

FORTRESS®

ISOXABEN	GROUP	21	HERBICIDE
DITHIOPYR	GROUP	3	HERBICIDE

ORNAMENTAL HERBICIDE

SPECIMEN LABEL

PREEMERGENCE CONTROL OF WEEDS IN FIELD AND CONTAINER ORNAMENTALS.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	% BY WT.
Isoxaben	0.50%
Dithiopyr	0.25%
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	99.25%
TOTAL:	100.00%

EPA Reg. No. 59807-19

EPA Est. No. 82757-OH-001

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION

FIRST AID	
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Take off contaminated clothing.• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 INHALED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
IF SWALLOWED:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.• Do not induce vomiting unless told to by the poison control center or doctor.• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
HOT LINE NUMBER For TRANSPORTATION Emergencies ONLY Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-434-9300. For MEDICAL (24 Hours A Day) and PRODUCT USE Information Call 1-800-356-4647. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.	

Harmful if absorbed through skin or inhaled. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Socks and shoes
- Waterproof gloves

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

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

User should:

- Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.
- Remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

Net Contents: **50 lbs. (22.7 kg)**



ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish and highly toxic to other aquatic organisms including oysters and shrimp. Use with care when applying to turf areas adjacent to any body of water. Drift and runoff from treated turf may adversely affect aquatic organisms in adjacent aquatic sites. 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 when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

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

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING.

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons. 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 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 this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to users 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, including plants, soil, or water is:

- Coveralls
- Waterproof gloves
- Shoes plus socks

NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

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

Do not allow unprotected persons to enter treated areas until dusts have settled.

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Fortress is for preemergence control of weeds in field and container ornamentals. **Fortress** is a granular herbicide containing two selective herbicides that provide a broad spectrum of weed control with tolerance to many ornamental plants.

Not for sale, distribution or use in New York State.

WEED RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Mode of Action

Fortress contains the active ingredient isoxaben, which has a cellulose biosynthesis inhibitor (CBI) mode of action (Group 21) and dithiopyr, a member of the pyridine family of herbicides (Group 3) which inhibits mitotic processes in plants. The active ingredients control susceptible weeds by preventing growth and development of newly germinated seeds. **Fortress** will not control established weeds.

To delay herbicide resistance use appropriate resistance-management strategies.

Rotate the use of products containing isoxaben and dithiopyr with other herbicides with different mechanisms of action within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds. Scout for weeds before product application for identification and growth stage and after product application to look for poor performance or likely resistance. Report any incidence of non-performance of this product against a particular weed species to your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent or call OHP, Inc. at (800) 356-4647. If resistance is suspected, treat weed escapes with an herbicide having a different mechanism of action and/or use non-chemical means to remove escapes as practical, with the goal of preventing further seed production.

Suspected herbicide-resistant weeds may be identified by these indicators:

- * Failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds;
- * A spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species;
and
- * Surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species.

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

Contact your local sales representative, crop advisor, or extension agent to find out if suspected resistant weeds to these MOAs have been found in your region. Do not assume that

each listed weed is being controlled by multiple mechanisms of action. Co-formulated active ingredients are intended to broaden the spectrum of weeds that are controlled. Some weeds may be controlled by only one of the active ingredients in this product.

LIST OF WEEDS CONTROLLED BY FORTRESS

BROADLEAF WEEDS	
Common Name	Scientific Name
aster, heath	<i>Symphotrichum ericoides</i>
bittercress	<i>Cardamine</i> spp.
bittercress, hairy	<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>
bittercress, little	<i>Cardamine oligosperma</i>
brassbuttons, southern	<i>Cotula australis</i>
carpetweed	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
carrot, wild	<i>Daucus carota</i>
chamber-bitter	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>
chickweed, mouseear	<i>Cerastium fontanum</i> ssp. <i>vulgare</i>
dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
eclipta	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>
galinsoga, hairy	<i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i>
geranium, Carolina	<i>Geranium carolinianum</i>
henbit	<i>Lamium</i> spp.
knotweed, prostrate	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
ladysthumb	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
lespedeza, common	<i>Lespedeza striata</i>
lettuce, prickly	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>
mallow, common	<i>Malva neglecta</i>
marestail	<i>Conyza canadensis</i>
mayweed, chamomile	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
medic, black	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
morningglory, ivyleaf	<i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>
mustard	<i>Brassica</i> spp.
oxalis, buttercup	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>
parsley-piert	<i>Alchemilla arvensis</i>
pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle</i> spp.
pigweed, redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>
pineappleweed	<i>Matricaria matricarioides</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>
purslane, common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
rocket, London	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>
rockpurslane, redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
sida, prickly	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
shepherdspurse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
sorrell, red	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
speedwell, corn	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>
speedwell, thymeleaf	<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>
spurge, garden	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>
spurge, hyssop	<i>Chamaesyce hyssopifolia</i>
spurge, prostrate	<i>Euphorbia humistrata</i>
spurge, spotted	<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>
sweetclover, yellow	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>

LIST OF WEEDS CONTROLLED BY FORTRESS (continued)

BROADLEAF WEEDS (continued)	
Common Name	Scientific Name
tansymustard, green	<i>Descurainia pinnata</i> ssp. <i>brachycarpa</i>
woodsorrel, creeping	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>
woodsorrel, yellow	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>
GRASSY WEEDS	
Common Name	Scientific Name
barley	<i>Hordeum</i> spp.
barnyardgrass	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>
bluegrass, annual	<i>Poa annua</i>
brome	<i>Bromus</i> spp.
crabgrass, large	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>
crabgrass, smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>
crabgrass, southern	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>
crowfootgrass	<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>
dallisgrass (seedling)	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>
goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
foxtail, green	<i>Setaria verdis</i>
foxtail, yellow	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
kikuyugrass	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>
oats, wild	<i>Avena fatua</i>
ryegrass (annual & perennial)	<i>Lolium</i> spp.
sandbur	<i>Cenchrus</i> spp.
smutgrass	<i>Sporobolus indicus</i>

CONTAINERIZED AND FIELD ORNAMENTALS

Restrictions for Containerized and Field Ornamentals

Do not apply to moist or wet foliage of ornamentals.

Do not apply while plants are producing a new flush of spring growth. Tender, newly forming leaves are especially sensitive and may be injured by the herbicide.

Do not apply when extreme cold stress (35° F or lower) is expected.

Do not apply product in enclosed greenhouse, polyhouse or poly-enclosed shadehouse structures containing plants as ornamental injury may result.

Do not apply within three weeks prior to enclosing greenhouses or poly-type structures.

Do not apply to plant types whose leaves channel the herbicide granules in the leaf base or crown area.

Do not apply to vegetable or edible fruit bearing crops.

Do not use on fruit trees that will bear fruit within one year of application. Non-bearing fruit trees are defined as trees including Citrus (oranges, grapefruit, etc.), pome fruits (apples, pears, etc.) and stone fruits (cherries, peaches, etc.) which will not bear fruit for at least one year following application of **Fortress**.

Do not apply to bedding plants or flowering crops except as described in the cut flower and foliage ornamental section.

Do not mechanically incorporate **Fortress** into soil or potting media.

Do not graze or feed forage from treated fields to livestock.

Do not disturb the soil surface following application, as the herbicide barrier will be broken, resulting in less than optimum control.

Do not apply to unrooted liners or cuttings that have been planted in pots for the first time.

Do not apply to bare roots of ornamental plants as injury may result.

Do not apply to pots less than 4 inches wide.

Do not apply more than 150 pounds of this product (0.375 pound dithiopyr and 0.75 pound isoxaben) per acre per application.

Do not apply more than 300 pounds of this product (0.75 pound dithiopyr and 1.5 pounds isoxaben) per acre per year.

Do not reapply at less than 3 month intervals, and no more than 2 applications per crop per year.

CULTURAL CONSIDERATIONS

In order for **Fortress** to provide maximum preemergence weed control activity, use the following cultural practices. Prior to application, the bed or soil surface should be smooth and free of crop and weed trash (decaying leaves, clippings, dead weeds, etc.). Leaves and trash may be removed by blowing the area to be treated or by thoroughly mixing the trash into the soil through cultivation prior to herbicide application.

Apply **Fortress** when, at least 1/2 inch of irrigation or rainfall is forecasted to occur within 24 hr after application. The best results from **Fortress** are from applications to established beds or soil surfaces that are left undisturbed during the time period for which weed control is desired. Cultural practices that result in redistribution or disturbance of the soil surface after treatment will decrease the herbicidal effectiveness of **Fortress**. Cutting water furrows or cultivations that mix untreated soil into treated areas will also reduce the effectiveness of the treatment.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

- Apply to dry foliage only.
- Water in immediately to wash the particles off the plant foliage.
- Apply 3.4 lbs. **Fortress** per 1,000 sq. ft. (see also table for more **APPLICATION RATES - Amount of Fortress per AREA**).
- Repeat application at 3 month intervals.

Before each application, remove any existing weeds. Apply product with a properly calibrated spreader that will assure accurate, even particle distribution. Apply to dry foliage only. To test for moisture, rub hands over plant foliage. Immediately after the application, water in with 1/2 inch of water to wash the particles off the plant foliage and to activate the herbicide. For season-long weed control, repeat applications are required at approximately 3-month intervals during the growing season, but do not apply more than 300 pounds **Fortress** per acre per year.

Fortress may be applied to recently transplanted and established ornamentals. Irrigation or rainfall must occur soon after application to wash residues off plant foliage and activate the herbicide. **Fortress** may be applied at any time to established plants. Delay application to allow soil or media to settle around new transplants. Apply **Fortress** after cuttings form roots and become established. Apply before budding/grafting or after buds/grafts have taken to avoid any inhibition of the tissue union. For optimum control **Fortress** should be activated by at least 1/2 inch of rainfall or irrigation prior to weed seed germination and within 3 days following application.

TREATMENT OF ORNAMENTAL SPECIES NOT LISTED ON THE LABEL FOR FORTRESS

When applied as directed under the conditions described on this label, ornamentals listed under the **LIST OF PLANTS TOLERANT TO FORTRESS** section have shown tolerance in field trials. However, this product has not been tested on all cultivars of each species or under all possible growing conditions. Under your growing conditions, a limited number of plants should be treated for tolerance evaluations, prior to initiating large-scale applications. Follow directions given below to determine plant tolerance under your growing conditions prior to large scale use.

Users who wish to use **Fortress** on ornamental plant species **not listed** on this label may determine the suitability for use by treating a small number of such plants at a directed rate. Prior to treatment of large areas, the treated plants should be observed for any signs of herbicidal injury for 30 to 60 days of normal growing conditions to determine if the treatment is safe to the target plant species. To the extent consistent with applicable law, the user assumes responsibility for any plant damage or other liability resulting from use of **Fortress** on plant species not listed on this label.

Do Not Use This Product For Weed Control In The Following Ornamental Plant Species:

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Ajuga</i> spp.	bugleweed or ajuga
<i>Brassica</i> spp.	mustard
<i>Euonymus alatus</i> 'Compactus'	dwarf burning bush
<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.	spurge
<i>Hydrangea</i> spp.	hydrangea
<i>Iberis</i> spp.	candytuft
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i> 'Prince of Wales'	Prince of Wales juniper
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	cajeput tree
<i>Rhododendron carolinianum</i>	Carolina rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i> 'Roseum elegans'	roseum elegans rhododendron

CONTAINER GROWN ORNAMENTALS

Apply **Fortress** prior to weed seed germination in the early spring or fall or following a complete weed removal. Repeat application at a 3 month interval (maximum residual) during the growing season. For application in the fall, apply 3 weeks prior to placing plants in an empty, enclosed greenhouse or hoop house structure.

Apply **Fortress** at 150 pounds per acre per application. A maximum of two applications may be made per year. Do not reapply at less than 3 month intervals for container grown ornamentals. Do not apply **Fortress** to newly transplanted ornamentals, nursery stock, groundcovers, or ornamental bulbs until potting soil or potting media has settled around the roots. Use of hand packing, irrigation or rainfall will aid in the settling of media. Failure of soil settling or cracks in the soil media will risk plant injury.

Where runoff water is recycled, care must be taken to locate pump intake line opening(s) close to the collection pond surface to avoid disturbing and recirculating clay fractions/organic matter accumulation near the pond bottom. This debris/settlement may contain amounts of previously applied pesticides tied-up on clay/organic matter fractions and may lead to plant injury.

Potted Liners: Start with clean liners; after planting and before **Fortress** application, irrigate with water to firm potting media around root systems. Allow foliage to dry. Broadcast **Fortress** evenly over growing area of containers. Water again after application with approximately 1/2 inch of water.

Bare-root liners: Start with clean liners; broadcast **Fortress** evenly over growing area of containers 3 weeks after potting. Water after application with approximately 1/2 inch of water.

APPLICATION RATES	
Amount of Fortress	Per AREA
0.055 oz	1 square foot
5.5 oz	100 square feet
3.44 lbs	1000 square feet
150 lbs	Acre

1 ounce = 28 grams (g)

FIELD GROWN ORNAMENTALS

Apply **Fortress** at 150 pounds per acre per application. Apply immediately after planting or in the spring prior to weed seed germination or weed removal. A maximum of two applications may be made per year. Do not reapply at less than 3 month intervals for field grown ornamentals. **Fortress** is not recommended for use on transplanted bare root stock if irrigation is not available.

CUT FLOWER AND FOLIAGE CROPS

Unless excluded under specific crops below, follow all use directions listed on the label. Apply **Fortress** prior to weed seed germination and or after a complete removal of weeds. After planting and prior to **Fortress** application, irrigate with water to firm soil around plant roots. Allow foliage to dry completely prior to application to prevent granules from sticking. Evenly broadcast **Fortress** over production area at the directed rate. Irrigate with 1/2 inch of water immediately after application to activate and remove any granules that may be on foliage. Do not reapply at less than 3 month intervals.

INDIVIDUAL CONTAINER APPLICATIONS

For situations where broadcast application of the product is not appropriate, apply the product uniformly over the entire container surface at the rates on the following table:

APPLICATION RATES	
Amount of Fortress	Per AREA
0.055 oz	1 square foot
5.5 oz	100 square feet
3.44 lbs	1000 square feet
150 lbs	Acre

1 ounce = 28 grams (g)

LIST OF PLANTS TOLERANT TO FORTRESS

* Not for use in California

TREES	
Scientific Name	Common Name
* <i>Abies balsamea</i>	balsam fir
* <i>Abies concolor</i>	white or concolor fir
* <i>Abies fraseri</i>	fraser fir
* <i>Abutilon hybridum</i>	albus-flowering maple luteus-flowering maple roseus-flowering maple tangerine-flowering maple vesuvius red-flowering maple
* <i>Acer ginnala</i>	flame maple
* <i>Acer japonicum</i>	Japanese maple
* <i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	red maple
	*red sunset maple
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	silver maple
<i>Acoelorrhapha wrightii</i>	Everglades palm
* <i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	silk tree
* <i>Alsophila australis</i>	Australian tree fern
* <i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk island pine
<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	king palm
<i>Arecastrum romanzoffianum</i>	queen palm
* <i>Bauhinia galpinii</i>	red bauhinia
<i>Betula nigra</i>	river birch
* <i>Betula papyrifera</i>	paper birch
* <i>Betula pendula</i>	European white birch
* <i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	bottle tree
* <i>Bucida buceras</i>	black olive
* <i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	carob
* <i>Cercis canadensis</i>	redbud
* <i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	filicoides-fernspray cypress gracilis-slender hinoki cypress
* <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	sawara-false cypress squarrosa-moss cypress
* <i>Chamaedorea cataractarum</i>	cat palm palm
* <i>Chamaedorea costaricana</i>	palm
* <i>Chamaedorea elegans</i>	parlor palm
<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	Mediterranean fan palm
<i>Cornus florida</i>	*cloud nine dogwood flowering dogwood
* <i>Cornus kousa</i>	kousa dogwood
* <i>Crataegus</i> spp.	Cockspur White Crimson Cloud enchantress Jack Evans Washington white green hawthorn
* <i>Crataegus viridis</i>	green hawthorn
* <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Japanese cryptomeria
* <i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	carrot wood
<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> 'Emerald Isle'	Emerald isle leyland cypress
<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> 'Naylor's Blue'	Naylor's blue leyland cypress

LIST OF PLANTS TOLERANT TO FORTRESS (continued)

* Not for use in California

TREES (continued)	
Scientific Name	Common Name
* <i>Cupressus arizonica</i> 'Blue Pyramid'	blue pyramid cypress
* <i>Cupressus arizonica</i> or <i>glabra</i>	Arizona cypress
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	Italian cypress
<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> 'Glaucal'	glauca Italian cypress
<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	sago palm
* <i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian olive
* <i>Elaeagnus x ebbingei</i> 'Gilt Edge'	gilt edge elaeagnus
* <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	red gum eucalyptus
* <i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i>	mealy eucalyptus silver dollar eucalyptus
* <i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	gum
* <i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i>	coolibah tree
* <i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	red ironbark eucalyptus
* <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	European beech
* <i>Ficus benjamina</i>	figus mini ficus
* <i>Ficus retusa</i>	figus, nitidia
* <i>Fraxinus americana</i>	purple ash
* <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	green ash
* <i>Fraxinus uhdei</i>	shamel ash
* <i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	ginkgo (maidenhair tree)
* <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> var. <i>inermis</i>	thornless honeylocust shademaster honeylocust
* <i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon
* <i>Illicium floridanum</i>	Florida anise-tree
<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Eastern redcedar
* <i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	New Zealand tea tree ruby glow New Zealand tea tree
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	American sweetgum
* <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Southern magnolia
* <i>Magnolia soulangeana</i>	saucer magnolia
* <i>Magnolia stellata</i>	royal star magnolia
* <i>Malus pumila</i>	apple
* <i>Malus sargentii</i>	crabapple non-bearing
* <i>Morus alba</i>	white mulberry
* <i>Musa aluminata</i>	banana
<i>Oxydendrum arboreum</i>	sourwood
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce *pendula-weeping Norway spruce *repens-spreading Norway spruce
<i>Picea glauca</i>	white spruce
<i>Picea glauca</i> 'Conica'	dwarf Alberta spruce
<i>Picea pungens</i>	Colorado spruce
* <i>Picea pungens</i> 'Glaucal'	Colorado blue spruce
* <i>Picea pungens</i> 'Hoopsii'	hoopsia blue spruce
* <i>Picea pungens</i> 'Koster'	koster blue spruce
* <i>Pinus aristata</i>	bristlecone pine
* <i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island pine

LIST OF PLANTS TOLERANT TO FORTRESS (continued)

* Not for use in California

TREES (continued)	
Scientific Name	Common Name
* <i>Pinus contorta</i>	shore pine, beach pine
* <i>Pinus eldarica</i>	eldarica pine
* <i>Pinus elliotii</i>	slash pine
* <i>Pinus leucodermis</i>	Bosnian pine
<i>Pinus mugo</i> var. <i>pumilio</i>	*mugo pine pumilio mugo pine
<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Austrian black pine
* <i>Pinus palustris</i>	longleaf pine
* <i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey pine
<i>Pinus strobus</i>	Eastern white pine white pine
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	columnar Scotch pine Scotch pine
* <i>Pinus taeda</i>	loblolly pine
<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>	Japanese black pine
* <i>Pinus virginiana</i>	Virginia pine
* <i>Platanus occidentalis</i>	American sycamore
* <i>Platanus racemosa</i>	California sycamore
* <i>Podocarpus</i> spp.	podocarpus
* <i>Populus deltoides</i>	cottonwood
* <i>Prosopis chilensis</i>	Chilean mesquite
* <i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Carolina laurel cherry bright 'n tight Carolina laurel cherry
* <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	English laurel
* <i>Prunus yedoensis</i>	yoshino flowering cherry
* <i>Quercus ilicifolia</i>	bear oak
* <i>Quercus laurifolia</i>	laurel oak
<i>Quercus palustris</i>	pin oak
<i>Quercus phellos</i>	willow oak
<i>Quercus rubra</i>	red oak
<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	live oak
* <i>Ravenea rivularis</i>	majesty palm
* <i>Salix babylonica</i>	Babylon weeping willow
* <i>Salix matsudana</i> 'Torulosa'	corkscrew willow
* <i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	coast redwood
* <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	giant sequoia
* <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	mountain ash
* <i>Swietenia mahogani</i>	mahogany
* <i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>	queen palm
* <i>Tabebuia caraiba</i>	Yellow tab
* <i>Taxodium distichum</i>	bald cypress
<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	windmill palm
<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	Eastern hemlock
* <i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese elm drake elm
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm
* <i>Zamia furfuracea</i>	cardboard palm

LIST OF PLANTS TOLERANT TO FORTRESS (continued)

* Not for use in California

SHRUBS	
Scientific Name	Common Name
* <i>Abelia x grandiflora</i>	abelia, dwarf Edward goucher abelia glossy abelia nana sunrise variegated abelia
* <i>Acacia abyssinica</i>	abyssinica acacia
* <i>Acacia redolens</i>	prostrate acacia
* <i>Acacia stenophylla</i>	shoestring acacia
<i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>	copper leaf
* <i>Acer ginnala</i>	amur maple
* <i>Acer palmatum</i>	coral bark Japanese maple dwarf Japanese maple
* <i>Agave americana</i>	century plant
* <i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Saskatoon serviceberry
* <i>Andromeda polifolia</i>	bog rosemary
* <i>Anisodonte hypomandarum</i>	cape mallow
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	bearberry
* <i>Ardisia japonica</i>	chirimen marlberry
* <i>Armeria maritima</i> 'Bloodstone'	bloodstone sea thrift
* <i>Artemisia lactiflora</i>	white mugwort
* <i>Aucuba japonica</i> 'Goldstrike'	Japanese laurel
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	coyote bush
* <i>Berberis mentorensis</i>	mentor barberry
* <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> 'Aurea'	golden Japanese barberry
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> var. <i>atropurpurea</i>	red leaf Japanese barberry
* <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> var. <i>atropurpurea</i> 'Cherry Bomb'	cherry bomb barberry
* <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> var. <i>atropurpurea</i> 'Crimson Pygmy'	crimson pygmy barberry
<i>Berberis thunbergii</i> var. <i>atropurpurea</i> 'Rose Glow'	rose glow red barberry
* <i>Berberis x gladwynensis</i>	William Penn barberry
<i>Bougainvillea</i> spp.	Barbara karst California gold pink pixie Scarlet O'Hara temple fire Texas dawn
* <i>Bougainvillea</i> 'Purple Queen'	purple queen bougainvillea
* <i>Bougainvillea</i> 'Rosenka'	rosenka bougainvillea
<i>Buxus microphylla</i> var. <i>japonica</i>	Japanese little leaf boxwood
* <i>Buxus microphylla</i> var. <i>japonica</i> 'Green Beauty'	green beauty boxwood
* <i>Buxus microphylla</i> var. <i>Koreana</i>	Korean boxwood
<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	common boxwood
* <i>Buxus x</i> 'Green velvet'	green velvet boxwood
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	lemon bottlebrush
* <i>Callistemon citrinus</i> 'Little John'	little John lemon bottlebrush
* <i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	weeping bottlebrush
* <i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	spring torch Scotch heather
<i>Camellia japonica</i>	camellia

LIST OF PLANTS TOLERANT TO FORTRESS (continued)

* Not for use in California

SHRUBS (continued)	
Scientific Name	Common Name
* <i>Caryopteris clandonensis</i>	blue mist bluebeard
* <i>Caryopteris x clandonensis</i> 'Black night'	dark knight bluebeard
* <i>Cassia artemisioides</i>	feathery cassia
* <i>Cassia, eremophila</i>	senna
* <i>Ceanothus</i> spp.	wild lilac
* <i>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</i> var. <i>drupacea</i>	Japanese plum yew
* <i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	snow-in-summer
* <i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>	dwarf plumbago
* <i>Ceratostigma willmottianum</i>	Chinese plumbago
<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>	orange flowering quince
* <i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	kosteri cypress nana-dwarf hinoki cypress torulosa cypress
* <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i>	baileyi-dogwood filifera-thread cypress flaviramea-dogwood sawara-false cypress squarrosa minima cypress
* <i>Chrysalidocarpus lutescens</i>	areca palm
* <i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	summersweet
* <i>Cleyera japonica</i>	Japanese cleyera
* <i>Coleonema pulchrum</i>	pink breath of heaven
* <i>Convolvulus cneorum</i>	bush morning glory
* <i>Convolvulus mauritanicus</i>	ground morningglory
* <i>Cornus alba</i>	sibirica-Siberian dogwood
<i>Cornus sericea</i>	baileyi redosier dogwood flaviramea yellowtwig dogwood
* <i>Corylus americana</i> 'Contorta'	Harry Lauder's walking stick
* <i>Cotinus coggygria</i>	royal purple smoke tree
* <i>Cotinus dummeri</i>	coral beauty smoke tree eichholz smoke tree
* <i>Cotoneaster adpressus</i>	praecox-early cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster apiculatus</i>	cranberry cotoneaster
* <i>Cotoneaster congestus</i>	Pyrenees cotoneaster
* <i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	bearberry cotoneaster
* <i>Cotoneaster himalayan</i>	Himalayan cotoneaster
* <i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	rock cotoneaster
<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	sago palm
* <i>Cytisus</i> spp.	allgold warminster broom holandia-Scotch broom lilac time broom
* <i>Cytisus praecox</i>	holandia-warminster broom
* <i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	lena-Scotch broom
* <i>Dalea greggii</i>	trailing indigo bush
* <i>Daphne cneorum</i>	rose daphne
* <i>Daphne odora</i>	fragrant daphne
* <i>Deutzia crenata</i>	nakiana-dwarf deutzia
* <i>Deutzia gracilis</i>	slender gracilis
* <i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	hopseed bush
* <i>Enkianthus campanulatus</i>	red-veined enkianthus

LIST OF PLANTS TOLERANT TO FORTRESS (continued)

* Not for use in California

SHRUBS (continued)	
Scientific Name	Common Name
* <i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	fruitland silver berry
* <i>Erica cinerea</i>	purple bell heather
* <i>Erica vagans</i>	cornish heather
* <i>Erica x darleyensis</i>	Mediterranean pink heather
<i>Escallonia</i> spp.	escallonia
* <i>Eugenia myrtifolia</i>	teenie genie brushcherry
* <i>Eugenia myrtifolia</i> 'Globulus'	dwarf brush cherry
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i>	*canadale gold euonymus emerald 'n gold euonymus *sunspot euonymus
* <i>Euonymus japonicus</i>	chollipo euonymus gold spot euonymus silver king euonymus silver princess euonymus variegated evergreen euonymus
* <i>Euonymus kiautschovicus</i>	spreading euonymus
* <i>Euonymus kiautschovicus</i> 'Manhattan'	Manhattan euonymus
* <i>Euonymus vegetus</i>	bigleaf wintercreeper
* <i>Fatsia japonica</i>	Japanese aralia
* <i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>	Pineapple guava
* <i>Felicia amelloides</i>	blue marguerite
<i>Forsythia x intermedia</i>	border forsythia Arnold dwarf
<i>Forsythia x 'Spring Glory'</i>	spring glory forsythia
* <i>Fuchsia x 'Santa Claus'</i>	Santa Claus fuchsia
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	*August beauty gardenia *gardenia *miniature gardenia *mystery radican gardenia
* <i>Gaultheria procumbens</i>	wintergreen
* <i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	salal-lemon leaf
* <i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Carolina jessamine
<i>Genista pilosa</i>	woadwaxen
* <i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	common witch hazel
* <i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	lilac vine
* <i>Hebe buxifolia</i>	boxleaf hebe
* <i>Hibiscus</i> spp.	blue bird brilliant hula girl
* <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	ross estey-hibiscus
* <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	red bird rose of sharon red heart rose of sharon woodbridge rose of sharon
<i>Ilex</i> spp.	holly
* <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Balkans English holly gold coast English holly
* <i>Ilex cassine</i>	cassine holly
<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	burford holly *dwarf burford holly *needlepoint holly *Chinese holly

LIST OF PLANTS TOLERANT TO FORTRESS (continued)

* Not for use in California

SHRUBS (continued)	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Ilex crenata</i>	*compacta-dwarf Japanese holly *convexa holly *dwarf Chinese holly *green luster holly *helleri-heller's Japanese holly *hetzii's Japanese holly Japanese holly * <i>Ilex crenata</i> 'Steeds' steeds Japanese holly stokesii Japanese holly
* <i>Ilex glabra</i>	compacta-compact inkberry holly nordica-inkberry holly
* <i>Ilex opaca</i>	American holly
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	*nana-dwarf yaupon holly *pendula-weeping yaupon holly yaupon holly
* <i>Ilex x aquipernyi</i>	San Jose holly
<i>Ilex x attenuata</i>	Savannah holly
<i>Ilex x meserveae</i>	blue boy holly blue girl holly
<i>Ilex x 'Nellie Stevens'</i>	*China boy holly China girl holly *ebony magic holly Nellie R. Stevens holly
* <i>Itea virginica</i>	Henry's garnet sweetspire
* <i>Ixora collinea</i>	ixora
<i>Juniper</i> spp.	juniper
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	*hollywood juniper *media-old gold juniper *pfitzer juniper *pfitzerana glauca-blue juniper pfitzerana-pfitzer juniper *sea green juniper *torulosa-hollywood juniper gold coast juniper
* <i>Juniperus chinensis</i> 'Gold Coast'	
<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	emerald sea shore juniper *shore juniper
* <i>Juniperus davurica</i>	parsonii juniper
<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	*andorra juniper bar harbor juniper blue chip juniper blue rug juniper *creeping juniper *dwarf andorra juniper *huntington blue juniper *plumosa-andorra juniper *wiltonii-blue carpet juniper
* <i>Juniperus procumbens</i>	nana-dwarf Japanese garden juniper
* <i>Juniperus prostrata</i>	prostrata juniper
<i>Juniperus sabina</i>	broadmoor juniper *foemina-hicks juniper *savin juniper *tamariscifolia-tam juniper
* <i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	emerald green juniper wichita blue juniper

LIST OF PLANTS TOLERANT TO FORTRESS (continued)

* Not for use in California

SHRUBS (continued)	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Juniperus squamata</i>	*blue juniper blue star juniper parsonii juniper
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	mountain laurel
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	crape myrtle
* <i>Leucophyllum frutescens</i>	Texas sage
* <i>Leucophyllum laevigatum</i>	chihuahan sage
* <i>Leucothoe axillaris</i>	coast leucothoe
<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>	drooping leucothoe fetterbush, rain
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese privet wax privet yellow tip privet
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	glossy privet
* <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	California privet
* <i>Ligustrum texanum</i>	Howard privet wax leaf privet
* <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> 'Lodense'	lodense common privet
* <i>Ligustrum x vicaryi</i>	golden vicary privet
* <i>Livistona chinensis</i>	Chinese fountain palm
* <i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	winter honeysuckle
* <i>Lonicera japonica</i>	clayey dwarf halliana tatarian Canadian white
* <i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	flowering woodbine serotina woodbine
* <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	trumpet honeysuckle
* <i>Loropetalum chinense</i>	sizzling pink fringe flower
* <i>Loropetalum chinense</i> var. <i>rubrum</i> 'Razzeleberni'	razzeleberri fringe flower
* <i>Mahonia aquifolium</i> 'Compacta'	dwarf Oregon hollygrape mahonia
* <i>Mahonia bealei</i>	leather leaf mahonia
* <i>Mahonia repens</i>	creeping mahonia
* <i>Mandevilla splendens</i> 'Red Riding Hood'	red riding hood mandevilla
* <i>Michelia figo</i>	banana shrub
* <i>Myrica californica</i>	wax myrtle
* <i>Myrica cerifera</i>	Southern wax myrtle
* <i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>	bayberry
* <i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	putah creek
<i>Nandina domestica</i>	compacta-dwarf heavenly bamboo *harbour dwarf-heavenly bamboo heavenly bamboo (nandina) nana compacta-heavenly bamboo *nana purpurea-heavenly bamboo *woods dwarf-heavenly bamboo
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	hardy red oleander oleander *ruby lace oleander
* <i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	sweet olive osmanthus
* <i>Osmanthus x fortunei</i>	fortune's osmanthus
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> 'Rubrum'	purple fountain grass

LIST OF PLANTS TOLERANT TO FORTRESS (continued)

* Not for use in California

SHRUBS (continued)	
Scientific Name	Common Name
* <i>Philadelphus</i> spp.	golden snowflake double white
* <i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	pigmy date palm
<i>Photinia x fraseri</i>	fraser photinia
* <i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	dwarf ninebark
<i>Pieris japonica</i>	lily-of-the-valley *mountain fire lily-of-the-valley *snowdrift lily-of-the-valley *temple bells lily-of-the-valley *valley rose lily-of-the-valley *valley valentine lily-of-the-valley
* <i>Pieris x 'Forest Flame'</i>	forest flame lily-of-the-valley
<i>Pinus mugo</i> var. <i>mugo</i>	mugo pine
* <i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i> 'Golf Ball'	golf ball pittosporum
<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	green pittosporum *wheeler's dwarf pittosporum
* <i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	blue cape plumbago
* <i>Plumbago capensis</i>	plumbago
* <i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	yew pine
* <i>Polygala fruticosa</i>	sweet pea shrub
<i>Potentilla</i> spp.	cinquefoil
* <i>Potentilla fragiforme</i>	cinquefoil
<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	cinquefoil *floppy disc cinquefoil *gold drop potentilla *goldfinger potentilla *red ace potentilla *sunset potentilla *tangerine potentilla
* <i>Potentilla verna</i>	spring cinquefoil
* <i>Prunus glandulosa</i>	dwarf flowering almond Flowering Almond otto luykens English laurel
* <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> 'Otto Luykens'	
* <i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	strawberry guava
* <i>Pyracantha coccinea</i> 'Lalandei'	lalandei firethorn
* <i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>	lolendei monrovia pyracantha monon pyracantha red elf hybrid pyracantha Rutgers hybrid pyracantha Santa Cruz pyracantha victory pyracantha
* <i>Pyracantha koidzumii</i>	gnome lalandei victory
* <i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	charisma-monruce raphiolepis enchantress-mones raphiolepis raphiolepis (India hawthorn) springtime-monme raphiolepis
* <i>Raphiolepis indica</i> 'Ballerina'	ballerina Indian hawthorn
* <i>Raphiolepis ovata</i>	roundleaf raphiolepis

LIST OF PLANTS TOLERANT TO FORTRESS (continued)

* Not for use in California

SHRUBS (continued)	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	fashion azalea *gerard Christina azalea *girard Roberta azalea *golden flare exbury azalea *helmut vogel azalea hershey red azalea *hot shot azalea *hume azalea hybrids carror azalea *Inga azalea *Irene Koster azalea *kirishima azalea *President Clay azalea *traditional azalea
<i>Rhododendron calendulaceum</i>	*cannon's double azalea flame azalea *golden flare azalea *klondike azalea
* <i>Rhododendron campylocarpum</i>	butterfly rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	*catawba album rhododendron catawba rhododendron *Lord Roberts rhododendron *rocket rhododendron
* <i>Rhododendron exbury</i>	cannon's double azalea golden flare azalea klondike azalea
* <i>Rhododendron forrestii repens</i>	gomer waterer rhododendron
* <i>Rhododendron griffithianum</i>	Jean Marie rhododendron
* <i>Rhododendron hybrid</i> spp.	America rhododendron English roseum rhododendron nova zembla rhododendron scintillation rhododendron
* <i>Rhododendron impeditum</i>	rhododendron
* <i>Rhododendron indica</i>	formosa azalea waucabusa azalea
* <i>Rhododendron kaempferi</i>	blue danube azalea
<i>Rhododendron kurume</i>	*coral bells azalea hino crimson azalea *hino pink azalea *Mildred azalea *snow azalea
<i>Rhododendron maximum</i>	rhodie max (rosebay)
* <i>Rhododendron mucronulatum</i>	rhododendron
* <i>Rhododendron obtusum</i>	hino crimsom azalea
* <i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	chioniodes rhododendron daphinoides rhododendron
* <i>Rhododendron racemosum</i>	dwarf scarlet wonder rhododendron tribly rhododendron unique rhododendron vulcan rhododendron
* <i>Rhododendron satsuki</i>	gumpo pink azalea higasa azalea reijn azalea
<i>Rhododendron carolinianum</i> x <i>daurium</i>	PJM rhododendron
<i>Rhododendron caucasicum</i> x <i>ponticum</i>	cunningham white rhododendron

LIST OF PLANTS TOLERANT TO FORTRESS (continued)

* Not for use in California

SHRUBS (continued)	
Scientific Name	Common Name
* <i>Rhododendron forrestii</i> x <i>griersonianum</i>	Elizabeth rhododendron
* <i>Rhododendron sassthigiatim</i> x <i>carolinianum</i>	ramapo rhododendron
* <i>Rhus lancea</i>	African sumac
* <i>Rhus typhina</i>	staghorn sumac
* <i>Rosa rugosa</i>	ramanas rose
* <i>Rosa</i> x 'Flower carpet'	red groundcover rose
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	rosemary
<i>Senecio cineraria</i>	dusty miller
* <i>Skimmia japonica</i>	Japanese skimmia
* <i>Skimmia reevesiana</i>	Reeve's skimmia
* <i>Solanum rantonnetii</i> 'Royal purple'	Paraguay nightshade
* <i>Spiraea</i> spp.	garland spirea
<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	dolchia spirea *Japanese alpine spirea *magic carpet spirea *neon flash spirea *shirobana spirea
<i>Spiraea</i> x <i>bumalda</i> 'Anthony Waterer'	Anthony Waterer spirea
* <i>Spiraea</i> x <i>cinerea</i> 'Grefsheim'	first snow spirea
<i>Spiraea</i> x <i>vanhouttei</i>	vanhoutte spirea
* <i>Streptosolen jamesonii</i>	marmalade bush
* <i>Syringa rothomagensis</i>	Chinese lilac
* <i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	common lilac
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japanese yew
* <i>Tecomaria capensis</i>	cape honeysuckle
* <i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i>	Japanese ternstroemia
* <i>Teucrium fruticans</i>	bush germander
* <i>Thevetia neriifolia</i>	yellow oleander
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	*emerald arborvitae *globosa-globe arborvitae *little giant-dwarf arborvitae nigra-dark American arborvitae pyramidalis arborvitae *rheingold arborvitae techny arborvitae woodwardii arborvitae
<i>Thuja orientalis aureus</i>	nana-dwarf golden arborvitae *minima glauca-dwarf arborvitae
* <i>Tibouchina urvilleana</i>	princes flower
* <i>Vaccinium</i> spp.	blue crop blue jay Jersey North blue northland
* <i>Veitchia merrilli</i>	Christmas palm
* <i>Viburnum bodnantense</i>	pink dawn viburnum
* <i>Viburnum carlesii</i>	Korean spice viburnum
* <i>Viburnum davidii</i>	David viburnum

LIST OF PLANTS TOLERANT TO FORTRESS (continued)

* Not for use in California

SHRUBS (continued)	
Scientific Name	Common Name
* <i>Viburnum japonicum</i>	Japanese viburnum
* <i>Viburnum judd</i> (V. x <i>juddii</i>)	Judd viburnum
* <i>Viburnum lantana</i>	wayfaringtree viburnum
<i>Viburnum opulus sterile</i>	common snowball viburnum
* <i>Viburnum plicatum</i> var. <i>tomentosum</i>	doublefile viburnum
* <i>Viburnum setigerum</i>	tea viburnum
* <i>Viburnum tinus</i> 'Compactum'	spring bouquet viburnum
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	Am. cranberrybush viburnum
* <i>Viburnum trilobum</i> 'Compactum'	dwarf Am. cranberrybush viburnum
* <i>Viburnum x pragense</i>	Prague viburnum
* <i>Weigela florida bristol</i>	java red weigela minuet weigela ruby weigela
<i>Xylosma congestum</i>	xylosma
* <i>Xylosma senticosa</i>	shiny xylosma
* <i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Adam's needle yucca

LIST OF PLANTS TOLERANT TO FORTRESS (continued)

* Not for use in California

GROUNDCOVERS/PERENNIALS	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Achillea</i> spp.	yarrow
* <i>Achillea filipendulina</i>	moonshine-fern/leaf yarrow
* <i>Achillea millefolium</i>	common yarrow
* <i>Achillea millefolium</i> 'Paprika'	paprika yarrow
* <i>Achillea tomentosa</i>	wooly yarrow
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i>	lilly of the Nile *queen anne lily of the Nile
<i>Agapanthus</i> 'Peter Pan'	lilly of the Nile
<i>Ammophila breviligulata</i>	beechgrass
* <i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>	red apple aptenia
<i>Aquilegia</i> x 'Dragon Fly'	columbine
* <i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	cape weed
* <i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i> 'Butterfly'	butterfly argyranthemum
<i>Asparagus</i> spp.	Asparagus fern
* <i>Aspidistra elatior</i>	cast iron plant
* <i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	New England aster
* <i>Aster novi-belgii</i>	New York aster
* <i>Aster novi-belgii</i> 'Persian Rose'	Persian rose dwarf aster
* <i>Bergenia cordifolia</i>	heartleaf bergenia
* <i>Bidens ferulifolia</i> 'Peters Gold'	Peter's gold bidens
* <i>Brachyscome</i> x 'New Amethyst'	swan river daisy new amethyst
<i>Callistephus chinensis</i>	China aster
<i>Carex</i> spp.	variegated carex
* <i>Carex albula</i>	frosty curls sedge
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	largeleaf ice plant

LIST OF PLANTS TOLERANT TO FORTRESS (continued)

* Not for use in California

GROUNDCOVERS/PERENNIALS (continued)	
Scientific Name	Common Name
* <i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	Madagascar periwinkle
* <i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	northern sea oats
* <i>Chrysanthemum</i> spp.	chrysanthemum species
* <i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>	shasta daisy
* <i>Clivia miniata</i> 'French Hybrid'	kafir lily
* <i>Cordyline indivisa</i>	blue dracaena
* <i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>	threadleaf coreopsis
<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i> 'Moonbeam'	moonbeam coreopsis
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	pampas grass
* <i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i>	false or Mexican heather
* <i>Cyperus albostrigatus</i>	dwarf umbrella grass
* <i>Dahlia hybrid Dwarf</i>	dwarf dahlia
* <i>Dahlia</i> x 'Royal Dahlietta Pink'	dwarf dahlia wendy pink
* <i>Delosperma alba</i>	white iceplant
* <i>Delosperma cooperi</i>	ice plant
* <i>Delosperma nubigenum</i>	hardy ice plant
<i>Descampsia caespitosa</i>	descampsia
* <i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i> 'Firewitch'	firewitch cheddar pink
* <i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i> 'Treasure'	crimson treasure cheddar pink
* <i>Dianthus plumarius</i>	cottage pink
* <i>Dietes vegeta</i>	fortnight lily
* <i>Drosanthemum floribundum</i>	trailing rosea iceplant
* <i>Drosanthemum hispidum</i>	iceplant
* <i>Dymondia margaretae</i>	diamond marguerite
* <i>Ensete ventricosum</i>	absynnian banana
* <i>Equisetum scirpoides</i>	dwarf horsetail
* <i>Erianthus ravennae</i>	hardy pampasgrass
* <i>Erigeron speciosus</i> 'Darkest of All'	darkest of all fleabane
* <i>Euryops pectinatus</i> 'Munchkin'	dwarf euryops
* <i>Eustoma grandiflorum</i> 'Pink'	pink lisianthus
* <i>Evolvulus nuttallianus</i>	blue daze
* <i>Fatshedera japonica</i>	Japanese aralia
<i>Festuca ovina glauca</i>	blue fescue
<i>Gaillardia x grandiflora</i>	blanket flower
* <i>Gaillardia x grandiflora</i> 'Goblin'	goblin blanket flower
* <i>Galium odoratum</i>	galium
* <i>Gazania</i> spp.	gazania
* <i>Geranium cinereum</i> 'Ballerina'	ballerina cranesbill
* <i>Geranium sanguineum</i> 'Bloody Cran'	bloody cranesbill
* <i>Geranium subcaulescens</i>	black eyed magenta cranesbill
* <i>Geum</i> spp.	avens
* <i>Geum quellyon</i>	geum
* <i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	baby's breath
* <i>Hakonechloa macra aureola</i>	golden hakonechloa
* <i>Hedera canariensis</i>	Algerian ivy
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy

LIST OF PLANTS TOLERANT TO FORTRESS (continued)

* Not for use in California

GROUNDCOVERS/PERENNIALS (continued)	
Scientific Name	Common Name
* <i>Helichrysum petiolare</i> 'White Licorice'	white licorice helichrysum
* <i>Heliotropium fragrans</i>	common heliotrope
<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.	daylily
* <i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>	red yucca
* <i>Heuchera micrantha</i>	coral bells
* <i>Heuchera</i> x 'Bressingham'	bressingham coral bells
* <i>Hosta 'Francee'</i>	francee plantain lily
* <i>Hosta fortunei</i>	plantain lily
<i>Hosta lancifolia</i>	albo-marginata hosta
	*narrow leafed plantain lily
	*zebelli red hosta
* <i>Hosta</i> x 'Patriot'	patriot plantain lily
* <i>Houttuynia cordata</i> 'Chameleon'	chameleon houttuynia
* <i>Hymenoxys acaulis</i>	angelita daisy
* <i>Hypericum</i> spp.	St. Johnswort
* <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> 'Rubra'	Japanese blood grass
* <i>Ipomea acuminata</i> 'Blue Dawn'	blue dawn morning glory
* <i>Iris</i> spp.	dwarf blue wedgewood
<i>Iris pumila</i> 'Yellow'	yellow dwarf bearded iris
<i>Iris sibirica</i>	iris
* <i>Jasminum nitidum</i>	angelwing jasmine
* <i>Jasminum polyanthum</i>	pink jasmine
* <i>Kniphofia uvaria</i> 'Flamenco'	flamenco red hot poker
* <i>Lampranthus spectabilis</i>	trailing iceplant
* <i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	broom teatree/manuka
* <i>Liatris spicata</i> 'Floristan Violet'	floristan violet gay feather
* <i>Limonium perezii</i>	statice
* <i>Liriope gigantea</i>	giant lily turf white lily turf
* <i>Liriope muscari</i>	big blue lily turf lilac beauty lily turf majestic lily turf monroe white lily turf silvery sunproof lily turf variegated liriope lily turf
* <i>Liriope spicata</i>	green/creeping lily turf silver dragon lily turf
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle
* <i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	moneywort
* <i>Lysimachia punctata</i>	dotted loosestrife
* <i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	eulalia grass
* <i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> 'Gracillimus'	maiden grass
* <i>Moraea iridioides</i>	African iris
* <i>Oenothera missouriensis</i>	ozark sundrops
* <i>Oenothera speciosa</i> 'Siskiyou Pink'	siskiyou evening primrose
<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	dwarf mondo grass mondo grass
* <i>Origanum libanoticum</i>	oregano

LIST OF PLANTS TOLERANT TO FORTRESS (continued)

* Not for use in California

GROUNDCOVERS/PERENNIALS (continued)	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	trailing African daisy
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	Japanese spurge
* <i>Pachysandra terminalis</i> 'Green Sheen'	green sheen Japanese spurge
* <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper
* <i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	fountain grass
* <i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	chrimson fountain grass
* <i>Penstemon</i> x 'Apple Blossom'	apple blossom penstemon
<i>Pentas lanceolata</i>	star clusters
<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	Russian sage
<i>Phalaris arundinacea picta</i>	ribbon grass
* <i>Phlox subulata</i>	moss pink
* <i>Phormium tenax</i> 'Jack Spratt'	Jack Spratt New Zealand flax
* <i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	Mexican hat
<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>	blackeyed susan
* <i>Ruscus hypophyllum</i>	butcher's broom (Israeli ruscus)
* <i>Salvia daghestanica</i>	platinum sage
* <i>Salvia grahamii</i>	graham's sage
* <i>Sasa pygmaea</i>	dwarf bamboo
* <i>Scutellaria resinosa</i>	skull cap
<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	Asian jasmine
* <i>Tulbaghia violacea</i>	society garlic
* <i>Verbena rigida</i>	veined verbena
* <i>Vinca major</i>	bigleaf periwinkle
<i>Vinca minor</i>	dwarf periwinkle

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store in a clean, dry place. Store in original container and out of the reach of children, preferably in a locked storage area.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available, or dispose in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by State and local authorities.

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It is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with use of this product. Plant injury, lack of performance, or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as use of the product contrary to label instructions (including conditions noted on the label, such as unfavorable temperatures, soil conditions, etc.) abnormal conditions (such as, but not limited to, excessive rainfall, drought, tornadoes, hurricanes), presence of other materials, the manner of application, or other factors, all of which are beyond the control of OHP, Inc. or the seller. All such risks shall be assumed by buyer.

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