

**PRODIAMINE** | **GROUP 3** | **HERBICIDE**



# **BASILISK**<sup>®</sup> UniTech<sup>®</sup> **PRE-EMERGENT HERBICIDE**

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

\* Contains 4 pounds of active ingredient per gallon.

EPA Registration Number: 94396-31

**NET CONTENTS: 2.5 Gallons**

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
CAUTION**

For chemical emergency spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident, call CHEMTEL day or night.  
Domestic North America 800-255-3924. International call 813-248-0585 (collect calls accepted).

See label booklet for complete Precautionary Statements, Directions For Use, and Storage and Disposal.











<sup>4</sup> Suppression only.

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

## Turfgrass Application Rates

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

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

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

## Approximate Crabgrass Seed Germination Dates

## Application Instructions

Apply Basilisk UniTech in a minimum of 20 gals./A (0.5 gal/1000 ft<sup>2</sup>) of a carrier (water and/or liquid fertilizer) using a calibrated, low-pressure sprayer with 50-mesh or coarser screens. A broadcast boom or handheld wand designed for herbicide or insecticide application will provide the best results. Select nozzle pressure and gallonage to provide complete coverage.

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

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

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

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

## Application Timing And Rate - Turfgrass

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

The amount of Basilisk UniTech to apply depends upon:

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

## Basilisk UniTech Length of Crabgrass Control\*

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

## Turfgrass Annual Use Rates

Basilisk UniTech 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.

Application Rate of Basilisk UniTech Per Calendar Year by Turf Species		
Turf Species	Basilisk UniTech fl. oz./A	Basilisk UniTech fl. oz./1000 ft <sup>2</sup>
Bermudagrass <sup>2</sup> Bahia grass Centipede grass Kikuyu grass Seashore Paspalum St. Augustine grass <sup>3</sup> Tall Fescue (including turf-type) Zoysiagrass	21 - 48 <sup>1</sup>	0.5 - 1.1
Buffalograss Kentucky Bluegrass Perennial Ryegrass	10 - 30 <sup>1</sup>	0.23 - 0.70
Fine Fescue	10 - 24 <sup>1</sup>	0.23 - .055
Creeping Bentgrass (0.5 inches or more in height <sup>1</sup> )	10 - 21 <sup>1</sup>	0.23 - 0.48

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

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

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

<sup>4</sup> To avoid grass injury, do not apply Basilisk UniTech to creeping bentgrass mowed at less than 0.5 inches in height.

### When to Apply Basilisk UniTech after Overseeding Turf

Injury to desirable seedlings is likely if Basilisk UniTech 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 Basilisk UniTech.

### When to Overseed After Application - All States

Basilisk UniTech will inhibit the development of turfgrass species overseeded too soon after application. Follow rates and intervals in the table below for best overseeding/reseeding results.

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

Amount of Basilisk UniTech fl. oz. Product/A	Interval (Months Before Overseeding)*		
	North	Transition	South
16	4	4	4
21	5	4	4
24	6	5	5
26	—	6	6
31	—	7	7
36	—	—	9
42	—	—	10
48	—	—	12

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

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

### How Much Basilisk UniTech and When to Apply

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

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

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

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

### How Much Basilisk UniTech and When to Apply

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

### Container, Field-Grown, and Landscape Ornamental Plantings Application Rates

Includes Christmas Tree Farms, Rights of Way, Grounds of Utilities, and Ungrazed Fence Rows

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

### Use Precautions

#### To reduce injury potential:

1. Direct application of Basilisk UniTech 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 Basilisk UniTech may injure new growth of desirable plants; however, these effects are temporary. To reduce the possibility of injury at this time, wait to apply Basilisk UniTech over the top of newly emerged vegetation until it has hardened off unless your experience indicates that the ornamental plant will not be injured by the over-the-top application.
2. After application immediately apply overhead irrigation to the foliage to wash Basilisk UniTech from plant surfaces onto the soil (watering the foliage of plants before application may improve the washing process).

## Ornamental and Christmas Tree Farms - Application Sites and Instructions

Site	Application Instructions
Newly-Transplanted Container or Field Nursery Stock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delay application until the soil has settled around transplants.</li> <li>Water transplants thoroughly before application.</li> <li>Apply after cuttings form roots and are established.</li> <li>To avoid inhibition of the tissue union, apply before budding/grafting or after buds/ grafts have taken.</li> </ul>
Established Container, Field Nursery Stock, or Landscape Plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply at any time as a broadcast, over-the-top, or directed spray.</li> </ul>
Landscape (or Ornamental) Plantings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply broadcast, over-the-top, or as a directed spray.</li> <li>Delay applications to newly transplanted ornamentals until the soil has settled around transplants.</li> </ul>
Bare Ground Application for Container Placement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply to soil (including mulch, gravel, wood chips, or other permeable base) upon which containerized ornamentals are placed.</li> <li>After Basilisk UniTech is applied, perform shallow cultivation or hand weeding only, to avoid disturbing the herbicide barrier.</li> </ul>
In Shadehouses and Uncovered Polyhouses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After Basilisk UniTech is applied, uncovered polyhouses must remain open for at least 7 days and ornamentals must receive 2 irrigations totaling at least 1/2 inch of water before covering.</li> </ul>
Ornamental Bulbs and Perennial Wildflower Plantings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basilisk UniTech may be applied to bulbs or perennial wildflower species listed in the section. Apply before or after bulbs emerge but before bulbs bloom and weeds emerge.</li> <li>In wildflowers, a postemergence herbicide labeled for wildflowers may be needed to control weeds that have already emerged.</li> </ul>

## How Much Basilisk UniTech and When to Apply - Ornamentals

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

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

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

## Equivalent Measurements for Basilisk UniTech

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

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

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

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

## Tank-Mix Partners for Basilisk UniTech on Ornamentals

Product	Application Instructions
Oxyfluorfen (use on conifers only)	Mix with Basilisk UniTech for postemergence control of certain broadleaf weeds including malva and filaree.
Isoxaben, Simazine, 5-Metolachlor	See product labels for weed spectrum and tolerant ornamentals.
Glyphosate, Glufosinate-Ammonium	<p>These nonselective tank-mix herbicides control many emerged annual broadleaves and grasses.</p> <p>Take extreme care to prevent tank mixtures with these partner products from contacting the foliage and stems of turfgrass, trees, shrubs, or other desirable vegetation because desirable vegetation may be severely injured or killed. Apply these tank mixtures as a directed spray and use a shield to prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants.</p> <p>Following instructions on the tank-mix partner's label, delay irrigation of the treated area to allow time for the herbicide to be absorbed by weed foliage.</p>

## Tolerant Ornamental Species

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

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

**Table 1. Tolerant Ornamental Species - 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>Acer saccharum</i>	Sugar maple**
<i>Achillea</i> spp.	Yarrow: King Edward
<i>Actinidia chinensis</i>	Kiwi*
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	Lily-of-the-Nile (African Lily)
<i>Agastache rupestris</i>	Sunset Hyssop
<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.	Aquilegia: Red and Gold
<i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i>	Vine Hill Manzanita
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed
<i>Aristida stricta</i>	Wiregrass
<i>Artemisia</i> spp.	Wormwood; Silver Mound, Castle
<i>Aspidistra elatior</i>	Cast-iron Plant



Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Japanese Aucuba
<i>Begonia</i> spp.	Fibrous Begonia: Hardy Grandis
<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>Brassica oleracea</i>	Wild Cabbage
<i>Buddleia</i> spp.	Butterfly-Bush, Dwarf Blue; Royal Red
<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>Centaurea gymnocarpa</i>	Dusty Miller
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	False Cypress
<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Cleyera
<i>Citrus</i> spp.	Citrus species*
<i>Cornus alernifolia</i>	Pagoda Dogwood
<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 glacophylla</i>	Gray-leaf 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>Dendranthemum</i> spp.	Chrysanthemum
<i>Diascia intergerrima</i>	Twinspur
<i>Digitalis</i> spp.	Foxglove
<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 kiautschovicka</i>	Spreading Euonymus
<i>Euonymus macrophylla</i>	Euonymus
<i>Fatsia japonica</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>Gypsophila</i> spp.	Baby's Breath
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.	Daylily: Aztec Gold, Stella De Oro, Tender Love
<i>Hibiscus</i>	Rose of Sharon**
<i>Hibiscus Rosasinensis</i>	Chinese Hibiscus**
<i>Hosta</i> spp.	Hosta, Plantain Lily (Fragrant)

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Chinese Holly**
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japanese Holly
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly
<i>Ilex pernyi</i>	Holly
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Yaupon Holly
<i>Iris</i> spp.	Iris species**
<i>Jasminum 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>Lantana</i> spp.	Lantana
<i>Leucanthemum maximum</i>	Shasta Daisy
<i>Ligustrum amurense</i>	Amur Privet
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese Privet
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Glossy Privet (Wax-Leaf)
<i>Lilium</i> spp.	Lily: Jazz
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Big Blue Lilyturf
<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Liriope, Creeping
<i>Lobelia erinus</i>	Lobelia
<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>Oenothera fruticosa</i>	Narrow-leaf Primrose
<i>Oenothera pallid</i>	Pale Evening Primrose
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive*
<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	Mondo Grass**
<i>Origanum libanoticum</i>	Origanum*
<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	Trailing African Daisy
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	Sourwood
<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	Russian Sage
<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 compacta</i>	Andromeda
<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

Scientific Name	Common Name
<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 spp.</i>	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 spp.</i>	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 spp.</i>	Bradford Pear spp.
<i>Quercus borealis</i>	Northern Red Oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Oak species
<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorne
<i>Rhamnus smithii</i>	Buckthorn
<i>Rhododendron</i> (including Azalea)	Coral Bells*Formosa*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>Ruscus hypophyllum</i>	Butcher's Broom
<i>Salvia daghestanica</i>	Sage*
<i>Santolina virens</i>	
<i>Sedum spp.</i>	Stonecrop
<i>Spirea japonica</i>	Spirea
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Japanese Boxcherry
<i>Tagetes spp.</i>	Marigold
<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	Star Jasmine
<i>Taxus cuspidata</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 spp.</i>	Tulip species
<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>	Japanese Viburnum
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring Tree
<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>Viola x wittrockiana</i>	Pansy
<i>Vitis spp.</i>	Grape*
<i>Weigela florida</i>	Old Fashioned Weigela
<i>Yucca aloifolia</i>	Spanish Bayonet

<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Yucca, Adam's Needle
<i>Zauschneria californica</i>	California Fuchsia

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

\*\*Not for use on container grown plants.

\*\*\*Use on landscape ornamentals only.

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

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Abelia; Sherwood
<i>Agapanthus orientalis</i>	
<i>Akebia quintata</i>	Five-Leaf or Chocolate Vine
<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Lady's Leek, Nodding Onion
<i>Anemone hybrida</i>	Japanese Anemone
<i>Aster spp.</i>	Aster: Bonny Blue, Purple Dome
<i>Aster X frikartii</i>	Frikart's Aster
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern; Fern Lady
<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i>	Bergenia, Heartleaf Bergenia
<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>	Snowbank
<i>Bougainvillea spp.</i>	Bougainvillea
<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 spp.</i>	Coreopsis (Calliopsis): Early Sunrise, Moonbeam
<i>Crocosmia spp.</i>	Lucifer
<i>Delosperma spp.</i>	Cooperi Pink
<i>Delphinium spp.</i>	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 suspensa</i>	Weeping Forsythia
<i>Gaillardia spp.</i>	Gaillardia, Blanket Flower: 'Goblin'
<i>Gaura spp.</i>	
<i>Gentiana dahurica</i>	Gentian
<i>Geranium cinereum</i>	Cranesbill
<i>Helianthemum spp.</i>	Sunrose
<i>Heucherella spp.</i>	Coral Bell; Bridget Bloom
<i>Hibiscus spp.</i>	Mallow; Disco Belle White
<i>Hosta sieboldiana</i>	Hosta, 'Searsucker'
<i>Houttuynia cordata</i> var. <i>variegata</i>	
<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	Bigleaf Hydrangea
<i>Inula ensifolia</i>	
<i>Iris ensata</i>	Sword-Leaved Iris; Jodlesong
<i>Iris siberica</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 spp.</i>	Lavender; Munstead
<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i>	Edelweiss
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Chinese Privet; Variegata
<i>Liriope muscari</i> var. <i>variegata</i>	Liriope, Variegated

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal Flower, Indian Pink
<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>	Loropetalum; Burgundy
<i>Lythrum spp.</i>	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>Physostegia virginiana</i>	Dragonhead, False;
<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Vivid Oak, Shumard's Red
<i>Raphiolepis umbellata</i>	Yedda Hawthorne
<i>Rhododendron (including Azalea)</i>	'Delaware Valley White'Flame Creeper'Girard Crimson'George L. Tabor'Wakeiebisu'White Gumpo'
<i>Rudbeckia spp.</i>	Black-Eyed Susan; Goldstrum
<i>Saxifraga spp.</i>	Saxifrage, Purple Dome
<i>Scabiosa spp.</i>	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 spp.</i>	Germander
<i>Thalictrum dipterocarpum</i>	Meadow Rue
<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>	Arowood Viburnum

### New Plantings, Replanting and Rotational Plantings

Nursery, landscape, or non-cropped land areas treated with Basilisk UniTech should be rotated only to ornamental species listed on this label for 1 year following application unless the following test has shown species safety:

Before planting a species not listed on this label, it is recommended that several test strips of an indicator plant such as wheat, sorghum or corn be sown into the treated area. If the indicator plants germinate and grow normally to a height of 12 inches with normal root development, it is safe to plant.

In areas disturbed by new plantings or replanting of labeled species, it may be necessary to retreat exposed soil to maintain satisfactory weed control, but do not apply more than 48 fl. oz./A per year.

### CHEMIGATION INSTRUCTIONS – OVERHEAD SPRINKLER IRRIGATION

#### APPLICATION

- Apply this product only through an overhead sprinkler irrigation system. Do not apply this product through any other type of irrigation system.
- Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result in nonuniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, contact State Extension Service specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.
- To avoid injury to foliage, make sure foliage is sufficiently wet before application or adequate irrigation is applied after application.
- If sprinkler distribution patterns overlap excessively, injury to leatherleaf ferns and other ornamentals may result.
- Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to public water systems unless pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.
- If necessary, a person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or someone under the supervision of the responsible person, shall shut the system down and make necessary adjustments.

### Operation Instructions

1. The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low-pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.
2. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional automatic, quick closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.
3. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.
4. The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.
5. The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.
6. Systems must use a metering pump such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.
7. Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area intended for treatment.
8. Prepare a mixture with a minimum of 20 parts of water and 1 part Basilisk UniTech and inject this herbicide suspension mixture into the overhead system. Injecting a larger volume of a more dilute mixture per hour will usually provide more accurate calibration of metering equipment. Maintain sufficient agitation to keep the herbicide in suspension.
9. Before injecting Basilisk UniTech into the system, run the irrigation system long enough to wet the foliage, then inject Basilisk UniTech suspension mixture in the pesticide supply tank (see number 8 above) in 1 inch of irrigation water. After the application is complete, continue the irrigation until all residues are washed off the foliage.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

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

#### CONTAINER HANDLING:

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

**Container less than or equal to 5 gallons:** Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

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

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

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

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

**DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES:** TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, AQUATROLS CORPORATION MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES OR REPRESENTATIONS OF ANY KIND, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, CONCERNING THE PRODUCT, INCLUDING NO IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL AND NO SUCH WARRANTY SHALL BE IMPLIED BY LAW. No agent of Aquatrols Corporation is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, Aquatrols Corporation disclaims any and all claims are waived of any liability whatsoever for special, incidental, or consequential damages or expense of any nature, including, but not limited to, loss of profit or income, resulting from the use or handling of this product.

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



# BASILISK<sup>®</sup> UniTech<sup>®</sup>

## PRE-EMERGENT HERBICIDE

PRODIAMINE	GROUP	3	HERBICIDE
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Provides selective preemergence control of grass and broadleaf weeds.

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

\* Contains 4 pounds of active ingredient per gallon.

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

### FIRST AID

<b>IF SWALLOWED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.</li> </ul>
<b>IF INHALED:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>IF IN EYES:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>

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

### HOTLINE NUMBER:

For chemical emergency spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident, call CHEMTEL day or night. Domestic North America 800-255-3924. International call 813-248-0585 (collect calls accepted).

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:

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See label booklet for additional Precautionary Statements and complete Directions for Use.

NET CONTENTS: 2.5 Gallons

EPA Registration Number: 94396-31



08/05/2021

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