

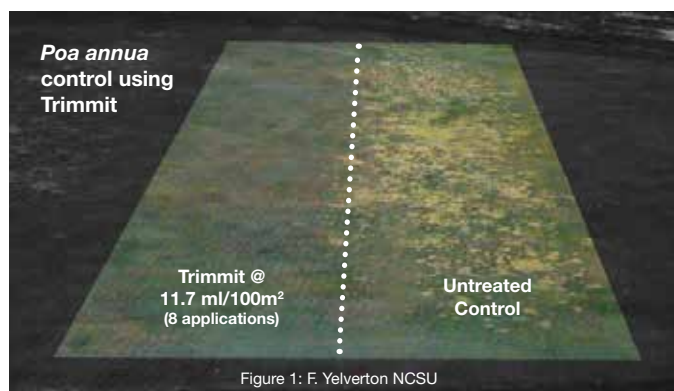
# Trimmit: Slowing turf growth and suppressing Poa



syngenta®

Trimmit™ is a proven, root absorbed, class B Plant Growth Regulator (PGR), with the ability to suppress *Poa annua*, where applied, while managing top growth of other desirable turfgrasses.

Trimmit can be used on established bentgrass, and perennial ryegrass, greens, tees, and fairways, as part of a management program to improve turf uniformity, density, and ball roll, while reducing mowing needs under periods of moderate to high growth potential.



## Mode of action

Trimmit is absorbed primarily through the plant roots, blocking early biosynthetic Gibberellic acid (GA) formation. The result is inhibition of cell elongation (vertical leaf growth), shortening of plant internodes, and a decrease in seedhead stalk height. The effect is the retarding of plant growth creating a more uniform playing surface.

## Formulation and coverage

Trimmit is formulated as a suspension concentrate (SC). One 3.78 liter bottle of Trimmit treats 8.40 hectares (20.75 acres) at the low label rate of 4.5 ml/100m<sup>2</sup>, and 3.38 hectares (8.34 acres) at the high label rate of 11.2 ml/100m<sup>2</sup>.

## Use recommendations

Trimmit is root absorbed and should be irrigated into the thatch/rootzone, within 24 hours, for activation. In areas without irrigation, higher water carrier is recommended to place the product into its zone of uptake activity.

Trimmit should be applied to healthy, actively growing turfgrass. There is a potential for overregulation if applied in periods of limited growth potential.

Increased use rates of Trimmit lead to more growth suppression but don't necessarily extend the suppression period. Adjust application rates and timing based on turf species, mowing height, desired vegetative control, and compounding factors affecting plant growth.

It is recommended to wait two weeks after a Trimmit application before establishing overseeding in a treated area. Seeded areas should be established for six weeks before recommencing any Trimmit application on newly established turfgrasses stands.

Exercise caution and review labels when mixing or overlapping Trimmit with other Plant Growth Regulators (PGRs) or triazole fungicides, as these products may compound growth suppression and enhance regulation effects.

Continuous Trimmit applications can suppress *Poa annua*. Users should note that initial *Poa annua* discoloration and potential *Poa annua* decline will occur. The resultant effects can be heightened by factors such as turf bio-type, environmental conditions, application rate and use.

Added benefits

Trimmit affects abscisic acid (ABA) concentrations in turfgrass, resulting in stomatal regulation, with the potential for increasing cellular hydration, providing greater long term drought resistance.<sup>1</sup>

Trimmit may enhance contact fungicide performance through the reduction of leaf blade growth. Slowed growth equates to less mowing and slowed removal of applied fungicide product.

Trimmit may improve ball roll distance as a result of vegetative growth regulation.

Trimmit may reduce scalping by slowing turf growth and decreasing internode length.

Field results

Effects of differential suppression on Poa annua



Figure 2: Summit Golf Club

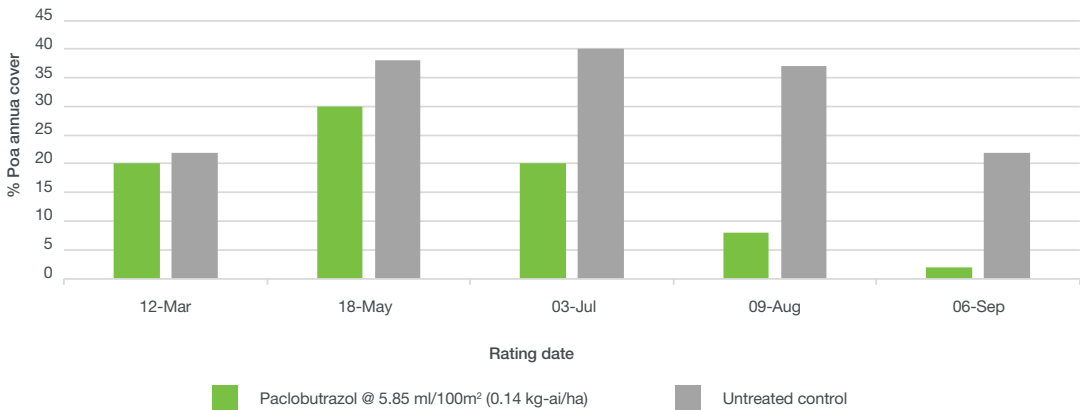


Figure 3: Summit Golf Club



Figure 4: Camelot Golf Club

Percent Poa annua cover with Trimmit on creeping bentgrass fairways



Idlehour CC, Lexington KY  
Providence Creeping Bentgrass  
Trimmit applied monthly (March - August),  
mowed 3x week @ 0.500" (1/2 inch) HOC  
  
Woosley, 2003, Weed Technology, Vol 17.

Active ingredient	Formulation type	Case size	Case coverage	Product rate	Water volume	Nozzle selection
Paclobutrazol	SC	2 x 3.78 L	6.75 – 16.8 ha (16.7 – 41.5 acres)	4.5 ml/100m² – 11.2 ml/100m²	400 – 800 L/ha (with irrigation) or =>1600 L/ha (without irrigation)	Syngenta XC 04 Syngenta XC 08 TeeJet AI / TF / TTJ60 / XR or TeeJet XRC

For more information, visit Greencast.ca, contact our Customer Interaction Centre at 1-87-SYNGENTA (1-877-964-3682) or follow @Syngentaturfca on Social Media.

<sup>1</sup> Mohammad Hossein Sheikh Mohammadi, Nematollah Etemadi, Mohammad Mehdi Arab, Mostafa Aalifar, Mostafa Arab, Mohammad Pessarakli, Molecular and physiological responses of Iranian Perennial ryegrass as affected by Trinexapac ethyl, Paclobutrazol and Absciscic acid under drought stress, Plant Physiology and Biochemistry, Volume 111, 2017, Pages 129-143.

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