

Specimen Label



Dow AgroSciences



HERBICIDE

®Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company ("Dow") or an affiliated company of Dow

A preemergence herbicide for control of certain broadleaf weeds in fruit and nut trees and vineyards as listed in the Directions for Use section of this label

Not for sale, distribution or use in New York State

GROUP	21	HERBICIDE
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Active Ingredient:

isoxaben: N-[3-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl)-5-isoxazoly]-2,6-dimethoxybenzamide and isomers	75%
Other Ingredients	25%
Total	100%

Contains 0.75 lb active ingredient per pound.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

EPA Reg. No. 62719-580

CAUTION

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation • Harmful If Inhaled Or Absorbed Through Skin

Avoid breathing dust or spray mist and contact with skin, eyes, or clothing.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- Shoes plus socks

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

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

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

First Aid

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If on skin or clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

First Aid (Cont.)

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-992-5994 for emergency medical treatment information.

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.

Ground Water Advisory: This pesticide has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into ground water 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 ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application.

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, 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
- Chemical-resistant gloves made of any waterproof material
- 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.

Storage and Disposal (Cont.)

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.

Nonrefillable nonrigid containers:

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available, or dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

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® herbicide is a preemergence product for control of certain broadleaf weeds in fruit and nut trees and vineyards. Apply Trellis before germination of target weeds, or immediately after cultivation. Trellis 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 overhead 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 to container grown plants.
- **Chemigation:** Do not apply Trellis through any type of irrigation system.
- Do not apply by air

- Do not apply Trellis to newly transplanted non-bearing fruit and nut trees or non-bearing vineyards until soil or potting media has been settled by packing and irrigation or rainfall and no cracks are present or plant injury may occur.

Use Precautions

- Applications of Trellis 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 ornamental plants.
- When planting into a site treated with Trellis in the previous 8 months, use untreated soil as fill around roots when replacing plants or injury may occur.
- Do not apply sprays containing glyphosate or other postemergence herbicides over the top of plants.
- Extreme care must be taken to prevent contact of sprays containing glyphosate and other postemergence herbicides with foliage or stems of turfgrass, trees, shrubs, 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.
- To avoid possible plant injury, do not apply Trellis to:
 - Christmas tree: seedling beds, cutting beds, or transplant beds

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., ASAE 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 for all dry flowables. 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 – Alone

Fill tank with clean water to 1/2 of the required spray volume. Start agitation and add the required amount of Trellis. 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 - Tank Mix

Trellis may be tank mixed with labeled rates of glyphosate or other postemergence herbicides registered for control of existing unwanted vegetation in ornamental plantings and to provide residual preemergence broadleaf weed control. Trellis may also be tank mixed with other herbicides and applied preemergence to provide broad-spectrum control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in ornamental areas. 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 mixing.

When tank mixing Trellis 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, jels, 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 to the spray tank as described above and fill the spray tank to 3/4 of the required spray volume. Start 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. Other dry flowables
2. Wettable powders
3. Aqueous suspensions
4. Flowables
5. Liquids
6. Solutions
7. Emulsifiable or liquid concentrates

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

When using Trellis 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 resuspended before spraying is resumed. A sparger is particularly useful for this purpose.

Application Instructions

Apply Trellis 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. 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 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 controls weeds growing from seed. Soil in non-turf areas should be in good condition and free of clods at the time of application. Trellis is stable on the soil surface for up to 21 days, but must be incorporated by moisture to be effective. If Trellis is not activated by rainfall or irrigation within 21 days after application, erratic weed control may result. In non-turf areas, 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 0.66 lb product per acre (0.25 oz or 7 grams per 1000 sq ft)

Common Name
 aster, slender
 bursage, annual
 burweed, lawn
 celery, wild
 chickweed, common
 clover, white
 cudweed, purple
 fiddleneck, coast
 filaree, redstem
 fleabane, blackleaved
 fleabane, dwarf
 groundcherry, lanceleaf
 henbit
 horseweed
 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

Scientific Name
Aster exilis
Ambrosia acanthicarpa
Soliva pterosperma
Apium leptophyllum
Stellaria media
Trifolium repens
Gnaphallium purpureum
Amsinckia intermedia
Erodium cicutarium
Conyza bonariensis
Conyza ramosissima
Physalis lanceifolia
Lamium amplexicaule
Conyza canadensis
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 1 lb product per acre (0.38 oz or 10.5 grams per 1000 sq ft)

Common Name
 aster, heath
 bittercress
 bittercress, hairy
 brassbuttons, southern
 carrot, wild
 chamberbitter
 chickweed, mouseear
 dandelion
 eclipia
 galinsoga, hairy
 geranium, Carolina
 ladythumb
 lettuce, prickly
 mallow, dwarf
 maretail
 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
 woodsorrel, yellow

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 1.33 lb product per acre (0.5 oz or 14 grams per 1000 sq ft)

Common Name	Scientific Name
burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
dogfennel	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>
eveningprimrose	<i>Oenothera</i> spp.
fescue, rattail	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>
filaree, whitestem	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>
goosefoot, nettleleaf	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>
groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
jimsonweed	<i>Datura stramonium</i>
knotweed, silversheath	<i>Polygonum argyrocoleon</i>
kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
medic, black	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
mullein, turkey	<i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i>
nettle, burning	<i>Urtica urens</i>
ox tongue, bristly	<i>Picris echioides</i>
pimpernel, scarlet	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
sowthistle, spiny	<i>Sonchus asper</i>
spurge, petty	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>
spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
sunflower	<i>Helianthus</i> spp.
swinecress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>
thistle, musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
willoweed, panicle	<i>Epilobium paniculatum</i>
woodsorrel, creeping	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>

Weeds partially controlled or suppressed when applied at 1.33 lb product per acre (0.5 oz or 14 grams per 1000 sq ft)

Common Name	Scientific Name
bindweed, field	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
dock, curly	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
milkweed, honeyvine	<i>Ampelamus albidus</i>
morningglory, tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>

Uses

Weed Resistance Management

Isoxaben, the active ingredient in this product, is a Group 21 herbicide based on the mode of action classification system of the Weed Science Society of America. Any weed population may contain or develop plants resistant to Group 21 herbicides. Resistant weeds may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Such resistant weed plants may not be effectively managed using Group 21 herbicides but may be effectively managed utilizing other herbicides alone or in mixtures from a different herbicide Groups that are labeled for control of these weeds and/or by using cultural or mechanical practices. However, a herbicide mode of action classification by itself may not adequately address specific weeds that are resistant to specific herbicides. Consult your local company representative, state cooperative extension service, professional consultants or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate actions for treating specific resistant weeds.

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 a 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.

Non-Bearing Fruit and Nut Trees and Non-Bearing Vineyards

Use Trellis as a preemergence treatment for control of certain broadleaf weeds in non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards. Non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards are plants that will not bear fruit for at least one year after treatment. Apply Trellis any time prior to germination of target weeds or immediately after cultivation.

Trellis may be used on the following field grown established non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards:

almond	kiwi
apple	lemon
apricot	loganberry
avocado	macadamia nut
blackberry	nectarine
blueberry	olive
boysenberry	orange
cherry, sour	peach
cherry, sweet	pear
currant	pecan
dewberry	pistachio
elderberry	plum
fig	pomegranate
filbert	prune
gooseberry	raspberry
grape, American	walnut, black
grape, European	walnut, English
grapefruit	

Bearing Nut Trees and Bearing Vineyards

Use Trellis as a preemergence treatment for control of certain broadleaf weeds in bearing nut trees and bearing grape vineyards. Apply Trellis prior to germination of target weeds or immediately after cultivation.

Trellis may be used on the following field grown, established bearing nut trees and bearing grape vineyards:

almond	filbert (hazelnut)
beech nut	grape (American, European, muscadine)
Brazil nut	hickory nut
butternut	macadamia nut (bush nut)
cashew	pecan
chestnut	pistachio
chinquapin	walnut (black, English/Persian)

Specific Use Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:**
 - **Tree Nuts:** Do not apply Trellis within 60 days of harvest.
 - **Grape Vineyards:** Do not apply Trellis within 60 days of harvest.
- Do not apply Trellis more than twice per crop year (harvest to harvest) up to a maximum total of 1.33 lb of Trellis (1.0 lb isoxaben) per acre per crop year.

Terms and Conditions of Use

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.

Warranty Disclaimer

Dow AgroSciences 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, Dow AgroSciences MAKES NO OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR ANY OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY.

Inherent Risks of Use

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 Dow AgroSciences or the seller. To the extent permitted by law, all such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

Limitation of Remedies

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

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**Produced for
Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268**

Label Code: D02-403-002
Replaces Label: D02-403-001
LOES Number: 010-02252
EPA accepted 11/07/14

Revisions:

1. Added MOA text box for Group 21 Herbicide
2. Divided the Use Precautions and Restrictions into individual sections.
3. Added Weed Resistance Management and Best Management Practice language and section.
4. Deleted "before" to Bearing Nut Tree and Bearing Vineyards section.
5. Changed PHI from 165 to 60 days on Grape Vineyards.
6. Update trademark line and capitalized (Net Weight and Herbicide)
7. Updated warranty section.