

**KILLS THE  
ROOT**

**MONEY BACK  
GUARANTEE\***

**Kills The Weeds  
~~NOT~~ The Lawn™\***

**Spectracide®**

# WEED STOP® FOR LAWNS

CONCENTRATE<sub>2</sub>

Herbida concentrado para céspedes.

**Kills 460+ Weeds  
As Listed**

**Visible Results  
In 3 Hours**

**Kills Yellow Nutsedge**

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

**Active Ingredients:**

2,4-D, dimethylamine salt .....	7.57%
Mecoprop-p, dimethylamine salt .....	2.73%
Dicamba, dimethylamine salt .....	0.71%
Sulfentrazone .....	0.18%
Other Ingredients .....	88.81%
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>100.00%</b>

**THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS:** 0.54 lb 2,4-D acid equivalent per gallon or 6.31%; 0.19 lb Mecoprop-p acid equivalent per gallon or 2.25%; 0.05 lb Dicamba acid equivalent per gallon or 0.59%; 0.02 lb Sulfentrazone per gallon or 0.18%. Isomer Specific by ADAC Method.

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

**MANTÉNGASE FUERA DEL ALCANCE DE LOS NIÑOS**  
**PRECAUCIÓN** Consulte el folleto en la parte posterior para conocer las declaraciones preventivas adicionales.

**CONNECT  
TO HOSE**

**Net Contents 32 fl oz  
(1 qt / 946 mL) 17-19346**

\*For terms of guarantee, see back panel.

\*When used as directed

- Para GUARDAR el producto sin usar, asegúrese de que la llave esté completamente hacia adelante en la posición de cerrado ("OFF").
- Vuelva a colocar la lengüeta de seguridad en la parte derecha del rociador. Con el rociador en la posición de cerrado ("OFF") completamente, presione la lengüeta en su lugar.
- Guarde en un lugar fresco, lejos del calor, la luz solar o el fuego.

#### Dosis de aplicación para céspedes usando el Rociador QuickFlip™

Césped	Área total tratada para 32 onz. liq. (1 cuarto de galón)	Cantidad de producto aplicado por 1,000 pies cuadrados
Céspedes de clima cálido		
San Agustín***	Hasta 21,333 pies cuadrados	1.5 onz. liq.
Bahiagrass, Agrostis, Césped Bermuda, Ciempés	Hasta 16,000 pies cuadrados	2 onz. liq.
Céspedes de clima frío		
Pasto azul de Kentucky, Festuca, Ryegrass perenne, Césped zoysia**	Hasta 8,000 pies cuadrados	4 onz. liq.

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

NOTA: No lo use en las variedades floratam o bitterblue del pasto San Agustín. Si no está seguro de qué tipo de pasto tiene, póngase en contacto con el representante de extensión agrícola del condado.

#### 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.
- Esperar 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.
- 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 cuando se aplica en temperaturas por encima de los 90°F, pero se puede esperar una recuperación total.

## ALMACENAMIENTO Y ELIMINACIÓN

No contamine el agua ni los alimentos para personas o animales por medio del almacenamiento o la eliminación. **Almacenamiento del pesticida:** Guarde en un lugar fresco y seco, lejos del calor y del fuego. **Eliminación del pesticida y manipulación del envase:** 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.

# Spectracide

## WEED STOP FOR LAWNS CONCENTRATE

Herbicida concentrado para céspedes.

PEEL HERE • RESEALABLE LABEL  
ABRA AQUÍ • ETIQUETA RESELLABLE

#### 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 AND GRASSY WEEDS

Including Dandelion, Chickweed, Clover & Yellow Nutsedge



Kills the Weeds – Not the Lawn!™\*\*  
\*When used as directed



Kills by Contact



Treats up to 21,333 sq ft\*



Kills 460+ Weeds as Listed



Kills Weed Roots



Visible Results in 3 Hours

\*One quart concentrate treats up to 21,333 sq ft of St. Augustine, 16,000 sq ft of other warm season grasses or 8,000 sq ft of cool season grasses.

#### 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 & COMMENTS: Call 1-800-917-5438 or visit our website at [www.spectracide.com](http://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 in the address below, together with the original dated store receipt showing the price you paid. Please allow 6-8 weeks for processing.

Distributed by Spectrum Group, Division of United Industries Corporation

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

EPA Reg. No. 9698-342-9845 EPA Est. Nos. 9698-MO-1 (U) 89964-GA-1 (E) 59396-MO-1 (AE)

Circle letter is first letter of lot number. 17-19345

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PROOF OF PURCHASE

FPO UPC  
0 71121 96541 7

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

**WEEDS CONTROLLED / MALEZAS CONTROLADAS:  
BROADLEAF WEEDS / MALEZAS DE HOJA ANCHA:**

Alder	Bitter sneezeweed	Burning nettle	Common knotgrass	Dewberry	Florida yellow	Horsenettle	Meadow thistle	(Swamp Spanish oak)	Red alder	(Slender lespedeza)	Tall morning glory	Virginia pepperweed	Honeysuckle clover	Wild honeysuckle	Wild violet	Wormseed mustard	(Shrubby evening primrose)
Alfalfa (Lucerne)	Bitterweed	(Stinging nettle)	(Knotted)	(Garden dewberry)	wood sorrel	Horseradish	Mesquite (Honey mesquite)	Pineappleweed	Red clover	Slender plantain	(Common morning glory)	Peppergrass	White trefoil,	(Tartarian honeysuckle)	Willow-leaved poplar	Wreath goldenrod	(Yellow sweet clover)
Alpine aster	Black bent (Redtop)	Bushy aster	Common lespedeza	Dichondra	French broom	Bushy aster	Mexican morning glory	Pineywoods bedstraw	Red clover	Slender speedwell	(Narrowleaf cottonwood)	Virginia winged rockcress	White mustard	Wild marigold	(Roundleaf marigold,	Wrinkleleaf goldenrod	(Yellow meilot,
Alskie clover	Black birch (River birch,	Bushy buttonweed	Common lupine	(Carolina ponysoot)	Garden spurge	Bushy buttonweed	Mexicanweed (Mexican fireweed, Kochia)	(Wood bedstraw)	(Water maple, Soft maple)	Slender stinkweed	(Persian speedwell)	Wandering cudweed	White prairie aster	(Southern marigold,	Winter speedwell	(Roughstemmed goldenrod)	Ribbed meilot,
Alyce clover	Water birch)	Buttonweed (Rough buttonweed, Pojorie)	Common mallow	Distaff thistle	Garlic mustard	Buttonweed, California rose	Giant ironweed	Plains coreopsis	Red morning glory	Slender-flower thistle	(Persian speedwell)	Water pennywort	White sweet clover	(Hedge bindweed)	Wood nettle	Yarrow (Common yarrow)	Yellow thistle
American black elderberry	Black cottonwood	California knothead	Common mullein	Drummonds thistle	(Alkali mallow, Buttonweed, California rose)	California knothead	Indian mustard	Plantain	Red sorrel (Sheep's sorrel)	Smallflower buttercup	(White meilot)	White pennywort	White sweet clover	(Hedge bindweed)	Woolly croton	Yellow birch (Golden birch)	Yellowflower pepperweed
American elm (White elm)	Black medick	California knothead	Common primrose	Blackberry	(Alkali mallow, Buttonweed, California rose)	California knothead	Indian mustard	(Broadleaf plantain, Greater plantain, Common plantain)	Red sorrel (Sheep's sorrel)	Smallflower gallsoga	(White meilot)	Tansy mustard	Whitestem filaree	Wild plum (American plum)	Woolly morning glory	Yellow nutsedge	Yellowflower pepperweed
American hazel	Black mustard	California wild grape	Common primrose	Blackberry elder	Canada thistle	Canada thistle	Innocence (Blue-eyed Mary)	Redroot	Redroot pigweed	Smallflower gallsoga	(White meilot)	Tansy mustard	Whitestem filaree	Wild plum (American plum)	Woolly morning glory	Yellow nutsedge	Yellowflower pepperweed
American persimmon	Black willow	Canada thistle	Common primrose	Blackberry elder	Canada thistle	Canada thistle	Italian thistle	Redroot	Redroot pigweed	Smallflower gallsoga	(White meilot)	Tansy mustard	Whitestem filaree	Wild plum (American plum)	Woolly morning glory	Yellow nutsedge	Yellowflower pepperweed
(Common persimmon)	Black willow	Canada thistle	Common primrose	Blackberry elder	Canada thistle	Canada thistle	Italian thistle	Redroot	Redroot pigweed	Smallflower gallsoga	(White meilot)	Tansy mustard	Whitestem filaree	Wild plum (American plum)	Woolly morning glory	Yellow nutsedge	Yellowflower pepperweed
American speedwell	Black willow	Canada thistle	Common primrose	Blackberry elder	Canada thistle	Canada thistle	Italian thistle	Redroot	Redroot pigweed	Smallflower gallsoga	(White meilot)	Tansy mustard	Whitestem filaree	Wild plum (American plum)	Woolly morning glory	Yellow nutsedge	Yellowflower pepperweed
(American brooklime)	Black willow	Canada thistle	Common primrose	Blackberry elder	Canada thistle	Canada thistle	Italian thistle	Redroot	Redroot pigweed	Smallflower gallsoga	(White meilot)	Tansy mustard	Whitestem filaree	Wild plum (American plum)	Woolly morning glory	Yellow nutsedge	Yellowflower pepperweed
American yellowrocket	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Common purslane	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
Amur honeysuckle	Blackseed plantain	Blessed thistle	Common ragweed	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
Annual knawel	Blessed thistle	Catnip	Common ragweed	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
(German knothead)	Bloodflower	Catnip	Common ragweed	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
Annual nettle (Dwarf nettle)	(Tropical milkweed, Mexican butterfly weed)	dandelion, False dandelion, Spotted dandelion, Common catsear	Common ragweed	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
Annual rape (Wild rape)	Blue ash	Chamber bitter	Common speedwell	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
Annual sowthistle (Common sowthistle, Milk sowthistle)	Blue elderberry	Blue lettuce	Common tarweed	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
Annual trumpetweed	Blue lettuce	Chickweed	Common thistle	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
Annual wild geranium	Blue mustard	(Common chickweed)	Common yellow wood sorrel (Yellow wood sorrel, Common yellow oxalis)	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
(Spotted geranium, Wood geranium, Cranesbill)	Blue toadflax	Chicory	Common yellow wood sorrel (Yellow wood sorrel, Common yellow oxalis)	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
Annual yellow sweet clover	Blue woodsorrel	Chinese yarrow	Common yellow wood sorrel (Yellow wood sorrel, Common yellow oxalis)	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
Arkansas rose	Blunt-leaved milkweed	Chinkapin oak	Common yellow wood sorrel (Yellow wood sorrel, Common yellow oxalis)	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
Artichoke thistle	(Clasping milkweed)	Choke cherry	Common yellow wood sorrel (Yellow wood sorrel, Common yellow oxalis)	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
Asiatic pennywort	Box elder	Coffeebean	Common yellow wood sorrel (Yellow wood sorrel, Common yellow oxalis)	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
Asiatic witchweed	Bracted plantain	Coffeebean	Common yellow wood sorrel (Yellow wood sorrel, Common yellow oxalis)	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
Atlantic white cedar	Brambles	Coffeebean	Common yellow wood sorrel (Yellow wood sorrel, Common yellow oxalis)	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
(Southern white cedar)	Brass buttons	(Colorado river-hemp)	Common yellow wood sorrel (Yellow wood sorrel, Common yellow oxalis)	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
Austrian fireweed	Brazil pusley	Common burdock	Common yellow wood sorrel (Yellow wood sorrel, Common yellow oxalis)	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
Ball mustard	Brazilian pepper	Common cinquefoil	Common yellow wood sorrel (Yellow wood sorrel, Common yellow oxalis)	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
Bedstraw	Bristly mallow	Common cinquefoil	Common yellow wood sorrel (Yellow wood sorrel, Common yellow oxalis)	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
Beggarweed	Bristly oxtonque	Common cocklebur	Common yellow wood sorrel (Yellow wood sorrel, Common yellow oxalis)	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
(Creeping beggarweed)	Broadleaf knothead	(Rough cocklebur, Large cocklebur)	Common yellow wood sorrel (Yellow wood sorrel, Common yellow oxalis)	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
Big leaf maple	Broad-leaved dock	Broomweed	Common yellow wood sorrel (Yellow wood sorrel, Common yellow oxalis)	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
Bigroot morning glory	Broomweed	Common dandelion	Common yellow wood sorrel (Yellow wood sorrel, Common yellow oxalis)	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
Bigtooth aspen	Buckwheat	Common groundsel	Common yellow wood sorrel (Yellow wood sorrel, Common yellow oxalis)	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
(American aspen, White poplar)	Bulbous buttercup	Common hawkweed	Common yellow wood sorrel (Yellow wood sorrel, Common yellow oxalis)	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
Bi-lobed speedwell	Bull mallow	(Yellow hawkweed)	Common yellow wood sorrel (Yellow wood sorrel, Common yellow oxalis)	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
(Twolobe speedwell)	(French mallow)	Common hawkweed	Common yellow wood sorrel (Yellow wood sorrel, Common yellow oxalis)	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
Bindweed	Bull nettle	Common honeysuckle	Common yellow wood sorrel (Yellow wood sorrel, Common yellow oxalis)	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
(Wild morning glory)	Bull thistle	(Woodbine)	Common yellow wood sorrel (Yellow wood sorrel, Common yellow oxalis)	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
Bur oak	Bur oak	Common iceplant	Common yellow wood sorrel (Yellow wood sorrel, Common yellow oxalis)	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops
Burclover	Burclover	Common knapweed	Common yellow wood sorrel (Yellow wood sorrel, Common yellow oxalis)	Black-eyed Susan	Catchweed	Catchweed	Japanese honeysuckle	Poison hemlock	Poison ivy	Poison oak	Poison oak	White ash (American ash)	Wild cherry	Wild strawberry	Wild sweet potato	Yellow starthistle	Yellow sundrops

**STOP! READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USE.**

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS**

**Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals**

**CAUTION.** Harmful if swallowed. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

First Aid
<b>If swallowed:</b> 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. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area of the lawn or garden will help to prevent runoff to water bodies or drainage systems. 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.

### Restrictions

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

Do not allow spray to drift onto desirable plants since injury may result. Do not apply as a fine mist because of potential for injury to desirable plants. Do not apply when windy. Do not treat when air temperatures exceed 90°F as damage to grass may occur. Application at rates above specified on this label may cause injury to turfgrasses. Do not use on floratam or bitterblue varieties of St. Augustine. 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 other commercial use such as sod, or for 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.

Broadcast applications greater than 0.75 lb Mecoprop-p acid equivalent per acre per application (1.5 lb ae/A/yr) are prohibited. Spot treatment applications greater than 1.2 lb Mecoprop-p acid equivalent per acre per application (2.4 lb ae/A/yr) are prohibited.

## WHERE TO USE

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

**Cool season turfgrass:** Kentucky bluegrass; fescue, including tall, red and fine leaf fescues; perennial ryegrass; zoysiagrass\*\*

**Warm season turfgrass:** Bahiagrass; bentgrass; Bermudagrass; centipedegrass; St. Augustine\*\*\*

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

\*\*\*Do not use on floratam or bitterblue varieties of St. Augustine. Do not use this product on carpetgrass, dichondra, legumes or lawns containing desirable clovers.

The maximum application rate is 4 fl oz of product per 1,000 sq ft per application (0.74 lb 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre per application). The maximum number of applications is limited to two per year. The maximum seasonal rate is 8 fl oz of product per 1,000 sq ft (1.48 lb 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre), excluding spot treatments.

## WHEN TO USE<sup>1</sup>

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.

<sup>1</sup>Visual symptoms and time to complete kill will depend on weed type, temperature and application rate.

### YELLOW NUTSEDGE:

**Early summer:** Two applications of this product are required when the yellow nutsedge plants are 3 to 6 inches tall.

Apply the second application at the same rate 14 days later.

### BROADLEAF WEEDS:

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

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

## HOW 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 4 fl oz of product per 1,000 sq ft per application (0.74 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 8 fl oz of product per 1,000 sq ft (1.48 lb 2,4-D acid equivalent per acre), excluding spot treatments.

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

### HOW TO USE THE QUICKFLIP™ SPRAYER

1. Shake container well before using.
2. Connect a garden hose to the sprayer nozzle. Make sure switch is fully forward in the "OFF" position.
3. 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.
4. Remove safety tab from sprayer's right side by pulling straight out. Keep for future reuse.
5. To BEGIN spraying, point nozzle toward treatment site and pull switch backwards with thumb towards hose connection. Water will automatically mix with the product.
6. 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 up to 21,333 sq ft of St. Augustine, 16,000 sq ft of other warm season grasses and 8,000 sq ft of cool season grasses. Calculate square feet by multiplying length by width. Refer to sight gauge to guide coverage (example: when bottle is half empty, you should have covered half the area).
7. To STOP spraying, pull 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.
8. To STORE unused product, make sure switch is fully forward in the "OFF" position.
9. Reinstall safety tab into sprayer's right side. With sprayer in the full "OFF" position, push tab into position.
10. Place in a cool area away from heat, sunlight or open flame

Application Rates for Lawns Using the QuickFlip™ Sprayer

Turfgrass	Total Treated Area For 32 fl oz (1 quart)	Amount of Product Applied Per 1,000 sq ft
Warm Season Lawns		
St. Augustine***	Up to 21,333 sq ft	1.5 fl oz
Bahiagrass, bentgrass, Bermudagrass, centipedegrass	Up to 16,000 sq ft	2 fl oz
Cool Season Lawns		
Kentucky bluegrass, fescue, perennial ryegrass, zoysiagrass**	Up to 8,000 sq ft	4 fl oz
*** Do not use on floratam or bitterblue varieties of St. Augustine.		
** Do not apply to zoysiagrass just emerging from dormancy.		

NOTE: Do not use on Floratam or Bitterblue variety of St. Augustine. If you are unsure as to what type of grass you have, contact your county extension agent.

## 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.
- 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 when applied at 90°F or higher, but full recovery can be expected.

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

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

**Pesticide Disposal and Container Handling:** Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. **If empty:** Place in trash or offer for recycling, if available. **If partly filled:** Call your local solid waste agency for disposal instructions. Never place unused product down any indoor or outdoor drain.

## ¡ALTO! LEA TODA LA ETIQUETA ANTES DE USAR.

## DECLARACIONES PREVENTIVAS

**Riesgos para los seres humanos y los animales domésticos**

**PRECAUCIÓN.** Nocivo si se ingiere. 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.

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 anticipé 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 del césped o jardín ayudará a evitar el escurrimiento a masas de agua o sistemas de drenaje.

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 de aplicación. 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.

**Restricciones**

No aplique este producto de modo que entre en contacto con cualquier persona o mascota, ya sea directamente o por arrastre. Mantenga a las personas y las mascotas fuera de la zona durante la aplicación. No permita que las personas ni las mascotas entren en la zona tratada hasta que los rocíos se hayan secado. No permita el arrastre del rocío sobre plantas deseables ya que puede provocarles daños. No aplique como niebla fina por la posibilidad de causar daños a las plantas deseables. No lo aplique cuando haya viento. No trate cuando la temperatura del aire sea superior a 90°F porque se puede dañar el césped. La aplicación de dosis superiores a las que se especifican en esta etiqueta puede causar daño al césped. No use en las variedades floratam o bitterblue del pasto San Agustín. No 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 u otros usos comerciales, como panes de césped, o para producción 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. Están prohibidas las aplicaciones al voleo superiores a 0.75 lb de ácido Mecoprop-p equivalente por acre y por aplicación (1.5 lb ae/Año). Están prohibidos los tratamientos localizados superiores a 1.2 lb de ácido Mecoprop-p equivalente por acre y por aplicación (2.4 lb ae/Año).

### DÓNDE USAR

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

**Céspedes de clima frío:** Pasto azul de Kentucky; festuca, incluyendo alta, roja y de hoja fina; ryegrass perenne; césped zoysia\*\*

**Céspedes de clima cálido:** Bahiagrass; agrostis; césped Bermuda; ciempiés; pasto San Agustín\*\*\*

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

\*\*\*No use en las variedades floratam o bitterblue del pasto San Agustín. No use este producto en césped alfombra, dichondra, legumbres o céspedes que contengan tréboles deseables.

La dosis máxima de aplicación es de 4 onz. liq. de producto por cada 1,000 pies cuadrados por aplicación (0.74 lb de equivalente ácido 2,4-D por acre, por aplicación). La cantidad máxima de aplicaciones está limitada a dos por año. La dosis máxima por temporada es de 8 onz. liq. de producto por cada 1,000 pies cuadrados (1.48 lb de equivalente ácido 2,4-D por acre), excluyendo los tratamientos localizados.

### CUÁNDO USAR\*

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

de inactividad.

**Primavera:** Para obtener mejores resultados, rocíe cuando las malezas de hoja ancha son jóvenes y están en crecimiento activo con la humedad de suelo adecuada.

**Otño:** 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.

<sup>†</sup>*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, Soliva sessilis** y otras malezas de hoja ancha indicadas son jóvenes y están en crecimiento activo con la humedad de suelo adecuada.

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

## 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 4 onz. liq. de producto por cada 1,000 pies cuadrados por aplicación (0.74 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 8 onz. liq. de producto por cada 1,000 pies cuadrados (1.48 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.

**CÓMO USAR EL ROCIADOR QUICKFLIP™**

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 en la posición de cerrado ("OFF").
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 volver a usar en el 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 galón trata hasta 21,333 pies cuadrados de pasto San Agustín, 16,000 pies cuadrados de otros céspedes de clima cálido y 8,000 pies cuadrados de céspedes de clima frío. Calcule los pies cuadrados multiplicando la longitud por el ancho. Consulte el medidor visual como guía para la cobertura (ejemplo: cuando la botella esté medio vacía, debe de haber cubierto la mitad del área).
7. Para **DETENER** el rocío, presione con el dedo pulgar la llave hacia 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.

## 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.** Harmful if swallowed. 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 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. Rinsing application equipment over the treated area of the lawn or garden will help to prevent runoff to water bodies or drainage systems.

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](http://www.spectracide.com)

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

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

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