

**KILLS THE
ROOT**

**MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE***

**Kills Listed Weeds
NOT The Lawn***

Spectracide

**WEED STOP[®]
FOR LAWNS**

**Plus
CRABGRASS KILLER**

CONCENTRATE

Herbicida 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-quinolinecarboxylic 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]methanesulfonamide per gallon or 0.22%. Isomer Specific by ADAC Method.

*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 32 fl oz
(1 qt / 946 mL)** 17-16186



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 utilice este producto, use camisa de manga larga, pantalones largos, calcetines, zapatos y guantes de goma/hule.

Después de manipularlo, lávese muy bien con agua y jabón. Después de utilizar este producto, enjuague los guantes antes de quitárselos, quítese la ropa y lávela por separado antes de volver a usarla y rápidamente lávese muy bien las manos y la piel que estuvo expuesta, con agua y jabón. Quítese la ropa mojada y báñese en regadera tan pronto como sea posible.

Primeros auxilios

Si entra en contacto con los ojos:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mantenga los ojos abiertos y enjuague con agua lentamente, con cuidado, durante 15 a 20 minutos. Si hay lentes de contacto, retírelos después de los primeros 5 minutos, luego continúe enjuagando los ojos. Llame a un centro de control de envenenamientos o a un médico para recibir instrucciones de tratamiento.
Si se ingiere:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 lo indique un centro de control de envenenamientos o el 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 1-800-917-5438 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 zonas 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. Aplicar este producto cuando no haya viento y no se pronostique 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. 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.

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 LAWN
PLUS CRABGRASS KILLER™

CONCENTRATE

Herbicida concentrado para céspedes y contra mano de cangrejo

PEEL HERE • RESEALABLE LABEL
ABRA AQUÍ • ETIQUETA RESELLABLE

WHERE TO USE



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

WHEN TO USE

45°F

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

90°F

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!



Treats up to 5,000 sq ft

**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



PRE-APPLICATION

5 HOURS

24 HOURS

96 HOURS

PICTURED WEED: Plantain

APPLICATION RATE: 3.2 fl oz/gallon of water

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

*Visual symptoms and time to 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.

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 Spectracide Group, Division of United Industries Corporation

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

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10, 58996-MO-1

Circled letter is first letter of lot number. 17-15281 © 2018 UIC

PROOF OF PURCHASE

FPO UPC
0 71121 95703 0

STOP 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	Big leaf maple	Broomweed	Common cocklebur	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	Field horsetail
Alfalfa (Lucerne)	Bigroot morning glory	Buckwheat	(Rough cocklebur, Large cocklebur)	Cupid shaving brush	(Common horsetail, Mare's tail)
Alpine aster	Bigtooth aspen	Bulbous buttercup	Common dandelion	Curly dock (Curled dock, Yellow dock,	Field mouse-ear (Field chickweed)
Alsike clover	(American aspen, White poplar)	Bull thistle	Common groundsel	Sour dock	Field oxeye-daisy (Creeping oxeye, Oxeye daisy)
Alyce clover	Bi-lobed speedwell (Twolobe speedwell)	Bur oak	Common hawkweed (Yellow hawkweed)	Curly indigo	Healall
American black elderberry	Bindweed	Burclover	Common hawthorn	(Sensitive jointweed)	Heartleaf dymary
American elm (White elm)	(Wild morning glory)	Burning nettle	Common honeysuckle (Woodbine)	Curlycup gumweed	Heartleaf nettle
American hazel	Bird vetch	Bitter sneezeweed	Common iceplant	Cutleaf evening primrose	Field pennycress (French weed)
(Common persimmon)	Bitterweed	Black bent (Redtop)	Common knotweed	Daisy fleabane (annual)	Field pepperwort
American speedwell (American brooklime)	Black cherry	Black cottonwood	California rose	Canada thistle	Black mustard
American yellowrocket	Black medick	Black mustard	California wild grape	Carolina geranium (wild)	Blackberry
Amur honeysuckle	Black nettle	Black-eyed Susan	Blackseed plantain	Blessed thistle	Bloodflower (Tropical milkweed, Mexican butterfly weed)
Annual knawel (German knotweed)	Blackberry elder	Black-eyed Susan	Blackseed plantain	Blessed thistle	Bloodflower (Tropical milkweed, Mexican butterfly weed)
Annual nettle (Dwarf nettle)	Black-eyed Susan	Blackseed plantain	Catnip	Catscar (Catscar dandelion, False dandelion, Spotted and Common catscar)	Blue ash
Annual rape (Wild rape)	Black-eyed Susan	Blackseed plantain	Catnip	Catscar (Catscar dandelion, False dandelion, Spotted and Common catscar)	Blue elderberry
Annual sowthistle (common sowthistle, Milk sowthistle)	Black-eyed Susan	Blackseed plantain	Catnip	Catscar (Catscar dandelion, False dandelion, Spotted and Common catscar)	Blue lettuce
Annual trampweed	Black-eyed Susan	Blackseed plantain	Catnip	Catscar (Catscar dandelion, False dandelion, Spotted and Common catscar)	Blue mustard
Annual wild geranium (Spotted geranium, Wood geranium, Cranesbill)	Black-eyed Susan	Blackseed plantain	Catnip	Catscar (Catscar dandelion, False dandelion, Spotted and Common catscar)	Blue toadflax
Annual yellow sweet clover	Black-eyed Susan	Blackseed plantain	Catnip	Catscar (Catscar dandelion, False dandelion, Spotted and Common catscar)	Blue vervain
Arkansas rose	Black-eyed Susan	Blackseed plantain	Catnip	Catscar (Catscar dandelion, False dandelion, Spotted and Common catscar)	Blue woodsorrel
Artichoke thistle	Black-eyed Susan	Blackseed plantain	Catnip	Catscar (Catscar dandelion, False dandelion, Spotted and Common catscar)	Blunt-leaved milkweed (Clasping milkweed)
Asiatic pennywort	Black-eyed Susan	Blackseed plantain	Catnip	Catscar (Catscar dandelion, False dandelion, Spotted and Common catscar)	Box elder
Asiatic witchweed	Black-eyed Susan	Blackseed plantain	Catnip	Catscar (Catscar dandelion, False dandelion, Spotted and Common catscar)	Bracted plantain
Atlantic white cedar (Southern white cedar)	Black-eyed Susan	Blackseed plantain	Catnip	Catscar (Catscar dandelion, False dandelion, Spotted and Common catscar)	Brambles
Austrian fieldcress	Black-eyed Susan	Blackseed plantain	Catnip	Catscar (Catscar dandelion, False dandelion, Spotted and Common catscar)	Brass buttons
Ball mustard	Black-eyed Susan	Blackseed plantain	Catnip	Catscar (Catscar dandelion, False dandelion, Spotted and Common catscar)	Brazil pusley
Bedstraw	Black-eyed Susan	Blackseed plantain	Catnip	Catscar (Catscar dandelion, False dandelion, Spotted and Common catscar)	Brazilian pepper
Beggarweed (Creeping beggarweed)	Black-eyed Susan	Blackseed plantain	Catnip	Catscar (Catscar dandelion, False dandelion, Spotted and Common catscar)	Bristly mallow
	Black-eyed Susan	Blackseed plantain	Catnip	Catscar (Catscar dandelion, False dandelion, Spotted and Common catscar)	Bristly oxtongue
	Black-eyed Susan	Blackseed plantain	Catnip	Catscar (Catscar dandelion, False dandelion, Spotted and Common catscar)	Broadleaf knotweed
	Black-eyed Susan	Blackseed plantain	Catnip	Catscar (Catscar dandelion, False dandelion, Spotted and Common catscar)	Broad-leaved dock

Hairy bittercress	Large flower pusley	Northern pin oak	Prickly sida	Sagebrush	Southern crabgrass
Hairy buttercup	Late goldenrod (Canada goldenrod)	Oakleaf fleabane	Prostrate knotweed	Salmonberry	Southern wild rose (Virginia rose, Common wild rose)
Hairy fleabane	Leafy spurge	Old world diamond flower (Oldenlandia, Flattop milie grains)	Prostrate pigweed	Sassaparilla	Spanish needles
Hairy vetch	Leafy thistle	Orange hawkweed	Prostrate spurge	(White sassafras, Red sassafras, Silky sassafras)	Spinny amaranth
(Fodder vetch, Winter vetch)	Little bittercress	Little evening primrose (Goat's-head)	Prostrate verbain	Scarlet primriale	Spiny cocklebur
Hairy-pitted stork's bill	Little evening primrose (Small sundrops)	Pale smartweed	Prostrate vervain	Scotch broom	Spiny sowthistle
Healall	Little mallow (Least mallow)	Parsley-piert (Slender parsley-piert)	Puncture vine	Scotch thistle (Cotton thistle)	Spotted knapweed
Heartleaf dymary	Locust	Parsnip (Wild parsnip)	Scoutler's willow	Shepherd's purse	Spotted locoweed (Freckled milkvetch)
Heartleaf nettle	Lodron rocket	Matchweed	Shepherd's purse	Shiny cudweed	Spotted spurge
Heath aster (White heath aster)	Mackenzie willow	Madrone	Shiny cudweed	Shortawn foxtail (Orange foxtail)	Sprawling horseweed
Hemp	Madrone	Marcela	Shortawn foxtail (Orange foxtail)	Shortstalk stinkweed	St. Johnswort
Hemp sesbania	Marcelde	Matchweed	Shortstalk stinkweed	Shiny evening primrose (Fragrant evening primrose)	Sticky chickweed (Stick mouse-ear chickweed)
Himalayan blackberry	Mayweed (Stinking chamomile)	Meadow Hawkweed	Shiny evening primrose (Fragrant evening primrose)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)	Sticky chickweed (Stick mouse-ear chickweed)
Hobbit	Meadow Hawkweed	Meadow thistle	Shiny evening primrose (Fragrant evening primrose)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)
Horse nettle	Meadow thistle	Mesquite (Honey mesquite)	Shiny evening primrose (Fragrant evening primrose)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)
Horseweed/marestail	Mesquite (Honey mesquite)	Mexican morning glory	Shiny evening primrose (Fragrant evening primrose)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)
Illinois woodsorrel	Mexican morning glory	Mexican morning glory	Shiny evening primrose (Fragrant evening primrose)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)
Indian mock strawberry	Mexican morning glory	Mexican morning glory	Shiny evening primrose (Fragrant evening primrose)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)
Indian mustard	Mexican morning glory	Mexican morning glory	Shiny evening primrose (Fragrant evening primrose)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)
Innocence (Blue-eyed Mary)	Mexican morning glory	Mexican morning glory	Shiny evening primrose (Fragrant evening primrose)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)
Italian thistle	Mexican morning glory	Mexican morning glory	Shiny evening primrose (Fragrant evening primrose)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)
lyleaf morning glory (Grass lady)	Mexican morning glory	Mexican morning glory	Shiny evening primrose (Fragrant evening primrose)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)
lyleaf speedwell	Mexican morning glory	Mexican morning glory	Shiny evening primrose (Fragrant evening primrose)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)
Japanese honeysuckle	Mexican morning glory	Mexican morning glory	Shiny evening primrose (Fragrant evening primrose)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)
Jewel milkweed (Pallid milkweed)	Mexican morning glory	Mexican morning glory	Shiny evening primrose (Fragrant evening primrose)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)
Jewelweed, devil's snare	Mexican morning glory	Mexican morning glory	Shiny evening primrose (Fragrant evening primrose)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)
Johnny-jumpup violet	Mexican morning glory	Mexican morning glory	Shiny evening primrose (Fragrant evening primrose)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)
Kudzu	Mexican morning glory	Mexican morning glory	Shiny evening primrose (Fragrant evening primrose)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)
Narrow leaved willow	Mexican morning glory	Mexican morning glory	Shiny evening primrose (Fragrant evening primrose)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)
Narrowleaf cudweed	Mexican morning glory	Mexican morning glory	Shiny evening primrose (Fragrant evening primrose)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)
Narrowleaf plantain	Mexican morning glory	Mexican morning glory	Shiny evening primrose (Fragrant evening primrose)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)
(English plantain, buckhorn)	Mexican morning glory	Mexican morning glory	Shiny evening primrose (Fragrant evening primrose)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)
Nightshade (Silverleaf)	Mexican morning glory	Mexican morning glory	Shiny evening primrose (Fragrant evening primrose)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)
(Lawn burrweed, Hackberry)	Mexican morning glory	Mexican morning glory	Shiny evening primrose (Fragrant evening primrose)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)
Northern bedstraw	Mexican morning glory	Mexican morning glory	Shiny evening primrose (Fragrant evening primrose)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)
Northern bush honeysuckle	Mexican morning glory	Mexican morning glory	Shiny evening primrose (Fragrant evening primrose)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)	Stiff goldenrod (Stiff-leaved goldenrod)

Toadflax (Common toadflax, Yellow toadflax)	Vetch (Common vetch, Garden vetch)	White ash (American ash)	Wild honeysuckle (Tartarian honeysuckle)	Winter speedwell (Persian speedwell)	Yellow birch (Golden birch)
Tooth-leaved croton (Tropic croton, Sans croton)	Vine maple	White clover (Dutch clover, Honeysuckle clover, White trefoil, Purplewort)	Wild lettuce	Wood nettle	Yellow nutsedge
Trailing blackberry	Violet woodsorrel	White mustard	Wild marigold (Roundleaf marigold, Southern marigold)	Woolly croton (Hogwort, Goatweed)	Yellow rocket (Winter cress, bitter wintercress, Wild mustard)
Tree tobacco	Virginia buttonweed	White primrose aster	Wild morning glory (hedge bindweed)	Woolly morning glory	Yellow starthistle
Trumpet creeper (Trumpet vine, Hum ick vine, Cowingbird vine)	Virginia creeper	White sweet clover (White melilot)	Wild plum (American plum)	Woolly plantain	Yellow sundrops (Shrubby evening primrose)
Tufted evening primrose (Fragrant evening primrose)	Virginia pepperweed (Peppergrass)	White stem filaree	White top	Woolly burdock	Yellow sweet clover
Velvetleaf	Virginia winged rockcross	White top	White top	Woolly burdock (Downy burdock)	Yellow sweet clover
Venice mallow	Wandering cudweed	White top	White top	Woolly burdock (Downy burdock)	Yellow sweet clover
	Water pennywort (Floating thornless blackberry)	White top	White top	Woolly burdock (Downy burdock)	Yellow sweet clover
	Wayleaf thistle (Gray thistle)	White top	White top	Woolly burdock (Downy burdock)	Yellow sweet clover
	Western clematis	White top	White top	Woolly burdock (Downy burdock)	Yellow sweet clover
	Western ragweed	White top	White top	Woolly burdock (Downy burdock)	Yellow sweet clover
	Western salisfly (Goatsbeard)	White top	White top	Woolly burdock (Downy burdock)	Yellow sweet clover

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. *For outdoor residential use only.*

General 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 exceed more than 0.375 lb Sulfentrazone/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® For Lawns Plus Crabgrass Killer Concentrate on lawns containing bentgrass, St. Augustinegrass, bahiagrass, centipedegrass 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 NUTSEDEGE:

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.

DIRECTIONS FOR HOSE-END SPRAYER

- Shake container well before using.
- Connect a garden hose to the sprayer nozzle. Make sure switch is fully forward in the "OFF" position.
- Turn on water at faucet. Extend hose to the farthest area to be treated and work back toward the faucet so you don't come in contact with the treated area.
- Remove safety tab from sprayer's right side by pulling straight out. Keep for future reuse.
- To BEGIN spraying, point nozzle toward treatment site and pull switch backwards with thumb toward hose connection. Water will automatically mix with the product.
- Spray until wet to control weeds. Walk at a steady pace, working back toward the faucet while spraying, using an even sweeping motion, slightly overlapping treated areas. One quart will treat 5,000 sq ft of Southern or Northern grasses.
- To STOP spraying, push switch forward with thumb toward nozzle. Turn water off at faucet. To relieve pressure before removing nozzle from hose, pull switch backwards with thumb toward hose connection until water stops spraying.
- To STORE unused product, make sure switch is fully forward in the "OFF" position.
- Reinstall safety tab into sprayer's right side. With sprayer in the full "OFF" position, push tab into position.
- Place in cool area away from heat, sunlight or open flame.

Turfgrass	Total treated area for 1 qt (32 fl oz) sprayer	Amount of herbicide applied per 1,000 sq ft
Kentucky bluegrass, fescue spp., perennial ryegrass, zoysiagrass**, Bermudagrass*** and buffalograss	5,000 sq ft	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.

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 four 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 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.

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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first five minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call a Poison Control Center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by 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.

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. *Solo para uso residencial en espacios exteriores.*

Precauciones y restricciones generales

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 (jardines 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 cangrejo Spectracide® Weed Stop® en céspedes que contengan agrostis, pasto San Agustín, bahiagrass, ciempiés o césped alfombra. Además, no lo use en dichondra ni en céspedes con tréboles o legumbres deseables. 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**, Bermuda*** y 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 descoloración 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 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 periodo comienza la primera vez que usted observa mano de cangrejo 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 pulgadas de altura. Haga dos aplicaciones con la misma dosis con un intervalo de 14 días para poblaciones densas.

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.

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, pamplina, trébol 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 dependerá 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 onzas líquidas 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 onzas líquidas 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.

INSTRUCCIONES PARA ROCIADORES CON APLICADOR TIPO MANGUERA

1. Agite bien el envase antes de usar.
2. Conecte una manguera de jardín a la boquilla del rociador. Asegúrese de que la llave esté completamente al frente en la posición "OFF" (apagado).
3. Abra el agua del grifo. Extienda la manguera hasta la zona más alejada que se vaya a tratar y retroceda hacia el grifo de manera de no entrar en contacto con la zona tratada.
4. Quite la lengüeta de seguridad de la parte derecha del rociador jalándola hacia afuera. Guarde para su uso futuro.
5. Para **COMENZAR** a rociar, dirija la boquilla hacia la zona a tratar y con el dedo pulgar, jale la llave hacia atrás hacia la conexión de la manguera. El agua se mezclará automáticamente con el producto.
6. Rocíe hasta mojar para controlar las malezas. Camine a ritmo regular, volviendo hacia el grifo mientras rocía con un movimiento de barrido parejo, superponiendo ligeramente las zonas tratadas. Un cuarto de gallón trata 5,000 pies cuadrados de céspedes del sur y del norte.
7. Para **DETENER** el rocío, presione con el dedo pulgar la llave adelante hacia la boquilla. Cierre el agua del grifo. Para reducir la presión antes de quitar la boquilla de la manguera, con el dedo pulgar, jale la llave atrás hacia la conexión de la manguera hasta que el agua deje de salir como rocío.
8. Para **GUARDAR** el producto sin usar, asegúrese de que la llave esté completamente al frente en la posición "OFF" (apagado).

9. Vuelva a colocar la lengüeta de seguridad en la parte derecha del rociador. Con el rociador en la posición "OFF" (apagado) completamente, presione la lengüeta en su posición.
10. Guarde en un lugar fresco, lejos del calor, la luz solar o el fuego.

Césped	Área total tratada para rociador de 1 cuarto de galón (32 onzas líquidas)	Cantidad de herbicida aplicada por cada 1,000 pies cuadrados
Pasto azul de Kentucky, especies de festuca, ryegrass perenne, césped zoysia**, pasto Bermuda*** y buffalograss	5,000 pies cuadrados	6.4 onzas líquidas

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

***La aplicación al pasto Bermuda puede provocar que el césped se vuelva amarillo o se decolore temporalmente pero se puede esperar una recuperación completa. No lo aplique al pasto Bermuda cuando las temperaturas diurnas superen los 90°F.

CONSEJOS SOBRE EL USO

- Las condiciones ambientales templadas y de humedad adecuada mejoran el rendimiento de este producto. Las aplicaciones se deben llevar a cabo en malezas que se encuentran en la etapa de desarrollo activo. Aplique cuando las temperaturas diurnas se encuentren entre 40°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.
- **Irrigación:** No aplique este producto inmediatamente antes de la lluvia o el riego. Para obtener mejores resultados, no irrigue ni riegue el césped por 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 abono orgánicos alrededor de flores, plantas ornamentales, árboles ni en huertos.

ALMACENAMIENTO Y ELIMINACIÓN

No contamine el agua ni los alimentos para personas y 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: Envase no rellenable. No vuelva a usar ni a rellenar este envase. **Si está vacío:** Tirelo en la basura u ótrézcalo 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.

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

Distributed by Spectrum Group, Division of United Industries Corporation, PO Box 142642, St. Louis, MO 63114-0642

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