

US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
OFFICE OF PESTICIDES PROGRAMS
REGISTRATION DIVISION (TS-767)
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

EPA REGISTRATION NO.

62719-175

DATE OF ISSUANCE

NOV 5 1991

TERM OF ISSUANCE

Conditional

NAME OF PESTICIDE PRODUCT

Snapshot 2.5 TG

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: REGISTRATION
 REREGISTRATION

(Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide,
and Rodenticide Act, as amended)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF REGISTRANT (Include ZIP code)

DowElanco
9002 Purdue Road
Quad IV
Indianapolis IN. 46268

NOTE: Changes in labeling formula differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above U.S. EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby Registered/Reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

A copy of the labeling accepted in connection with this Registration/Reregistration is returned herewith.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an indorsement or approval of this product by this Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

1. The pesticide is registered in accordance with the Act. The registrant must comply with all requirements of the Act and the regulations thereunder.

2. The registrant must comply with all data requirements for registration/reregistration of your product under FIFRA section 4(b)(1) with the Agency requires all registrants of this product to submit such data and submit acceptable responses required for reregistration of your product under FIFRA section 4(b)(1) if the product was registered in the 1970's.

3. Add the phrase "EPA Registration No. 62719-175" to your label before you release the product for shipment.

Labeling:

1. Make the label changes under the "Environmental Hazard" Section of the label. Replace the statement "do not apply directly to water or wetland" with the statement "do not apply directly to water, to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark."

2. An acute inhalation study must be submitted within 90 days of this registration.

3. Submit five (5) copies of your final printed labeling to the Agency before the product is released for shipment.

ATTACHMENT IS APPLICABLE

SIGNATURE OF APPROVING OFFICIAL

Joyanne J. Miller

DATE

11/5/91

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Refer to the A-79 Enclosure for a further description of final printed labeling.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Joanne I. Miller
 Product Manager (23)
 Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
 Registration Division (H7505C)

Enclosure

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CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL	H7505C						
SURNAME	Mutser						
DATE	11/5/91						

3919

ELANCO ID5965

9/8/89

SNAPSHOT™ 2.5 TG

Net contents -- 50 pounds

A SELECTIVE PREEMERGENCE HERBICIDE FOR CONTROL OF CERTAIN BROADLEAF WEEDS AND ANNUAL GRASSES IN:

- LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS
- CHRISTMAS TREE PLANTATIONS
- CONTAINER GROWN ORNAMENTALS
- GROUND COVERS
- NURSERY STOCK
- NON-BEARING FRUIT AND NUT CROPS
- NON-BEARING VINEYARDS
- NONCROPLAND

Active Ingredients:

- Trifluralin: α, α, α -trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-N,N-dipropyl-p-toluidine.....2.0%
- Isoxaben: N-[3-(1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl)-5-isoxazolyl]-2,6-dimethoxybenzamide and isomers.....0.5%
- Inert Ingredients.....97.5%

Contains 1.25 pounds active ingredient per 50 pound bag.

SNAPSHOT™ TG (trifluralin plus isoxaben, Elanco)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See back of container/side panel for additional precautionary statements.

EPA Reg. No. 1471-XXX
EPA Est. 1471-IN-X
FN3270

Elanco Products Company
A Division of Eli Lilly and Company
Indianapolis, IN USA 46285

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated:

NOV 5 1991

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.

62919-175

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Causes eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist and contact with eyes, skin or clothing. Use eye protection and protective clothing such as coveralls, a long-sleeved shirt and impermeable gloves when handling this product. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

STATEMENTS OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If in eyes: Flush eyes with plenty of water. Call a physician if irritation develops.

If swallowed: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician or Poison Control Center. If available, administer activated charcoal (6-8 heaping teaspoonfuls) with a large quantity of water. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Immediately transport to a medical facility and see a physician.

If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops.

If inhaled: Remove individual to fresh air. If breathing difficulty occurs, get medical attention. If not breathing, provide cardio-pulmonary resuscitation assistance (mouth-to-mouth) and get medical attention immediately.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply directly to water or wetlands (swamps, bogs, or marshes). Drift or runoff from treatment areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring aquatic sites. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters. Drift may result in reduced germination or emergence of nontarget plants adjacent to treated area.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Read all directions carefully before applying this product. ✓

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Disposal: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, in accordance with applicable regulations, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

GENERAL INFORMATION

SNAPSHOT TG is a preemergence herbicide for control of certain broadleaf weeds and annual grasses in landscape ornamentals, nursery stock, non-bearing fruit and nut trees, non-bearing vineyards and noncropland areas. Apply SNAPSHOT in late summer to early fall or in early spring, prior to germination of target weeds, or immediately after cultivation. ✓

GENERAL USE PRECAUTIONS

SNAPSHOT does not control established weeds. 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. Optimum weed control is obtained when SNAPSHOT is activated within 3 days of application. If rainfall or irrigation has not occurred within 3 days of application and tillage is possible, SNAPSHOT may be activated using cultivation equipment capable of uniformly mixing the herbicide into the upper 1-2 inches of soil. Failure to activate SNAPSHOT within 3 days of application may result in erratic control of annual grasses. Do not apply when wind conditions favor drift of SNAPSHOT granules from the

APPLICATION

Apply SNAPSHOT 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. Avoid use of 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 TG

- * When using a drop-type spreader, a splash board 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 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 metal container such as a coffee can with holes punched in the bottom is recommended for small, hard to treat areas. Carefully measure the amount of product needed to avoid over application.
- * The weight-to-volume conversion table below allows measurement of SNAPSHOT 2.5 TG in units of volume rather than by weight. To determine the total volume needed, multiply the table value corresponding to the desired rate in lb/A by the area to be treated (cups x hundreds of square feet or quarts times thousands of square feet).

Rate lb/A	SNAPSHOT 2.5 TG ¹			
	Amount/1000 Sq. Ft.		Amount/100 Sq. Ft.	
	(lbs)	(quarts)	(lbs)	(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 One pound of SNAPSHOT 2.5 TG = 0.75 quart = 3 cups

WEEDS CONTROLLED

THE FOLLOWING WEEDS ARE CONTROLLED OR SUPPRESSED BY SNAPSHOT WHEN APPLIED AT 100 TO 200 POUNDS PER ACRE (2.3 TO 4.6 POUNDS PER 1000 SQUARE FEET).



Common Name	Scientific Name
Aster, heath	Aster ericoides
Aster, slender	Aster exilis
Barnyardgrass	Echinochloa crus-galli
Bluegrass, annual	Poa annua
Bursage, annual	Ambrosia acanthicarpa
Carrot, wild	Daucus carota
Celery, wild	Apium leptophyllum
Chickweed, common	Stellaria media
Clover spp.	Trifolium spp.
Crabgrass	Digitaria spp.
Cudweed, purple	Gnaphalium purpureum
Cupgrass, southwestern	Eriochloa garcilis
Dandelion	Taraxacum officinale
Fiddleneck, coast	Amsinckia intermedia
Filaree, redstem	Erodium cicutarium
Fleabane, hairy	Conyza bonariensis
Fleabane, dwarf	Conyza ramosissima
Foxtail, giant	Setaria faberi
Foxtail, yellow	Setaria glauca
Galinsoga, hairy	Galinsoga ciliata
Geranium, Carolina	Geranium carolinianum
Groundcherry, lanceleaf	Physalis lanceifolia
Groundsel, common	Senecio vulgaris
Henbit	Lamium amplexicaule
Horseweed	Conyza canadensis
Junglerice	Echinochloa colonum
Knotweed, prostrate	Polygonum aviculare
Lambsquarters, common	Chenopodium album
Lettuce, prickly	Lactuca serriola
Lovegrass	Eragrostis spp.
Mallow, dwarf	Malva rotundifolia
Mallow, little	Malva parviflora
Marestail	Hippuris vulgaris
Morningglory, tall	Ipomea purpurea
Mustard, Indian	Brassica juncea
Mustard, wild	Sinapis arvensis
Nightshade, black	Solanum nigrum
Oat, wild	Avena fatua
Panicum, fall	Panicum dichotomiflorum
Pepperweed, Virginia	Lepidium virginicum
Pigweed	Amaranthus spp.
Pineappleweed	Matricaria matricarioides

Plantain, broadleaf
 Plantain, slender
 Purslane, common
 Radish, wild
 Ragweed, common
 Rocket, London
 Rockpurslane, desert
 Ryegrass, Italian
 Sheperdspurse
 Sibara
 Sida, prickly
 Smartweed, Pennsylvania
 Sowthistle, annual
 Speedwell, purslane
 Sprangletop, Mexican
 Spurge, spotted
 Sweetclover, yellow
 Telegraphplant
 Thistle, Russian
 Velvetleaf
 Witchgrass
 Woodsorrel, yellow

Plantago major
 Plantago elongata
 Portulaca oleracea
 Raphanus raphanistrum
 Ambrosia artemisiifolia
 Sisymbrium irio
 Calandrinia ciliata
 Lolium multiflorum
 Capsella bursa-pastoris
 Sibara virginica
 Sida spinosa
 Polygonum pennsylvanicum
 Sonchus oleraceus
 Veronica peregrina
 Leptochloa uninervia
 Euphorbia maculata
 Melilotus officinalis
 Heterotheca grandiflora
 Salsola iberica
 Abutilon theophrasti
 Panicum capillare
 Oxalis stricta

WEEDS SUPPRESSED OR PARTIALLY CONTROLLED AT AN APPLICATION RATE OF 200 POUNDS PER ACRE OF SNAPSHOT TG (4.6 POUNDS PER 1000 SQUARE FEET).

Barley, hare
 Bromegrass
 Burclover, California
 Datura
 Dock, curly
 Eveningprimrose
 Fescue, rattail
 Goosefoot, nettleleaf
 Jimsonweed
 Knotweed, silversheath
 Kochia
 Medic, black
 Mullein, turkey
 Nettle, burning
 Oxtongue, bristly
 Pimpernel, scarlet
 Sowthistle, spiny
 Spurge, petty
 Sunflower
 Swinecress
 Willoweed, panicle
 Woodsorrel, creeping

Hordeum leporinum
 Bromus spp.
 Medicago polymorpha
 Datura spp.
 Rumex crispus
 Oenothera spp.
 Vulpia myuros
 Chenopodium murale
 Datura stramonium
 Polygonum argyrocoleon
 Kochia scoparia
 Medicago lupulina
 Eremocarpus setigerus
 Urtica urens
 Picris echioides
 Anagallis arvensis
 Sonchus asper
 Euphorbia peplus
 Helianthus spp.
 Coronopus didymus
 Epilobium paniculatum
 Oxalis corniculata

LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS, CONTAINER GROWN ORNAMENTALS, GROUND COVERS,
NURSERY STOCK, NON-BEARING FRUIT AND NUT CROPS, AND NON-BEARING
VINEYARDS

SNAPSHOT TG is recommended as a preemergence treatment for control of certain broadleaf weeds and annual grasses in landscape ornamentals, container grown ornamentals, ground covers, nursery stock, non-bearing fruit and nut crops, and non-bearing vineyards. Apply SNAPSHOT in late summer to early fall or in early spring 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.

PRECAUTIONS FOR ORNAMENTALS AND NON-BEARING CROPS

Do not apply SNAPSHOT to newly transplanted ornamentals, nursery stock, ground covers, non-bearing fruit and nut crops and non-bearing vineyards until soil has been settled by irrigation or rainfall and no cracks are present, as crop injury may occur. Non-bearing fruit and nut trees, grapevines, and nursery stock are plants which will not bear fruit for at least one year after treatment. Do not apply to ground covers until they are established and well rooted. Where loss of stand has occurred in field grown ornamentals, use untreated soil as fill around roots when replanting or crop injury will occur.

Users who wish to use SNAPSHOT 2.5 TG on ornamental species or nonbearing fruit trees not listed on this label may determine suitability for such uses by making trial application of SNAPSHOT at a recommended rate to a small number of plants. Prior to using SNAPSHOT on a larger number of plants, the treatment should be observed for signs of herbicidal injury for 3 to 6 months to determine if the treatment is safe to the target plant species. THE USER ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY CROP DAMAGE OR OTHER LIABILITY RESULTING FROM USE OF SNAPSHOT ON ORNAMENTAL PLANT SPECIES NOT RECOMMENDED ON THIS LABEL.

Certain species of bedding plants have shown sensitivity to SNAPSHOT. Until additional research to determine bedding plant tolerance to SNAPSHOT is concluded, application of SNAPSHOT should be avoided on bedding plants or where bedding plants will be planted or transplanted for one year.

Do not apply SNAPSHOT to the following species when field grown or container grown: Bugle (*Ajuga* spp.), Candytuft (*Iberis* spp.), mustards (*Brassica* spp.), Stonecrop (*Sedum* spp.), and spurge (*Euphorbia* spp.).

SNAPSHOT MAY BE USED ON THE FOLLOWING ESTABLISHED PLANT SPECIES

Note: Limitations on recommended treatment methods

TREES

Scientific Name/Variety Name	Recommended Treatment Method: C = Container Grown; F = Field Grown (F/C)
<i>Abies concolor</i>	
White fir	F
<i>Abutilon hybridum</i>	
Vesuvianus Red-Flowering maple	F
Luteus-Flowering maple	F
Albus-Flowering maple	F
Roseus-Flowering maple	F
Tangerine-Flowering maple	F
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	
Silver maple	F
<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	
Paper birch	F
<i>Betula nigra</i>	
River birch	F
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	
Carob	F
<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i> spp.	
Gracilis Hinoki cypress	F
Filicoides Fernpray cypress	F
<i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	
Sawara false cypress	F
<i>Chamaedorea cataractarum</i>	
Palm	F
<i>Chamaedorea costaricana</i>	
Palm	F
<i>Chamaedorea elegans</i>	
Palm	F
<i>Cornus florida</i>	
Flowering dogwood	F
<i>Cupressus glabra</i>	
Arizona cypress	F
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	
Russian olive	F

Eucalyptus camaldulensis	✓
Redgum Eucalyptus	F
Eucalyptus cinerea	
Silver Dollar Eucalyptus	F
Eucalyptus sideroxylon	
Red Ironbark Eucalyptus	F
Ginko biloba	
Ginko-maidenhair tree	F
Gleditsia triacanthus	
Honey Locust	F
Heteromeles arbutiflora	
Toyon	F
Liquidambar styraciflua	
American Sweet Gum	F
Morus alba	
White mulberry	F
Picea abies	
Norway spruce	F
Picea glauca conica	
Dwarf Alberta spruce	F
Picea pungens spp.	
Glaucous-Colorado Blue spruce	F
Hoopsii-Hoop's Blue spruce	F
Koster-Koster Blue spruce	F
Pinus aristata	
Bristlecone pine	F
Pinus canariensis	
Canary Island pine	F
Pinus contorta	
Shore pine, Beach pine	F
Pinus eldarica	
Eldarica pine	F
Pinus radiata	
Monterey pine	F
Pinus strobus	
White pine	F
Pinus sylvestris	
Scotch pine	F
Pinus thunbergiana	
Japanese Black pine	F
Platanus racemosa	
California sycamore	F
Podocarpus spp.	
Podocarpus	F
Quercus ilicifolia	
Bear oak	F
Quercus palustris	
Pin oak	F

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Quercus phellos	✓	
Willow oak		F
Salix babylonica		
Babylon weeping willow		F
Sequoiadendron giganteum		
Giant sequoia		F
Tsuga canadensis		
Canada Hemlock		F
Ulmus parvifolia		
Chinese elm		F

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Scientific Name/Variety Name	Recommended Treatment Method: C = Container Grown; F = Field Grown (F/C)
Acacia redolens	
Prostrate acacia	F
Agave americana	
Century plant	F
Baccharis pilularis	
Coyotebush	F
Berberis thunbergii	
Crimson Pygmy barberry	F
Aurea Golden Japanese barberry	F
Atropurea-Redleaf Japanese barberry	F
Bougainvillea spp.	
Scarlet O'Hara, California Gold, Texas Dawn & Barbara Karst	F
Buxus microphylla japonica	
Japanese boxwood	F
Buxus sempervirens	
Common, Dwarf boxwood	F
Callistemon citrinus	
Lemon Bottlebrush	F
Ceanothus spp.	
Wild lilac	F
Chamaecyparis obtusa spp.	
Kosteri cypress	F
Torulosa cypress	F
Nana-Dwarf Hinoki cypress	F
Chamaecyparis pisifera	
Filifera-Thread cypress	F
Squarrosa Minima cypress	F
Cotoneaster adpressus	
Praecox-Early cotoneaster	F
Cotoneaster apiculatus	
Cranberry cotoneaster	C,F

Cotoneaster congestus	
Pyrenees cotoneaster	F
Cotoneaster dammeri	
Bearberry cotoneaster	F
Cotoneaster Himalayan	
Himalayan cotoneaster	F
Cotoneaster horizontalis	
Rock cotoneaster	C, F
Cornus alba	
Sibirica-Siberian dogwood	F
Cornus stolonifera	
Flaviramea-dogwood	F
Cytisus spp.	
Lena-Scotch Broom	F
Holandia-Scotch Broom	F
Deutzia crenata nakiana	
Dwarf deutzia	F
Deutzia gracilis	
Slender deutzia	F
Dodonea viscosa	
Hopseed bush	F
Euonymus fortunei	
Canadale Gold-euonymus	F
Emerald'N Gold-euonymus	F
Euonymus japonica	
Silver King-euonymus	F
Euonymus kiatschovica	
Spreading euonymus	F
Forsythia intermedia	
Forsythia	F
Gardenia jasminoides	
Gardenia	F
Genista pilosa	
Woadwaxen	F
Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	
Ross Estey-hibiscus	F
Hibiscus syriacus	
Rose of Sharon-Red Bird	F
Rose of Sharon-Woodbridge	F
Rose of Sharon-Red Heart	F
Hosta lancifolia	
Albo-marginata-hosta	F
Ilex aquifolium	
Balkans-holly	F
Gold Coast-holly	F
Ilex aquipernyi	
San Jose holly	C, F

<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	
Dwarf Burford holly	C,F
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	
Convexa-holly	C,F
Compacta-Dwarf Japanese holly	C,F
Helleri-Heller's Japanese holly	C,F
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	
Nordica-Inkberry holly	F
<i>Ilex meserveae</i>	
Blue Girl-holly	F
Blue Boy-holly	F
Ebony Magic-holly	F
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	
Nana-Dwarf Yaupon-holly	F
Pendula-Weeping yaupon holly	F
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	
Media-Old Gold-juniper	C,F
<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	
Emerald Sea Shore-juniper	F
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	
Huntington Blue-juniper	C,F
Prince of Wales-juniper	C,F
Wiltonii-Blue Rug-juniper	C,F
<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>	
Nana-Dwarf Japanese Garden-juniper	C,F
<i>Juniperus prostrata</i>	
Prostrata-juniper	C,F
<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	
Broadmoor-juniper	F
Tamariscifolia-Tam-juniper	F
Foemina-Hicks-juniper	F
<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	
Emerald Green-juniper	F
<i>Juniperus squamata</i>	
Blue-juniper	F
Blue Star-juniper	F
Parsonii-juniper	F
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	
Crape myrtles	F
<i>Ligustrum</i> spp. (Privet)	
<i>L. japonicum</i>	
Japanese privet	C,F
Yellow tip ligustrum	C,F
<i>L.j. texanum</i>	
Wax leaf privet	F
Howardi privet	F
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	
California privet	F
<i>Ligustrum x vicaryi</i>	
Golden privet	F
<i>Liriope gigantea</i>	
White lily turf	F

Liriope muscari	
Majestic-Lily turf	C,F
Lilac beauty	C,F
Silver sunproof-Lily turf	C,F
Monroe White-Lily turf	C,F
Varigated liriope-Lily turf	C,F
Lonicera fragrantissima	
Winter honeysuckle	F
Lonicera periclymenum	
Flowering woodbine	F
Serotina-woodbine	F
Lonicera sempervirens	
Trumpet honeysuckle	F
Nandina domestica	
Heavenly bamboo	C,F
Compacta-Dwarf Heaven Bamboo	C,F
Nana compacta, Nana purpurea	C,F
Harbor dwarf-bamboo	C,F
Woods dwarf-bamboo	C,F
Nerium oleander	
Oleander	F
Hardy red-oleander	F
Ruby lace-oleander	F
Pachysandra terminalis	
Japanese spurge	F
Photina fraseri	
Fraser's photina	F
Picea abies	
Pendula-Weeping Norway spruce	F
Repens-Spread Norway spruce	F
Pieris japonica	
Temple Bells-Lily of the Valley	F
Valley Rose-Lily of the Valley	F
Snowdrift-Hybrid of P. japonicus	F
Lily of the Valley	F
Pittosporum tobira	
Tobira-Wheeler's dwarf	F
Tobira-Green pittosporum	F
Plumbago ariculata	
Blue cape plumbago	F
Potentilla fragiformis	
Cinquefoil	F
Potentilla fruticosa	
Cinquefoil	C,F
Pyracantha (firethorn)	
Monon-pyracantha	F
Rutgers hybrid-pyracantha	F
Lalendel Monrovia-pyracantha	F
Victory-pyracantha	F
Red elf hybrid-pyracantha	F
Santa Cruz-pyracantha	F

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Rhaphiolepis indica	
Charisma-Monruce-raphiolepis	F
Enchantress-Moness-raphiolepis	F
Springtime-Monme	F
Rhaphiolepis ovata	
Round-leaf raphiolepis	F
Rhododendron spp. (including azalea)	
R. calendulaceum	
Flame azalea	F
R. indica	
Formosa azalea	C,F
Waucabusa azalea	C,F
R. kerume	
Coral Bells azalea	C,F
Hino Crimson azalea	C,F
Hino pink azalea	C,F
Snow azaleas	C,F
R. satuski	
Gumpo Pink azalea	F
Higasa azalea	F
R. spp. hybrids	
Carror azalea	C,F
Girard Roberta azalea	F
Golden flare exbury azalea	F
R. campylocarpum	
Butterfly R.	F
R. carolinianum	
Carolina R.	C,F
R. Carolinianum x daurium	
PJM R.	F
R. catawbiense	
Catawba R.	C,F
Catawba album R.	C,F
Lord Robert R.	C,F
Rocket R.	C,F
Roseum elegans R.	C,F
R. caucasicum x ponticum	
Cunningham White R.	F
R. forrestii x griersonianum	
Elizabeth R.	F
R. griffithianum	
Jean Marie R.	F
R. impeditum	
Rhododendron	F
R. maximum	
Rhodie max (Rosebay)	C,F

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R. mucronulatum	
Rhododendron	F
R. ponticum	
Chioniodes R.	F
Daphnoides	F
R. sassthigiatim x carolinianum	
Ramapo R.	F
R. hybrid spp.	
America R.	F
English Roseum R.	F
Nova Zembla R.	F
Scintillation R.	F
Rosa rugosa	
Ramanas rose	F
Rosmarinus officinalis	
Rosemary	F
Spiraea vanhouttii	
Bridal wreath	F
Thuja occidentalis	
Emerald arborvitae	F
Little Giant-Dwarf arborvitae	F
Nigra-Dark American arborvitae	F
Pyramidalis arborvitae	F
Rheingold arborvitae	F
Woodwardii arborvitae	F
Globosa-Globe arborvitae	F
Thuja orientalis	
Aurea nana-Dwarf Golden arborvitae	F
Minima glauca-Dwarf arborvitae	F
Viburnum davidii	
David viburnum	F
V. japonicum	
Viburnum	F
V. opulus sterile	
Eastern snowball-V.	F
V. plicatum tomentosum	
Mariesii viburnum	F
Virbunum x pragense	
Virbunum	F
V. setigerum	
Tea V.	F
V. tinus compactum	
Spring bouquet-V.	F
V. tribolium compactum	
Dwarf Cranberry bush V.	F
Wegela florida	
Java Red, Bristol Ruby, Minuet	F
Xylosma congestum	
Xylosma	F

GROUND COVERS

Scientific Name/Variety Name _____	Recommended Treatment Method: C = Container Grown; F = Field Grown (F/C) _____
Arctotheca calendula	
Cape weed or Cape marigold	F
Carpobrotus edulis	
Largeleaf iceplant	F
Cortaderia selloana	
Pampas grass	F
Delosperma alba	
White iceplant	F
Drosanthemum floribundum	
Trailing rosea iceplant	F
Gazania spp	
Gazania	F
Hedera canariensis	
Algerian ivy	F
Hedera helix	
English ivy	F
Hypericum spp.	
St. johnswort	F
Lampranthus spectabilis	
Red trailing iceplant	F
Ophiopogon japonicus	
Mondo grass, Lily turf	F

NON-BEARING NURSERY STOCK; NON-BEARING ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS

Scientific Name/Variety Name _____	Recommended Treatment Method: C = Container Grown; F = Field Grown (F/C) _____
Almond	F
Apple	F
Cherry, sweet	F
Grape, American	F
Grape, European	F
Grapefruit	F
Nectarine	
Olive	F
Orange, sweet	F
Peach	F
Pear	F
Pecan	F
Plum	F
Pomegranate	F

Non-bearing fruit, nut trees, grapevines, and nursery stock are plants which will not bear fruit for at least one year after treatment.

NONCROPLAND AREAS: INDUSTRIAL SITES, UTILITY SUBSTATIONS, HIGHWAY GUARDRAILS, SIGN POSTS, AND DELINEATORS

SNAPSHOT TG is recommended as a preemergence treatment for control of certain broadleaf weeds and annual grasses on industrial sites, utility substations, highway guardrails, sign posts, and delineators. Apply SNAPSHOT in late summer to early fall or in early spring, 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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SNAPSHOT 2.5 TG