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REFILL

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE†

Kills The Weeds NOT The Lawn™*

Spectracide®

WEED STOP® FOR LAWNS4

Kills 460+ Weeds As Listed

Visible Results In 3 Hours



Kills The Root • Kills Yellow Nutsedge

For Best Results, Apply When Temperature Is Between 45˚F–90˚F

READY TO USE™

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 AOAC Method.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION See back booklet for additional precautionary statements.

17-16220

Net Contents 1.33 gal (170 fl oz / 5.03 L)

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. *When used as directed

volver a brotar en la primavera siguiente.
Con el tamaño de este envase de 1.33 galones se tratan aproximadamente 1,300 malezas o hasta 1,300 pies cuadrados.

CÓMO USAR

CÓMO USAR EL ROCIADOR ACCUSHOT®

1. Diríjalo hacia la zona objetivo del tratamiento, lejos de las personas y las mascotas. **2.** Para una mayor precisión, extienda la varilla con la pieza que se desliza. **3.** Presione el gatillo para rociar. **4.** 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.***

Para reemplazar las pilas: **1.** Abra el compartimiento de las pilas usando un destornillador. **2.** Retire las pilas usadas y coloque cuatro 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 períodos prolongados, retire las pilas.

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

Eliminación del pesticida y manipulación del envase: No tire el Rociador AccuShot. Guarde el Rociador AccuShot para usarlo con el Herbicida para céspedes, Weed Stop® de Spectracide®. Envase no rellenable. No vuelva a usar ni a rellenar este envase. **Si está vacío:** Tírelo 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.

RESEALABLE LABEL • PEEL HERE
ETIQUETA RESELLABLE • ABRA AQUÍ

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 when daytime temperature is 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 Hours*
- *Kills by Contact*

WHAT TO EXPECT

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

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

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

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

17-20020

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

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

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.

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.

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.

Use Restrictions

Broadcast applications greater than 0.75 lb Mecoprop-p acid equivalent per acre are prohibited. Spot treatment applications greater than 1.2 lb Mecoprop-p acid equivalent per acre are prohibited.

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 floratam 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 floratam or bitterblue varieties of St. Augustinegrass. Do not apply to zoysiagrass just emerging from dormancy.

WHEN TO USE[1]

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.

[1]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.

This 1.33 gal retail container size treats approximately 1,300 weeds or up to 1,300 sq ft.

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.***

To replace batteries: 1. Use screwdriver to open battery compartment. **2.** Remove used batteries and insert four 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 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: 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$_6$. Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. **If empty:** Place in trash or offer for recycling if available. **If partly filled:** Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

ALTO. LEA TODA LA ETIQUETA ANTES DE USAR.

DECLARACIONES PREVENTIVAS

Riesgos para los seres humanos y los animales domésticos

PRECAUCIÓN. 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 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.

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.

Restricciones de uso

Están prohibidas las aplicaciones al voleo superiores a 0.75 lb de equivalente ácido de Mecoprop-p por acre y por aplicación. Están prohibidos los tratamientos localizados superiores a 1.2 lb de equivalente ácido de Mecoprop-p por acre y por aplicación.

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. La aplicación de dosis superiores a las que se especifican en esta etiqueta puede causar daño al césped. No lo use en las variedades floratam o bitterblue del pasto San Agustín. No lo 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 lo use en las variedades floratam o bitterblue del pasto San Agustín. No lo aplique al césped zoysia recién saliendo de inactividad.

CUÁNDO USAR‡

Aplique cuando las temperaturas diurnas se encuentren entre 45°F y 90°F. No lo 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.

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.

Otoño: 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

Spectracide® WEED STOP® FOR LAWNS4
Herbicida para céspedes4



INSTRUCTIONS FOR REUSABLE ACCUSHOT® SPRAYER

1. *Remove cap and replace with reusable AccuShot Sprayer. Make sure sprayer cap is tightly closed before use.*
2. *Twist nozzle to adjust spray from CLOSE to SPRAY or STREAM.*
3. *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 Lawns3.

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 Lawns4. 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. 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.

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

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

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

†**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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Continuous Power Sprayer

Just Aim & Spray



Extendable Wand For Accuracy