense
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Hottentot Fig (Ice Plant)	<i>Lavender</i> spp.	Edelweiss	<i>Sedum dasyphyllum</i>	Stonecrop
<i>Cassia artemisoides</i>	Feathery Cassia	<i>Leopodium alpinum</i>	Amur Privet	<i>Sedum spurium</i>	Stonecrop; Dragon's Blood
<i>Ceanothus rigidus</i>	Wild Lilac	<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	Chinese Privet; Variegata	<i>Spiraea bumalda</i>	Spiraea; Anthony Waterer
<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>		<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Japanese Privet	<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Japanese Boxcherry, Australian Brushcherry
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	False Cypress	<i>L. japonicum</i>	Glossy Privet (Waxleaf)	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew
<i>Chrysanthemum nipponicum</i>		<i>L. lucidum</i>	Tatarian Honeysuckle	<i>Teucrium</i> spp.	Germander
<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Cleyera	<i>L.tatarica</i>	Lily: Jaz	<i>T. media</i>	Yew
<i>Citrus</i> spp.	Citrus species*	<i>Lilium</i> spp.	Big Blue Lily Turf	<i>Thalictrum dipterocarpum</i>	Meadow Rue
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Flowering Dogwood	<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Liriope, Vaiegated	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	American Arborvitae
<i>C. stolonifera</i>	American Dogwood	<i>Liriope muscari</i> var. <i>variegata</i>	Liriope, Creeping	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	Star Jasmine
<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	Lucifer	<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Cardinal Flower, Indian Pine	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Canada Hemlock
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle	<i>Tulip</i> spp.	Tulip species
<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	Cranberry Cotoneaster	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Burgundy	<i>Veronica</i> spp.	Veronica, Speedwell; Sunny Border
<i>C. buxifolius</i>	Cotoneaster	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>	Loosestrife; Modern Pink	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>	Arrowwood Viburnum
<i>C. dammeri</i>	Bearberry Cotoneaster	<i>Lythrum</i> spp.	Magnolia species**	<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>	Japanese Viburnum
<i>C. microphyllus</i>	Rockspray Cotoneaster	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	Malephora luteola	<i>V. odoratissimum</i>	Sweet Viburnum
<i>Cretaeus</i> spp.	Hawthorne	<i>Malus</i> sp.	Mis:anthus sinensis**	<i>V. plicatum</i>	Japanese Snowball
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian Cypress	<i>Mis:anthus sinensis**</i>	Nandina domestica	<i>V. rigidum</i>	Canary Island Viburnum
<i>Delasperma alba</i>	White Trailing Ice Plant	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Narcissus spp.	<i>V. tinus</i>	Laurustinus
<i>Delosperma</i> spp.	Cooperi Pink	<i>Narcissus</i> spp.	Nerium spp.	<i>V. trilobium</i>	Cranberry Bush
<i>Delphinium</i> spp.	Larkspur; Blue Elf	<i>Nerium</i> spp.	Oenothera missourensis**	<i>V. wrightii</i>	Leatherleaf Viburnum
<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>	Dianthus, Maiden Pinks 'Zing'	<i>Oenothera missourensis**</i>	Olean europaea	<i>Vinca major</i>	Vinca
<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>	Cheddar Pink	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Ophiopogon japonicus	<i>Vinca minor</i>	Dwarf Periwinkle
<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>	Hop Bush	<i>Osmanthus heterophyllus</i>	Osmanthus heterophyllus	<i>Vitis</i> sp.	Grape*
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Coneflower, Purple: Magna	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	Osteospermum fruticosum	<i>Weigela florida</i>	Old Fashioned Weigela
<i>Elaeagnus pargens</i>	Silverberry	<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Oxydendrum arboreum	<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	Spanish Bayonet
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	Wintercreeper	<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>	Paeonia suffruticosa	<i>Y. filamentosa</i>	Yucca, Adam's Needle
<i>E. japonica</i>	Japanese Spindle Tree (Evergreen Euonymus)	<i>Pennisetum setaceum**</i>	Pennisetum setaceum**		
<i>E. kiautschovica</i>	Spreading Euonymus	<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	Perovskia atriplicifolia		
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese Arelia	<i>Persea americana</i>	Persea americana		
<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	Border Forsythia	<i>Photinia fraeri</i>	Photinia fraeri		
<i>Forsythia suspensa</i>	Weeping Forsythia	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	Physostegia virginiana		
<i>F. viridissima</i>	Greenstem Forsythia	<i>Picea</i> spp.	Picea spp.		
<i>Gaillardia</i> spp.	Gaillardia, Blanket Flower: 'Goblin'	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Pieris japonica		
		<i>Pinus brutia</i>	Pinus brutia		
		<i>P. canariensis</i>	P. canariensis		

*Ornamental species only.
Do not use on food producing trees or vines.
** For use on field grown production or nursery stock.

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 sties.

Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

STORAGE:

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

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL:

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

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

Paper containers:

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

WARNING

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION

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

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

WPS USES:

Applicators and other handlers:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks
- 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 use of 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 and all other PPE.
- Immediately wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

NOTICE:

Read this Limitation of Warranty and Limitation of Liability before buying or using this product. If the terms are not acceptable, return the product at once, unopened, and the purchase price will be refunded.

It is possible to eliminate all risks inherently 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 applications, all of which are beyond the control of Regal Chemical Company or seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer or user.

Regal Chemical Company warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated in the Directions for Use, under normal use conditions, subject to the risks described above.

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