

KILLS THE ROOT

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE*

Kills Listed Weeds
NOT The Lawn

Spectracide

WEED STOP[®]
FOR LAWNS

Plus **CRABGRASS KILLER₃**

Herbida para céspedes y
contra mano de cangrejo₃

Kills **470+** Weed
Types As Listed

Visible Results
In **5** Hours

Kills Yellow Nutsedge

For Best Results, Apply When Temperature Is Between 45°F-90°F

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

2,4-D, dimethylamine salt.....	0.253%
Quinclorac.....	0.121%
Dicamba, dimethylamine salt.....	0.029%
Sulfentrazone.....	0.015%
OTHER INGREDIENTS.....	99.582%
TOTAL.....	100.000%

*For terms of guarantee, see back panel

*When used as directed

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

See back booklet for additional
precautionary statements.

MANTÉNGASE FUERA DEL ALCANCE DE LOS NIÑOS
PRECAUCIÓN

Consulte el folleto en la parte posterior para conocer
las declaraciones preventivas adicionales.

17-20041

Net Contents 1 gal (128 fl oz/3.7 L)



AFTER USE:

1. To store, turn sprayer nozzle off.
2. Turn hose plug switch clockwise to CLOSED.
3. DO NOT disconnect hose.
4. Return sprayer to its slot. Hose can be pushed back into sprayer handle.

USE TIPS

- Some hard-to-kill weeds may require re-treatment. Wait at least 30 days between applications — some weeds can take that long to die.
- Spray during growing season when weeds are actively growing.
- For best results, mow lawn two to three days before treating weeds.
- To avoid risk of lawn injury, do not spray drought-stressed lawns.
- Watering immediately after treatment may wash away effectiveness.
- Wait until newly seeded grass is well established or after the third mowing before applying this product.
- Treated areas may be reseeded three to four weeks after application.
- Adjust nozzle to produce a coarse spray. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. Avoid fine mists.
- If certain tough weeds are not dead within three weeks, repeat application to affected areas.
- Application to zoysia lawns when they are emerging from dormancy in the spring may cause damage.
- Overapplication, especially at 90°F or higher, may cause damage.
- Application to Bermudagrass may cause temporary yellowing, but full recovery can be expected.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage: Turn the nozzle to CLOSE position. To prevent leakage, place sprayer in holster. Store this product only in its original container in a secure storage area away from sources of heat or open flame and in an area inaccessible to children and pets. Keep from freezing.

Pesticide Disposal and Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. If empty: Place in trash or offer for recycling, if available. If partly filled: Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks and waterproof gloves. Wear protective eyewear. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

First Aid

If swallowed: 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 a Poison Control Center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If in eyes: Have 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 for 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 1-800-917-5438 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. Do not treat the environment, do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

DESPUÉS DE USAR:

1. Para guardar, gire la boquilla del rociador a la posición "off" (apagado).
2. Gire la llave del tapón de la manguera en sentido de las manecillas del reloj hasta "CLOSED" para cerrarla.
3. NO desconecte la manguera.
4. Coloque el rociador nuevamente en su ranura. La manguera se puede volver a meter en el asa del rociador.

CONSEJOS SOBRE EL USO

- Puede ser necesario repetir el tratamiento en algunas malezas difíciles de eliminar. Espere por lo menos 30 días entre las aplicaciones; algunas malezas pueden demorar ese tiempo en morir.
- Rocíe durante la temporada de crecimiento cuando las malezas están en crecimiento activo.
- Para obtener mejores resultados, corte el césped de dos a tres días antes de tratar las malezas.
- Para evitar el riesgo de causar daño al césped, no rocíe en céspedes bajo estrés hídrico.
- El riego inmediatamente después del tratamiento pueden reducir la eficacia.
- Espere hasta que el pasto recién sembrado esté bien establecido o después del tercer corte antes de aplicar este producto.
- Las zonas tratadas se puede volver a sembrar de tres a cuatro semanas después de la aplicación.
- Ajuste la boquilla para producir un rocío grueso. El rocío grueso minimiza el arrastre. Evite la niebla fina.
- Si algunas malezas resistentes no mueren en el plazo de tres semanas, repita el tratamiento a las zonas afectadas.
- La aplicación a los céspedes zoysia cuando están emergiendo de la inactividad en la primavera puede causar daño.
- La aplicación excesiva, particularmente en temperaturas por encima de 90°F puede causar daño.
- La aplicación al césped Bermuda puede causar amarillamiento temporal, pero se puede esperar una recuperación total.

ALMACENAMIENTO Y ELIMINACIÓN

Almacenamiento del pesticida: Gire la boquilla hasta la posición "CLOSE" (cerrar). Para evitar derrames, coloque el rociador en la abrazadera. Guarde este producto solamente en su envase original en un lugar de almacenamiento seguro, lejos de fuentes de calor o del fuego, y que no sea accesible a los niños y las mascotas. No permita que se congele.

Eliminación del pesticida y manipulación del envase: Envase no reutilizable. No vuelva a usar ni a rellenar este envase. Si está vacío: Tírela en la basura o ofrézcala para reciclar, si existe esa opción. Si está parcialmente vacío: Llame a su servicio de eliminación de desechos más cercano para obtener instrucciones de eliminación. Nunca tire el producto sin usar por ningún drenaje interno ni externo.

DECLARACIONES PREVENTIVAS

Riesgos para los seres humanos y los animales domésticos

PRECAUCIÓN. Causa irritación moderada a los ojos. Evite el contacto con los ojos o la ropa. No rocíe si se ingiere. Use camisa de manga larga, pantalones largos, calcetines, zapatos y guantes impermeables. Use protectores para los ojos. Lávese muy bien con agua y jabón después de manipularlo y antes de comer, beber, masticar chicle, usar tabaco o usar el baño.

Primeros auxilios

Si se ingiere: Llame inmediatamente a un centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para recibir instrucciones de tratamiento. Si la persona puede tragar, haga que beba poco a poco un vaso de agua. No induzca el vómito a menos que así se lo indique un centro de control de envenenamientos o un médico. No administre nada por la boca a una persona que haya perdido el conocimiento.

Si entra en contacto con los ojos: Mantenga los ojos abiertos y enjuague con agua lentamente, con cuidado, durante 15 a 20 minutos. Si hay lentes de contacto, retírelas después de los primeros 5 minutos, luego continúe enjuagando los ojos. Llame a un centro de control de envenenamientos para recibir instrucciones de tratamiento.

Cuando llame a un centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico, o intente obtener tratamiento, tenga a la mano el envase o la etiqueta del producto. También puede llamar al 1-800-917-5438 para obtener información acerca del tratamiento médico de urgencia.

Riesgos para el medio ambiente

Este pesticida es tóxico para los peces y los invertebrados acuáticos. El arrastre y el escurrimiento pueden resultar peligrosos para los organismos acuáticos de las aguas cercanas al sitio de aplicación. Para proteger el medio ambiente, no permita que el pesticida entre o se escurra por drenajes pluviales, zanjas de drenaje, cunetas o aguas superficiales. Aplicar este producto cuando no haya viento y no se anticipa lluvia en las siguientes 24 horas ayudará a asegurar que ni el viento ni la lluvia arrastren o quiten el pesticida de la zona de tratamiento.

Este producto químico tiene propiedades y características relacionadas con sustancias químicas detectadas en aguas subterráneas. El uso de este producto químico en zonas de suelos permeables, particularmente donde la capa freática es poco profunda, puede ocasionar la contaminación del agua subterránea. La aplicación alrededor de un tanque de agua o un pozo puede contaminar el agua potable o subterránea.

AVISO SOBRE ORGANISMOS NO OBJETIVOS: Este producto es tóxico para las plantas y puede tener un impacto negativo en el forraje y el hábitat de los organismos no objetivo, incluidos los polinizadores, en las zonas adyacentes al lugar tratado. Proteja el forraje y el hábitat de los organismos no objetivo siguiendo las instrucciones de la etiqueta destinadas a minimizar la dispersión del rocío.

NOTA: Hasta el grado que sea compatible con la legislación pertinente, el comprador asume toda la responsabilidad para seguridad y uso que no estén de acuerdo con las instrucciones.

¿Preguntas o comentarios? Llame al 1-800-917-5438.

Spectracide

WEED STOP FOR LAWNS PLUS CRABGRASS KILLER₃

Herbicida para céspedes y contra mano de cangrejo.

WHERE TO USE



Lawns — Treats Bluegrass, Fescue, Zoysia**, Bermuda***, Perennial Ryegrass

WHEN TO USE

45°F
90°F

For best results, apply between 45°F-90°F.
Above 45°F, the better the weeds will be able to absorb the product.
Lawn damage could happen above 90°F.

KILLS ALL TYPES OF LISTED BROADLEAF & GRASSY WEEDS Including Crabgrass, Dandelion, Chickweed, Clover & Yellow Nutsedge



Kills Listed Weeds Including
Crabgrass — Not The Lawn*
*When used as directed



Kills 470+ Weed Types as Listed



Visible Results
in 5 Hours



Kills by Contact



Kills Weed Roots!

WHAT TO EXPECT

- EXPECTED VISUAL SYMPTOMS: Leaves yellowing/browning, then curling, twisting, wilting and shriveling
- Visual symptoms and time to complete kill will depend on weed type, temperature and application rate

***Do not apply to zoysiagrass just emerging from dormancy, as it may result in lawn damage.

***Application to Bermudagrass may cause temporary yellowing or discoloration, but full recovery can be expected. Do not apply to Bermudagrass when daytime temperatures exceed 90°F.

NOTICE: To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer assumes all responsibility for safety and use not in accordance with directions.

QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS: Call 1-800-917-5438 or visit our website at www.spectracide.com

GUARANTEED RESULTS OR YOUR MONEY BACK

If you are not satisfied with this product for any reason, send your written request for a refund to the address below, together with the original dated store receipt showing the price you paid. Please allow 6-8 weeks for processing.

PROOF OF PURCHASE

FPO UPC
0 71121 96587 5

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PO Box 142642, St. Louis, MO 63114-0642

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RESEALABLE LABEL • PEEL HERE
ETIQUETA RESELLABLE • ABRA AQUÍ

CONTROLS MOST COMMON WEEDS INCLUDING/ CONTROLA LA MAYORÍA DE LAS MALEZAS COMUNES, INCLUYENDO:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Alder | Blue mustard |
| Ailanth (Lucerne) | Blue toadflax |
| Alpine aster | Blue vervain |
| Alsike clover | Blue woodsorrel |
| Alyce clover | Blunt-leaved milkweed |
| American black elderberry | (Clasping milkweed) |
| American elm (White elm) | Box elder |
| American hazel | Bracted plantain |
| American persimmon | Brambles |
| (Common persimmon) | Brass buttons |
| American speedwell | Brazil pusley |
| (American brooklime) | Brazilian pepper |
| American yellowrocket | Britny mallow |
| Amur honeysuckle | Britny outongue |
| Annual knotwe (German knotweed) | Broadleaf knotweed |
| Annual nettle (Dwarf nettle) | Broad-leaved dock |
| Annual rape (Wild rape) | Broomweed |
| Annual sowthistle | Buckwheat |
| (Common sowthistle, | Bulbous buttercup |
| Milk sowthistle) | Bull mallow |
| Annual trampweed | (French mallow) |
| Annual wild geranium | Bull nettle |
| (Spotted geranium, Wood | Bull thistle |
| geranium, Cranebill) | Bur oak |
| Annual yellow sweet clover | Burclover |
| Arkansas rose | Burning nettle |
| Artichoke thistle | (Stinging nettle) |
| Bushy aster | Bushy aster |
| Asiatic witchweed | Bushy buttonweed |
| Atlantic white cedar | Buttwnweed |
| (Southern white cedar) | (Rough buttonweed, |
| Austrian fieldpars | Purple) |
| Ball mustard | California knotweed |
| Bedstraw | California rose |
| Beggarweed (Creeping beggarweed) | California wild grape |
| Big leaf maple | Canada thistle |
| Bigroot morning glory | Caroline geranium (wild) |
| Bigtooth aspen | Carpetweed |
| (American aspen, White poplar) | Catchweed |
| Bi-lobed speedwell | Catchweed bedstraw |
| (Twilobe speedwell) | Catnip |
| Brownweed (Wild morning glory) | Catses |
| Bird weeb | (Catses dandelion, |
| Bitter sweetweed | False dandelion, |
| Bitterweed | Spotted and Common |
| Black bent (Redtop) | catsear) |
| Black birch (River birch, Water birch) | Chamber bitter |
| Black cherry | Chamisa |
| Black cottonwood | Chickweed (Common |
| Black medick | chickweed) |
| Black mustard | Chicory |
| Black willow | Chinese yarrow |
| Blackberry | (Siberian yarrow) |
| Blackberry elder | Chiniqu oak |
| Black-eyed Susan | Choke cherry |
| Blackseed plantain | Coffeebean |
| Blossed thistle | Coffweeed (Colorado |
| Bloodflower (Tropical milkweed, | river hemp) |
| Mexican butterfly weed) | Common burdock |
| Blue ash | Common cinquefoil |
| Blue elderberry | (Oldfield cinquefoil) |
| Blue lettuce | |

weeds cont. on next page/malezas continúan en siguiente pág.

STOP READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USE.
ALTO. LEA TODA LA ETIQUETA ANTES DE USAR.

Common cocklebur
(Rough cocklebur,
Large cocklebur)

Common dandelion

Common groundsel

Common hawkweed
(Yellow hawkweed)

Common Hawthorn

Common horsechickweed
(Woodbine)

Common nightshade

Common knotweed

Common knotgrass
(Knottedweed)

Common lespechea

Common lupine

Common mallard
(Ailak mallow, Buttonweed,
Chesedweed, Dwarf mallard)

Common marcel

Common primrose
(English primrose)

Common purslane

Common ragweed

Common salisfy (Goatsbeard)

Common snowberry

Common speedwell

Common sunflower

Common tarweed

Common thistle (Bull thistle)

Common yellow woodsoorl
(Yellow woodsoorl, Common yellow oxalis)

Caral beard
(Creeping Charlie, Creeping Jenny)

Com chamomile

Com speedwell

Com spurry

Coyote bush

Creeping buttercup

Creeping woodsoorl

Crimson clover

Cutweed (Purple cutweed)

Curd staving brush

Curly dock
(Curled dock, Yellow dock, Sour dock)

Curly indigo (Sensitive jointweed)

Curlycued primrose

Cutleaf evening primrose

Daisy (feabane annual)

Dogfawer

Dead nettle

Desert wild grape

Dewberry (Garden dewberry)

Dichondra (Carolina ponysoot)

Distaff thistle

Dogbane

Dogfamel

Dollarweed

(Marilynflower marshpennywort)

Doveweed

Drummonds thistle

Eik thistle

English daisy

Eulalyptus
(Blue-gum, Tasmanian blue-gum,
Southern blue-gum)

Evergreen blackberry

Fall dandelion

Falses horsechickweed

Falses false

Falses sunflower

Fennel

Ford bindweed
(Morning glory &
Creeping Jenny*)

Field burweed (Lawn burweed, Common
soliva, Spurweed)

Field horsetail

(Common horsetail, Mare's tail)

Field mouse-ear (Field chickweed)

Field oveye-daisy
(Creeping oveye, Oveye daisy)

Field parsley

Field pennycress (French weed)

Field pepperweed (Field peppercorn)

Field violet

Flodmonds plum (Sloe plum)

Flax weed

Frodman thistle (prairie)

Frodman thistle (prairie)

Florida belton

Florida prickly blackberry

Florida pusley

Florida woodsorrel

French broom

Garden surge

Garden star-of-Bethlehem (Grass lady)

Garlic mustard

Giant ironweed

Giant ragweed

Gooseberry

Gray chickweed
(Gray mouse-ear chickweed)

Gray thistle

Great burdock

Great ironweed

Great yellow woodsoorl

Ground ivy
(Creeping Charlie, Creeping Jenny)

Groundsel

Hackberry

Hairy beggarticks

Hairy bittercress

Hairy buttercup

Hairy feabane

Hairy gallsoga

Hairy vetch
(Fodder vetch, Winter vetch)

Hairy-otted stork's bill

Headail

Heartleaf drymary

Heartleaf nettle

Heartleaf primrose

Heath aster (White heath aster)

Hedge mustard

Hemlock

Hemp sesbania

Herbit

Himalayan blackberry

Hoary cress

Hoary plantain

Hoary veinain

Hop clover

Horseshell

Horseradish

Horseshowed/marshall

Illinois woodsoorl

Indian muck strawberry

Indian mustard

Indian mustard (Blue-eyed Mary)

Italian thistle

Ivyleaf morning glory

Ivyleaf speedwell

Japanese horsechickweed

Jewel milkweed (Pallid milkweed)

Jewelweed

Jimsonweed, devil's snare

Johnny-jumpup wild

Kudzu

Ladyshthumb smartweed

Lamb's quarters
(Goosefoot, Pigweed)

Lambsoquarters

Lanceleaf ragweed

Lantana

Large crabgrass (Hairy crabgrass)

Large flower pusley

Late goldsoorl (Canada goldsoorl)

Leary surge

Leary thistle

Lilac

Little bitterness

Little evening primrose

(Small sunningtops)

Little mallow (Least mallow)

Locust

London rocket

Mackenzie weed

Madrone

Marcela

Marshelder

Marsh mustard

Mayweed (Sinking chamomile)

Meadow hawkweed

Meadow thistle

Mesquite (Honey mesquite)

Mexican morning glory

Mexicanweed

(Mexican fireweed, Kochia)

Mimosa

Mock strawberry

Nogaje stinkweed

Moneywort

Mountain bush horsechickweed

Mountain woodsoorl

(Wood shamrock)

Mouse-ear chickweed

Mugwort

Mulliflora rose

Musk thistle

Narrow leaved willow

Narrowleafed stork's bill

Norwaeleaf plantain

(English plantain, Buckhorn)

Nighthade (Silverleaf)

Salmonberry

Northern bush horsechickweed

Northern pin oak

Oakleaf feabane

Oil world diamond flower

(Oldeniana, Flattop millie grains)

Orange hawkweed

Oriental cocklebur

Pale smartweed

Parsley-piert (Slender parsley-piert)

Parsnip (Wild parsnip)

Pearwort (Bird's-eye pearwort)

Pennsylvania cinquefoil

(Prairie cinquefoil)

Pennsylvania smartweed

Pepperweed (Perennial pepperweed)

Pigweed

Pin oak (Swamp Spanish oak)

Pinweed

Pineappleweed

Pineywood bestswar

(Wood bestswar)

Plains coreopsis (lickseed)

Plains (Broadleaf plantain, Greater
plantain, Common plantain)

Platte thistle

Plumeless thistle

Poison hemlock

Poison ivy

Poison oak

Poison sumac

Pokeweed

Port Orford cedar (Lawson cypress)

Poweryweed

Prairie sunflower

Prickly lettuce (Compass plant)

Prickly sida

Prostrate knotweed

Sheepsweed

Prostrate spurge

Prostrate verbain

Prostrate veinain

Puncture vine (Goat's-head)

Purple amaranth

Purple aster

Purple cutweed (Annual purple cutweed,
Perennial purple cutweed)

Purple deadnettle

Purple milkweed

Purple milkwort

(Purple looc, Field milkwetch)

Purple nutsedge (Purple nutgrass)

Purslane speedwell

Quaking aspen

Rabbit foot clover

Rasperry (Willow black rasperry)

Red alder

Red clover

Red maple (Water maple, Soft maple)

Red morning glory

Red sorrel (Sheep's sorrel)

Redtop

Redtop pigweed

Red-seeded dandelion

Redstem flieare

Redweed

Redwood sorrel (Oregon oxalis)

Rough cinquefoil

Rough thistle

Rough horseail (Scouringrush horsetail)

Russian groundsel

Russian thistle

Ruge

Sage

Sagebrush

Saltwort

Northern bush flieare

Saxsifras (White saxsifras,
Red saxsifras, Silly saxsifras)

Scarlet pimpernel

Scotch broom

Scotch thistle (Cotton thistle)

Scouler's willow

Shepherd's purse

Shroutk stinkweed

Shorttail stalkweed (Orange foxtail)

Shorntass

Shovay evening primrose

Shovay goldsoorl

Shovay tick-freel

(Canadian tickletoil,
Canada tickletoil)

Silver ponysoot

(Silver nickel vine)

Slender amaranth

Slender starflower

Slender bush clover

Slender speedwell

Slender stinkweed

Slender-thistle

Poison hemlock

Smallflower buttercup

Smallflower gallsoga

Small-flowered winter-cress

Smooth bestswar (Crosswort)

Smooth beggarticks

Smooth cat's ear

Smooth chaff-flower

Smooth crabgrass

Smooth dock

Smooth pigweed

Sheepsweed

Shovay speedwell

Sorra

Southern bush horsechickweed

Southern crabgrass

Southern wild rose

(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)

Spanish needles

Spiny amaranth

Spiny cocklebur

Spiny sowthistle

Spotted knawweed

Spotted locoweed (Freckled milkwetch)

Spurge surge

Spurling horseweed

St. Johnswort

Sticky chickweed

(Slick mouse-ear chickweed)

Stiff goldsoorl (Stiff-leaved goldsoorl)

Strawberry clover

Swamp smartweed

Sweet goldsoorl

Sweet gum (American sweetgum)

Swinecress

Tall beggarticks

Tall milkweed (Poke milkweed)

Tall morning glory

(Common morning glory)

Tall nettle

Tall thistle

Tall veinain

Tanok (Tanbark-oak)

Tansy mustard

Tansy ragwort

Tansyweed

(Water knotweed, Water smartweed)

Tawweed

Toxas flieare

Thimbleberry

Three flower beggarweed

Thymeleaf speedwell

Toxleaf Commion

tooth-leaved croton

(Tropic croton, Sand croton)

Trailing blackberry

Trailing crownwetch

Tree tobacco

Trumpet creeper

(Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine,
Hummingbird vine)

Tufted evening primrose

(Fragrant evening primrose)

Tufted knotweed

Tumble mustard

Tumble pigweed

Velvetleaf

Vetch

Vetch mallow

Venice
(Common vetch, Garden vetch)

Vine maple

Violet woodsoorl

Virginia buttonweed

Virginia creeper

Virginia pepperweed (Peppergrass)

Virginia winged rockcress

Wandering woodweed

Water pennywort
(Floating marshpennywort)

Wayleaf thistle (Gray thistle)

Western climatis

Western ragweed

Western satifly (Goatsbeard)

White ash (American ash)

White clover
(Dutch clover, Honeysuckle clover,
White trefoil, Purpletop)

White mustard

White graine aster

White sweet clover (White melilot)

Whitesstem flieare

Whitestop

Wild blackberry
(Thornless blackberry)

Wild buckwheat

Wild carrot

Wild cherry

Wild four-o'clock

Wild garlic (Wild onion)

Wild horsechickweed

(Tartarian horsechickweed)

Wild lettuce

Wild margold (Roundleaf marigold,
Southern marigold)

Wild morning glory (Hedge bindweed)

Wild plum (American plum)

Wild radish

Wild rose (Prickly wild rose)

Wild nettle

Wild strawberry

Wild sweet potato

Wild vetch

Wild violet

Willow-leaved poplar
(Narrowleaf cottonwood)

Winter speedwell

(Persian speedwell)

Wood nettle

Woody croton (Hogwort, Goatweed)

Woolly morning glory

Woolly plantain

Woollyleaf bur sage

Woolly burdock (Downy burdock)

Woolly locoweed

Wormseed

Wormseed mustard

Wreath goldsoorl (Woodland
goldsoorl)

Wrinkleleaf goldsoorl
(Roughstemmed goldsoorl)

Yarrow (Common yarrow)

Yellow birch (Golden birch)

Yellow rocket (Winter cress, Bitter
wintercress, Wild mustard)

Yellow starthistle

Yellow sundrops
(Shrubby evening primrose)

Yellow sweet clover
(Yellow melilot, Ribbed melilot,
Common melilot)

Yellow thistle (Horrible)

Yellowflower pepperweed

Yellowvine thistle
*annual or perennial

STOP. READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Precautions and Restrictions
Do not apply this product in a way that will contact any person or pet, either directly or through drift. Keep people and pets out of the area during application. Do not allow people or pets to enter the treated area until sprays have dried.

Do not allow spray to drift onto desirable plants since injury may result. Do not apply as a fine mist because of potential for injury to desirable plants. Do not apply when windy. Do not treat when air temperatures exceed 90°F as damage to grass may occur. Do not use on lawns containing bentgrass, St. Augustinegrass, bahiagrass, centipedegrass or carpetgrass. Do not use on dichondra, lawns with desirable clovers or legumes, vegetables, fruits or ornamentals. Do not apply more than two applications per year. You must wait at least two weeks between applications.

Do not apply directly to or near water, storm drains, gutters, sewers or drainage ditches. Do not apply within 25 ft of rivers, fish ponds, lakes, streams, reservoirs, marshes, estuaries, bays and oceans. To prevent product runoff, do not overwater the treated area(s) to the point of runoff or apply when raining or when rain is expected that day. Rinse applicator over lawn area only.

Note: Application to Bermudagrass may cause temporary yellowing or discoloration, but full recovery can be expected. Do not apply to Bermudagrass when daytime temperatures exceed 90°F. Do not apply to zoysiagrass just emerging from dormancy, as it may result in lawn damage.

WHERE TO USE

This product is intended for use on residential lawns. This product should be applied only to the following species of turfgrass:

Cool season turfgrasses: Kentucky bluegrass; perennial ryegrass; Fescue spp., including tall, red and fine leaf fescues

Warm season turfgrasses: zoysiagrass**, Bermudagrass***, buffalograss

**Do not apply to zoysiagrass just emerging from dormancy.
***Application to Bermudagrass may cause temporary yellowing or discoloration, but full recovery can be expected. Do not apply to Bermudagrass when daytime temperatures exceed 90°F.

WHEN TO USE¹

Apply when daytime temperatures are between 45°F and 90°F.

SPRING: Spray when broadleaf weeds are young and actively growing with adequate soil moisture for best results.
FALL: Spray when broadleaf weeds are young and actively growing with adequate soil moisture for best results. Fall applications will control weeds that may otherwise go dormant through the winter and resprout the following spring. For heavy grass weed pressure, apply a second application at the same rate, 14 days after the first application.

CRABGRASS (LARGE AND SMOOTH): Spring and early summer: For the best results, apply this product from crabgrass emergence until the six-leaf stage (two tillers) or before the crabgrass is 3 to 4 inches tall. This period begins the first time that you can see crabgrass in your lawn. Use two applications with a 14-day interval between applications for dense populations.

FOXTAIL (GREEN, GIANT AND YELLOW): Spring and early summer: For the best results, apply this product to foxtail during the early growth stages or when foxtail is 1 to 4 inches tall. Use two applications at the same rate with a 14-day interval for dense populations.

YELLOW NUTSEDGE: Early summer: Two applications of this product are required when the yellow nutsedge plants are 3 to 6 inches tall. Apply the second application at the same rate at 14 days later.

BROADLEAF WEEDS:
Spring: Apply when dandelion, plantain, buttercup, speedwell, knotweed and other broadleaf weeds are young and actively growing with adequate soil moisture for best results.

Fall: Apply when henbit, chickweed, white clover, ground ivy, lawn burweed and other broadleaf weeds are young and actively growing with adequate soil moisture for best results. Fall applications will control weeds that may otherwise go dormant through the winter and resprout the following spring.

¹Visual symptoms and time to complete kill will depend on weed type, temperature and application rate.

HOW TO USE

- BEFORE USE:**
1. Shake well before each use.
 2. Open flip-top closure.
 3. Remove sprayer from its slot beneath the bottle handle and unwrap the tubing. Pull hose plug to completely extend tubing.
 4. Firmly press those plug into opening in cap until it snaps into place.
 5. Slide switch on hose plug counter-clockwise to OPEN.
 6. Adjust nozzle to desired setting, SPRAY or STREAM.
 7. Hold sprayer below the level of the container and prime by pumping trigger several times until product is dispensed.
 8. Spray unwanted weeds until completely covered.

ALTO. LEA TODA LA ETIQUETA ANTES DE USAR.

MODO DE EMPLEO

Se considera una violación a la ley federal usar este producto de una manera que no sea la indicada en la etiqueta.

Precauciones y restricciones
No aplique este producto de modo que entre en contacto con cualquier persona o mascota, ya sea directamente o por arrastre. Mantenga a las personas y a las mascotas fuera de la zona durante la aplicación. No permita que las personas ni las mascotas entren en la zona tratada hasta que los rocíos se hayan secado.

No permita el arrastre del rocío sobre plantas desahables ya que puede provocarlas daños. No lo aplique como niebla fina por la posibilidad de causar daños a las plantas desahables. No lo aplique cuando haya viento. No lo trate cuando la temperatura del aire sea superior a 90°F porque se puede dañar el césped. No lo use en céspedes que contengan agrostis, pasto San Agustín, bahiagrass, campos o césped alfombra. No lo use en dichondra, en céspedes con tréboles o legumbres desahables, hortalizas, frutas o plantas ornamentales. No aplique más de dos tratamientos por año. Debe esperar por lo menos dos semanas entre aplicaciones.

No lo aplique directamente, ni cerca de, a drenajes pluviales, cunetas, alcantarillas ni zanjas de drenaje. No lo aplique en una franja de 25 pies de ríos, estanques de peces, lagos, arroyos, embalses, pantanos, estuarios, bahías y océanos. Para evitar el escurrimiento del producto, no riegue en exceso la zona o zonas tratadas hasta el punto de escurrimiento, ni lo aplique cuando llueva o el día se espere lluvia. Enjuague el aplicador sobre el césped solamente.

Nota: La aplicación al césped Bermuda puede causar amarillamiento o discoloración temporal, pero se puede esperar una recuperación total. No lo aplique al césped Bermuda cuando las temperaturas diurnas sean superiores a las 90°F. No lo aplique al césped zoysia recién saliendo de inactividad, ya que puede causar daño al césped.

DÓNDE USAR

Este producto está diseñado para uso en céspedes residenciales. Este producto se debe aplicar únicamente a las siguientes especies de césped:

Césped de clima frío: pasto azul de Kentucky; ryegrass perenne; especies de festuca, incluyendo alta, roja y de hoja fina
Césped de clima cálido: zoysia*, Bermuda**, buffalograss

**No lo aplique al césped zoysia recién saliendo de inactividad.
***La aplicación al césped Bermuda puede causar amarillamiento o discoloración temporal, pero se puede esperar una recuperación total. No lo aplique al césped Bermuda cuando las temperaturas diurnas sean superiores a las 90°F.

CUÁNDO USAR¹

Aplique cuando las temperaturas diurnas se encuentren entre 45°F y 90°F.

PRIMAVERA: Para obtener mejores resultados, rocíe cuando las malezas de hoja ancha son jóvenes y están en crecimiento activo con la humedad de suelo adecuada.

OTOÑO: Para obtener mejores resultados, rocíe cuando las malezas de hoja ancha son jóvenes y están en crecimiento activo con la humedad de suelo adecuada. Las aplicaciones en otoño controlarán las malezas que, de otra manera, podrían pasar inactivas en invierno y volver a brotar en la primavera siguiente. Si hay muchas malezas herbosas, haga una segunda aplicación con la misma dosis, 14 días después de la primera aplicación.

MAIO DE CANGREJO (GRANDE Y SUAVE): Primavera y principios del verano: Para obtener mejores resultados, aplique este producto desde la emergencia del pasto mano de cangrejo hasta la etapa de seis hojas (dos retoños) o antes de que el pasto mano de cangrejo tenga de 3 a 4 pulgadas de altura. Este período comienza la primera vez que usted observa mano de cangrejo en su césped. Haga dos aplicaciones con un intervalo de 14 días entre aplicaciones para poblaciones densas.

COLA DE ZORRO (VERDE, GIGANTE Y AMARILLA): Primavera y principios del verano: Para obtener mejores resultados, aplique este producto a la cola de zorro durante las etapas de crecimiento inicial o cuando la planta tenga de 1 a 4 pulgadas de altura. Haga dos aplicaciones con la misma dosis con un intervalo de 14 días para poblaciones densas.

YUNCES ESCULENTOS (JUNCA AMELANADA): Principios del verano: Se necesitan dos aplicaciones de este producto cuando las plantas de junca amelanada tienen de 3 a 6 pulgadas de altura. Realice la segunda aplicación con la misma dosis 14 días después.

MALEZAS DE HOJA ANCHA:
Primavera: Para obtener mejores resultados, aplique cuando el diente de león, llantén, ranúnculo, verónica, polígono y otras malezas de hoja ancha son jóvenes y están en crecimiento activo con la humedad de suelo adecuada.

Otoño: Para obtener mejores resultados, aplique cuando la ortiga mansa, pampina, trébol blanco, hierba terrestre, Soliva sessilis y otras malezas de hoja ancha son jóvenes y están en crecimiento activo con la humedad de suelo adecuada. Las aplicaciones en otoño controlarán las malezas que, de otra manera, podrían pasar inactivas en invierno y volver a brotar en la primavera siguiente.

¹Las señales visuales y el tiempo que tarda la eliminación completa dependerá del tipo de maleza, la temperatura y la dosis de aplicación

CÓMO USAR

- ANTES DE USAR:**
1. Agite bien antes de cada uso.
 2. Abra la tapa abre fácil.
 3. Retire el rociador de su ranura debajo del asa de la botella y desenrolle el tubo. Jale el tapón de la manguera para que el tubo se extienda por completo.
 4. Presione fuerte el tapón de la manguera en la abertura de la tapa hasta que trabre.
 5. Deslice la llave en el tapón de la manguera en sentido contrario a las manecillas del reloj para abrir ("OPEN").
 6. Ajuste la boquilla al nivel deseado, SPRAY (Rocío) o STREAM (Chorro).
 7. Sostenga el rociador por debajo del nivel del envase y cúbralo bombeando el gatillo varias veces hasta que salga el producto.
 8. Rocíe las malezas no deseadas hasta cubrirías por completo.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Pesticide Storage: Turn the nozzle to CLOSE position. To prevent leakage, place sprayer in holster. Store this product only in its original container in a secure storage area away from sources of heat or open flame and in an area inaccessible to children and pets. Keep from freezing.

Pesticide Disposal and Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. **If empty:** Place in trash or offer for recycling, if available. **If partly filled:** Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, shoes plus socks and waterproof gloves. Wear protective eyewear. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

First Aid

If swallowed: 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 a Poison Control Center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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 for 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 1-800-917-5438 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in water adjacent to treated areas. To protect the environment, do not allow pesticide to enter or run off into storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters or surface waters. Applying this product in calm weather when rain is not predicted for the next 24 hours will help to ensure that wind or rain does not blow or wash pesticide off the treatment area.

This chemical has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in groundwater. The use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination. Application around a cistern or well may result in contamination of drinking water or groundwater.

NON-TARGET ORGANISM ADVISORY: This product is toxic to plants and may adversely impact the forage and habitat of non-target organisms, including pollinators, in areas adjacent to the treated site. Protect the forage and habitat of non-target organisms by following label directions intended to minimize spray drift.

NOTICE: To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer assumes all responsibility for safety and use not in accordance with directions.

Questions or Comments? Call 1-800-917-5438 or visit our website at www.spectracide.com

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