

**KILLS THE
ROOT**

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE†

25% More THAN 32 FL OZ
CONCENTRATE

Kills Listed Weeds
NOT The Lawn*

Spectracide®

**WEED STOP®
FOR LAWNS**

Plus CRABGRASS KILLER

CONCENTRATE

Herbida concentrado para céspedes y contra mano de cangrejo

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..... 3.74%
Quinclorac..... 1.79%
Dicamba, dimethylamine salt..... 0.43%
Sulfentrazone..... 0.22%
OTHER INGREDIENTS..... 93.82%
TOTAL 100.00%

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS: 0.264 lb 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent per gallon or 3.11%; 0.152 lb 3,7-dichloro-8-quinolmethoxyacetic acid per gallon or 1.79%; 0.030 lb 3,6-dichloro-o-anisic acid equivalent per gallon or 0.36%; 0.019 lb N-[2,4-dichloro-5-[4-(difluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-methyl-5-oxo-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl]phenyl]methane-sulfonamide per gallon or 0.22%. Isomer Specific by AOAC Method.

17-19332

**MIX WITH
WATER**

†For terms of guarantee, see back panel.
*When used as directed

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

See back panel 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.

**Net Contents 40 fl oz
(1 qt 8 fl oz / 1.18 L)**

Para más detalles sobre el uso apropiado de su rociador con selector, revise las indicaciones que recibió al comprarlo. Las instrucciones se calculan suponiendo que se usa un rociador con aplicador tipo manguera para rociar alrededor de 2 galones de agua/mezcla de producto por cada 1,000 pies cuadrados.

PARA ROCIADORES "CONCENTRADO MÁS AGUA" O ROCIADORES CON APLICADOR PARA MANGUERA CON EL PRODUCTO PREMEZCLADO

Para rociadores que requieren agregar agua junto al concentrado antes de la aplicación:

1. Utilizará la Tabla 3 continuación, determine la cantidad de producto que se debe aplicar por cada 1,000 pies cuadrados de césped.
2. Vierta el producto en la jarra del rociador hasta el nivel necesario de "zona líquida".
3. Agregue la cantidad apropiada de agua hasta el nivel de "galones". Vuelva a poner la tapa del rociador en la jarra y agite bien antes de rociar.
4. Conecte el rociador a la manguera. Extienda la manguera hasta el lugar de césped a tratar que se encuentre más alejado y retroceda hacia el césped mientras lo aplica de modo de no caminar sobre las zonas tratadas. Aplique uniformemente sobre el césped.

Tabla 3.

Área de tratamiento, pies cuadrados	Pasto azul de Kentucky, especies de festuca, ryegrass perenne, zoysia**, césped Bermuda*** y buffalograss	Marca de galón/nivel en la jarra del rociador
1,250 pies cuadrados	8 onz. liq.	3 gal.
1,875 pies cuadrados	12 onz. liq.	5 gal.
2,500 pies cuadrados	16 onz. liq.	6 gal.
3,750 pies cuadrados	24 onz. liq.	9 gal.

**No aplique al césped zoysia recién saliendo de inactividad, ya que puede causar daño al césped.

***La aplicación al césped Bermuda puede causar amarillamiento o decoloración temporal, pero se puede esperar una recuperación total. No aplique al césped Bermuda cuando las temperaturas diurnas sean superiores a los 90°F.

Ejemplo para pasto azul de Kentucky: Para tratar 3,750 pies cuadrados de césped, vierta 24 onz. liq. de producto en la jarra del rociador. Agregue agua hasta la marca de 9 gal. y aplique de manera uniforme en 3,750 pies cuadrados de césped.

Para más detalles sobre el uso apropiado de su rociador, revise las indicaciones que recibió al comprarlo.

CONSEJOS SOBRE EL USO

- Las condiciones ambientales templadas y de humedad adecuada mejoran el rendimiento de este producto. Las aplicaciones se deberían llevar a cabo en malezas que se encuentran en la etapa de desarrollo activo. Aplique cuando las temperaturas diurnas se encuentren entre 45°F y 90°F. Evite aplicar este producto cuando los céspedes estén sometidos a estrés ya que puede ocasionar daño.
- **Para zonas recién sembradas:** No lo aplique en el plazo de cuatro semanas después de la germinación de las plantas de semillero de pasto azul de Kentucky, mezclas de festuca de hoja fina y ryegrass perenne. Aplique este producto a céspedes recién cultivados cuando estén bien establecidos (aproximadamente seis semanas después de la germinación de las plantas de semillero) o después del tercer corte.
- **Para zonas recién cubiertas de césped, de propagación vegetativa ("sprigging") o con "plugs":** La aplicación de este producto a pastos recién cubiertos, de propagación vegetativa ("sprigging") o con "plugs" se debe demorar hasta tres o cuatro semanas después de operaciones de cobertura de césped, propagación vegetativa o colocación de "plugs".
- **Siembra:** Las especies de césped que se indican en esta etiqueta se pueden sembrar en las zonas tratadas cuatro semanas después de la aplicación de este producto.
- **Regar:** No aplique este producto inmediatamente antes de la lluvia o el riego. Para obtener mejores resultados, no irrigue ni riegue el césped 24 horas después de la aplicación. Si las condiciones son secas, se recomienda programar la irrigación o el riego 24 horas antes y 24 horas después de la aplicación.
- **Corte:** Retrase el corte dos días antes y hasta dos días después de la aplicación de este producto. Más estrés ocasionado por la altura baja del corte puede aumentar la posibilidad del daño al césped. Los recortes de los primeros tres cortes se deben dejar en la zona tratada. No use los recortes provenientes de la zona tratada como mantillo ni como abono alrededor de flores, plantas ornamentales, árboles ni en huertos.

ALMACENAMIENTO Y ELIMINACIÓN

No contamine el agua ni los alimentos para personas o animales por medio del almacenamiento o la eliminación.

Almacenamiento del pesticida: Guarde en un lugar fresco y seco, lejos del calor y del fuego.

Eliminación del pesticida y manipulación del envase: Evase no reutilizable. No vuelva a usar ni a rellenar este envase. **Si está vacío:** Tirarlo en la basura u ofrecido 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.

Spectracide

WEED STOP FOR LAWNS PLUS CRABGRASS KILLER CONCENTRATE

Herbicida concentrado para céspedes y contra mano de cangrejo

PEEL HERE
ABRA AQUÍ
RESEALABLE LABEL
ETIQUETA RESEALABLE

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 AND GRASSY WEEDS Including Crabgrass, Dandelion, Chickweed, Clover & Yellow Nutsedge



Kills the Weeds Including
Crabgrass — Not the Lawn™
*When used as directed



Kills by
Contact



Treats up to
6,250 sq ft



Kills 470+ Weed
Types as Listed



Kills Weed
Roots

**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.

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**

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

***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.

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

PROOF OF PURCHASE

FPO UPC
0 71121 96624 7

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Circled letter is first letter of first number

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

Adir	Blackberry	(Siberian yarrow)
Alfalfa (Lucerne)	Blackberry elder	Chinkapin oak
Alpine aster	Black-eyed Susan	Choke cherry
Alsike clover	Blackspiced plantain	Coffeebean
Alyce clover	Blossed thistle	Coffeeweed (Colorado river-hemp)
American black elderberry	Blackflower (Tropical milkweed, Mexican butterfly weed)	Common burdock
American elm (White elm)	Blue ash	Common cinqufoil (Olfeldt cinqufoil)
American hazel	Blue elderberry	Common cocklebur
American persimmon (Common persimmon)	Blue lettuce	(Rough cocklebur)
American Speedwell (American brooklime)	Blue mustard	Large cocklebur
American yellowrocket	Blue toadflax	Common dandelion
Amur honeysuckle	Blue vervain	Common groundsel
Amur honeysuckle	Blue woodsorrel	Common hawkweed
Annual clover (German knotted)	Brown milkweed	(Yellow sawweed)
Annual knotted (Dwarf nettle)	(Climbing milkweed)	Common hawkthorn
Annual nettle	Box elder	Common honeysuckle
Annual rape (Wild rape)	Bracted plantain	(Woodbine)
Annual sowthistle	Brambles	Common leplant
(Common sowthistle, Milk sowthistle)	Brass buttons	Common knapweed
Annual trampweed	Brazil pusley	Common knotgrass
Annual wild geranium (Spotted geranium, Wood geranium, Cranesbill)	Brazilian pepper	(Knotted)
Annual yellow sweet clover	Bristly mallow	Common lespezea
Arkansas rose	Bristly oxtongue	Common lupine
Artichoke thistle	Broadleaf knotted	Common mallow
Asiatic perennwort	Broad-leaved dock	(Alkal mallow,
Asiatic witchweed	Broomweed	Butterweed,
Atlantic white cedar	Buckheat	Cheeseweed, Dwarf mallow)
Southern white cedar	Bulbous buttercup	Common mullin
Austrian fieldress	Bull mallow	Common primrose
Bail mustard	(French mallow)	(English primrose)
Bedstraw	Bull nettle	Common purslane
Beggarweed (Creeping beggarweed)	Bull bark	Common ragweed
Big leaf maple	Bur oak	Common salsify
Bigroot morning glory	Burcree	(Goatshead)
Bigtooth aspen	Burned nettle	Common snowberry
(American aspen, White poplar)	(Singing nettle)	Common speedwell
Bi-lobeed speedwell (Twobole speedwell)	Bushy aster	Common sunflower
Bindweed (Wild morning glory)	Bushy butterweed	Common tarweed
Bird vetch	Butterweed	Common thistle (Bull thistle)
Bitter sneezeweed	(Rough butterweed, Poorloe)	Common yellow woodsoresl (Common yellow woodsoresl, Yellow woodsoresl, yellow oxalis)
Bitterweed	California knotted	Coral bead
Black bent (Redtop)	California rose	Corn combs
Black birch (River birch, Water birch)	California wild grape	Corn speedwell
Black cherry	Canada thistle	Corn spurry
Black cottonwood	Carolina geranium (wild)	Coyote bush
Black medick	Carpetweed	Creeping butterweed
Black mustard	Catchweed	Creeping woodsoresl
Black willow	Catchweed bedstraw	Crimson clover
	Catnip	Cudweed (Purple catnip)
	Catscar	Cup shaped burr
	(Catscar dandelion, Fat dandelion, Spotted and common catscar)	Curling daisy
	Chamisse	Curling daisy
	Chickweed (Common chickweed)	(Curled dock, Yellow dock, Sour dock)
	Chicory	Curly dingo (Sensitive jointvetch)
	Chinese yarrow	

Churkypu gumweed	Giant ragweed
Cutleaf evening primrose	Gooseberry
Daisy fleabane (annual)	Gray chickweed
Dayflower	(Gray mouse-ear chickweed)
Dead nettle	Gray thistle
Desert wild grape	Great burdock
Dewberry (Garden dewberry)	Great ironweed
Dichondra (Carolina ponysoot)	Great yellow woodsorrel
Distaff thistle	Ground ivy
Dogbane	(Creeping Charlie, Creeping Jenny)
Dogfennel	Groundsel
Dollarweed	Hackberry
(Manyflowered mastic)	Hairy beggarticks
(Manyflowered pennycuirt)	Hairy bicarress
Doveweed	Hairy buttercup
Drummonds thistle	Hairy fleabane
Elk thistle	Hairy galinsoga
English daisy	Hairy vetch
Eucalyptus	(Fodder vetch)
(Blue-gum, Tasmanian blue-gum, Southern blue-gum)	(Winter vetch)
Evergreen blackberry	Hairy-pitted stork's bill
Fall dandelion	Healall
False fax	Heartleaf drymary
False sunflower	Heartleaf nettle
Fennel	Heath aster (White heath aster)
Field bindweed	Hedge mustard
("Moming glory, Creeping Jenny)	Hemp
Field burnweed (Lawn burnweed, Common soliva, Spurgeweed)	Hemp sesbania
(Common horsetail, Mare's tail)	Heribit
Field mouse-ear (Field chickweed)	Himalayan blackberry
Field oxeye-daisy (Creeping oxeye, Oxeye daisy)	Hoary cross
Field pansy	Hoary plantain
Field pennycress (French weed)	Hoary vervain
Field pepperweed (Field peppercort)	Horset clover
Field violet	Hop nettle
Flatwoods plum (Sue plum)	Horsearadish
Flax weed	Horseweed/marestail
Floodman thistle (prairie)	Illinois woodsorrel
Florida betony	Indian mock strawberry
Florida prickly blackberry	Indiana mustard
Florida pusley	Innocence (Blue-eyed Mary)
Florida woodsorrel	Italian thistle
French broom	lyled morning glory
Garden spurge	lyled speedwell
Garden star-of-Bethlehem (Grass lady)	Japanese honeysuckle
Garlic mustard	Jewel milkweed (Palld milkweed)
	Jeweledweed
	Jimsonweed, devil's snare
	Johnny-jump violet
	Kudzu
	Ladythumb smartweed
	Lamb's quarters
	(Goosefoot, Pigweed)
	Lambsquarters
	Lanceleaf ragweed
	Lantana

(Hairy crabgrass)
Large flower pusley
Late goldenrod
(Canada goldenrod)
Leaky spurge
Leaky thistle
Lilac
Little bittercress
Little evening primrose
(Small sandplop)
Little mallow
(Least mallow)
Locust
London rocket
Mackenzie willow
Madrone
Marcela
Marshelder
Matchweed
Mayweed (Stinking
chamomile)
Meadow hawkweed
Meadow thistle
Mesquite (Honey mesquite)
Mexican morning glory
Mexicanweed
(Mexican fireweed,
Kochia)
Mimosa
Mock strawberry
Mojave skinkweed
Monardella
Moosewood bush honeysuckle
Mountain woodsoorrel
(Wood shamrock)
Moose-ear chickweed
Moose-ear hawkweed
Muquort
Mullein root
Musk thistle
Narrow leaved willow
Narrowleaved cudweed
Narrowleaf plantain
(English plantain,
Buckhorn)
Nightshade (silverleaf)
Northern bedstraw
Northern bush honeysuckle
Northern pin oak
Oakleaf fleabane
Old world diamond flower
(Oxidenaria, Flattop mille
grain)
Orange hawkweed
Ornamental cocksbur
Pale smartweed
Parsley-wild (Slender
parsley-wild)
Parsnip (Wild parsnip)
Pearwort (Bird's-eye
pearwort)
Pennsylvania cinquefoil
(Prairie cinquefoil)

pepperweed (Perennial
 pepperweed)
 Pigweed
 Pin oak (Swamp
 Spanish oak)
 Pineappleweed
 Pineywoods bedstraw
 (Wood bedstraw)
 Plains coreopsis (lickseed)
 Plains (Broadleaf
 green) plantain, Common
 plantain
 Platte thistle
 Plumless thistle
 Poison hemlock
 Poison ivy
 Poison oak
 Poison sumac
 Pokeweed
 Port Orford cedar (Layson
 Cypress)
 Povertyweed
 Prairie sunflower
 Prickly lettuce (Compass
 plant)
 Prickly sida
 Prostrate knotweed
 Prostrate pigweed
 Prostrate spurge
 Prostrate verbain
 Purple vervain
 Puncture
 (Goat's-head)
 Purple amenth
 Purple aster
 Purple cudweed (Annual
 purple cudweed,
 Perennial purple
 cudweed)
 Purple deadnettle
 Purple milkweed
 Purple milkvetch
 (Purple loco, Field
 milkvetch)
 Purple nutsgage
 (Purple nutgrass)
 Purslane speedwell
 Quaking aspen
 Rabbit foot clover
 Raspberry
 (Wild black raspberry)
 Red aster
 Red clover
 Red maple (Water maple,
 Soft maple)
 Red morning glory
 Red sorrel
 (Sheep's sorrel)
 Redroot
 Redroot pigweed
 Red-seeded dandelion
 Redstem filaree
 Redweed

(Oregon aloes)
Rough cinquifol
Rough fleabane
Rough horsetail
 (Scouringrush horsetail)
Russian pigweed
Russian thistle
Sage
Sagebrush
Salmonberry
Salsedra
Sedum (White sassaparilla)
 Red sassaparilla, Silky
 sassaparilla
Scarlet pimpernel
Scotch broom
Scotch thistle
 (Cotton thistle)
Sculler's willow
Shepherd's purse
Shiny cudweed
Shorfall foxtail (Orangefoxtail)
Shortstalk stinkweed
Showy evening primrose
Showy goldenrod
Showy tick-trefoil
 (Canadian tick-trefoil,
 Canada tickclover)
Silver ponysoil
 (Silver nickel vine)
Slender burnum
Slender bush clover
Slender bush clover
 (Slender lespedeza)
Slender plantain
Slender speedwell
Slender-stemmed
Smallflower buttercup
Smallflower ginseng
Small-flowered winter
 sweet bedstraw
 (Crosswort)
Smooth beggaricks
Smooth cat's ear
Smooth chaff-flower
Smooth crabgrass
Smooth dock
Smooth pigweed
Sneezeweed
Snow Speedwell
Sorra
Southern bush honeysuckle
Southern crabgrass
Southern wild rose
 (Virginia rose,
 Common wild rose)
Spanish needles
Spiny amaranth
Spiny cocklebur
Spiny sowthistle
Spotted knapweed

(Freckled milkweed)
Spotted spurge
Sprawling horsemace
St. Johnswort
Sticky chickweed
(Stick mouse-ear
chickweed)
Stiff goldenrod
(Stiff-leaved
goldenrod)
Stemmy clover
Sweet-scented
Sweet goldenrod
Sweet gum
 (American sweetgum)
Swinecress
Tall beggaricks
Tall milkweed
(Poke milkweed)
Tall morning glory
(Common
morning glory)
Tall nettle
Tall thistle
Tall vervain
Tan oak (Tanbark-oak)
Tansy mustard
Tansy ragwort
Tanweed
(Water knotweed,
Water smartweed)
Texas fireweed
Texas flower
Thimbleberry
Three flower
 beggarweed
Thymelfast speedwell
Toadflax (Common
toadflax, Yellow
toadflax)
Tooth-leaved cotton
(Tropic croton, San
croton)
Trailing blackberry
Trailing crowsfoot
Tree tobacco
Trumpet creeper
(Trumpet vine, Cow
itch vine,
Hummingbird vine)
Tuffed evening primrose
(Tuff evening
primrose)
Tuffed knotweed
Tumble mustard
Tumble pigweed
Velvetleaf
Venice mallow
Vetch (Common vetch,
Garden vetch)
Vine maple
Violet woodsorrel
Violet butterflyweed

Virginia pepper
(Peppergrass)
Virginia winged root
Wandering cudweed
Water pennywort
(Floating
marsh)pennywort
Wayfleur thistle
(thistle)
Western demissa
Western ragweed
Western salsify
(Goatsbeard)
White ash (America)
White clover
"Dutch clover,
Honeyuckle clover
White trefoil,
(Purplewort)
White mustard
White prairie aster
White sweet clover
(White melilot)
Whitestem filaree

Hazards to Humans
CAUTION: Cause
product, wear long
Wash thoroughly
clothing and laundry
and water. Remove

If in eyes:
If swallowed:
Have the product You may also call

Environmental
This pesticide is
adjacent to treat
drainage ditches.
24 hours will help
equipment over 1
Physical and Chemical
Combustible. Do

It is a violation of
For outdoor use
Restrictions
Do not apply this
gets out of the area

Wild blackberry
(Thornless blackberry)
Wild buckhorn
Wild rose
Wild cherry
Wild four-o'clock
Wild geranium (Wild onion)
Wild hellebore
Wild lettuce
Wild mandarin
(Rounded margold,
Southern margold)
Wild morning glory
(Hedge bindweed)
Wild plum
(American plum)
Wild radish
Wild rose
Wild strawberry
Wild sweet potato
Wild yew

**STOP. READ ENTIRE
PRECAUTIONS**

For Humans and Domestic Animals
Avoid moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with
sleeved shirt, long pants, socks, shoes. Wash
with soap and water after handling. Avoid
contact with bare skin. Wash hands thoroughly
separately before eating, and promptly
after contact with saturated cloth as soon as possible.

For Pets

- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present or over 24 hours old; then proceed to irrigate.
- Call a Poison Control Center or your veterinarian.
- Call a Poison Control Center or your veterinarian.
- Have person sip a glass of water while waiting.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a Poison Control Center or your veterinarian.
- Do not give anything to an unconscious person.

Do not use if you see a warning label on the
container or label with you when called.
Call 1-800-911-5438 for emergencies.

For Pets

For Fish and Aquatic Invertebrates
Use outdoors. To protect the environment,
avoid contact with plants, animals, birds,
insects or surface waters. Applying this
product to water will help avoid runoff.
Treat area that wind or rain could not
reach.

First Aid Hazards
Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS
Use as directed. Do not use this product in a manner
not intended. Do not use if you see a warning label on the
container or label with you when called.
Call 1-800-911-5438 for emergencies.

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container or label with you when called.
Call 1-800-911-5438 for emergencies.

(Narrowleaf cottonwood)
Winter speedwell
(Persian speedwell)
Wood nettle
Woolly croton
(Hogwort, Goatweed)
Woolly morning glory
Woolly plantain
Woolfaced bursage
Wooly burdock
(Hairy burdock)
Wooly wormweed
Wormseed
Wormseed mustard
Wreath goldenrod
(Woodland goldenrod)
Wrinkleleaf goldenrod
(Roughstemmed goldenrod)
Yarrow (Common yarrow)
Yellow birch
(Golden birch)
Yellow rocket (Winter cress)
Bitter wintercress, Wild
mustard

USE BEFORE USING.

POISON STATEMENT

Keep away from eyes or clothing. Harmful if
eaten or rubbed on skin.
When using this product, rinse gloves
and thoroughly wash hands and
face and shower.

First Aid

Wash gently with water for 15-20 min-
utes after the first five minutes, then
go for treatment advice.

Go immediately for treatment ad-
vice to swallow.
Go by a Poison Action Center or dor-
rect poison center.
Go by a Poison Action Center or dor-
rect poison center for
immediate treatment advice.

Do not eat and runoff may be hazardous to
fish and wildlife. Do not allow pesticide to enter
the water. Do not use in calm weather when rain
is expected. Do not wash pesticide off the treated
area or water bodies or drainage systems.

USE FOR

Do not use on plants inconsistent with its labeling.

Do not use on person or pet, either directly or
indirectly. Do not use on food or feed or on
food or pets to enter the treated area.

Yellow sundrops
(Shrubby evening
primrose)
Yellow sweet clover
(Yellow mellilot,
Ribbed mellilot,
Common mellilot)
Yellow thistle (horrible)
Yellowflower
pepperweed
Yelowspine thistle
*annual or perennial

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Harmful if swallowed. When using this product, wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks, shoes and rubber gloves. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. After using this product, rinse gloves before removing, remove clothing and launder separately before reuse, and promptly and thoroughly wash hands and exposed skin with soap and water. Remove saturated clothing as soon as possible and shower.

First Aid

If in eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first five minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	• Call a Poison Control Center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have 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 to an unconscious person.

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 advice.

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. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid runoff to water bodies or drainage systems.

Physical and Chemical Hazards

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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 exceed more than 0.375 lb Sulfentrazole/A per year. Do not treat when air temperatures exceed 90°F, as damage to grass may occur. Application at rates above specified on this label may cause injury to turfgrass. Do not apply this product to food crops (gardens and vegetables), forage crops or ornamental plants including flowers, trees, shrubs, hedges, woody ornamentals, groundcovers established in landscape plantings and other non-target plants. Do not spray exposed roots of ornamentals and trees.

Do not use Spectracide® Weed Stop® Plus Crabgrass Killer Concentrate on lawns containing bentgrass, St. Augustinegrass, bahiagrass, centpedegrass or carpetgrass. Also, do not use on dichondra or lawns with desirable clovers or legumes. Do not use on vegetable gardens, fruits or ornamentals (flowers, trees, groundcovers, hedges, landscape/flower beds and shrubs).

WHERE TO USE

This product is intended for use by homeowners on residential lawns. Only apply this product to the following species of turfgrass:

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

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

**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.

WHEN TO USE†

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 at the same rate with a 14-day interval 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 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.

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

HOW MUCH TO USE

See the following table for calculating the correct amount of product to use for the area to be treated.

The maximum application rate is 6.5 fl oz of product per 1,000 sq ft per application (0.6 lb 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per application).

The maximum number of broadcast applications is limited to two per year.

The maximum seasonal rate is 13 fl oz of product per 1,000 sq ft (1.2 lb 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre), excluding spot treatments.

MEASUREMENT CALCULATIONS: Total lawn area in square feet = length x width.

EQUAL MEASURES:

1 fl oz = 2 Tbsp = 6 tsp	4 fl oz = ½ cup	16 fl oz = 1 pt
2 fl oz = 4 Tbsp	8 fl oz = 1 cup	32 fl oz = 1 qt

SPOT TREATMENT

To treat small areas or individual weeds, use a pressure sprayer for better control. Do not use a hose-end sprayer for spot treatments. Mix the indicated amount of product listed below with 1 gal of water for each 500 sq ft to be treated. *Shake well before spraying.* Spray the target weeds thoroughly. Nozzle adjustments may be necessary to deliver small spray droplets on the target weeds for uniform coverage.

Amount of product to be diluted in 1 gal water required to treat 500 sq ft of lawn with pressure sprayers:

Turfgrass	Amount of product fl oz (Tbsp)
Kentucky bluegrass, fescue spp., perennial ryegrass, zoysiagrass**, Bermudagrass*** and buffalograss	5 fl oz or 10 Tbsp

**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.

ENTIRE LAWN TREATMENTS

Three easy steps to mix and apply with hand-operated sprayers:

1. Calculate the total lawn area to be treated. This is done by multiplying the length of the area by the width to obtain total square feet. Prepare only enough spray solution to treat the area calculated.
2. Prepare the spray mixture according to Table 1. Carefully measure the proper amount of product to treat 1,000 sq ft. If more or less than 1,000 sq ft it is to be treated, adjust the amount of product accordingly.
3. Shake the spray pattern before and during application. Use a spray pattern that gives small droplets without any fine mist.

BROADCAST TREATMENTS:

PRESSURE SPRAYERS

Table 1. Amount of product to be diluted in 1 gal of water required to treat 1,000 sq ft of lawn with pressure sprayers:

Turfgrass	Amount of product
Kentucky bluegrass, fescue spp., perennial ryegrass, zoysiagrass**, Bermudagrass*** and buffalograss	6.4 fl oz

**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.

DIAL-IN HOSE-END SPRAYERS WITH NO PRE-MIXING

1. From Table 2 below, determine amount of product to be applied for each 1,000 sq ft of lawn.
2. Fill sprayer jar with enough concentrate to cover area to be treated. DO NOT add water to the sprayer jar.
3. Set dial on sprayer to the "Rate per Gallon" setting from Table 2 below.
4. Attach sprayer to garden hose. Extend hose to the farthest area of lawn to be treated and work back toward faucet so that you do not walk over treated areas. Apply evenly to lawn.
5. Unused product can be returned to the original container when completed.

Table 2.

Turfgrass	Rate per gallon	Amount of product applied per 1,000 sq ft**
Kentucky bluegrass, fescue spp., perennial ryegrass, zoysiagrass**, Bermudagrass*** and buffalograss	5 Tbsp or 15 Tbsp or 2.5 fl oz	6.4 fl oz

**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.

∞ This assumes the sprayer delivers approximately 2.5 gal per 1,000 sq ft sprayed.

EXAMPLE: For Kentucky bluegrass: To treat 3,000 sq ft of lawn, measure 20 fl oz of product into sprayer jar. Do not add water. **Set dial on 5 Tbsp or 15 Tbsp** and apply uniformly on 3,000 sq ft of turfgrass.

Check the directions you received when you purchased your sprayer for further details on the proper use of your dial sprayer. Directions are calculated assuming hose-end sprayer is used to spray about 2 gal of water/product mixture per 1,000 sq ft.

FOR CONCENTRATE-PLUS-WATER SPRAYERS OR HOSE-END SPRAYERS WITH PRE-MIXING

For sprayers that require the addition of water as well as concentrate prior to application:

1. From Table 3 below, determine amount of product to be applied for each 1,000 sq ft of lawn.
2. Pour product into sprayer jar to the required "fl oz" level.
3. Add the appropriate amount of water to the "gallons" level. Replace sprayer top on jar and shake well before spraying.
4. Attach sprayer to hose. Extend hose to the farthest area of lawn to be treated and work back toward faucet so that you do not walk over treated areas. Apply evenly to lawn.

Area to be treated, sq ft	Kentucky bluegrass, fescue spp., perennial ryegrass, zoysiagrass** Bermudagrass*** and buffalograss	Gallon mark/level on sprayer jar
1,250 sq ft	8 fl oz	3 gal
1,875 sq ft	12 fl oz	5 gal
2,500 sq ft	16 fl oz	6 gal
3,750 sq ft	24 fl oz	9 gal

**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.

9 gal mark for Kentucky bluegrass: To treat 3,750 sq ft of lawn, pour 24 fl oz of product into sprayer jar. Add water to the 9 gal mark and apply uniformly on 3,750 sq ft of turfgrass.

Check the directions you received when you purchased your sprayer for further details on the proper use of your sprayer.

USE TIPS

- Adequate moisture and mild environmental conditions enhance the performance of this product. Applications should be made to actively growing weeds. Apply when daytime temperatures are between 40°F and 90°F. Avoid applications of this product when turfgrasses are under stress since injury may result.
- For newly seeded areas:** Do not apply within four weeks after seedling emergence of Kentucky bluegrass, fine fescue blends and perennial ryegrass. Apply this product to newly seeded grasses when well-established (approximately six weeks after seedling emergence) or after the third mowing.
- For newly sodded, sprigged or plugged areas:** The application of this product to newly sodded, sprigged or plugged grasses should be delayed until three to four weeks after the sodding, sprigging or plugging operations.
- Seeding:** Turf species listed on this label can be seeded into the treated areas at 4 weeks after the application of this product.
- Irrigation:** Do not apply this product immediately before rainfall or irrigation. For best results, do not irrigate or water the turfgrass within 24 hours after application. If dry conditions exist, a scheduled irrigation or watering 24 hours before and 24 hours after application is recommended.
- Mowing:** Delay mowing two days before and until two days after the application of this product. Additional stress from low mowing heights may increase the possibility of turf injury. Clippings from the first three mowings should be left on the treated area. Do not use clippings from the treated areas as mulch or compost around flowers, ornamentals or trees or in vegetable gardens.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry area away from heat or open flame.

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.

ALTO. LEA TODA LA ETIQUETA ANTES DE USAR.

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. Nocivo si se ingiere. Cuando use este producto, use camisas de manga larga, pantalones largos, calcetines, zapatos y guantes de goma/hule. Después de manipularlo, lávese muy bien con jabón y agua. Luego de utilizar este producto, enjuague los guantes antes de quitárselos, quíteselos la ropa y lávese por separado antes de volver a usarla y rápidamente lávese muy bien las manos y la piel que estuvo expuesta con agua y jabón. Quítesela la ropa mojada y báñese en regadera tan pronto como sea posible.

	Primeros auxilios
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 riesgo de contacto, retirelos después de los primeros cinco minutos. Luego continúe enjuagando los ojos. • Lleve a un centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para recibir instrucciones de tratamiento.
Si se ingiere:	• Lame 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 vomito a menos que así se lo indique un centro de control de envenenamientos o un médico. • No administre nada a una persona que haya perdido el conocimiento.

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 1-800-971-5438 para recibir instrucciones de 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 ni aguas superficiales. Aplique este producto cuando no haya viento y no se active lluvia en las siguientes 24 horas ayudará a asegurar que en el viento ni la lluvia arrastren o quiten el pesticida de la zona de tratamiento. Enjuagar el equipo de aplicación encima de la zona tratada ayudará a evitar el escurrimiento a masas de agua o sistemas de drenaje.

Riesgos físicos y químicos
Combustible. No lo use ni almacene cerca de una fuente de calor ni del fuego.

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.

Solo para uso residencial en espacios exteriores.

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 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 exceda 0.375 lb de sulfentrazone/A por año. No trate cuando la temperatura del aire sea superior a 90°F porque se puede dañar el césped. La aplicación de dosis superiores a las que se especifican en esta etiqueta puede causar daño al césped. No aplique este producto a cultivos de alimentos (árboles y hortalizas), cultivos de forraje ni plantas ornamentales, incluyendo flores, árboles, arbustos, setos, plantas ornamentales leñosas, cobertura de suelo establecida en plantaciones ornamentales y otras plantas que no sean el objetivo. No rocíe las raíces expuestas de árboles y plantas ornamentales.

No use el Herbicida concentrado para céspedes y contra mano de canchero Spectracide® Weed Stop® en céspedes que contengan agrostis, pasto San Agustín, bahagráns, clematis o césped alfombra. Además, no lo use en dióndora ni en céspedes con tréboles o legumbres desahesados. No use en huertos, frutas o plantas ornamentales (flores, árboles, cobertura de suelos, setos, jardines/lechos de flores y arbustos).

DÓNDE USAR

Este producto está diseñado para uso de los propietarios en céspedes residenciales. Aplique este producto únicamente a las siguientes especies de céspedes:

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*, césped Bermuda***, buffalograss

***No aplique al césped zoysia recién saliendo de inactividad, ya que puede causar daño al césped.

***La aplicación al césped Bermuda puede causar amarillamiento o decoloración temporal, pero se puede esperar una recuperación total. No aplique al césped Bermuda cuando las temperaturas diurnas sean superiores a los 90°F.

CUÁNDO USAR*

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.

MANO DE CANCHERO (GRANDE Y SUIVE): • Primavera y principios del verano: Para obtener mejores resultados, aplique este producto desde la emergencia del césped mano de canchero hasta la etapa de seis hojas (dos rebrotos) o antes de que el césped mano de canchero tenga de 3 a 4 plúgulas de altura. Este periodo comienza la primera vez que usted observa mano de canchero en su césped. Haga dos aplicaciones con la misma dosis con un intervalo de 14 días 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 plúgulas de altura. Haga dos aplicaciones con la misma dosis con un intervalo de 14 días para poblaciones densas.

CYPERUS SCLOENTUS (JUNCIA AVELLANADA):

Principios del verano: Se necesitan dos aplicaciones de este producto cuando las plantas de juncia avelanada tienen de 3 a 6 plúgulas 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.

Ototo: Para obtener mejores resultados, aplique cuando la origina mas, pampina, trebol blanco, hiedra terrestre, Soliva sessilis y otras malezas de hoja ancha son jóvenes y están en crecimiento activo con la humedad de suelo adecuada.

*Las señales visuales y el tiempo que tarda la eliminación dependiente del tipo de maleza, la temperatura y la dosis de aplicación.

CUÁNTO USAR

Vea la siguiente tabla para calcular la cantidad correcta de producto que debe usar para el área a tratar.

La dosis máxima de aplicación es de 6.5 onz. liq. de producto por cada 1,000 pies cuadrados por aplicación (0.6 lb de equivalente ácido 2,4-D por acre, por aplicación).

La cantidad máxima de aplicaciones al voleo está limitada a dos por año. La dosis máxima por temporada es de 13 onz. liq. de producto por cada 1,000 pies cuadrados (1.2 lb de equivalente ácido 2,4-D por acre), excluyendo los tratamientos localizados.

CÁLCULOS DE MEDICIÓN: El área total del césped en pies cuadrados = largo x ancho.

EQUIVALENTES DE MEDIDAS:

1 onz. liq. = 2 cts. sopras = 6 cttas. 4 onz. liq. = ½ taza 16 onz. liq. = 1 pinta
2 onz. liq. = 4 cts. sopras 8 onz. liq. = 1 taza 32 onz. liq. = 1 cuarto de galón

TRATAMIENTO LOCALIZADO

Para lograr un mejor control, si trata zonas pequeñas o malezas individuales, use un rociador a presión. No use un rociador con aplicador para tratamientos localizados. Mezcle la cantidad indicada de producto mencionado a continuación con gal. de agua por cada 500 pies cuadrados a tratar. Agite bien antes de rociar. Rocíe completamente las malezas que son el objetivo. Puede ser necesario agitar la boquilla para rociar gotitas pequeñas sobre las malezas que son el objetivo para una cobertura uniforme.

Cantidad de producto para diluir en 1 gal. de agua necesario para tratar 500 pies cuadrados de césped con rociadores a presión:

Césped	Cantidad de producto en onz. liq. (cdas. sopras)
Pasto azul de Kentucky, especies de festuca, ryegrass perenne, zoysia*, césped Bermuda*** y buffalograss	5 onz. liq. o 10 cts. sopras

***No aplique al césped zoysia recién saliendo de inactividad, ya que puede causar daño al césped.

***La aplicación al césped Bermuda puede causar amarillamiento o decoloración temporal, pero se puede esperar una recuperación total. No aplique al césped Bermuda cuando las temperaturas diurnas sean superiores a los 90°F.

TRATAMIENTOS PARA TODO EL CÉSPED

Tres pasos fáciles para mezclar y aplicar con rociadores manuales:

- Calcule el área total del césped que se va a tratar. Para hacerlo, multiplique la longitud del área por el ancho para obtener el total de pies cuadrados. Prepare suficiente solución de rocio para tratar el área calculada.
- Prepare la mezcla de rocio de acuerdo con la Tabla 1. Mida con cuidado la cantidad correcta de producto para tratar 1,000 pies cuadrados. Si va a tratar más de menos de 1,000 pies cuadrados, ajuste la cantidad de producto como corresponde.
- Agite la solución de rocio antes y durante la aplicación. Use un tipo de rocio que descargue gotas pequeñas pero que no forme neblina fina.

TRATAMIENTOS AL VOLEO:

ROCIADORES A PRESIÓN

Tabla 1. Cantidad de producto para diluir en 1 gal. de agua necesario para tratar 1,000 pies cuadrados de césped con rociadores a presión:

Césped	Cantidad de producto
Pasto azul de Kentucky, especies de festuca, ryegrass perenne, zoysia*, césped Bermuda*** y buffalograss	6.4 onz. liq.

***No aplique al césped zoysia recién saliendo de inactividad, ya que puede causar daño al césped.

***La aplicación al césped Bermuda puede causar amarillamiento o decoloración temporal, pero se puede esperar una recuperación total. No aplique al césped Bermuda cuando las temperaturas diurnas sean superiores a los 90°F.

ROCIADOR CON APLICADOR PARA MANEJERO CON SELECCIÓN SIN PREMEZCLADO

- Utilizando la Tabla 2, determine la cantidad de producto que se debe aplicar por cada 1,000 pies cuadrados de césped.
- Llene la jara del rociador con la cantidad de concentrado adecuada para cubrir la zona a ser tratada. No agregue agua a la jara del rociador.
- Ajuste el selector en el rociador en la posición "Dosis por galón" que se indica en la Tabla 2 a continuación.
- Conecte el rociador a la manguera de jardín. Extienda la manguera hasta el lugar de césped a tratar que se encuentre más ajado y retroceda hasta el grifo mientras lo aplica de modo de no caminar sobre las zonas tratadas. Aplique uniformemente sobre el césped.
- Si el producto sin usar se puede regresar al envase original cuando termine.

Tabla 2.

Césped	Dosis por galón	Cantidad de producto aplicado por 1,000 pies cuadrados**
Pasto azul de Kentucky, especies de festuca, ryegrass perenne, zoysia*, césped Bermuda*** y buffalograss	5 cttas. sopras o 15 cttas. o 2.5 onz. liq.	6.4 onz. liq.

***No aplique al césped zoysia recién saliendo de inactividad, ya que puede causar daño al césped.

***La aplicación al césped Bermuda puede causar amarillamiento o decoloración temporal, pero se puede esperar una recuperación total. No aplique al césped Bermuda cuando las temperaturas diurnas sean superiores a los 90°F.

**Esto supone que el rociador aplica aproximadamente 2.5 gal. por cada 1,000 pies cuadrados rociado.

El EMPLIO: para pasto azul de Kentucky: Para tratar 3,000 pies cuadrados de césped, mida 20 onz. liq. de producto en la jara del rociador. No agregue agua. **Ajuste el selector a 5 cttas. sopras o 15 cttas.** y aplique de manera uniforme en 3,000 pies cuadrados de césped.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry area away from heat or open flame.

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. When using this product, wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks, shoes and rubber gloves.

Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. After using this product, rinse gloves before removing, remove clothing and launder separately before reuse, and promptly and thoroughly wash hands and exposed skin with soap and water. Remove saturated clothing as soon as possible and shower.

First Aid

If in eyes: • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.

• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.

• Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed: • Call a Poison Control Center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.

• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a Poison Control Center or doctor. • Do not give anything to an unconscious person.

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. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area will help avoid runoff to water bodies or drainage systems.

Physical And Chemical Hazards

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

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

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

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 y comentarios? Llame al 1-800-917-5438.

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