

REFILL

**MONEY BACK
GUARANTEE***

**Kills Listed Weeds
NOT The Lawn***

Spectracide®

**WEED STOP®
FOR LAWNS**

**Plus
CRABGRASS KILLER⁴**

Herbicida para céspedes y
contra mano de cangrejo.

**Kills 470+ Weed
Types As Listed**

**Visible Results
In 5 Hours**

Kills The Root • Kills Yellow Nutsedge

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

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

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:
 0.018 lb 2,4-D acid equivalent per gallon or 0.210%;
 0.010 lb Quinclorac acid equivalent per gallon or 0.121%;
 0.002 lb Dicamba acid equivalent per gallon or 0.024%;
 0.001 lb Sulfentrazone per gallon or 0.015%.
 Isomer Specific by ADAC Method.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION** See back panel for additional
precautionary statements.

**Net Contents 1.33 gal MANTENGASE FUERA DEL ALCANCE DE LOS NIÑOS
(170 fl oz / 5.03 L) PRECAUCIÓN**

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

*For terms of guarantee, see back panel. 17-20048

*When used as directed

**READY
TO USE**



- Espere hasta que el pasto recién sembrado esté bien establecido o después del tercer corte antes de aplicar este producto.
- Las zonas tratadas se pueden volver a sembrar de tres a cuatro semanas después de la aplicación.
- Ajuste la boquilla para producir un rocío grueso. El rocío grueso minimiza el arrastre. Evite la niebla fina.
- Si algunas malezas resistentes no mueren en el plazo de tres semanas, repita el tratamiento a las zonas afectadas.
- La aplicación a los céspedes zoysia cuando están emergiendo de la inactividad en la primavera puede causar daño.
- La aplicación excesiva, particularmente en temperaturas por encima de 90°F puede causar daño.
- La aplicación al césped Bermuda puede causar amarillamiento temporal, pero se puede esperar una recuperación total.

ALMACENAMIENTO Y ELIMINACIÓN

Almacenamiento del pesticida: Gire la boquilla hasta la posición "CLOSE" (cerrar). Para evitar derrames, coloque el rociador en la abrazadera. Guarde este producto solamente en su envase original en un lugar de almacenamiento seguro, lejos de fuentes de calor o del fuego, y en un lugar que no sea accesible a los niños y las mascotas. No permita que se congele. **Eliminación del pesticida y manipulación del envase:** No tire el Rociador AccuShot. Guarde el Rociador AccuShot para usarlo con el Herbicida para céspedes y contra mano de cangrejo, Weed Stop® de Spectracide®. Envase no rellenable. No vuelva a usar ni a rellenar este envase. **Si está vacío:** 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.

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. Use camisa de manga larga, pantalones largos, calcetines, zapatos y guantes impermeables. Use protectores para los ojos. Lávese muy bien con agua y jabón después de manipularlo y antes de comer, beber, masticar chicle, usar tabaco o usar el baño.

Primeros auxilios

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

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

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

Riesgos para el medio ambiente

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

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

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

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

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

WHERE TO USE



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

WHEN TO USE

45°F
90°F

For best results, apply between 45°F-90°F.

Above 45°F, the better the weeds will be able to absorb the product.

Lawn damage could happen above 90°F.

KILLS ALL TYPES OF LISTED BROADLEAF & GRASSY WEEDS

Including Crabgrass, Dandelion, Chickweed, Clover & Yellow Nutsedge



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



Kills 470+ Weed Types as Listed



Visible Results
in 5 Hours



Kills by Contact



Kills Weed Roots!

WHAT TO EXPECT

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

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

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

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

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



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	Bird vetch	Burclover	Common knotgrass	Desert wild grape	Flodman thistle (prairie)	Horsenettle	Mesquite (Honey mesquite)	Pineywoods bedstraw	Red maple	Slender-flower thistle	Tall thistle
Alfalfa (Lucerne)	Bitter sneezeweed	Burning nettle (Stinging nettle)	(Knotweed)	Dewberry (Garden dewberry)	Florida betony	Horseradish	Mexican morning glory	(Wood bedstraw)	(Water maple, Soft maple)	Smallflower buttercup	Tall vervain
Alpine aster	Bitterweed		Common lespedeza	Florida prickly blackberry	Florida betony	Horseweed/marestail	Mexicanweed (Mexican fireweed, Kochia)	Plains coreopsis (tickseed)	Red morning glory	Smallflower gallsoga	Tanock (Tanbark-oak)
Alsike clover	Black bent (Redtop)	Bushy aster	Common lupine	Florida pusley	Florida pusley	Illinois woodsorrel	Mimosa	Plantain	Red sorrel (Sheep's sorrel)	Small-flowered winter-cress	Tansy mustard
Alyce clover	Black birch (River birch, Water birch)	Bushy buttonweed	Common mallow	Florida yellow woodsorrel	Florida yellow woodsorrel	Indian mock strawberry	Mock strawberry	(Broadleaf plantain, Greater plantain, Common plantain)	Redroot	Smooth bedstraw	Tansy ragwort
American black elderberry	Black cherry	Buttonweed (Rough buttonweed, Poorjoe)	(Alkali mallow, Buttonweed, Cheeseweed, Dwarf mallow)	Distaff thistle	Garden spurge	French broom	Mojave stinkweed	Platte thistle	Redroot pigweed	Smooth beggarticks	Teaweed
American elm (White elm)	Black cottonwood	California knotweed	Common mullein	Dogbane	Garden star-of-Bethlehem	Innocence (Blue-eyed Mary)	Moneywort	Plumless thistle	Red-seeded dandelion	Smooth cat's ear	Texas filaree
American hazel	Black medic	California rose	(English primrose)	Dogfennel	Dollarweed	Italian thistle	Mountain bush	Poison hemlock	Redstem filaree	Smooth chaff-flower	Thimbleberry
American persimmon	Black mustard	California wild grape	Common purslane	Dogfennel	Cheeseweed, Dwarf mallow	lyeleaf morning glory	honeysuckle	Poison ivy	Redwood sorrel	Smooth crabgrass	Three flower beggarweed
(Common persimmon)	Black willow	Canada thistle	Common primrose	Dogfennel	Common mallow	Japanese honeysuckle	Mountain woodsorrel	(Oregon oxalis)	Rough cinquefoil	Smooth dock	Thymeleaf speedwell
American speedwell	Blackberry	Carolina thistle	(English primrose)	Dogfennel	Common ragweed	Jewelweed	(Wood shamrock)	Poison oak	Rough fleabane	Smooth pigweed	Toadflax (Common toadflax, Yellow toadflax)
(American brooklime)	Blackberry elder	Carolina geranium (wild)	Common purslane	Dogfennel	Common ragweed	Jimsonweed, devil's snare	Mouse-ear chickweed	Poison sumac	Rough fleabane	Snow speedwell	Tooth-leaved croton (Tropic croton, Sand croton)
American yarrowrocket	Black-eyed Susan	Carpetweed	Common ragweed	Drummonds thistle	Common ragweed	Johnny-jumpup violet	Mouse-ear hawkweed	Poisonweed	Rough horsetail	Sorrel	Trailing blackberry
Amur honeysuckle	Blackseed plantain	Catchweed	Common ragsaisy	Elk thistle	Common ragsaisy	Kudzu	Mugwort	Port Orford cedar	(Scouringrush horsetail)	Sorrel	Trailing crowsfoot
Annual knawel	Blessed thistle	Catchweed bedstraw	(Goatsbeard)	English daisy	Common ragsaisy	Large burdock	Multiflora rose	Russian pigweed	(Scouringrush horsetail)	Southern bush honeysuckle	Tree tobacco
(German knotweed)	Bloodflower (Tropical milkweed, Spotted butterfly weed)	Catnip	Common snowberry	Eucalyptus	Common ragsaisy	Great ironweed	Musk thistle	Russian thistle	(Scouringrush horsetail)	Southern crabgrass	Trumpet creeper
Annual nettle (Dwarf nettle)	Blue ash	Catsear (Catsear dandelion, False dandelion, Spotted and Common catsear)	Common snowberry	Blue-gum, Tasmanian blue-gum, Southern blue-gum)	Common sunflower	Great ironweed	Narrow leaved willow	Sage	(Scouringrush horsetail)	Southern wild rose	Trailing crowsfoot
Annual rape (Wild rape)	Blue elderberry	Chamber bitter	Common speedwell	Evergreen blackberry	Common sunflower	Great yellow woodsorrel	Narrowleaf cudweed	Sagebrush	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trailing crowsfoot
Annual sowthistle	Blue lettuce	Chamise	Common sunflower	Fall dandelion	Common tarweed	Ground ivy	Narrowleaf plantain	Salmonberry	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet creeper
(Common sowthistle, Milksov thistle)	Blue mustard	Chickweed (Common chickweed)	Common tarweed	Fall dandelion	Common thistle (Bull thistle)	(Creeping Charlie, Creeping Jenny)	(English plantain, Buckhorn)	Saltcedar	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Hummingbird vine)
Annual trampweed	Blue mustard	Chickweed (Common chickweed)	Common yellow woodsorrel	False flax	Common thistle (Bull thistle)	Groundsel	Lambquarters	Sassafras	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Hummingbird vine)
Annual wild geranium	Blue lettuce	Chickweed (Common chickweed)	Common yellow woodsorrel	False flax	Common thistle (Bull thistle)	Groundsel	Lanceleaf ragweed	(White sassafras, Red sassafras, Silky sassafras)	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Hummingbird vine)
(Spotted geranium, Wood geranium, Cranesbill)	Blue vervain	Chickweed (Common chickweed)	Common yellow woodsorrel	False sunflower	Common yellow woodsorrel	Hackberry	Lantana	Scarlet pimpernel	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Hummingbird vine)
Annual yellow sweet clover	Blue woodsorrel	Chicory	Common yellow oxalis)	Fennel	Common yellow woodsorrel	Hairy beggarticks	Large crabgrass	Spiny amaranth	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Hummingbird vine)
Arkansas rose	Blunt-leaved milkweed	Chinese yarrow (Siberian yarrow)	Coral bead	Field bindweed	Common yellow woodsorrel	Hairy bittercress	(Hairy crabgrass)	Spiny cocklebur	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Hummingbird vine)
Artichoke thistle	Choke cherry	Chinkapin oak	Corn chamomile	(Morning glory, Creeping Jenny*)	Common yellow woodsorrel	Hairy buttercup	Northern pin oak	Spiny sowthistle	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Hummingbird vine)
Asiatic pennywort	(Clasping milkweed)	Chokeberry	Corn speedwell	Creeping Jenny*)	Common yellow woodsorrel	Hairy fleabane	Northern pin oak	Spotted knapweed	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Hummingbird vine)
Asiatic witchweed	Box elder	Coffeebean	Corn spurry	Field burweed	Common yellow woodsorrel	Hairy galinsoga	Old world diamond flower	Spotted licoweed	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Hummingbird vine)
Atlantic white cedar	Bracted plantain	Coffeeweed (Colorado river-hemp)	Coyote brush	Common soliva,	Common yellow woodsorrel	Hairy vetch	(Oldlandia, Flattop mille grains)	Spotted milkweed	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Hummingbird vine)
(Southern white cedar)	Brambles	Coffeeweed (Colorado river-hemp)	Creeping buttercup	Spurweed)	Common yellow woodsorrel	(Fodder vetch, Winter vetch)	Orange hawkweed	Spotted purple	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Hummingbird vine)
Austrian fieldcress	Brass buttons	Common burdock	Creeping woodsorrel	Field horsetail	Common yellow woodsorrel	Hairy-pitted stork's bill	Orange hawkweed	Spotted purple	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Hummingbird vine)
Brazil pusley	Common burdock	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	Crimson clover	(Common horsetail, Mare's tail)	Common yellow woodsorrel	Healall	Oriental cocklebur	Spotted purple	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Hummingbird vine)
Brazilian pepper	Common cinquefoil	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	Field mouse-ear	Common yellow woodsorrel	Heartleaf	Pale smartweed	Spotted purple	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Hummingbird vine)
Bristly mallow	(Oldfield cinquefoil)	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	(Field chickweed)	Common yellow woodsorrel	Heartleaf drymary	Parsley-piert	Spotted purple	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Hummingbird vine)
Beggarweed	Common cocklebur	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	(Field chickweed)	Common yellow woodsorrel	Heartleaf nettle	(Slender parsley-piert)	Spotted purple	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Hummingbird vine)
(Creeping beggarweed)	(Rough cocklebur, Large cocklebur)	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	(Field chickweed)	Common yellow woodsorrel	Heather aster	Parsnip (Wild parsnip)	Spotted purple	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Hummingbird vine)
Big leaf maple	Cupid shaving brush	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	(Field chickweed)	Common yellow woodsorrel	(White heath aster)	Pearwort	Spotted purple	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Hummingbird vine)
Bigroot morning glory	Curly dock (Curled dock, Yellow dock, Sour dock)	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	(Field chickweed)	Common yellow woodsorrel	Hedge mustard	(Bird's-eye pearlwort)	Spotted purple	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Hummingbird vine)
Bigtooth aspen	Curly indigo	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	(Field chickweed)	Common yellow woodsorrel	Hemp	Pennsylvania cinquefoil	Spotted purple	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Hummingbird vine)
(American aspen, White poplar)	(Sensitive jointvetch)	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	(Field chickweed)	Common yellow woodsorrel	Hemp sesbania	(Prairie cinquefoil)	Spotted purple	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Hummingbird vine)
Bi-lobed speedwell	Curlycup gumweed	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	(Field chickweed)	Common yellow woodsorrel	Herbit	Parsnip (Wild parsnip)	Spotted purple	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Hummingbird vine)
(Twolobe speedwell)	Cutleaf evening primrose	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	(Field chickweed)	Common yellow woodsorrel	Himalayan blackberry	Peppercorn	Spotted purple	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Hummingbird vine)
Bindweed (Wild morning glory)	Daisy fleabane	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	(Field chickweed)	Common yellow woodsorrel	Hoary cross	(Perennial pepperweed)	Spotted purple	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Hummingbird vine)
	Field violet	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	(Field chickweed)	Common yellow woodsorrel	Hoary plantain	Pigweed	Spotted purple	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Hummingbird vine)
	Flatwoods plum (Sloe plum)	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	(Field chickweed)	Common yellow woodsorrel	Hoary vervain	Pine oak	Spotted purple	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Hummingbird vine)
	Flix weed	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	(Field chickweed)	Common yellow woodsorrel	Hop clover	(Swamp Spanish oak)	Spotted purple	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Hummingbird vine)
		Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	Cudweed (Purple cudweed)	(Field chickweed)	Common yellow woodsorrel		Pineappleweed	Spotted purple	(Scouringrush horsetail)	(Virginia rose, Common wild rose)	Trumpet vine, Cow itch vine, Hummingbird vine)

Western salsify
(Goatsbeard)
White ash (American ash)
White clover (*Dutch clover,
Honeysuckle clover,
White trefoil,
Purplewort)
White mustard
White prairie aster
White sweet clover
(White melilot)
Whitestem filaree
Whitetop

Wild blackberry
(Thornless blackberry)
Wild buckwheat
Wild carrot
Wild cherry
Wild four-o'clock
Wild garlic (Wild onion)
Wild honeysuckle
(Tartarian honeysuckle)
Wild lettuce
Wild marigold
(Roundleaf marigold,
Southern marigold)

Wild morning glory
(Hedge bindweed)
Wild plum (American plum)
Wild radish
Wild rose (Prickly wild rose)
Wild strawberry
Wild sweet potato
Wild vetch
Wild violet
Willow-leaved poplar
(Narrowleaf cottonwood)
Winter speedwell
(Persian speedwell)

Wood nettle
Woolly croton
(Hogwort, Goatweed)
Woolly morning glory
Woolly plantain
Woollyleaf bursage
Wooly burdock
(Downy burdock)
Wooly locoweed
Wormseed
Wormseed mustard
Wreath goldenrod (Woodland
goldenrod)

Wrinkleleaf goldenrod
(Roughstemmed
goldenrod)
Yarrow (Common yarrow)
Yellow birch (Golden birch)
Yellow nutsedge
Yellow rocket (Winter cress,
Bitter wintercress,
Wild mustard)
Wormseed
Yellow starthistle
Yellow sundrops
(Shrubby evening
primrose)

Yellow sweet clover
(Yellow melilot, Ribbed
melilot, Common melilot)
Yellow thistle (Horrible)
Yellowflower pepperweed
Yellowspine thistle
*annual or perennial

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

BROADLEAF WEEDS:

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

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

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

HOW TO USE

HOW TO USE THE ACCUSHOT® SPRAYER

1. Aim toward target area to be treated and away from people and pets. 2. To improve accuracy, use slider to extend wand. 3. Press the trigger to spray. 4. Release the trigger to stop spray.

After use: **1.** Twist nozzle completely to CLOSE position. **2.** Turn hose plug switch clockwise to CLOSED. **3.** Secure sprayer tip down in holster. **4. Failure to adjust nozzle completely to CLOSE position and properly secure sprayer in holster may result in leakage and damage to property or injury to people or animals.** Keep reusable AccuShot® Sprayer for use with Spectracide® Weed Stop® For Lawns Plus Crabgrass Killer.⁴

To replace batteries: **1.** Use screwdriver to open battery compartment. **2.** Remove used batteries and insert new AA batteries *in correct positions* as marked per diagram inside of battery compartment. **Never** insert the positive end where the negative end belongs and vice versa. **Always** use a complete set of new batteries of the same type when replacing batteries. **Never** mix alkaline, carbon-zinc or rechargeable batteries. **3.** Securely close battery compartment door. **4. Always** follow manufacturer's recommendations for use and disposal of batteries.

Additional operating notes: • Do not submerge in water. • Before each use, inspect sprayer carefully — make sure hose is flexible and not kinked, worn or cracked and that all connections are tight. • When storing sprayer for prolonged periods, remove batteries.

USE TIPS

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Disposal and Container Handling: Do not discard the AccuShot® Sprayer. Keep the AccuShot® Sprayer for use on Spectracide® Weed Stop® For Lawns Plus Crabgrass Killer.⁴ 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.

STOP. READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Precautions and Restrictions

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

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

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

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

WHERE TO USE

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

Cool season 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.

^{***}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 best results, apply this product from crabgrass emergence until the six-leaf stage (two tillers) or before the crabgrass is 3 to 4 inches tall. This period begins the first time that you can see crabgrass in your lawn. Use two applications with a 14-day interval between applications for dense populations.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

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

First Aid

If swallowed: Call a Poison Control Center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to by a Poison Control Center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If in eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a Poison Control Center for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a Poison Control Center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-917-5438 for emergency medical treatment information.

Environmental Hazards

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

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

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

ALTO. LEA TODA LA ETIQUETA ANTES DE USAR.

MODO DE EMPLEO

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

Precauciones y restricciones

No aplique este producto de modo que entre en contacto con cualquier persona o mascota, ya sea directamente o por arrastre. Mantenga a las personas y 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 lo 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. No lo use en céspedes que contengan agrostis, pasto San Agustín, bahiagrass, ciempiés o césped alfombra. No lo use en diondora, en céspedes con tréboles o legumbres deseables, hortalizas, frutas o plantas ornamentales. No aplique más de dos tratamientos por año. Debe esperar por lo menos dos semanas entre aplicaciones.

No lo aplique directamente, ni cerca de, 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.

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

DÓNDE USAR

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

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

Césped de clima cálido: zoysia**, Bermuda***, buffalograss

**No lo aplique al césped zoysia recién saliendo de inactividad.

***La aplicación al césped Bermuda puede causar amarillamiento o descoloración temporal, pero se puede esperar una recuperación total. No lo 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 un intervalo de 14 días entre aplicaciones para poblaciones densas.

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

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, pampalina, 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 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.

CÓMO USAR

CÓMO USAR EL ROCIADOR ACCUSHOT®

- Diríjalo hacia la zona objetivo del tratamiento, lejos de las personas y las mascotas.
- Para una mayor precisión, extienda la varilla con la pieza que se desliza.
- Presione el gatillo para rociar.
- Suelte el gatillo para dejar de rociar.

Después de usar: **1.** Gire la boquilla completamente hasta la posición CLOSE (cerrar). **2.** Gire la llave del tapón de la manguera en sentido de las manecillas del reloj hasta "CLOSED" para cerrarla. **3.** Asegure la punta del rociador en el soporte. **4. Si la boquilla no se ajusta totalmente hasta la posición CLOSE (cerrar) y el rociador no se asegura adecuadamente en el soporte, pueden ocurrir derrames y daños materiales o lesiones a personas o animales.**

Guarde el Rociador AccuShot para usarlo con el Herbicida para céspedes y contra mano de cangrejo, Weed Stop® de Spectracide®.

Para reemplazar las pilas: **1.** Abra el compartimiento de las pilas usando un destornillador. **2.** Retire las pilas usadas y coloque pilas AA nuevas **en las posiciones correctas** tal como está indicado en el diagrama que se encuentra dentro del compartimiento de las pilas. **Nunca** coloque el extremo positivo donde va el extremo negativo ni al revés. Cuando reemplace las pilas, use **siempre** un juego completo de pilas nuevas del mismo tipo. **Nunca** mezcle pilas alcalinas, de carbono zinc ni pilas recargables. **3.** Cierre bien la tapa del compartimiento de las pilas. **4.** Siga **siempre** las recomendaciones del fabricante sobre el uso y eliminación de las pilas.

Notas adicionales sobre el funcionamiento: • No lo sumerja en agua. • Revise cuidadosamente el rociador antes de cada uso; asegúrese de que la manguera sea flexible y no esté retorcida, gastada ni rota y que todas las uniones estén ajustadas. • Cuando guarde el rociador durante periodos prolongados, retire las pilas.

CONSEJOS SOBRE EL USO

- Puede ser necesario repetir el tratamiento en algunas malezas difíciles de eliminar. Espere por lo menos 30 días entre las aplicaciones; algunas malezas pueden demorar ese tiempo en morir.
- Rocíe durante la temporada de crecimiento cuando las malezas están en crecimiento activo.
- Para obtener mejores resultados, corte el césped de dos a tres días antes de tratar las malezas.
- Para evitar el riesgo de causar daño al césped, no rocíe en céspedes bajo estrés hídrico.
- El riego inmediatamente después del tratamiento puede reducir la eficacia.



WEED STOP FOR LAWNs
—PLUS CRABGRASS KILLER⁴
 Herbicida para céspedes y contra mano de cangrijo

DIRECTIONS FOR ACCUSHOT® SPRAYER



1. Remove cap and replace with reusable AccuShot® cap and Sprayer. Make sure sprayer cap is tightly closed before use.
 2. Twist nozzle to adjust spray from **CLOSE** to **SPRAY** or **STREAM** .
 3. Slide switch on hose plug counterclockwise to **OPEN**.
 4. When priming the sprayer, hold sprayer level to the ground. Sprayer may not prime if it is held at an angle. Once primed, it will spray in any direction.
- For use with reusable AccuShot® Sprayer from Spectracide® Weed Stop® For Lawns Plus Crabgrass Killer³.
- See inside booklet for additional sprayer instructions under "How to Use."

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Disposal and Container Handling: Do not discard the AccuShot® Sprayer. Keep the AccuShot® Sprayer for use on Spectracide® Weed Stop® For Lawns Plus Crabgrass Killer⁴. 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.

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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

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 at right, together with the original dated store receipt showing the price you paid. Please allow 6-8 weeks for processing.

PROOF OF PURCHASE



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 Circled letter is first letter of lot number.
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