

Specimen Label



Snapshot[®] 2.5 TG

Specialty Herbicide

®Trademark of Dow AgroSciences LLC

A selective preemergence herbicide for control of certain broadleaf weeds and annual grasses in:

- Landscape Ornamentals
- Christmas Tree Plantations
- Container Grown Ornamentals
- Field Grown Ornamentals
- Groundcovers/Perennials
- Non-Bearing Fruit and Nut Trees
- Non-Bearing Vineyards
- Non-Cropland

Active Ingredients:

trifluralin: α, α, α -trifluoro-2,6-dinitro- <i>N</i> , <i>N</i> -dipropyl- <i>p</i> -toluidine.....	2.0%
isoxaben: <i>N</i> -[3-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl)-5- isoxazolyl]-2,6-dimethoxybenzamide and isomers.....	0.5%
Other Ingredients.....	97.5%
Total.....	100.0%

Contains 1.25 lb active ingredient per 50 lb bag.

EPA Reg. No. 62719-175

Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION PRECAUCION

Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)

Agricultural Use Requirements

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. Refer to label booklet under "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the Directions for Use section for information about this standard.

Refer to inside of label booklet for additional precautionary information including Directions for Use.

Notice: Read the entire label. Use only according to label directions. Before using this product, read Warranty Disclaimer, Inherent Risks of Use, and Limitation of Remedies at end of label booklet. If terms are unacceptable, return at once unopened.

In case of emergency endangering health or the environment involving this product, call 1-800-992-5994. If you wish to obtain additional product information, visit our web site at www.dowagro.com.

Agricultural Chemical: Do not ship or store with food, feeds, drugs or clothing.

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION

Causes Moderate Eye Irritation • Harmful If Swallowed Or Inhaled • Prolonged Or Frequently Repeated Skin Contact May Cause Allergic Reaction In Some Individuals

Avoid breathing dust or spray mist and contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

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

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

Engineering Controls

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

User Safety Recommendations

Users should:

- Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet.
- Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into 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 swallowed: Call a Poison Control Center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have a person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a Poison Control Center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably 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

This pesticide is extremely toxic to freshwater marine, and estuarine fish and aquatic invertebrates including shrimp and oyster. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not apply in a manner which will directly expose canals, lakes, streams, ponds, marshes or estuaries to aerial drift. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

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 of this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted entry interval. The requirements in the 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.

PPE required for early entry to 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, is:

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

Non-Agricultural Use Requirements

The requirements of 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.

For applications in landscape settings and in non-cropland sites, do not enter or allow others to enter the treated area until dusts have settled.

Storage and Disposal

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in original container only. In case of spill, contain material and dispose as waste.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may 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.

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 and, if possible, spray all sides while adding water. If practical, 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.

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.

General Information

Snapshot® 2.5 TG specialty herbicide is a preemergence product for control of certain broadleaf weeds and annual grasses in container and landscape ornamentals, nursery stock, Christmas trees, groundcovers/perennials, non-bearing fruit and nut trees, non-bearing vineyards and

non-cropland areas. Apply Snapshot 2.5 TG anytime prior to germination of target weeds, or immediately after cultivation. Length of weed control will vary with rate of Snapshot 2.5 TG applied, weed population, potting media or soil conditions, temperature, watering regime, and other factors. Following application, user should monitor and observe level of weed control over time to determine when additional applications may be needed.

General Use Precautions and Restrictions

In Arizona: The state of Arizona has not approved Snapshot 2.5 TG for use on plants grown for agricultural/commercial production; such as on Christmas tree plantations, container grown or field grown ornamentals, non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards.

Snapshot 2.5 TG controls weeds growing from seed. Snapshot 2.5 TG does not control established weeds, weeds growing from stolons, rhizomes, or root pieces. Existing weeds should be controlled by cultivation or with postemergence herbicides. Weed residues, prunings and trash should be removed or thoroughly mixed into soil prior to treatment. Soil should be in good condition and free of clods at the time of application. A single rainfall or sprinkler irrigation of 0.5 inches or more, or flood irrigation is required to activate Snapshot 2.5 TG. Optimum weed control is obtained when Snapshot 2.5 TG is activated within 3 days of application. If rainfall or irrigation does not occur within 3 days of application and tillage is possible, Snapshot 2.5 TG may be activated using cultivation equipment capable of uniformly mixing the herbicide into the upper 1 to 2 inches of soil. Failure to activate Snapshot 2.5 TG within 3 days of application may result in erratic control of annual grasses. Do not apply when wind conditions favor drift of Snapshot 2.5 TG granules from the target area.

Repeat applications at 150 lb per acre and higher should not be made sooner than 60 days after a previous application of Snapshot 2.5 TG. Do not apply over 600 pounds per acre total of Snapshot 2.5 TG within a 12-month period.

Tolerance of Turfgrass Adjacent to Ornamental Plantings: Accidental application to turf may occur when applying Snapshot 2.5 TG to ornamental plantings. Snapshot 2.5TG is not recommended for weed control in turfgrasses, but turfgrasses are generally tolerant to small amounts of this product that fall outside of the intended area of application.

Do not aerially apply Snapshot 2.5TG.

Treatment Species Not Listed on the Label for Snapshot 2.5 TG

Users who wish to use Snapshot 2.5 TG on plant species not recommended on this label may determine the suitability for use by treating a small number of such plants at a recommended rate. Prior to treatment of larger areas, the treated plants should be observed for any sign of herbicidal injury for during 30 to 60 days of normal growing conditions to determine if the treatment is safe to the target plant species. The user assumes responsibility for any plant damage or other liability resulting from use of Snapshot 2.5 TG on plant species not recommended on this label.

Application Instructions

Apply Snapshot 2.5 TG using a drop or rotary-type spreader designed to apply granular herbicides or insecticides. Calibrate application equipment prior to use according to manufacturer's directions. Check frequently to be sure equipment is working properly and distributing granules uniformly. Do not use spreaders that apply material in narrow concentrated bands. Avoid skips or overlaps as poor weed control or crop injury may occur. More uniform application may be achieved by spreading half of the required amount of product over the area and then applying the remaining half in swaths at right angles to the first.

Application Techniques for Applying Snapshot 2.5 TG

- When using a drop-type spreader, a splashboard mounted under the hopper will provide more even granule distribution.
- A chain fastened to the side of the spreader and allowed to drag on the soil surface can be used to mark the edge of the treated swath and help prevent skips or overlaps.
- For treating smaller areas or rows of nursery stock or ornamental beds, a hand held or push-type rotary applicator such as a whirlybird or cyclone unit is recommended. For hand held units, walk and turn the crank at a constant rate of speed.
- A shaker-type applicator made from a small container with holes punched in the bottom is recommended for small, difficult to treat areas. Carefully measure the amount of product needed to avoid over application.
- The weight-to-volume conversion table below provides equivalent amounts of Snapshot 2.5 TG.

Broadcast Rates

Rate lb/Acre	Amount/1000 sq ft		Amount/100 sq ft	
	(lb)	(quarts)	(lb)	(cups)
100	2.30	1.75	0.23	0.7
150	3.45	2.60	0.35	1.0
200	4.60	3.50	0.46	1.4

1 lb of Snapshot 2.5 TG = 0.75 quart = 3 cups

Spreader Settings as a Guide for Calibration

Note: These settings are provided as a suggested starting point in calibrating each individual spreader. Since no two spreaders are alike, these settings are not intended to be used as absolute recommendations by Dow AgroSciences or the spreader manufacturer.

Speed (mph)	Settings for Warren T-7 II Spreader		
	Target Rate of Snapshot 2.5 TG		
	100 lb/acre	150 lb/acre	200 lb/acre
2.0	2 1/2	3 1/4	3 3/4
2.5	3	3 1/2	4 1/4
3.0	3 1/4	4	5

Warren spreader settings are displayed in half-number increments only. The suggested settings that indicate quarter settings can be accomplished by placing the calibration arm between the half number marks on the spreader.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed

Weeds controlled when applied at 100 lb per acre (2.3 lb per 1000 sq ft):

Common Name	Scientific Name
aster, slender	<i>Aster exilis</i>
barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
bursage, annual	<i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa</i>
celery, wild	<i>Apium leptophyllum</i>
chickweed, common	<i>Stellaria media</i>
clover, white	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
crabgrass	<i>Digitaria</i> spp.
cudweed, purple	<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i>
cupgrass, southwestern	<i>Eriochloa gracilis</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>
foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria glauca</i>
groundcherry, lanceleaf	<i>Physalis lanceifolia</i>
henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
horseweed	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
jungrlice	<i>Echinochloa colonum</i>
knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
lambquarters, common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
mallow, little	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
mustard, Indian	<i>Brassica juncea</i>
mustard, wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
nightshade, black	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
oat, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>
panicum, fall	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>
pepperweed, Virginia	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i>
pigweed	<i>Amaranthus</i> spp.
pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria matricarioides</i>
plantain, slender	<i>Plantago elongata</i>
purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
radish, wild	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
ragweed, common	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>
rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
rockpurslane, desert	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
sibara	<i>Sibara virginica</i>
smartweed, Pennsylvania	<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>
sowthistle, annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
speedwell, purslane	<i>Veronica peregrina</i>
sprangletop, Mexican	<i>Leptochloa univervia</i>
telegraphplant	<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>
thistle, Russian	<i>Salsola iberica</i>
witchgrass	<i>Panicum capillare</i>

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed (Cont.)

Weeds controlled when applied at 150 lb per acre (3.5 lb per 1000 sq ft):

Common Name	Scientific Name
aster, heath	<i>Aster ericoides</i>
bittercross	<i>Cardamine oligosperma</i>
bittercross, hairy	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>
brassbuttons, southern	<i>Cotula australis</i>
carrot, wild	<i>Daucus carota</i>
chamberbitter	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>
chickweed, mouseear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>
dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>
fireweed	<i>Erechtites hieracifolia</i>
foxtail, giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
galinsoga, hairy	<i>Galinsoga ciliata</i>
geranium, Carolina	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
groundsel, common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis</i> spp.
mallow, dwarf	<i>Malva rotundifolia</i>
marestail	<i>Hippuris vulgaris</i>
mayweed	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
morningglory, ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>
mustard, black	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle</i> spp.
phyllanthus, long-stalk	<i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i>
plantain, bracted	<i>Plantago aristata</i>
plantain, broadleaf	<i>Plantago major</i>
plantain, buckhorn	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
pokeweed, common	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>
rockpurslane, redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i> var. <i>menziesii</i>
ryegrass, annual	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>
sida, prickly	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
sorrell, red	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
speedwell, thymeleaf	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>
spurge, hyssop	<i>Euphorbia hyssopifolia</i>
spurge, spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
sweetclover, yellow	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>
tansymustard, green	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>
velvetleaf	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
woodsorrel, yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>

Weeds controlled when applied at 200 lb per acre (4.6 lb per 1000 sq ft):

Common Name	Scientific Name
barley, hare	<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>
bromegrass	<i>Bromus</i> spp.
burclover, California	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>
cheat	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>
datura	<i>Datura</i> spp.
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>
goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</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>
nettle, stinging	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
ox tongue, bristly	<i>Picris echioides</i>
pimpernel, scarlet	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
sandbur, field	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>
signalgrass	<i>Brachiaria</i> spp.
sowthistle, spiny	<i>Sonchus asper</i>
spurge, petty	<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>
spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
stinkgrass	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed (Cont.)

Weeds controlled when applied at 200 lb per acre (4.6 lb per 1000 sq ft): (Cont.)

Common Name	Scientific Name
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 200 lb per acre (4.6 lb 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>
johnsongrass (seedling)	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>
mallow, Venice	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
milkweed, honeyvine	<i>Ampelamus albidus</i>
morningglory, tall	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
panicum, Texas	<i>Panicum texanum</i>
pusley, Florida	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
shattercane	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>

Uses

Ornamental Plantings

Snapshot 2.5 TG is recommended as a preemergence treatment for control of certain broadleaf weeds and annual grasses in container grown ornamentals, landscape ornamentals, field grown ornamentals, ground covers/perennials, Christmas trees, non-bearing fruit and nut crops, and non-bearing vineyards. Apply Snapshot 2.5 TG anytime prior to germination of target weeds, or immediately after cultivation.

Refer to the General Information section of this label for General Use Precautions and information on application, application rates and weeds controlled.

Special Use Precautions:

To avoid possible injury, do not apply Snapshot 2.5 TG to:

- nursery, forest, or Christmas tree: seedling beds, cutting beds, or transplant beds.
- nursery seedbeds or forest or Christmas tree seedling transplant beds.
- unrooted liners or cuttings that have been planted in pots for the first time.
- pots less than four inches wide.
- bedding plants or areas where bedding plants will be planted or transplanted within one year following application.
- groundcovers until they are established and well rooted.

Do not apply Snapshot 2.5 TG to newly transplanted ornamentals, nursery stock, Christmas trees, groundcovers, non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards until soil or potting media has been settled by packing and irrigation or rainfall and no cracks are present or injury may occur.

Repeat applications at 150 lb per acre and higher should not be made sooner than 60 days after a previous application of Snapshot 2.5 TG. Do not apply over 600 lb per acre total of Snapshot 2.5 TG within a 12-month period.

Where loss of stand has occurred in field grown ornamentals, use untreated soil as fill around roots when replacing plants or injury may occur.

Note: Injury on the following plant species has been observed following applications of Snapshot 2.5 TG and use is not recommended.

Common Name	Scientific Name
ballerina cranesbill	<i>Geranium cinereum 'Ballerina'</i>
bertram anderson lingwort	<i>Pulmonaria longifolia</i>
bugle	<i>Ajuga</i> spp.
cajeput tree	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>
candytuft	<i>Iberis</i> spp.
Carolina rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron carolinianum</i>
dwarf burning bush	<i>Euonymus alatus 'compacta'</i>
foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
green yucca	<i>Yucca recurvifolia</i>
hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.
luxuriant bleeding heart	<i>Dicentra luxuriant</i>
mountain sandwort	<i>Arenaria montana</i>
mustard	<i>Brassica</i> spp.
oak leaf acanthus	<i>Acanthus mollis</i>

Common Name (Cont.)

prince of wales juniper	<i>Juniperus horizontalis 'Prince of Wales'</i>
purple coneflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>
roseum elegans rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense 'Roseum elegans'</i>
spurge	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.
stonecrop	<i>Sedum</i> spp.
summer phlox	<i>Phlox paniculata</i>
white festival baby's breath	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>
wine periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor 'Atropurpurea'</i>

Snapshot 2.5 TG may be used on the following established plant species (**Note:** Limitations on recommended treatment methods):

Trees

Scientific Name

Abies balsamea
Abies concolor
Abutilon hybridum

Acer ginnala
Acer rubrum

Acer saccharinum
Alsophila australis
Areacastrum romanzoffianum
Betula nigra
Betula papyrifera
Brachychiton populneus
Bucida buceras
Ceratonia siliqua
Cercis canadensis
Chamaecyparis obtusa
Chamaecyparis obtusa
Chamaecyparis pisifera

Chamaedorea cataractarum

Chamaedorea costaricana
Chamaedorea elegans
Cornus florida

Crataegus viridis
Cryptomeria japonica
Cupaniopsis anacardioides
Cupressocyparis x 'Emerald Isle'

Cupressus arizonica
Cupressus glabra
Cupressus sempervirens

Dicksonia antarctica
Elaeagnus angustifolia
Elaeagnus x 'Gilt edge'
Eucalyptus camaldulensis
Eucalyptus cinerea

Eucalyptus microtheca
Eucalyptus sideroxylon
Ficus benjamina

Fraxinus udhei
Ginkgo biloba
Gleditsia triacanthos

Heteromeles arbutiflora

Scientific Name

Juniperus horizontalis 'Prince of Wales'
Echinacea purpurea
Rhododendron catawbiense 'Roseum elegans'
Euphorbia spp.
Sedum spp.
Phlox paniculata
Gypsophila paniculata
Vinca minor 'Atropurpurea'

Recommended Treatment Method:

C = Container Grown

F = Field Grown

Common Name

fir, balsam C, F
fir, white F
albus-flowering maple C, F
luteus-flowering maple C, F
roseus-flowering maple C, F
tangerine-flowering maple C, F
vesuvius red-flowering maple F
flame maple F
red maple F
red sunset maple F
silver maple C, F
Australian tree fern C, F
queen palm C, F
birch, river C, F
paper birch F
bottle tree C, F
black olive F
carob F
redbud C, F
filicoides-fernspray cypress F
gracilis-slender hinoki cypress F
sawara-false cypress F
squarrosa-moss cypress F
cat palm F
palm C, F
palm C, F
parlor palm C, F
cloud nine dogwood C, F
dogwood, flowering C, F
green hawthorn F
cryptomeria, Japanese C, F
carrot wood F
emerald island leyland cypress C, F
Arizona cypress C, F
Arizona cypress F
Italian cypress C, F

Tasmanian tree fern C, F
Russian olive C, F
gilt edge silverberry C, F
red gum eucalyptus F
eucalyptus, mealy F
silver dollar eucalyptus F
coolibah tree C, F
eucalyptus, red ironbark F
figus C, F
mini figus C, F
shamel ash C, F
ginkgo (maidenhair tree) F
honey locust F
shademaster honey locust F
toyon F

Trees (Cont.)

Recommended Treatment Method:
C = Container Grown
F = Field Grown

Scientific Name	Common Name	
<i>Illicium floridanum</i>	Florida anise-tree	C, F
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	redcedar, eastern	C, F
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	sweetgum, American	F
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	magnolia, southern	C, F
<i>Morus alba</i>	white mulberry	F
<i>Musa aluminata</i>	banana	C, F
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	sourwood	C, F
<i>Picea abies</i>	pendula-weeping Norway spruce	C, F
	repens-spreading Norway spruce	C, F
	spruce, Norway	C, F
<i>Picea glauca</i>	conica-dwarf Alberta spruce	C, F
<i>Picea glauca conica</i>	dwarf Alberta spruce	F
<i>Picea pungens</i>	dwarf globe blue spruce	C, F
	glauca-Colorado blue spruce	C, F
	hoopsii-hoop's blue spruce	C, F
	koster-koster blue spruce	F
<i>Pinus aristata</i>	bristlecone pine	F
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	canary island pine	F
<i>Pinus contorta</i>	shore pine, beach pine	F
<i>Pinus eldarica</i>	eldarica pine	C, F
<i>Pinus leucodermis</i>	Bosnian pine	C, F
<i>Pinus mugo</i>	pumilio-shrubby swiss mountain pine	C, F
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian black pine	C, F
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	monterey pine	F
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	eastern white pine	C, F
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	white pine	C, F
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	columnar Scotch pine	C, F
	Scotch pine	C, F
<i>Pinus thunbergiana</i>	Japanese black pine	C, F
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American sycamore	F
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	Califorina sycamore	F
<i>Podocarpus</i> spp.	podocarpus	F
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	cottonwood	F
<i>Prosopis chilensis</i>	Chilean mesquite	C, F
<i>Prunus yedoensis</i>	yoshino flowering cherry	F
<i>Quercus ilicifolia</i>	bear oak	F
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	pin oak	F
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	willow oak	C, F
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	red oak	C, F
<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	live oak	C, F
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	babylon weeping willow	F
	corkscrew willow	F
<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	giant sequoia	F
<i>Swietenia mahogani</i>	mahogany	F
<i>Tabebuia caraiba</i>	yellow tab	F
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	eastern hemlock	C, F
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese elm	F
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm	F

Shrubs

Recommended Treatment Method
C = Container Grown
F = Field Grown

Scientific Name	Common Name	
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	edward goucher abelia	C, F
	glossy abelia	C, F
<i>Acacia abyssinica</i>	abyssinica acacia	C, F
<i>Acacia redolens</i>	acacia, prostrate	C, F
<i>Acacia stenophylla</i>	shoestring acacia	C, F
<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>	copper leaf	C, F
<i>Acer ginnala</i>	amur maple	C, F
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	coral bark Japanese maple	C, F
	dwarf Japanese maple	C, F
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	queen anne lily of the Nile	C, F
<i>Agave americana</i>	century plant	F
<i>Anisodonteia hypomandarum</i>	cape mallow	C, F
<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>	red apple aptenia	C, F

Shrubs (Cont.)

Recommended Treatment Method
C = Container Grown
F = Field Grown

Scientific Name	Common Name	
<i>Ardisia japonica</i>	chirimen marlberry	C, F
<i>Astilbe arendsii</i>	false spiraea	C, F
<i>Astilbe chinensis</i>	astilbe/false spirea	C, F
<i>Athyrium nipponicum</i>	Japanese painted fern	C, F
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	coyotebush	F
<i>Berberis gladwynensis</i>	william penn barberry	C, F
<i>Berberis mentorensis</i>	mentor barberry	C, F
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	aurea-golden Japanese barberry	F
	crimson pygmy barberry	C, F
	rose glow barberry	C, F
	atropurea-redleaf Japanese barberry	F
	cherry bomb barberry	C, F
	barbara karst	C, F
	California gold	C, F
	pink pixie	C, F
	scarlet o'hara	C, F
	temple fire	C, F
	Texas dawn	C, F
	green velvet boxwood	C, F
<i>Buxus x 'Green velvet'</i>	green velvet boxwood	C, F
<i>Buxus microphylla japonica</i>	boxwood, Japanese	C, F
<i>Buxus microphylla Koreana</i>	Korean boxwood	F
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	boxwood, common	C, F
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	bottlebrush, lemon	F
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	weeping bottlebrush	C, F
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	spring torch Scotch heather	C, F
<i>Camellia japonica</i>	camellia	C, F
<i>Caryopteris x clandonen</i>	dark knight bluebeard	C, F
<i>Cassia artemisioides</i>	cassia, feathery	C, F
<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.	wild lilac	F
<i>Cephalotaxus drupacea</i>	plum yew	C, F
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	snow-in-summer	C, F
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	kosteri cypress	C, F
	nana-dwarf hinoki cypress	C, F
	torulosa cypress	C, F
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	baileyi-dogwood	F
	flaviramea-dogwood	F
	squarrosa minima cypress	C, F
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> spp.	filifera-thread cypress	C, F
<i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i>	areca palm	F
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	summersweet	C, F
<i>Cleyera japonica</i>	cleyera, Japanese	C, F
<i>Coleonema pulchrum</i>	pink breath of heaven	C, F
<i>Convolvulus cneorum</i>	bush morning glory	C, F
<i>Cornus alba</i>	sibirica-Siberian dogwood	C, F
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	baileyi-red-osier dogwood	F
	flaviramea-yellowtwig dogwood	F
	royal purple smoke tree	C, F
	coral beauty smoke tree	C, F
	eichholz smoke tree	C, F
<i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i>	praecox-early cotoneaster	C, F
<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	cotoneaster, cranberry	C, F
<i>Cotoneaster congestus</i>	cotoneaster, Pyrenees	C, F
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	cotoneaster, bearberry	C, F
<i>Cotoneaster himalayan</i>	Himalayan cotoneaster	C, F
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	cotoneaster, rock	C, F
<i>Cotoneaster opiculata</i>	cotoneaster	C, F
<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	sago palm	C, F
<i>Cytisus praecox</i>	hollandia-warminster broom	C, F
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	lena-Scotch broom	C, F
<i>Cytisus</i> spp.	holandia-Scotch broom	F
<i>Daphne odora</i>	fragrant daphne	C, F
<i>Deutzia crenata</i>	nakiana-dwarf deutzia	C, F
<i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	slender gracilis	C, F
<i>Dodonea viscosa</i>	hopseed bush	F
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	fruitland silver berry	C, F
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	purple bell heather	C, F

Shrubs (Cont.)

Recommended Treatment Method
C = Container Grown
F = Field Grown

Scientific Name	Common Name	
<i>Erica vagans</i>	cornish heather	C, F
<i>Erica x darleyensa</i>	Mediterranean pink heather	C, F
<i>Eugenia myrtifolia</i>	dwarf brush cherry	C, F
<i>Euonymus x 'Aureo variegatus'</i>	gold spot euonymus	C, F
<i>Euonymus x 'Chollipo'</i>	chollipo euonymus	C, F
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	canadale gold euonymus	C, F
	emerald'n gold euonymus	F
	sunspot euonymus	C, F
<i>Euonymus japonica</i>	silver king euonymus	F
	variegated evergreen euonymus	C, F
<i>Euonymus kiatschovica</i>	spreading euonymus	C, F
<i>Euonymus vegetus</i>	bigleaf wintercreeper	C, F
<i>Euryops pectinatus</i>	dwarf euryops	C, F
<i>Fatshedera japonica</i>		C, F
<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese aralia	C, F
<i>Felicia ameloides</i>	blue marguerite	C, F
<i>Forsythia intermedia</i>	forsythia, border	C, F
<i>Forsythia x 'Spring glory'</i>	spring glory forsythia	C, F
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	august beauty gardenia	C, F
	gardenia	C, F
	radican gardenia	C, F
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	salal/lemon leaf	C, F
<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Carolina jessamine	C, F
<i>Genista pilosa</i>	woadwaxen	C, F
<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	ross estey-hibiscus	C, F
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	rose of sharon, red bird	C, F
	rose of sharon, red heart	F
	rose of sharon, woodbridge	C, F
	rose of sharon, aphrodite	
	rose of sharon, helene	
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Balkans holly	F
	gold coast holly	F
<i>Ilex aquipernyi</i>	san jose holly	C, F
<i>Ilex attenuata</i>	savannah holly	C, F
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	burford holly	C, F
	dwarf burford holly	C, F
	needle point holly	C, F
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	compacta-dwarf Japanese holly	C, F
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	convexa holly	C, F
	dwarf Chinese holly	C, F
	green luster holly	C, F
	helleri-heller's Japanese holly	C, F
	hetzii's Japanese holly	C, F
	stokesii Japanese holly	C, F
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	compacta-compact inkberry holly	C, F
	nordica-inkberry holly	C, F
<i>Ilex meserveae</i>	blue boy holly	C, F
	blue girl holly	C, F
	China boy holly	
	China girl holly	
	ebony magic holly	F
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	nana-dwarf yaupon holly	C, F
	pendula-weeping yaupon holly	C, F
	yaupon holly	C, F
<i>Illicium annisatum</i>	mystery gardenia	C, F
<i>Itea ilicifolia</i>	henry garnet holly leaf sweetspire	C, F
<i>Ixora collinea</i>	ixora	C, F
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	hollywood juniper	C, F
	media-old gold juniper	C, F
	pfitzer juniper	C, F
	pfitzerana glauca-blue juniper	C, F
	pfitzerana-pfitzer juniper	C, F
	sea green juniper	F
	torulosa-hollywood juniper	C, F

Shrubs (Cont.)

Recommended Treatment Method
C = Container Grown
F = Field Grown

Scientific Name	Common Name	
<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	emerald sea shore juniper	C, F
	shore juniper	C, F
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	andorra juniper	C, F
	bar harbor juniper	C, F
	blue chip juniper	C, F
	blue rug juniper	C, F
	creeping juniper	C, F
	dwarf andorra juniper	C, F
	huntington blue juniper	C, F
	plumosa-andorra juniper	C, F
	wiltonii-blue carpet juniper	C, F
<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>	nana-dwarf Japaneses garden juniper	C, F
<i>Juniperus prostrata</i>	prostrata juniper	C, F
<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	broadmoor juniper	C, F
	foemina-hicks juniper	C, F
	savin juniper	C, F
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	tamariscifolia-tam juniper	C, F
<i>Juniperus squamata</i>	emerald green juniper	F
	blue juniper	C, F
	blue star juniper	C, F
	parsonii juniper	C, F
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	laurel, mountain	C, F
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crepe myrtle	C, F
<i>Lantana spp.</i>	lantana	C, F
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	English lavender	C, F
<i>Lavandula latifolia</i>	English spike lavender	C, F
<i>Lavandula officianalis</i>	English lavender	C, F
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	New Zealand tea tree	C, F
<i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>	leucothoe, coast	C, F
<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>	leucothoe, drooping	C, F
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	privet, Japanese	C, F
	wax ligustrum	C, F
	yellow tip ligustrum	C, F
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	privet, glossy	C, F
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	California privet	F
<i>Ligustrum texanum</i>	howardi privet	C, F
	wax leaf privet	C, F
<i>Ligustrum vicaryi</i>	privet, golden	F
	vicary golden privet	F
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	lodense privet	C, F
<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	Chinese fountain palm	F
<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	winter honeysuckle	C, F
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	flowering woodbine	C, F
	serotina woodbine	C, F
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	trumpet honeysuckle	C, F
<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>	fringe flower	C, F
<i>Mahonia aquifolium compacta</i>	dwarf Oregon grape	C, F
<i>Mahonia bealei</i>	leather leaf mahonia	C, F
<i>Mahonia repens</i>	creeping mahonia	C, F
<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	wax myrtle	C, F
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	compacta-dwarf heavenly bamboo	C, F
	harbour dwarf-heavenly bamboo	C, F
	heavenly bamboo (nandina)	C, F
	nana compacta-heavenly bamboo	C, F
	nana purpurea-heavenly bamboo	C, F
	woods dwarf-heavenly bamboo	C, F
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	hardy red oleander	C, F
	oleander	C, F
	ruby lace oleander	C, F
<i>Osmanthus fortunei</i>	fortunes osmanthus	C, F
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	Japanese spurge	C, F
<i>Phoenix roeloenii</i>	pigmy date palm	C, F
<i>Photinia fraseri</i>	fraser's photinia	C, F

Shrubs (Cont.)

Recommended Treatment Method
C = Container Grown
F = Field Grown

Scientific Name	Common Name	
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	lily-of-the-valley	C, F
	mountain fire lily-of-the-valley	C, F
	snowdrift lily-of-the-valley	C, F
	temple bells lily-of-the-valley	C, F
	valley rose lily-of-the-valley	C, F
	valley valentine lily-of-the-valley	C, F
<i>Pieris japonica x forestii</i>	forest flame lily-of-the-valley	C, F
<i>Pinus mugo</i>	mugo-mugho pine	C, F
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	green pittosporum	C, F
	wheeler's dwarf pittosporum	C, F
<i>Plumbago ariculata</i>	blue cape plumbago	F
<i>Plumbago capensis</i>	plumbago	C, F
<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	yewpine	C, F
<i>Polygala dalmaisiana</i>	sweet pea shrub	C, F
<i>Polystichum polyblepharum</i>	tassel fern	C, F
<i>Potentilla fragiformis</i>	cinquefoil	F
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	cinquefoil	C, F
	gold drop potentilla	F
	goldfinger potentilla	C, F
	red ace potentilla	C, F
	sunset potentilla	C, F
	tangerine potentilla	C, F
<i>Potentilla verna</i>	spring cinquefoil	C, F
<i>Prunus glandulosa</i>	dwarf pink flowering almond	C, F
<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>	lolendei monrovia pyracantha	C, F
	monon pyracantha	F
	red elf hybrid pyracantha	F
	rutgers hybrid pyracantha	C, F
	santa cruz pyracantha	C, F
	victory pyracantha	F
<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	charisma-monruce raphiolepis	C, F
	enchantress-moness raphiolepis	F
	raphiolepsis (India hawthorn)	C, F
	springtime-monme raphiolepis	F
<i>Raphiolepis ovata</i>	roundleaf raphiolepis	C, F
<i>Rhododendron calendulaceum</i>	cannon's double azalea	C, F
	flame azalea	F
	golden flare azalea	C, F
	klondike azalea	C, F
<i>Rhododendron campylocarpum</i>	butterfly rhododendron	F
<i>Rhododendron carolinianum x daurium</i>	PJM rhododendron	C, F
<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	catawba album rhododendron	C, F
	catawba rhododendron	C, F
	lord roberts rhododendron	C, F
	rocket rhododendron	C, F
<i>Rhododendron caucasicum x ponticum</i>	cunningham white rhododendron	C, F
<i>Rhododendron exbury</i>	cannon's double azalea	C, F
	golden flare azalea	C, F
	klondike azalea	C, F
<i>Rhododendron forrestii repens</i>	gomer waterer rhododendron	C, F
<i>Rhododendron forrestii x griersonianum</i>	elizabeth rhododendron	C, F
<i>Rhododendron griffithianum</i>	jean marie rhododendron	C, F
<i>Rhododendron hybrid spp.</i>	America rhododendron	C, F
	English roseum rhododendron	F
	nova zembla rhododendron	C, F
	scintillation rhododendron	C, F
<i>Rhododendron impeditum</i>	rhododendron	C, F
<i>Rhododendron indica</i>	formosa azalea	C, F
<i>Rhododendron indica</i>	waucabusa azalea	C, F
<i>Rhododendron kaempferi</i>	blue danube azalea	C, F
<i>Rhododendron kerume</i>	coral bells azalea	C, F

Shrubs (Cont.)

Recommended Treatment Method
C = Container Grown
F = Field Grown

Scientific Name	Common Name	
<i>Rhododendron kerume (Cont.)</i>	hino crimson azalea	C, F
	hino pink azalea	C, F
	mildred azalea	C, F
	snow azalea	C, F
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	rhodie max (rosebay)	C, F
<i>Rhododendron mucronulatum</i>	rhododendron	F
<i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>	hino-crimson azalea	C, F
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	chioniodes rhododendron	C, F
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	daphnioides rhododendron	C, F
<i>Rhododendron x 'purple gem'</i>	purple gem rhododendron	C, F
<i>Rhododendron racemosum</i>	dwarf scarlet wonder rhododendron	C, F
	tribly rhododendron	C, F
	unique rhododendron	C, F
	vulcan rhododendron	C, F
<i>Rhododendron sassthigiatim x carolinianum</i>	ramapo rhododendron	C, F
<i>Rhododendron satuskii</i>	gumpo pink azalea	C, F
	higasa azalea	F
	reijn azalea	C, F
<i>Rhododendron spp. hybrids</i>	carror azalea	C, F
	fashion azalea	C, F
	gerard christina azalea	F
	girard roberta azalea	C, F
	golden flare exbury azalea	F
	helmut vogel azalea	F
	hershey red azalea	F
	hot shot azalea	C, F
	hume azalea	F
	inga azalea	F
	irene koster azalea	C, F
	president clay azalea	C, F
	tradition azalea	C, F
<i>Rhus lancea</i>	sumac, African	C, F
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	ramanas rose	C, F
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	rosemary	F
<i>Senecio cineraria</i>	dusty-miller/silver ragweed	C, F
<i>Skimmia japonica</i>	Japanese skimmia	C, F
<i>Skimmia revesiana</i>	reeve's skimmia	C, F
<i>Solanum rantonetii</i>	Paraguay nightshade	C, F
<i>Spiraea bumalda</i>	anthony waterer spiraea	C, F
<i>Spiraea x cinerea 'Grefsheim'</i>	first snow spiraea	C, F
<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	dolchia spiraea	C, F
	Japanese alpine spiraea	C, F
	shirobana spiraea	C, F
<i>Spiraea vanhouttei</i>	bridal wreath	C, F
<i>Syringa rothomagensis</i>	Chinese lilac	C, F
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	lilac, common	F
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	yew, Japanese	F
<i>Tecomaria capensis</i>	cape honeysuckle	C, F
<i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i>	ternstroemia, Japanese	C, F
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	emerald arborvitae	C, F
	globosa-globe arborvitae	C, F
	little giant-dwarf arborvitae	C, F
	nigra-dark American arborvitae	C, F
	pyramidalis arborvitae	C, F
	rheingold arborvitae	C, F
	techny arborvitae	F
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	woodwardii arborvitae	C, F
<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	aureus nana-dwarf golden arborvitae	C, F
	minima glauca-dwarf arborvitae	C, F
<i>Veitchia merrilli</i>	Christmas palm	F
<i>Viburnum bodnantense</i>	pink dawn viburnum	C, F
<i>Viburnum carlesii</i>	Koreanspice viburnum	C, F
<i>Viburnum davidii</i>	david viburnum	C, F
<i>Viburnum japonicum</i>	viburnum	F
<i>Viburnum judd (v. X juddii)</i>	viburnum	C, F

Shrubs (Cont.)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Recommended Treatment Method	
		C = Container Grown	F = Field Grown
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	wayfaring tree		F
<i>Viburnum opulus sterile</i>	common snowball viburnum	F	
<i>Viburnum plicatum tomentosum</i>	doublefile viburnum	C, F	
<i>Viburnum setigerum</i>	tea viburnum		F
<i>Viburnum tinus compactum</i>	spring bouquet viburnum	F	
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	cranberry bush	C, F	
<i>Viburnum trilobum compactum</i>	dwarf cranberry bush	C, F	
<i>Viburnum x pragense</i>	viburnum	C, F	
<i>Weigela florida</i>	bristol ruby weigela	C, F	
	java red weigela	C, F	
	minuet weigela	C, F	
<i>Xylosma congestum</i>	xylosma	F	
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	yucca	C, F	

Groundcovers/ Perennials

Scientific Name	Common Name	Recommended Treatment Method	
		C = Container Grown	F = Field Grown
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	common yarrow	C, F	
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	lily of the Nile	C, F	
<i>Agapanthus "Peter Pan"</i>		C, F	
<i>Alstroemeria aurea</i>	Peruvian lily	C, F	
<i>Ammophila breviligulata</i>	beechgrass	C, F	
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	snapdragon	C, F	
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	cape weed	F	
<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i>	Paris daisy	C, F	
<i>Artemisia schmidtiana</i>	angels' hair	C, F	
<i>Asparagus retrofractus</i>	fern	C, F	
<i>Asteriscus maritimus</i>	gold coin daisy	C, F	
<i>Astilbe Deutschland</i>	deutschland astilbe	C, F	
<i>Asparagus retrofractus</i>		C, F	
<i>Asparagus variegata</i>	tree fern	C, F	
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	New England aster	C, F	
<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>	New York aster	C, F	
<i>Begonia cordifolia</i>	heartleaf begonia	C, F	
<i>Begonia semperflorens</i>	white ambassador begonia	C, F	
<i>Bidens ferulifolia</i>	peter's gold bidens	C, F	
<i>Brachycome x 'New amethyst'</i>	swan river daisy new amethyst	C, F	
<i>Callistepeus chinensis</i>	China aster	C, F	
<i>Carex spp.</i>	sedge	C, F	
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	ice plant, largeleaf	F	
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Madagascar periwinkle	C, F	
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	snow in the summer	C, F	
<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>	dwarf plumbago	C, F	
<i>Chrysanthemum morifolium</i>	florist's chrysanthemum	C, F	
<i>Chrysanthemum sp.</i>	chrysanthemum species	C, F	
<i>Clematis integrifolia caerulea</i>	blue bell clematis	C, F	
<i>Clivia miniata</i>	kafir lily	C, F	
<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>	coreopsis, threadleaf	C, F	
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	pampas grass	C, F	
<i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i>	false or Mexican heather	C, F	
<i>Cyperus albostratus</i>	dwarf umbrella grass	C, F	
<i>Dahlia x 'Royal dahlietta pink'</i>	dwarf dahlia wendy pink	C, F	
<i>Delosperma alba</i>	white iceplant	F	
<i>Descampsia caespitosa</i>	descampsia	C, F	
<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>	crimson treasure cheddar pink	C, F	
<i>Dietes vegeta</i>	fortnight lily	C, F	
<i>Drosanthemum floribundum</i>	trailing rosea iceplant	F	
<i>Drosantheumum hispidum</i>	iceplant	C, F	
<i>Ensete ventricosum</i>	red abyssinian banana	C, F	
<i>Equisetum scirpoides</i>	dwarf horsetail	C, F	
<i>Erianthus ravennae</i>	hardy pampasgrass	C, F	
<i>Erysimum "Bowles mauve"</i>	wallflower	C, F	
<i>Euryops pectinatus</i>	dwarf euryops	C, F	
<i>Eustoma grandiflorum</i>	pink lisianthus	C, F	
<i>Festuca ovina glauca</i>	blue fescue	C, F	
<i>Fuchsia x 'Santa Claus'</i>	santa claus fuchsia	C, F	
<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	blanket flower	C, F	

Groundcovers/ Perennials (Cont.)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Recommended Treatment Method	
		C = Container Grown	F = Field Grown
<i>Gaillardia grandiflora</i>	goblin blanket flower	C, F	
<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>	gaura	C, F	
<i>Gazania rigens leucolaena</i>	gazania, trailing	C, F	
<i>Gazania spp.</i>	gazania	C, F	
<i>Geranium incanum</i>	cranesbill	C, F	
<i>Geranium subcaulescens</i>	blackeyed magenta cranesbill	C, F	
<i>Hakonechloa macroaureola</i>	golden hakonechloa	C, F	
<i>Hedera canariensis</i>	ivy, Algerian	F	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	ivy, English	C, F	
<i>Helichrysum petiolatum</i>	white licorice plant	C, F	
<i>Hemerocallis spp.</i>	daylily	C, F	
<i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>	red yucca	C, F	
<i>Heuchera americana</i>	palace purple	C, F	
<i>Heuchera micrantha</i>	coral bells	C, F	
<i>Hippeastrum hybrid</i>	amaryllis	C, F	
<i>Hosta 'Francee'</i>	francee plantain lily	C, F	
<i>Hosta lancifolia</i>	albo-marginata hosta	C, F	
<i>Hosta 'Patriot'</i>	patriot plantain lily	C, F	
<i>Hymenoxys acaulis</i>	angelita daisy	C, F	
<i>Hypericum spp.</i>	St. Johnswort	C, F	
<i>Impatiens wallerana</i>	busy lizzie	C, F	
<i>Iris pumila</i>	yellow dwarf bearded iris	C, F	
<i>Iris siberica</i>	blue siberian iris	C, F	
<i>Jasminum nitidum</i>	angelwing jasmine	C, F	
<i>Lampranthus spectabilis</i>	trailing iceplant	F	
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	broom teatree/manuka	C, F	
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	gay feather	C, F	
<i>Limonium perezii</i>	statice	C, F	
<i>Liriope gigantea</i>	white lily turf	C, F	
<i>Liriope muscari</i>	lilac beauty lily turf	C, F	
	majestic lily turf	C, F	
	monroe white lily turf	C, F	
	silvery sunproof lily turf	C, F	
	variegated liriope lily turf	C, F	
	big blue lily turf	C, F	
<i>Liriope spicata</i>	green/creeping lily turf	C, F	
<i>Lobelia erinus</i>	lobelia	C, F	
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	sweet alyssum	C, F	
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	honeysuckle, Japanese	F	
<i>Lysimachia punctata</i>	dotted loosestrife	C, F	
<i>Mathiola incana</i>	stock	C, F	
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	eulalia grass	C, F	
<i>Monarda didyma</i>	bee balm	C, F	
<i>Moraea iridiodes</i>	African iris	C, F	
<i>Oenothera speciosa</i>	siskiyou evening primrose	C, F	
<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	dwarf mondo grass	C, F	
	mondo grass	C, F	
	freeway daisy	C, F	
<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	freeway daisy	C, F	
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	Japanese spurge	C, F	
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper	C, F	
<i>Pelargonium x hortorum</i>	zonal geranium	C, F	
<i>Pelargonium peltatum</i>	ivy geranium	C, F	
<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	fountain grass	C, F	
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	chrimson fountaingrass	C, F	
<i>Pentas lanceolata</i>	star cluster	C, F	
<i>Penstemon x 'Apple blossom'</i>	apple blossom penstemon	C, F	
<i>Penstemon gentianoides</i>	hartwig penstemon	C, F	
<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	Russian sage	C, F	
<i>Petunia-hybrids</i>	garden petunias	C, F	
<i>Phalaris arundinacea picta</i>	ribbon grass	C, F	
<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	Mexican hat	C, F	
<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>	blackeyed susan	C, F	
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	blackeyed susan	C, F	
<i>Ruellia brittoniana</i>	dwarf katie ruellia	C, F	
<i>Salvia grahamii</i>	graham's sage	C, F	
<i>Salvia leucantha</i>	Mexican bush sage	C, F	
<i>Sedum x 'Autumn joy'</i>	autumn joy stonecrop	C, F	
<i>Sedum x 'Vera jameson'</i>	vera jameson stonecrop	C, F	

Groundcovers/ Perennials (Cont.)

Recommended Treatment Method:
C = Container Grown
F = Field Grown

Scientific Name	Common Name	
<i>Targetes patula</i> 'Little hero'	little hero marigold	C, F
<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	asian jasmine	C, F
<i>Tulbaghia violacea</i>	society garlic	C, F
<i>Verbena peruviana</i>	st. paul verbena	C, F
<i>Vinca major</i>	periwinkle, bigleaf	C, F
<i>Vinca minor</i>	periwinkle, dwarf	F
<i>Vinca</i> spp.	periwinkle	F
<i>Zinnia elegans</i>	dwarf zinnia	C, F

Non-Bearing Fruit and Nut Trees Non-bearing Vineyards¹

Recommended Treatment Method:
C = Container Grown
F = Field Grown

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

¹Non-bearing fruit and nut trees and non-bearing vineyards are defined as plants which will not bear fruit for at least one year after treatment.

Ornamental Bulbs

Do not use Snapshot 2.5 TG in bulb production fields. For use in landscape settings only.

Snapshot 2.5 TG may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in ornamental bulbs, e.g., bulbous iris, daffodil (narcissus), hyacinth and tulip. Apply Snapshot 2.5 TG to the soil surface 2 to 4 weeks after planting, but prior to the emergence of annual weeds. Snapshot 2.5 TG may also be applied following bulb emergence but prior to flowering and after flowering. For fall planted bulbs, apply Snapshot 2.5 TG again in late winter or early spring to weed-free soil surfaces.

Special Use Precautions:

Do not apply to tulip plants that have emerged to a height greater than 3/4 inch.

Do not apply to gladiolus prior to emergence or if corms are less than one inch in diameter.

Do not apply to bulbs while they are flowering.

Shadehouse Areas

Snapshot 2.5 TG may be applied in open shadehouse-type structures where the natural flow of air is unimpeded. Do not apply in enclosed greenhouses or in enclosed shadehouse-type structures. Do not apply within three weeks prior to enclosing greenhouse or poly-type structures.

Non-Cropland

Snapshot 2.5 TG is recommended as a preemergence treatment for control of certain broadleaf weeds and annual grasses on non-cropland areas such as industrial sites, utility substations, highway guardrails, sign posts, delineators, etc. Apply Snapshot 2.5 TG anytime prior to germination of target weeds. Areas to be treated should be free of established weeds or existing weeds should be controlled with postemergence herbicides.

Refer to the General Information section of this label for General Use Precautions and information on Application, Application Rates, and Weeds Controlled.

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2. Replacement of amount of product used.

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Revisions:

1. Updated storage and disposal