

**MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE†**

**KILLS THE
ROOT**

**Kills The Weeds
NOT The Lawn™**

Spectracide®

WEED STOP® FOR LAWNS³

Herbicida para céspedes

**Kills 460+ Weeds
As Listed**

**Visible Results
In 3 Hours**

Kills Yellow Nutsedge

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

Active Ingredients:

2,4-D, dimethylamine salt.....	0.342%
Mecoprop-p, dimethylamine salt.....	0.123%
Dicamba, dimethylamine salt.....	0.032%
Sulfentrazone.....	0.008%
Other Ingredients.....	99.495%
TOTAL.....	100.000%

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:

0.02390 lb 2,4-D acid equivalent per gallon or
0.285% 0.00850 lb Mecoprop-p acid equivalent
per gallon or 0.102% 0.00260 lb Dicamba acid
equivalent per gallon or 0.027% 0.00067 lb
Sulfentrazone per gallon or 0.008%
Isomer Specific by AOC Method.

**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.

[†]For terms of guarantee,
see back panel.

³When used as directed



17-16209

Net Contents

32 fl oz (1 qt / 946 mL)

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 indicadas son jóvenes y están en crecimiento activo con la humedad de suelo adecuada.

Otño: Para obtener mejores resultados, aplique cuando la **ortiga mansa, pamplina, trébol blanco, hiedra terrestre, Soliva sessilis** y otras malezas de hoja ancha indicadas 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.

CÓMO USAR

1. Gire la boquilla a un tipo de rocío grueso. Evite los rocíos demasiado finos porque pueden causar arrastre y dañar otras plantas.
2. Rocíe las malezas no deseadas hasta cubrir las por completo.

CONSEJOS SOBRE EL USO

- Puede ser necesario repetir el tratamiento en algunas malezas difíciles de eliminar. Espere por lo menos dos semanas 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 puede 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 es menos probable que se arrastre. Evite las nieblas finas.
- Si algunas malezas resistentes no mueren en el plazo de tres semanas, repita el tratamiento a las zonas afectadas siguiendo las instrucciones de tratamiento localizado.
- La aplicación a los céspedes zoysia cuando están emergiendo de la inactividad en la primavera puede causar daño al césped.
- La aplicación excesiva, particularmente en temperaturas por encima de 90°F puede causar daño al césped.
- La aplicación al césped Bermuda puede causar amarillamiento temporal, pero se puede esperar una recuperación total.

ALMACENAMIENTO Y ELIMINACIÓN

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

Eliminación del pesticida y manipulación del envase: Si está vacío: Envase no rellenable. No vuelva a usar ni a rellenar este envase. Tirelo en la basura u ofrézcalo 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.

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.

Herbicida para céspedes.

WHERE TO USE



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

**Do not apply to zoysiagrass just emerging from dormancy.

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 WEEDS

Including Dandelion, Chickweed, Clover & Yellow Nutsedge



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



Kills 460+ Weeds as Listed



Visible Results in 3 Hours



Kills by Contact



Kills Listed Weed Roots!

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.

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.

Distributed by Spectrum Group, Division of United Industries Corporation, PO Box 142642

St. Louis, MO 63114-0642 EPA Reg. No. 9688-341-8845 EPA Est. Nos. 9688-MO-1 (U) 58996-MO-1 (AE)
Circled letter is first letter of lot number. 17-16210 © 2018 UIC

PEEL HERE • RESEALABLE LABEL
ABRA AQUÍ • ETIQUETA RESEALABLE

WHAT TO EXPECT



BROWNING
CURLING

PRE-APPLICATION

3 HOURS

24 HOURS

72 HOURS

• **PICTURED WEED:** Thistle

• **EXPECTED VISUAL SYMPTOMS:** Leaves yellowing/browning, then curling, twisting, wilting & shriveling

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

PROOF OF PURCHASE

FPO UPC

0 71121 96542 4



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

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

Alder	Bi-lobed speedwell	Buckwheat	Common dandelion	Curly indigo	Field pepperweed	Hemp	London rocket	Parsley-piert	Purple cudweed	Shepherd's purse	Spotted spurge
Alfalfa (Lucerne)	(Twolobe speedwell)	Bulbous buttercup	Common groundsel	(Sensitive jointvetch)	(Field pepperwort)	Hemp sesbania	Mackenzie willow	(Slender parsley-piert)	(Annual purple cudweed,	Shiny cudweed	Sprawling horseweed
Alpine aster	Bindweed (Wild morning glory)	Bull mallow (French mallow)	Common hawkweed	Curlycup gumweed	Field violet	Henbit	Madrone	Parsnip (Wild parsnip)	Perennial purple cudweed)	Shortstalk stinkweed	St. Johnswort
Alsike clover	Bird vetch	Bull nettle	(Yellow hawkweed)	Cutleaf evening primrose	Flatwoods plum (Sloe plum)	Himalayan blackberry	Marcela	Pearwort	Purple deadnettle	Showy evening primrose	Sticky chickweed
Alyce clover	Bitter sneezeweed	Bull thistle	Common hawthorn	Flax weed	Flax weed	Hoary cress	Marshelder	(Bird's-eye pearlwort)	Purple milkweed	Showy goldenrod	(Stick mouse-ear
American black elderberry	Bitterweed	Bur oak	Common honeysuckle	Dead nettle	Flodman thistle (Prairie)	Hoary plantain	Matchweed	Pennsylvania cinquefoil	Purple milkvetch	Showy tick-trefoil	(Showy tick-trefoil
American elm	Black bent (Redtop)	Burclover	(Woodbine)	Desert wild grape	Florida betony	Hoary vervain	Mayweed	(Prairie cinquefoil)	(Purple loco,	(Canadian tick-trefoil,	Stiff goldenrod
(White elm)	Black birch (River birch,	Burning nettle (Stinging nettle)	Common iceplant	Dogberry (Garden dewberry)	Florida prickly blackberry	Hop clover	(Stinking chamomile)	Pennsylvania smartweed	Field milkvetch)	Canada tick-clover)	(Stiff-leaved goldenrod)
American hazel	Water birch)	Bushy aster	Common knapweed	Dichondra (Carolina ponysoot)	Florida pusley	Horseradish	Meadow hawkweed	Pepperweed	Purslane speedwell	Silver ponysoot	Strawberry clover
American persimmon	Black cherry	Bushy buttonweed	Common knotgrass	Distaff thistle	Florida yellow woodsorrel	Horseradish	Meadow thistle	(Perennial pepperweed)	Quaking aspen	(silver nickel vine)	Swamp smartweed
(Common persimmon)	Black cottonwood	Buttonweed (Rough	(Knotweed)	Dogbane	Illinois woodsorrel	Horseweed/marestail	Mesquite (Honey mesquite)	Pigweed	Rabbit foot clover	Skunkbush sumac	Sweet goldenrod
American speedwell	Black medick	buttonweed, Poorjoe)	Common lespezeida	Dogfennel	Indian mock strawberry	Illinois woodsorrel	Mexican morning glory	Pin oak	Rasperry	Slender amaranth	Sweet gum
(American brooklime)	Black mustard	California knotweed	Common lupine	Dollarweed (Manyflower	Garlic mustard	Indian mustard	Mexican morning glory	(Swamp Spanish oak)	(Wild black raspberry)	Slender bush clover	(American sweetgum)
American yellowrocket	Black willow	California rose	Common mallow	marshpennywort)	Giant ironweed	Indian mustard	Mexicanweed (Mexican	Pineappleweed	Red alder	(Slender lespezeida)	Swinecress
Amur honeysuckle	Blackberry	California wild grape	Common mallow	marshpennywort)	Giant ironweed	Innocence (Blue-eyed Mary)	fireweed, Kochia)	Pineywoods bedstraw	Red clover	Slender plantain	Tall beggaricks
Annual knawel	Blackberry elder	Canada thistle	(Alkali mallow, Buttonweed,	Drummonds thistle	Alkali thistle	Mock strawberry	Mimosa	(Wood bedstraw)	Red maple	Slender speedwell	Tall milkweed
(German knotweed)	Black-eyed Susan	Carolina geranium (wild)	Cheeseweed, Dwarf mallow)	Elk thistle	Gooseberry	Mojave stinkweed	Plains coreopsis (Tickseed)	Plantain	(Water maple, Soft maple)	Slender stinkweed	(Poke milkweed)
Annual nettle (Dwarf nettle)	Blessed thistle	Catchweed	Common mullein	English daisy	Gray chickweed (Gray	Moneywort	Redroot	Red morning glory	Red root (Sheep's sorrel)	Slender-flower thistle	Tall morning glory
Annual rape (Wild rape)	Bloodflower (Tropical	Catchweed bedstraw	Common primrose	Eucalyptus	mouse-ear chickweed)	Japanese honeysuckle	Redroot pigweed	Redroot	Redroot pigweed	Smallflower gallsoga	Tall nettle
Annual sowthistle (Common	milkwed, Mexican	Catnip	(English primrose)	(Blue-gum, Tasmanian	Gray thistle	Jewel milkweed	Redroot pigweed	Redroot pigweed	Redroot pigweed	Small-flowered winter-cress	Tall thistle
sowthistle, Milk sowthistle)	butterfly weed)	Catsear (Catsear dandelion,	Common purslane	blue-gum, Southern	Great burdock	(Pallid milkweed)	Mouse-ear chickweed	Redroot pigweed	Redroot pigweed	Smooth bedstraw	Tall vervain
Annual trumpetweed	Blue ash	False dandelion, Spotted	Common ragweed	blue-gum, Southern	Great ironweed	Jewelweed	Mouse-ear hawkweed	Redstem filaree	Redstem filaree	Smooth beggaricks	Tansy mustard
Annual wild geranium	Blue elderberry	and Common catsear)	Common salify (Goatsbeard)	blue-gum)	Great yellow woodsorrel	Jimsonweed, devil's snare	Mugwort	Redweed	Redweed	Smooth cat's ear	Tansy ragwort
(Spotted geranium, Wood	Blue lettuce	Chamber bitter	Common speedwell	Evergreen blackberry	Ground ivy	Johnny-jumpup violet	Multiflora rose	Redwood sorrel	Redwood sorrel	Smooth chaff-flower	Tanweed (Water knotweed,
geranium, Cranesbill)	Blue mustard	Chamise	Common sunflower	Fall dandelion	Creeping Charlie,	Kudzu	Musk thistle	(Oregon oxalis)	(Oregon oxalis)	Smooth dock	Water smartweed)
Annual yellow sweet clover	Blue toadflax	Chickweed (Common	Common tarweed	False flax	Creeping Jenny)	Ladythumb smartweed	Narrow leaved willow	Rough cinquefoil	Rough cinquefoil	Smooth pigweed	Teaweed
Arkansas rose	Blue vervain	chickweed)	Common thistle (Bull thistle)	False sunflower	Groundsel	Lanceleaf ragweed	Narrowleaf cudweed	Rough fleabane	Rough fleabane	Smooth speedwell	Texas filaree
Artichoke thistle	Blue woodsorrel	Chickweed (Common	Common yellow woodsorrel	Fennel	Hackberry	Lantana	Narrowleaf plantain	Rough horseail	Rough horseail	Sneezeweed	Thimbleberry
Asiatic pennywort	Blunt-leaved milkweed	Chicory	(Yellow woodsorrel,	Field bindweed (*Morning glory,	Field burdock	Lanceleaf ragweed	(English plantain,	Port Orford cedar	Port Orford cedar	Snow speedwell	Thimbleberry
Asiatic witchweed	(Clasping milkweed)	Chinese yarrow (Siberian	Common yellow oxalis)	Creeping Jenny)	Field burdock	Lanceleaf ragweed	Buckhorn)	(Lawson cypress)	(Lawson cypress)	Russian pigweed	Three flower beggarweed
Atlantic white cedar	(Southern white cedar)	Chinkapin oak	Coral bead	(Lawn burweed, Common	Field horsetail	Large flower pusley	Nightshade (Silverleaf)	Prairie sunflower	Prairie sunflower	Russian thistle	Thymeleaf speedwell
Austrian fieldcress	Box elder	Choke cherry	Corn chamomile	soliva, Spurweed)	Field horsetail	Late goldenrod	Northern bedstraw	Prickly lettuce	Prickly lettuce	Sage	Toadflax (Common toadflax,
Ball mustard	Bracted plantain	Coffeebean	Corn speedwell	(Common horsetail,	Field horsetail	(Canada goldenrod)	Northern bush	(Compass plant)	(Compass plant)	Sagebrush	Yellow toadflax)
Bedstraw	Brambles	Coffeeweed (Colorado	Corn spurry	Mare's tail)	Field mouse-ear	Leafy spurge	honeyuckle	Prickly sida	Prickly sida	Salmonberry	Tooth-leaved croton
Beggarweed	Brazil pusley	river-hemp)	Coyote brush	Winter vetch)	(Field chickweed)	Leafy thistle	Northern pin oak	Prostrate knotweed	Prostrate knotweed	Saltcedar	(Tropic croton,
(Creeping beggarweed)	Brazilian pepper	Common burdock	Creeping buttercup	Hairy-pitted stork's bill	Field oxeye-daisy	Lilac	Oakleaf fleabane	Prostrate pigweed	Prostrate pigweed	Sassafras	Sand croton)
Big leaf maple	Bristly mallow	Common cinquefoil	Creeping woodsorrel	Healall	Field oxeye-daisy	Little bittercress	Old world diamond flower	Prostrate spurge	Prostrate spurge	(White sassafras, Red	Spiny amaranth
Bigroot morning glory	Bristly oxotongue	(Oldfield cinquefoil)	Crimson clover	Heartleaf drymary	(Creeping oxeye,	Little evening primrose	(Oldenlandia, Flattop	Prostrate vertain	Prostrate vertain	sassafras, Silky sassafras)	Spiny cocklebur
Bigtooth aspen	Broadleaf knotweed	Common cocklebur	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	Heartleaf nettle	Oxeye daisy)	Little evening primrose	(Small sundrops)	Prostrate vervain	Prostrate vervain	Scarlet pimpernel	Spiny sowthistle
(American aspen,	Broad-leaved dock	(Rough cocklebur,	Cupid shaving brush	Heath aster	Field pansy	Little mallow	Orange hawkweed	Puncture vine (Goat's-head)	Puncture vine (Goat's-head)	Scotch broom	Spotted knapweed
White poplar)	Broomweed	Large cocklebur)	Curly dock (Curled dock,	(White heath aster)	Field pennycress	(Least mallow)	Oriental cocklebur	Purple aster	Purple aster	Scotch thistle (Cotton thistle)	Spotted locoweed
			Yellow dock, Sour dock)	Hedge mustard	(French weed)	Locust	Pale smartweed			(Freckled milkvetch)	Hummingbird vine)

Tufted evening primrose (Fragrant evening primrose)	Wandering cudweed Water pennywort (Floating marshpennywort)	Whitetop Wild blackberry (Thornless blackberry)	Wild radish Wild rose (Prickly wild rose)	Wooly burdock (Downy burdock)	Yellow sweet clover (Yellow melilot, Ribbed melilot, Common melilot)
Tufted knotweed	Wavyleaf thistle (Gray thistle)	Wild buckwheat	Wild strawberry	Wooly locoweed	Yellow thistle (Horrible)
Tumble mustard	Western clematis	Wild carrot	Wild sweet potato	Wormseed	Yellowflower pepperweed
Tumble pigweed	Western ragweed	Wild cherry	Wild vetch	Wreath goldenrod (Woodland goldenrod)	Yellowspine thistle
Velvetleaf	Western salsify (Goatsbeard)	Wild four-o'clock	Wild violet	Wrinkleleaf goldenrod (Roughstemmed goldenrod)	*annual or perennial
Venice mallow	White ash (American ash)	Wild garlic (Wild onion)	Willow-leaved poplar (Narrowleaf cottonwood)	Yarrow (Common yarrow)	
Vetch (Common vetch, Garden vetch)	White clover (*Dutch clover, Honeysuckle clover, White trefoil, Purplewort)	Wild honeysuckle (Tartarian honeysuckle)	Winter speedwell (Persian speedwell)	Yellow birch (Golden birch)	
Vine maple	White mustard	Wild lettuce	Wood nettle	Yellow nutsedge	
Violet woodsorrel	White prairie aster	Wild marigold (Roundleaf marigold, Southern marigold)	Woolly croton (Hogwort, Goatweed)	Yellow rocket (Winter cress, Bitter wintercress, Wild mustard)	
Virginia buttonweed	White sweet clover (Peppergrass)	Wild morning glory (Hedge bindweed)	Woolly morning glory	Yellow starthistle	
Virginia creeper	White winged rockcress	Wild plum (American plum)	Woolly plantain	Yellow sundrops	
Virginia pepperweed			Woollyleaf bursage	(Shrubby evening primrose)	

STOP. READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed. Wash hands 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 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 and may adversely affect non-target plants. 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.

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. Application at rates above specified on this label may cause injury to turfgrass. Do not use on floritam or bitterblue varieties of St. Augustinegrass. Do not use on carpetgrass, dichondra, lawns with desirable clovers or legumes, vegetables, fruits or ornamentals. Do not spray exposed roots of ornamentals and trees. Do not apply more than two applications per year. You must wait at least two weeks between applications. Not for use on turf being grown for sale or commercial use such as sod, or for commercial seed production, or for research purposes.

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.

WHERE TO USE

This product is intended for use by homeowners on residential lawns including

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

Warm season turfgrass: Bermudagrass; bahiagrass; zoysiagrass*; St. Augustinegrass*; centipedegrass

***NOTE:** Do not use on floritam or bitterblue varieties of St. Augustinegrass. Do not apply to zoysiagrass just emerging from dormancy.

WHEN TO USE*

Apply when daytime temperatures are between 45°F and 90°F. Do not apply to zoysiagrass just emerging from dormancy.

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.

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

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 listed 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 listed 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.

HOW TO USE

1. Turn nozzle to coarse spray pattern. Avoid sprays that are too fine because they can drift and damage other plants.
2. Spray unwanted weeds until completely covered.

USE TIPS

- Some hard-to-kill weeds may require re-treatment. Wait at least two weeks 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 area[s] using spot treatment directions.
- Application to zoysia lawns when they are emerging from dormancy in the spring may cause lawn damage.
- Overapplication, especially at 90°F or higher, may cause lawn damage.
- Application to Bermudagrass may cause temporary yellowing, but full recovery can be expected.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Disposal and Container Handling: If empty: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Place in trash or offer for recycling, if available. **If partly filled:** Call your local solid waste authority 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. Nocivo si se ingiere. Lávese las manos 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.

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 y puede afectar de manera adversa a las plantas que no sean el objetivo. Para proteger el medio ambiente, no permita que el pesticida entre o se escurra por drenajes pluviales, zanjas de drenaje, cunetas ni aguas superficiales. Aplicar este producto cuando no haya viento y no se anticipe 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 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.

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 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 deseables ya que puede provocarles daños. No aplique como niebla fina por la posibilidad de causar daños a las plantas deseables. No lo aplique cuando haya viento. 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 use en las variedades floratam o bitterblue del pasto San Agustín. No use en césped alfombra, dichondra, en céspedes con tréboles o legumbres deseables, hortalizas, frutas o plantas ornamentales. No rocíe las raíces expuestas de árboles y plantas ornamentales. No aplique más de dos tratamientos por año. Debe esperar por lo menos dos semanas entre aplicaciones. No lo use en césped cultivado para la venta o para uso comercial, como panes de césped, o para producción comercial de semillas o con propósitos de investigación.

No lo aplique directamente, ni cerca de, agua, 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 llueve o el día que se espere lluvia. Enjuague el aplicador sobre el césped solamente.

DÓNDE USAR

Este producto está diseñado para uso de los propietarios en céspedes residenciales, incluyendo

Césped de clima frío: Pasto azul de Kentucky; ryegrass perenne; especies de festuca, incluyendo alta, roja y de hoja fina; agrostis

Césped de clima cálido: Césped Bermuda; bahiagrass; zoysia*; pasto San Agustín*; ciempiés

***NOTA:** No use en las variedades floratam o bitterblue del pasto San Agustín. No aplique al césped zoysia recién saliendo de inactividad.

CUÁNDO USAR*

Aplique cuando las temperaturas diurnas se encuentren entre 45°F y 90°F. No aplique al césped zoysia recién saliendo de inactividad.

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.

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

CYPERUS ESCULENTUS (JUNCIA AVELLANADA):

Principios del verano: Se necesitan dos aplicaciones de este producto cuando las plantas de juncia avellanada tienen de 3 a 6 pulgadas de altura. Realice la segunda aplicación con la misma dosis 14 días después.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Disposal and Container Handling: **If empty:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. 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. Harmful if swallowed. Wash hands 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 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 and may adversely affect non-target plants. 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.

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

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.

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