Due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soil that is permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

Chemicals may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are sensitive to chemicals associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This is especially true for poorly draining soil that is permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

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.

A preemergence herbicide for control of certain broadleaf weeds in non-bearing fruit trees, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>21</th>
<th>HERBICIDE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active Ingredient: isoxaben: N-[3-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl)-5-isoxazolyl]-2,6-dimethoxybenzamide and isomers</td>
<td>45.45%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Ingredients</td>
<td>54.55%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contains 4.16 lb active ingredient per gallon.

**Precautionary Statements**

**Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals**

EPA Reg. No. 62719-659

**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
- Chemical-resistant gloves
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Chemical-resistant 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 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.

**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. 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, feed or soil by storage or disposal of this product. 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.

**Nonrefillable rigid containers larger than 5 gal:**

**Container Handling:** 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.
Storage and Disposal (Cont.)
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 and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank and collect 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 and collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinse 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® SC herbicide is a preemergence control for certain broadleaf weeds in non-bearing fruit trees, nut trees and vineyards. 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 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 SC to container grown plants.
• Chemigation: Do not apply Trellis SC through any type of irrigation system.
• Do not apply by air.
• Do not apply Trellis SC 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 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.
• Do not apply sprays containing glyphosate or other postemergence herbicides over dormant plants.
• 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:
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 Group 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 direction of 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 continue 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., 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 or 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 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 that may contaminate the 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 in non-bearing fruit trees, nut trees and vines plantings and to provide residual preemergence broadleaf weed control. Trellis SC may also be tank mixed with other herbicides and applied preemergence to provide broad-spectrum control of annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in non-bearing fruit trees, nut tree and vines 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 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 bails-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 SC 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. 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 is particularly useful for this purpose.

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 in non-turf areas 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 before the spray tank is empty, the material 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 (Cont.)

Weeds controlled when applied at 31 fl oz per acre (Cont.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nettle, burning</td>
<td>Urtica urens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oxtongue, bristly</td>
<td>Picris echinodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pimpernel, scarlet</td>
<td>Anagallis arvensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sowthistle, spiny</td>
<td>Sonchus asper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spurge, petty</td>
<td>Euphorbia peplus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spurge, prostrate</td>
<td>Euphorbia humistrata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sunflower</td>
<td>Helianthus sp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swinecress</td>
<td>Coronopus didymus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thistle, musk</td>
<td>Carduus nutans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>willoweed, panicle</td>
<td>Epilobium paniculatum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>woodsorrel, creeping</td>
<td>Oxalis corniculata</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bindweed, field</td>
<td>Convolvulus arvensis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carpetweed</td>
<td>Mollugo verticillata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dock, curly</td>
<td>Rumex crispus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mallow, Venice</td>
<td>Hibiscus trionum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>milkweed, honeyvine</td>
<td>Ampelamus albidus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morningglory, tall</td>
<td>Ipomoea purpurea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasley, Florida</td>
<td>Richardia scabra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Uses

Non-Bearing Fruit and Nut Trees and Non-Bearing Vines

Use Trellis SC as a preemergence treatment for control of certain broadleaf weeds in non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vines. Non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vines are plants that will not bear fruit for at least one year after treatment. Apply Trellis SC any time prior to germination of target weeds or immediately after cultivation. Trellis SC may be used on the following field grown established non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vines:

- almond
- apple
- apricot
- avocado
- blackberry
- blueberry
- boysenberry
- cherry, sour
- cherry, sweet
- currant
- dewberry
- elderberry
- fig
- filbert
- gooseberry
- grape, American
- grape, European
- grapefruit

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 of Trellis SC per acre per crop year.
- 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 of Trellis SC per acre per crop year.

Bearing Nut Trees and Bearing Grape Vineyards

Use Trellis SC as a preemergence treatment for control of certain broadleaf weeds in bearing nut trees and bearing grape vineyards. Apply Trellis SC prior to germination of target weeds or immediately after cultivation. Trellis SC may be used on the following field grown, established bearing nut trees and bearing grape vineyards:

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

Specific Use Restrictions:
- Do not apply Trellis SC within 60 days of harvest.
- Do not apply Trellis SC within 60 days of harvest.

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.

Revisions:

1. Divide the Use Precautions and Restrictions into individual sections.
3. Changed product information from “...in fruit and nut trees...” to “...in non-bearing trees, nut trees...” throughout the label.
4. Corrected the following under Trellis SC – Tank Mix section:
   a. Changed “...ornamental plantings...” to “...non-bearing fruit trees, nut trees and vines plantings...”
   b. Changed “...ornamental areas...” to “...non-bearing fruit trees, nut trees and vines...”
5. Added Specific Use Restrictions section and maximum application rate under Non-Bearing Fruit and Nut Trees and Non-Bearing Vines section.
6. Delete “before” in Bearing Nut Tree and Bearing Vineyards section.
7. Change PHI from 165 days to 60 days on Grape Vineyards.
8. Revised language under Terms and Conditions of Use, Inherent Risk of Use and Limitation of Remedies to add “To the extent permitted by law,”.

Produced for

Dow AgroSciences LLC
9330 Zionsville Road
Indianapolis, IN 46268

Label Code: D02-916-003
Replaces Label: D02-916-002
LOES Number: 010-02301
EPA accepted 03/03/15

Specimen Label Revised 04-28-15