

# Specimen Label

ISOXABEN	GROUP	21	HERBICIDE
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**A preemergence herbicide for control of certain broadleaf weeds in bearing apple, tree nuts (crop group 14-12), bushberries (subgroup 13-07B), caneberries (subgroup 13-07A), hops and small fruit vine climbing (subgroup 13-07F, except fuzzy kiwifruit); and in non-bearing fruit trees, tree nuts, bushberries and small fruit vine climbing as listed in the Directions for Use section of this label**

Not for sale, distribution or use in New York State

Active Ingredient:

Isoxaben: N-[3-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl)-5-isoxazolyl]-2,6-dimethoxybenzamide and isomers .....	45.45%
Other Ingredients .....	54.55%
Total .....	100%

Contains 4.16 lb active ingredient per gallon.

## Precautionary Statements

### Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-659

## Keep Out of Reach of Children

# CAUTION

**Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reactions In Some Individuals**

### Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

**Applicators and other handlers must wear:**

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

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

### User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands thoroughly after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

### Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Drift may result in reduced germination or emergence of non-target plants adjacent to treated area. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

**Groundwater Advisory:** This pesticide has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. This chemical may leach into groundwater if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

**Surface Water Advisory:** This pesticide may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soil and soils with shallow groundwater. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application. A level, well-maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features such as ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential loading of isoxaben from runoff water and sediment.

## Directions for Use

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

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

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 the label about personal protective equipment (PPE), restricted-entry interval, and notification to workers (as applicable). The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

For early entry into 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, wear:

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

## Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are NOT within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses.

**Entry Restrictions for Non-WPS Uses:** Do not allow entry into treated areas until sprays have dried.

## Storage and Disposal

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

**Pesticide Storage:** Store in original container. Do not store in direct sunlight. Do not store at temperatures above 120°F. In case of leak or spill, contain material and dispose as waste.

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

**Nonrefillable rigid containers 5 gallons or less:**

**Container Handling:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **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. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

## Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

### Refillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal:

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

### Nonrefillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal:

**Container Handling:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) 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. **Pressure rinse** as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank or collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Then offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

## Product Information

Trellis<sup>®</sup> SC herbicide is a preemergence product for control of certain broadleaf weeds in bearing apples, bushberries (subgroup 13-07B), caneberries (subgroup 13-07A), hops, small fruit vine climbing (subgroup 13-07F, except fuzzy kiwifruit), and tree nuts (crop group 14-12); and in non-bearing fruit trees, tree nuts, bushberries, and small fruit vine climbing. Apply Trellis SC before germination of target weeds, or immediately after cultivation. Trellis SC does not control established weeds, or weeds growing from stolons, rhizomes, or root pieces. Existing weeds should be controlled by cultivation or with postemergence herbicides.

Optimum weed control performance will be obtained when an application is followed by sprinkler irrigation or rainfall within 21 days. A single rainfall or sprinkler irrigation of 0.5 inch or more is required to activate this product.

## Use Restrictions

- Not for sale, distribution or use in New York State.
- Do not apply Trellis SC to container grown and field grown commercial production nursery plants.
- Do not apply Trellis SC to non-bearing fruit and nut trees, bushberries, caneberries, hops or small fruiting vines grown in commercial production nurseries.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply Trellis SC through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply by air.
- Do not apply sprays containing glyphosate or other postemergence herbicides over the top of plants.
- Do not apply Trellis SC to newly transplanted fruit and nut trees, bushberries, caneberries, hops or small fruiting vines until soil has been settled by packing and irrigation or rainfall, and no cracks are present or plant injury may occur.

## Use Precautions

- Applications of Trellis SC over the top of plants with newly forming buds may cause injury. Possible plant injury may be avoided by applying as a directed spray to the soil surface beneath plants.
- When planting into a site treated with Trellis SC in the previous 8 months, use untreated soil as fill around roots when replacing plants or injury may occur.

- Extreme care must be taken to prevent contact of sprays containing glyphosate and other postemergence herbicides with foliage, stems, shoots, branches, green bark on trunks of trees and vines or trunks in grape vineyards or other desirable vegetation since severe damage or death may result.
- If spraying glyphosate or other postemergence herbicides in areas adjacent to desirable plants, use a shield to prevent spray from contacting foliage or stems of desirable plants.
- Weed residues, prunings, and other crop debris should be removed or thoroughly mixed into soil prior to treatment.

## Weed Resistance Management

Trellis SC which contains the active ingredient isoxaben is a Group 21 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is a best practice. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices.

The continued effectiveness of this product depends on the successful implementation of a weed resistance management program.

To aid in the prevention of developing weeds resistant to this product, users should:

- Scout fields before application to ensure herbicides and rates will be appropriate for the weed species and weed sizes present.
- Start with a clean field, using either a burndown herbicide application or tillage.
- For optimum control when using with post-emergence herbicides control weeds early when they are relatively small.
- Apply full rates of this product for the most difficult to control weed in the field at the specified time to minimize weed escapes.
- Scout fields after application to detect weed escapes or shifts in control of weed species.
- Control weed escapes before they reproduce by seed or proliferate vegetatively.
- Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed to your local company representative, local retailer, or county extension agent.
- Contact your local company representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to this MOA have been found in your region. If resistant biotypes of target weeds have been reported, use the application rates of this product specified for your local conditions. Tank mix products so that there are multiple effective modes of action for each target weed.
- If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a mode of action other than Group 21 and/or use nonchemical methods to remove escapes, as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.
- Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:
  - Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
  - A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; and
  - Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

Additionally, users should follow as many of the following herbicide resistance management practices as is practical:

- Use a broad spectrum herbicide with other mode of action as a foundation in a weed control program, if appropriate.
- Utilize sequential applications of herbicides with alternative modes of action.
- Rotate the use of this product with non-Group 21 herbicides.
- Avoid making more than two sequential applications of Trellis SC and any other Group 21 herbicides within a single growing season unless mixed with an herbicide with a different mode of action with an overlapping spectrum for the difficult-to-control weeds.
- Incorporate non-chemical weed control practices, such as mechanical cultivation, crop rotation, cover crops and weed-free crop seeds, as part of an integrated weed control program.
- Use good agronomic principles that enhance crop development and crop competitiveness.
- Thoroughly clean plant residues from equipment before leaving fields suspected to contain resistant weeds.
- Manage weeds in and around fields to reduce weed seed production.

## Best Management Practices

Proactively implementing diversified weed control strategies to minimize selection for weed populations resistant to one or more herbicides is recommended. A diversified weed management program may include the use of multiple herbicides with different modes of action and overlapping

weed spectrum with or without tillage operations and/or other cultural practices. Research has demonstrated that using the labeled rate and directions for use is important to delay the selection for resistant weeds. Scouting after herbicide application is important because it can facilitate the early identification of weed shifts and/or weed resistance and thus provide direction on future weed management practices. One of the best ways to contain resistant weed populations is to implement measures to avoid allowing weeds to reproduce by seed or to proliferate vegetatively. Cleaning equipment between sites and avoiding movement of plant material between sites will greatly aid in reducing the spread of resistant weed seed.

## Spray Drift Management

Spray equipment and weather affect spray drift. Consider all factors when making application decisions. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator or grower. To reduce the potential for drift, the application equipment must be set to apply medium to coarse droplets (i.e., ASABE Standard 572) with corresponding spray pressure. Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Follow the nozzle manufacturer's directions on pressure, orientation, spray volume, etc. in order to minimize drift and optimize coverage and control.

**Wind:** Avoid making applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and non-target plants are growing. Do not spray near sensitive plants if wind is gusty, below 2 mph, or in excess of 10 mph and moving in the direction of adjacent areas of sensitive areas. Local terrain may influence wind patterns; the applicator must be familiar with local conditions and understand how they may impact spray drift.

**Sensitive Areas:** Sensitive areas to this product are defined as bodies of water (ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, and ditches), wetlands, habitats of endangered species, and non-labeled agricultural crop areas. Applicators must take all precautions necessary to keep spray drift from reaching those areas.

**Temperature Inversion:** A surface temperature inversion (i.e., increasing temperature with increasing altitude) greatly increases the potential for drift. Presence of ground fog is a good indicator of a surface temperature inversion. Do not apply during temperature inversions. Always make applications when there is some air movement to determine the direction and distance of possible spray drift.

**Boom Height:** Set the boom and make applications at the lowest height that safely permits uniform coverage of the soil and minimizes droplet evaporation. Boom or nozzle shielding can reduce the effects of wind or air currents on drift. Verify that the shields do not interfere with uniform deposition of product prior to application.

## Mixing Directions

Vigorous, continuous agitation is required when mixing Trellis SC in water. Sparger pipe agitation generally provides the best agitation. Nozzle screens should be no finer than 50 mesh (50 mesh is finer than 16 mesh). The sprayer in-line strainer should be no finer than 16 mesh. Be sure sprayer tank is clean and not contaminated with any material as plant injury or sprayer clogging may result. The agitators must be positioned to create a rippling or rolling action on the liquid surface and to provide complete agitation at the bottom of the tank, preventing dead spots where the material can accumulate. Use a pump with the capacity to provide sufficient agitation in the tank to keep mixture in suspension and to provide the agitator 20% bypass at all times. A centrifugal pump is suggested to provide additional propeller shear action for dispersing and mixing this product. To prevent foaming, avoid stirring or splashing air into the mixture by placing the end of the fill pipe below the surface of the water in the spray tank during the filling process.

Use screens to protect the pump and to prevent nozzles from clogging. Screens placed on suction side of pump should be 16 mesh or coarser. Use 50 mesh or coarser screens between the pump and boom and when required at the nozzles. Empty tank as completely as possible before refilling to prevent buildup of oil or emulsifiable concentrate residue in the case of tank mixes. If an oil or emulsifiable concentrate film starts to build up in the tank, drain and clean with strong detergent solution. Clean sprayer tank, lines and screens thoroughly by flushing system with water containing a detergent, then refill with clean water.

### Trellis SC – Alone

Fill tank with clean water to 1/2 of the required spray volume. Start agitation and add the required amount of Trellis SC. Controlled addition of the product is important to assure adequate wetting and mixing to prevent clogging of screens and outlet ports. Continue agitation while mixing, filling tank with water until full, and throughout application.

### Trellis SC - Tank Mix

Trellis SC may be tank mixed with labeled rates of glyphosate or other postemergence herbicides registered for control of existing unwanted

vegetation. Trellis SC may also be tank mixed with preemergence herbicides to provide broad-spectrum control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. Use the tank mix in accordance with the more restrictive of label limitations and precautions. Do not exceed any label dosage rates. This product cannot be mixed with any product containing a label prohibition against such use.

When tank mixing Trellis SC with other materials, a compatibility (jar test) using relative proportions of the tank mix ingredients should be conducted prior to mixing ingredients in the spray tank. Use a clear glass quart jar with lid and mix the tank mix ingredients in the required order and their relative proportions. Invert the jar containing the mixture several times and observe the mixture for approximately 1/2 hour. If the mixture balls-up, forms flakes, sludges, gels, forms oily films or layers, or other precipitates, it is not compatible and the tank mix combination should not be used.

**Mixing Order for Tank Mixes:** Add Trellis SC to the spray tank as described above and fill the spray tank to 3/4 of the required spray volume. Continue agitation and add different formulation types in the order indicated below, allowing two to three minutes for complete dispersion and mixing after addition of each product.

1. Dry flowables
2. Wettable powders
3. Aqueous suspensions (such as Trellis SC)
4. Flowables
5. Liquids
6. Solutions
7. Emulsifiable or liquid concentrates

Finish filling the spray tank with water to the final volume. Maintain continuous agitation during mixing, final filling and throughout application. Follow label directions for each material added to the tank.

When using Trellis SC alone or in a tank mix, if spraying and agitation must be stopped before the spray tank is empty, the materials may settle to the bottom. Settled materials must be re-suspended before spraying is resumed. A sparger pipe is particularly useful for this purpose.

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

## Application Instructions

Apply Trellis SC using a low-pressure herbicide sprayer that provides uniform spray distribution. Calibrate application equipment prior to use according to manufacturer's directions. Check frequently to be sure equipment is working properly and distributing spray uniformly. Do not use sprayers that apply material in narrow concentrated bands. Avoid skips or overlaps as poor weed control or plant injury may occur. Avoid spray drift when applying Trellis SC. Drift may result in reduced germination or emergence of non-target plants adjacent to the treated area.

Successful preemergence control of the broadleaf weeds listed on this label requires proper timing of application. Apply Trellis SC in 10 gallons or more of water carrier per acre using any properly calibrated spray unit. If application timing does not coincide with the normal germination period of any of the weeds listed on this label, weed control results may be erratic or poor.

Trellis SC controls weeds growing from seed. Soil should be in good condition and free of clods at the time of application. Trellis SC is stable on the soil surface for up to 21 days, but must be incorporated by moisture to be effective. If Trellis SC is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 21 days after application, erratic weed control may result. If weeds emerge due to lack of rainfall or irrigation, shallow cultivation to a depth of 1 to 2 inches will incorporate the herbicide and destroy existing weeds.

## Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

### Weeds controlled when applied at 16 fl oz per acre

Common Name	Scientific Name
aster, slender	<i>Aster exilis</i>
bursage, annual	<i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa</i>
burweed, lawn	<i>Soliva pterosperma</i>
celery, wild	<i>Apium leptophyllum</i>
chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
clover, white	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
cudweed, purple	<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i>
fiddleneck, coast	<i>Amsinckia intermedia</i>
filaree, redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
fleabane, blackleaved	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>
fleabane, dwarf	<i>Conyza ramosissima</i>
groundcherry, lanceleaf	<i>Physalis lanceifolia</i>

## Weeds Controlled or Suppressed (Cont.)

### Weeds controlled when applied at 16 fl oz per acre (Cont.)

henbit  
knotweed, prostrate  
lambsquarters, common  
mallow, little  
mustard, Indian  
mustard, wild  
nightshade, black  
pepperweed, Virginia  
pigweed  
pineappleweed  
plantain, slender  
purslane, common  
radish, wild  
ragweed, common  
rocket, London  
rockpurslane, desert  
shepherdspurse  
sibara  
smartweed, Pennsylvania  
sowthistle, annual  
speedwell, purslane  
telegraphplant  
thistle, Russian

*Lamium amplexicaule*  
*Polygonum aviculare*  
*Chenopodium album*  
*Malva parviflora*  
*Brassica juncea*  
*Sinapis arvensis*  
*Solanum nigrum*  
*Lepidium virginicum*  
*Amaranthus* spp.  
*Matricaria matricarioides*  
*Plantago elongata*  
*Portulaca oleracea*  
*Raphanus raphanistrum*  
*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*  
*Sisymbrium irio*  
*Calandrinia ciliata*  
*Capsella bursa-pastoris*  
*Sibara virginica*  
*Polygonum pensylvanicum*  
*Sonchus oleraceus*  
*Veronica peregrina*  
*Heterotheca grandiflora*  
*Salsola iberica*

### Weeds controlled when applied at 23 fl oz per acre

**Common Name**  
aster, heath  
bittercress  
bittercress, hairy  
brassbuttons, southern  
carrot, wild  
chamberbitter  
chickweed, mouseear  
dandelion  
eclipta  
galinsoga, hairy  
geranium, Carolina  
ladysthumb  
lettuce, prickly  
mallow, dwarf  
horseweed (marestail)  
mayweed  
morningglory, ivyleaf  
mustard, black  
pennywort  
phyllanthus, long-stalk  
plantain, bracted  
plantain, broadleaf  
plantain, buckhorn  
pokeweed, common  
rockpurslane, redmaids  
sida, prickly  
sorrell, red  
speedwell, thymeleaf  
spurge, hyssop  
spurge, spotted  
sweetclover, yellow  
tansymustard, green

**Scientific Name**  
*Aster ericoides*  
*Cardamine oligosperma*  
*Cardamine hirsuta*  
*Cotula australis*  
*Daucus carota*  
*Phyllanthus urinaria*  
*Cerastium vulgatum*  
*Taraxacum officinale*  
*Eclipta prostrata*  
*Galinsoga ciliata*  
*Geranium carolinianum*  
*Polygonum persicaria*  
*Lactuca serriola*  
*Malva rotundifolia*  
*Conyza canadensis*  
*Anthemis cotula*  
*Ipomoea hederacea*  
*Brassica nigra*  
*Hydrocotyle* spp.  
*Phyllanthus tenellus*  
*Plantago aristata*  
*Plantago major*  
*Plantago lanceolata*  
*Phytolacca americana*  
*Calandrinia ciliata* var. *menziesii*  
*Sida spinosa*  
*Rumex acetosella*  
*Veronica serpyllifolia*  
*Euphorbia hyssopifolia*  
*Euphorbia maculata*  
*Melilotus officinalis*  
*Descurainia pinnata* spp.  
*brachycarpa*  
*Oxalis stricta*

### Weeds controlled when applied at 31 fl oz per acre

**Common Name**  
burclover, California  
dogfennel  
eveningprimrose  
fescue, rattail  
filaree, whitestem  
goosefoot, nettleleaf  
groundsel, common  
jimsonweed  
knotweed, silversheath  
kochia  
medic, black  
mullein, turkey  
nettle, burning  
ox tongue, bristly  
pimpernel, scarlet  
sowthistle, spiny  
spurge, petty  
spurge, prostrate  
sunflower  
swinecress  
thistle, musk  
willoweed, panicle  
woodsorrel, creeping

**Scientific Name**  
*Medicago polymorpha*  
*Eupatorium capillifolium*  
*Oenothera* spp.  
*Vulpia myuros*  
*Erodium moschatum*  
*Chenopodium murale*  
*Senecio vulgaris*  
*Datura stramonium*  
*Polygonum argyrocoleon*  
*Kochia scoparia*  
*Medicago lupulina*  
*Eremocarpus setigerus*  
*Urtica urens*  
*Picris echioides*  
*Anagallis arvensis*  
*Sonchus asper*  
*Euphorbia peplus*  
*Euphorbia humistrata*  
*Helianthus* spp.  
*Coronopus didymus*  
*Carduus nutans*  
*Epilobium paniculatum*  
*Oxalis corniculata*

## Weeds Controlled or Suppressed (Cont.)

### Weeds partially controlled or suppressed when applied at 31 fl oz per acre

**Common Name**  
bindweed, field  
carpetweed  
dock, curly  
mallow, Venice  
milkweed, honeyvine  
morningglory, tall  
pusley, Florida

**Scientific Name**  
*Convolvulus arvensis*  
*Mollugo verticillata*  
*Rumex crispus*  
*Hibiscus trionum*  
*Ampelamus albidus*  
*Ipomoea purpurea*  
*Richardia scabra*

## Uses

### Non-Bearing Uses:

#### Non-Bearing Avocado, Fig, Olive, and Pomegranate

##### Instructions for use on Non-Bearing Plantings:

Use Trellis SC at between 16 – 31 fl oz/ac depending on weed pressure and spectrum as a preemergence treatment for control of certain broadleaf weeds in non-bearing plantings of avocado, fig, olive, pomegranate that will not bear fruit for at least one year after treatment. Apply Trellis SC prior to germination of target weeds.

##### Specific Use Restrictions:

- Do not apply Trellis SC more than twice per crop year up to a maximum total of 1.00 lb ai/acre (31 fl oz/ac) of Trellis SC per acre per crop year.
- Do not apply Trellis SC to non-bearing fruit trees grown in commercial production nurseries.
- Do not apply Trellis SC to newly transplanted fruit trees until soil has been settled by packing and irrigation or rainfall, and no cracks are present or plant injury may occur.

#### Non-Bearing Bushberry (subgroup 13-07B)

Aronia berry; blueberry, highbush; blueberry, lowbush; buffalo currant; Chilean guava; cranberry, highbush; currant, black; currant, red; elderberry; European barberry; gooseberry; honeysuckle, edible; huckleberry; jostaberry; Juneberry (Saskatoon berry); lingonberry; native currant; salal; sea buckthorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

##### Instructions for use on Non-Bearing Plantings:

Use Trellis SC at between 16 – 31 fl oz/ac depending on weed pressure and spectrum as a preemergence treatment for control of certain broadleaf weeds in non-bearing plantings of bushberries that will not bear fruit for at least one year after treatment. Apply Trellis SC prior to germination of target weeds.

##### Specific Use Restrictions:

- Do not apply Trellis SC more than twice per crop year up to a maximum total of 1.00 lb ai/acre (31 fl oz/ac) of Trellis SC per acre per crop year.
- Do not apply Trellis SC to non-bearing bushberries grown in commercial production nurseries.
- Do not apply Trellis SC to newly transplanted bushberries until soil has been settled by packing and irrigation or rainfall, and no cracks are present or plant injury may occur.

#### Non-Bearing Caneberry (subgroup 13-07A)

Blackberry; loganberry; raspberry, black and red; wild raspberry; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

##### Instructions for use on Non-Bearing Plantings:

Use Trellis SC at between 16 – 31 fl oz/ac depending on weed pressure and spectrum as a preemergence treatment for control of certain broadleaf weeds in non-bearing plantings of caneberries that will not bear fruit for at least one year after treatment. Apply Trellis SC prior to germination of target weeds.

##### Specific Use Restrictions:

- Do not apply Trellis SC more than twice per crop year up to a maximum total of 1.00 lb ai/acre (31 fl oz/ac) of Trellis SC per acre per crop year.
- Do not apply Trellis SC to non-bearing caneberries grown in commercial production nurseries.
- Do not apply Trellis SC to newly transplanted caneberries until soil has been settled by packing and irrigation or rainfall, and no cracks are present or plant injury may occur.

#### Non-Bearing Citrus (crop group 10-10)

Australian desert lime; Australian finger-lime; Australian round lime; Brown River finger lime; calamondin; citron; citrus hybrids; clementine; grapefruit; Japanese summer grapefruit; kumquat; lemon; lime; Mediterranean mandarin; mount white lime; New Guinea wild lime; orange, sour; orange, sweet; pummelo; Russell River lime; satsuma mandarin; sweet lime; tachibana orange; Tahiti lime; tangelo; tangerine (mandarin or mandarin orange); tangor; trifoliolate orange; unqi fruit; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrid of these.

**Instructions for use on Non-Bearing Plantings:**

Use Trellis SC at between 16 – 31 fl oz/ac depending on weed pressure and spectrum as a preemergence treatment for control of certain broadleaf weeds in non-bearing plantings of citrus trees that will not bear fruit for at least one year after treatment. Apply Trellis SC prior to germination of target weeds.

**Specific Use Restrictions:**

- Do not apply Trellis SC more than twice per crop year up to a maximum total of 1.00 lb ai/acre (31 fl oz/ac) of Trellis SC per acre per crop year.
- Do not apply Trellis SC to non-bearing fruit trees grown in commercial production nurseries.
- Do not apply Trellis SC to newly transplanted fruit trees until soil has been settled by packing and irrigation or rainfall, and no cracks are present or plant injury may occur.

**Non-Bearing Pome (crop group 11-10)**

Apple; azarole; crabapple; loquat; mayhaw; medlar; pear; pear, Asian; quince; quince, Chinese; quince, Japanese; tejocote; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

**Instructions for use on Non-Bearing Plantings:**

Use Trellis SC at between 16 – 31 fl oz/ac depending on weed pressure and spectrum as a preemergence treatment for control of certain broadleaf weeds in non-bearing plantings of pome trees that will not bear fruit for at least one year after treatment. Apply Trellis SC prior to germination of target weeds.

**Specific Use Restrictions:**

- Do not apply Trellis SC more than twice per crop year up to a maximum total of 1.00 lb ai/acre (31 fl oz/ac) of Trellis SC per acre per crop year.
- Do not apply Trellis SC to non-bearing fruit trees grown in commercial production nurseries.
- Do not apply Trellis SC to newly transplanted fruit trees until soil has been settled by packing and irrigation or rainfall, and no cracks are present or plant injury may occur.

**Non-Bearing Small Fruit Vine Climbing (subgroup 13-07D)**

Amur river grape; gooseberry; grape; kiwifruit, fuzzy; kiwifruit, hardy; maypop; schisandra berry; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

**Instructions for use on Non-Bearing Plantings:**

Use Trellis SC at between 16 – 31 fl oz/ac depending on weed pressure and spectrum as a preemergence treatment for control of certain broadleaf weeds in non-bearing plantings of small fruiting vines that will not bear fruit for at least one year after treatment. Apply Trellis SC prior to germination of target weeds.

**Specific Use Restrictions:**

- Do not apply Trellis SC more than twice per crop year up to a maximum total of 1.00 lb ai/acre (31 fl oz/ac) of Trellis SC per acre per crop year.
- Do not apply Trellis SC to non-bearing small fruiting vines grown in commercial production nurseries.
- Do not apply Trellis SC to newly transplanted small fruiting vines until soil has been settled by packing and irrigation or rainfall, and no cracks are present or plant injury may occur.

**Non-Bearing Stone fruit (crop group 12-12)**

Apricot; apricot, Japanese; capulin; cherry, black; cherry, Nanking; cherry, sweet; cherry, tart; Jujube, Chinese; nectarine peach; plum; plum, American; plum, beach; plum, Canada; plum, cherry; plum, Chickasaw; plum, Damson; plum, Japanese; plum, Klamath; plum, prune; plumcot; sloe; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these.

**Instructions for use on Non-Bearing Plantings:**

Use Trellis SC at between 16 – 31 fl oz/ac depending on weed pressure and spectrum as a preemergence treatment for control of certain broadleaf weeds in non-bearing plantings of stone fruit that will not bear fruit for at least one year after treatment. Apply Trellis SC prior to germination of target weeds.

**Specific Use Restrictions:**

- Do not apply Trellis SC more than twice per crop year up to a maximum total of 1.00 lb ai/acre (31 fl oz/ac) of Trellis SC per acre per crop year.
- Do not apply Trellis SC to non-bearing fruiting trees grown in commercial production nurseries.
- Do not apply Trellis SC to newly transplanted fruit trees until soil has been settled by packing and irrigation or rainfall, and no cracks are present or plant injury may occur.

**Non-Bearing Tree Nuts (crop group 14-12)**

African nut-tree; almond; beechnut; Brazil nut; Brazilian pine; bunya; bur oak; butternut; Cajou nut; candlenut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin; coconut; coquito nut; dika nut; ginkgo; Guiana chestnut; hazelnut (filbert); heartnut; hickory nut; Japanese horse-chestnut; macadamia nut; mongongo nut; monkey-pot; monkey puzzle nut; Okari nut; Pachira nut;

peach palm nut; pecan; pequi; pili nut; pine nut; pistachio; Sapucaia nut; tropical almond; walnut, black; walnut, English; yellowhorn; cultivars, varieties and/or hybrids of these

**Instructions for Use in Non-bearing plantings:**

Optimum weed control performance will be obtained when a banded, directed application to the orchard floor on each side of the crop rows at a minimum of 10 GPA is followed by sprinkler irrigation or rainfall within 21 days. A single rainfall or sprinkler irrigation of 0.5 inch or more is required to activate this product. Use Trellis SC at between 16 – 31 fl oz/ac depending on weed pressure and spectrum as a preemergence treatment for control of certain broadleaf weeds in non-bearing plantings of tree nuts that will not bear fruit for at least one year after treatment. Apply Trellis SC prior to germination of target weeds.

**Specific Use Restrictions:**

- Do not apply Trellis SC more than twice per crop year up to a maximum total of 1.00 lb ai/acre (31 fl oz/ac) of Trellis SC per acre per crop year.
- Do not apply Trellis SC to non-bearing tree nuts grown in commercial production nurseries.
- Do not apply Trellis SC to newly transplanted nut trees until soil has been settled by packing and irrigation or rainfall, and no cracks are present or plant injury may occur.

**Bearing Uses:**

Use Trellis SC at between 16 – 31 fl oz/ac depending on weed pressure and spectrum as a preemergence treatment for control of certain broadleaf weeds in bearing apple, bushberries, caneberries, hops, small fruit vine climbing (except fuzzy kiwifruit) and tree nuts. Apply Trellis SC prior to germination of target weeds.

**Apple**

Including *Malus domestica* cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

**Instructions for Use:**

Optimum weed control performance will be obtained when a banded, directed application to the orchard floor on each side of the tree rows at a minimum of 10 GPA is followed by irrigation or rainfall within 21 days. A single rainfall or sprinkler irrigation of 0.5 inch or more is required to activate this product. Use Trellis SC at between 16-31 fl oz/ac depending on weed pressure and spectrum.

**Specific Use Restrictions:**

- Do not apply Trellis SC more than twice per crop year (harvest to harvest) up to a maximum total of 1.00 lb ai/acre (31 fl oz/ac) per crop year.
- **Pre-harvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply Trellis SC within 30 days of harvest.
- Do not apply Trellis SC to newly transplanted apples until soil has been settled by packing and irrigation or rainfall, and no cracks are present or plant injury may occur.

**Bushberry (Subgroup 13-07B)**

Aronia berry; blueberry, highbush; blueberry, lowbush; buffalo currant; Chilean guava; cranberry, highbush; currant, black; currant, red; elderberry; European barberry; gooseberry; honeysuckle, edible; huckleberry; jostaberry; Juneberry (Saskatoon berry); lingonberry; native currant; salal; sea buckthorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

**Instructions for Use:**

**Highbush blueberry:** Optimum weed control performance will be obtained when a banded application to the ground on each side of the trunk rows at a minimum of 10 GPA is followed by sprinkler irrigation or rainfall within 21 days. A single rainfall or sprinkler irrigation of 0.5 inch or more is required to activate this product. Use Trellis SC at between 16-31 fl oz/ac depending on weed pressure and spectrum.

**Lowbush blueberry:** Optimum weed control performance will be obtained when a broadcast or banded application (minimum 10 GPA) at dormancy (prior to bud break) to the treated area is followed by sprinkler irrigation or rainfall within 21 days. A single rainfall or sprinkler irrigation of 0.5 inch or more is required to activate this product. Use Trellis SC at between 16-31 fl oz/ac depending on weed pressure and spectrum.

**Specific Use Restrictions:**

- Do not apply Trellis SC more than twice per crop year (harvest to harvest) up to a maximum total of 1.00 lb ai/acre (31 fl oz/acre) of Trellis SC per acre per crop year.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply Trellis SC within 60 days of bushberry harvest.
- Do not apply Trellis SC to newly transplanted bushberries until soil has been settled by packing and irrigation or rainfall, and no cracks are present or plant injury may occur.

**Caneberries (Subgroup 13-07A)**

Blackberry; loganberry; red and black raspberry; wild raspberry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

### Instructions for Use:

Optimum weed control performance will be obtained when a banded application to the ground on each side of the plant rows at a minimum of 10 GPA is followed by sprinkler irrigation or rainfall within 21 days. A single rainfall or sprinkler irrigation of 0.5 inch or more is required to activate this product. Use Trellis SC at between 16-31 fl oz/ac depending on weed pressure and spectrum.

### Specific Use Restrictions:

- Do not apply Trellis SC more than twice per crop year (harvest to harvest) up to a maximum total of 1.00 lb ai/acre (31 fl oz/acre) of Trellis SC per acre per crop year.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply Trellis SC within 60 days of caneberry harvest.
- Do not apply Trellis SC to newly transplanted caneberries until soil has been settled by packing and irrigation or rainfall, and no cracks are present or plant injury may occur.

### Hops

Hop cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

### Instructions for Use:

Optimum weed control performance will be obtained when a banded application to the ground on each side of the hop rows prior to crop emergence at a minimum of 20 GPA is followed by sprinkler irrigation or rainfall within 21 days. A single rainfall or sprinkler irrigation of 0.5 inch or more is required to activate this product. Use Trellis SC at between 16-31 fl oz/ac depending on weed pressure and spectrum.

### Specific Use Restrictions:

- Do not apply Trellis SC more than twice per crop year (harvest to harvest) up to a maximum total of 1.00 lb ai/acre (31 fl oz/acre) of Trellis SC per acre per crop year.
- Do not apply Trellis SC to newly transplanted hops until soil has been settled by packing and irrigation or rainfall, and no cracks are present or plant injury may occur.

### Small Fruit Vine Climbing, except Fuzzy Kiwifruit (Subgroup 13-07F)

Amur river grape; gooseberry; grape, kiwifruit, hardy; maypop; schisandra berry; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

\*kiwifruit, hardy; does not include fuzzy kiwifruit.

### Instructions for Use:

Optimum weed control performance will be obtained when a banded application to the ground on each side of the vine rows at a minimum of 10 GPA is followed by sprinkler irrigation or rainfall within 21 days. A single rainfall or sprinkler irrigation of 0.5 inch or more is required to activate this product. Use Trellis SC at between 16-31 fl oz/ac depending on weed pressure and spectrum.

### Specific Use Restrictions:

- Do not apply Trellis SC more than twice per crop year (harvest to harvest) up to a maximum total of 1.00 lb ai/acre (31 fl oz/acre) of Trellis SC per acre per crop year.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply Trellis SC within 60 days of harvest.
- Do not apply Trellis SC to newly transplanted small fruit vines until soil has been settled by packing and irrigation or rainfall, and no cracks are present or plant injury may occur.

### Tree Nuts (Crop Group 14-12)

African nut-tree; almond; beechnut; Brazil nut; Brazilian pine; bunya; bur oak; butternut; Cajou nut; candlenut; cashew; chestnut; chinquapin; coconut; coquito nut; dika nut; ginkgo; Guiana chestnut; hazelnut (filbert); heartnut; hickory nut; Japanese horse-chestnut; macadamia nut; mongongo nut; monkey-pot; monkey puzzle nut; Okari nut; Pachira nut; peach palm nut; pecan; pequi; Pili nut; pine nut; pistachio; Sapucaia nut; tropical almond; walnut, black; walnut, English; yellowhorn; cultivars, varieties, and/or hybrids of these.

### Instructions for Use:

Optimum weed control performance will be obtained when a banded application to the ground on each side of the rows at a minimum of 10 GPA is followed by sprinkler irrigation or rainfall within 21 days. A single rainfall or sprinkler irrigation of 0.5 inch or more is required to activate this product. Use Trellis SC at between 16-31 fl oz/ac depending on weed pressure and spectrum.

### Specific Use Restrictions:

- Do not apply Trellis SC more than twice per crop year (harvest to harvest) up to a maximum total of 1.00 lb ai/acre (31 fl oz/acre) of Trellis SC per acre per crop year.
- **Preharvest Interval (PHI):** Do not apply Trellis SC within 60 days of harvest.
- Do not apply Trellis SC to newly transplanted tree nuts until soil has been settled by packing and irrigation or rainfall, and no cracks are present or plant injury may occur.

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## Terms and Conditions of Use

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If terms of the following Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies are not acceptable, return unopened package at once to the seller for a full refund of purchase price paid. To the extent permitted by law, otherwise, use by the buyer or any other user constitutes acceptance of the terms under Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use and Limitations of Remedies.

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## Warranty Disclaimer

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Corteva Agriscience warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in strict accordance with the directions, subject to the inherent risks set forth below. To the extent permitted by law, Corteva Agriscience MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

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## Inherent Risks of Use

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It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.), abnormal conditions (such as excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of Corteva Agriscience or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

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## Limitation of Remedies

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To the extent permitted by law, the exclusive remedy for losses or damages resulting from this product (including claims based on contract, negligence, strict liability, or other legal theories), shall be limited to, at Corteva Agriscience's election, one of the following:

1. Refund of purchase price paid by buyer or user for product bought, or
2. Replacement of product used.

To the extent permitted by law, Corteva Agriscience shall not be liable for losses or damages resulting from handling or use of this product unless Corteva Agriscience is promptly notified of such loss or damage in writing. To the extent permitted by law, in no case shall Corteva Agriscience be liable for consequential or incidental damages or losses.

The terms of the Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies cannot be varied by any written or verbal statements or agreements. No employee or sales agent of the Seller or the seller is authorized to vary or exceed the terms of the Warranty Disclaimer or this Limitation of Remedies in any manner.

<sup>TM</sup>Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies

**Produced for  
Corteva Agriscience LLC  
9330 Zionsville Road  
Indianapolis, IN 46268**

Label Code: CD02-916-022  
Replaced Label: CD02-916-021

EPA accepted 05/18/20

## Revisions:

1. Related to change of company name, address, and contact information for company 62719 accepted by EPA January 5, 2021, the following additional changes have been made:
  - Trademark statement: Updated to “<sup>TM</sup>Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies
  - Produced For: Updated company name to “Corteva Agriscience LLC
  - Warranty Language
  - Throughout label: Updated references to “Dow AgroSciences” to either “company” or “Corteva Agriscience”