



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON. D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

JUN 4 2009

Mr. Eric D. Smith Regulatory Affairs Manager Realex, Div. of United Industries Corp. P.O. Box 142642 St. Louis, MO 63114

RE: Notification to Update the Label with Additional Weed Types and Related Marketing

Claims

Registration Number: 478-121 Submission Dated: April 7, 2009

Dear Mr. Smith:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 dated, April 7, 2009, for the product, Real Kill Broadleaf Weed Killer. The Registration Division (RD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the actions) requested fall within the scope of PRN 98-10. The label submitted with the application has been stamped "Notification" and will be placed in our records.

If you have any questions, please call me directly at 703-305-6249 or Joyce Edwards of my staff at 703-308-5479.

Sincerely yours,

Linda Arrington

Notifications & Minor Formulations Team Leader Registration Division (7505P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

3. Proposed Classification

In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)

Ω.	D	Λ
		4

Real Kill Broadleaf Weed Killer

Realex, Div of United Industries Corp.

1. Company/Product Number

4. Company/Product (Name)

P.O. Box 142642

5. Name and Address of Applicant

478-121

United States Environmental Protection Agency

Office of Pesticide Programs (H7505C)

Washington, DC 20460

(include ZIP Code)

Application	on for	Pestic	ide:
-------------	--------	---------------	------

Section I

2.Product Manager

PM#

J. Miller

23

6 Expedited Review.

	Registration Amendment
Х	Other

x None

(b)(i), my product is similar or identical in composition and labelling

OPP Identifier Number

Restricted

St. Louis, MO 63114		EPA Reg. No.	NOTIF	ICATION
Check if this is a new address		Product Name		
	Section II		JUN () 4 2009
Amendment - Explain below Resubmission in response to Agency letter dat X Notification - Explain below.	ed	Final printed label in responsible. "ME TOO" Application. Other - explain below	onse to Agency letter date	
Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (F Notification per PR Notice 98-10 to update the label wi This notification is consistent with the provisions of P made to the labeling or the confidential statement of formake any false statement to EPA. I further understand 152.46, this product may be in violation of FIFRA and I	ith additional v PR Notice 98-10 ormula of this I that if this no I may be subje	veed types and related market 0 and EPA regulations at 40 CI product. I understand that it is tification is not consistent wit ct to enforcement action and p	FR 152.46, and no oth s a violation of 18 U.S h the terms of PR Not	.C. Sec. 1001 to willfully ice 98-10 and 40 CFR
	Section III			
	No. per container	Water-Soluble Packaging Yes No If "YES," No. per Package wgt container	2. Type of Container Metal Plastic Glass Paper Other (Spe	əcify)
3. Location of Net Contents Information	4 Size/s)	of Retail Container	5. Location of Label D	irections
Label Container	4. 0126(3)	n retail container	On Label	mpanying product
6. Manner in Which Label Is Affixed To Product	Lithographe Paper glue Stenciled		Other	
	Section IV	1		······································
Contact Point (Complete items directly below for iden			cessary, to process this	application)
Name	Title		Telephone No. (inclu	ude Area Code)
Eric D. Smith	Regulator	y Affairs Manager	314-683-2455	
Certification I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate, and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment of (Gamped) both under applicable law.				
2. Signature		3. Title		
Cus I Imil		Regulatory Affairs Mar	nager	
4. Typed Name		5. Date	\$ 1 ¢ \$ \$	1.1.1
Eric D. Smith		April 7, 2009		
EPA Form 8570-1 (Rev.12-90) Previous ec	ditions are obs	olete White - EPA Fi	le Copy (original)	Yellow - Applicant copy

. . . .

NOTIFICATION PER PR NOTICE 98-10

April 7, 2009

Document Processing Desk (NOTIF)
Office of Pesticide Programs
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Room S4900, One Potomac Yard
2777 S. Crystal Drive
Arlington, VA 22202-4501

Attention:

Joanne Miller

Product Manager 23

Subject:

Notification of Additional Marketing Claims and

Weed Types per PR Notice 98-10 Real Kill Broadleaf Weed Killer

EPA Reg. No. 478-121

Please find the enclosed notification per PR Notice 98-10 to update the label with additional weed types and related marketing claims. The weed list previously located on the front page of the label has been indexed into a chart, found on the last page of the label, with over 200 weed types listed. All label changes are highlighted throughout the label.

This notification is consistent with the provisions of PR Notice 98-10 and EPA regulations at 40 CFR 152.46, and no other changes have been made to the labeling or the confidential statement of formula of this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if this notification is not consistent with the terms of PR Notice 98-10 and 40 CFR 152.46, this product may be in violation of FIFRA and I may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA.

The following documents are enclosed in support of this submission:

- 1. Application for Pesticide (EPA Form 8570-1)
- 2. One copy of the proposed label with changes highlighted
- 3. Two copies of a clean label
- 4. A copy of the most recent accepted label for your reference

Please call me at 1-800-242-1166, Ext. 2455 you have questions or need further information. Thank you very much for your attention to our application.

Sincerely,

Eric D. Smith

Regulatory Affairs Manager

OPTIONAL CLAIMS

FN: 478-121-A9-N7.doc

REAL KILL BROADLEAF WEED KILLER

NOTIFICATION

JUN 0 4 2009

[Treats Northern and Southern Grasses Bluegrass, Fescue, Zoysia, Bermuda, St. Augustine, Bentgrass, Centipede, Bahia, Rye]

[Kills the Weeds, not the Lawn • Kills 33+ Weed Types Roots and All • Kills 33+ Weeds]

[Kills weed roots • Kills Dandelion, Chickweed, Wild onion, Plantain, Poison ivy and many others. Weed details on back • See Results in Hours • Overnight results • Rainfast in hours • Rainproof in hours • Rainproof in hours – won't wash away • Economical Concentrate • Water-Based • 1 quart treats up to 16,000 square feet • Treats 16,000 sq. ft. of Southern grasses or 8,000 sq. ft. of Northern grasses • *Guaranteed Results or Your Money Back • Ace Promise Satisfaction Guaranteed] • Kills more than 200 troublesome weed varieties • Kills 200+ weeds • Kills more than 200 broadleaf weeds • Kills 200+ Weed Types Roots and All • For Use on Southern and Northern [Lawns][Grasses]

Active Ingredients:

* 2,4-D, dimethylamine salt	7.59%
†Mecoprop-p, dimethylamine salt	
‡Dicamba, dimethylamine salt	0.84%
Other Ingredients:	89.74%

^{* 0.540 !}b. 2,4-D acid equivalent per gallon or 6.30%. † 0.129 lb. Mecoprop-p acid equivalent per gallon or 6.51%. ‡ 0.059 lb. Dicamba acid equivalent per gallon or 0.69%. Contains the single isomer form of Mecoprop-p.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION See back [panel] [booklet] for additional precautionary statements

NET CONTENTS 32 FL. OZ. (1 QUART)

[Won't harm lawn grasses • Won't harm the lawn • Especially effective on all types of hard-to-kill weeds • Kills 200+ types of weeds • Kills weed roots! • Kills all major broadleaf weeds • Dilutable concentrate • Clear-view measuring window • For home lawn care • Kills over 200 weed types including dandelions, chickweed, wild onions, plantain and poison ivy • Kills broadleaf weeds in lawns]

[Real-Kill Broadleaf Weed Killer kills all major broadleaf weeds, roots and all. And Real-Kill Broadleaf Weed Killer is formulated to kill only the weeds, not the lawn. Use as directed to kill all major broadleaf weeds in your lawn.] [Kills dandelions and many other broadleaf weeds]

[Real-Kill Broadleaf Weed Killer controls more than [66] [33][200] troublesome weeds including dandelions, clover, plantain and wild onion. It kills even woody weeds like poison ivy and poison oak in both northern and southern lawns.]

This *concentrated* formula covers 16,000 sq. ft. of Southern grasses or 8,000 sq. ft. of Northern grasses per quart.

[ALTERNATE: This *concentrated* formula covers up to 16,000 sq. ft. per quart. See specific directions for St. Augustine and other Southern grasses.]

WEEDS CONTROLLED: See [back panel][back booklet][back page] for list of weeds controlled.

[Optional Placement: NOTE: DO NOT USE ON FLORATAM VARIETY OF ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS IN FLORIDA.]

[OPTIONAL PRODUCT FACT BOX]

PRODUCT FACTS

What It Does:

Kills all Major Broadleaf Weeds Including Dandelion, Chickweed and Clover (See inside for complete list)

Where to Use: (icon weeds)

Lawns: Kills the Weeds not the Lawn

When to Use:

Do Not Apply when Daytime Temperatures are above 85° F as

Lawn injury can occur

Questions & Comments: (icon phone) (icon computer)

Call 1-800-332-5553 or Visit our Website at

www.spectracide.com

STOP. READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USE

[STOP. READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS INSIDE BEFORE USING.]

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING.



People and pets should not be allowed in treated areas until spray has dried.

MEASUREMENT CALCULATIONS

Calculate square feet by multiplying length by width. 1 fl. oz. = 2 tablespoons (6 teaspoons); 2 fl. oz. = 4 tablespoons; 4 fl. oz. = 1/2 cup; 8 fl. oz. = 1 cup; 16 fl. oz. = 1 pint; 32 fl. oz. = 1 quart

WHEN TO USE

- 1) SPRING: The best time to treat weeds is when they are small and growing.
- 2) FALL: Many problem weeds germinate in the fall and treatment then will eliminate many of next year's weeds.

HOW MUCH TO USE

SPOT TREATMENT

To spray small areas or individual weeds, use a pressure sprayer for better control. Do not use a hose-end sprayer. Mix 1 fl. oz. (2 Tbsp.) in one gallon of water. Shake well before spraying. Be certain to wet each weed.

[ALTERNATE: Do not use a hose-end sprayer to spot treat. To spray small areas or individual weeds, use a pressure sprayer for better control. Mix 1 fl. oz. (2 Tbsp.) in one gallon of water. Shake well before spraying. Be certain to wet each weed.]

ENTIRE LAWN

PRESSURE SPRAYERS (Optional Directions)

Measure amount of concentrate from chart below into sprayer tank and dilute with 1 gallon of water. Close tank sprayer and shake well before spraying. Use a spray pattern that gives small spray droplets without any fine mist to treat 250 sq. ft.

AMOUNT OF CONCENTRATE IN 1 GALLON WATER REQUIRED TO TREAT 250 SQ. FT. OF LAWN				
GRASS TYPE AMOUNT OF CONCENTRATE				
St. Augustine*, Bahia, Centipede ½ fl. oz. (1 Tbsp.)				
Bermuda, Bentgrass 2/3 fl. oz. (4 tsp.)				
Bluegrass, Fescue, Rye, Zoysia 1 fl. oz. (2 Tbsp.)				

^{*}DO NOT USE ON FLORATAM VARIETY OF ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS IN FLORIDA.

HOSE-END SPRAYERS (Optional Directions)

"CONCENTRATE ONLY" (DIAL) SPRAYERS

- From the chart below determine amount of concentrate to be applied for each 250 sq. ft. of lawn.
- Fill sprayer jar with enough concentrate to cover area to be treated. Do not add water to sprayer.
- 3. Set dial on sprayer to the setting from the chart below.
- Attach sprayer to hose. Extend hose to the farthest area of lawn to be treated and work back toward faucet so that you do not walk over treated areas. Apply evenly to lawn.

Grass Type	Dial Setting	Area Treated	Oz. in Sprayer
St. Augustine*,	1/ 0	250 sq. ft.	½ fl. oz.
Bahia, Centipede	½ fl. oz.	1,000 sq. ft.	2 fl. oz.
Bermuda, Bentgrass	2/3 fl. oz.	250 sq. ft.	2/3 fl. oz.
		1,000 sq. ft.	2 2/3 fl. oz.
Bluegrass,	1.0	250 sq. ft.	1 fl. oz.
Fescue, Rye, Zoysia	1 fl. oz.	1,000 sq. ft.	4 fl. oz.

^{*}DO NOT USE ON FLORATAM VARIETY OF ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS IN FLORIDA.

EXAMPLE: To treat 1,000 sq. ft. of Fescue lawn, add 4 fl. oz. of concentrate to the sprayer with sprayer dial set on 1 fl. oz. Check the directions you received when you purchased your sprayer for further details on the proper use of your dial sprayer.

"CONCENTRATE-PLUS-WATER" SPRAYERS

For sprayers that require [the] addition of water as well as concentrate prior to application [treating]:

- 1) From the following chart [chart below], determine amount of concentrate required to treat each 250 sq. ft. of lawn.
- 2) Pour concentrate into sprayer jar to the required "fl. oz." level.
- 3) Then add the appropriate amount of water to the "gals." level. Replace sprayer top on jar and shake well before spraying.
- 4) Attach sprayer to hose. Extend hose to the farthest area of lawn to be treated and work back toward faucet so that you do not walk over treated areas. Apply evenly to lawn.

OUNCES OF CONCENTRATE TO USE FOR:

Sq. Ft. to Be Treated	St. Augustine* Bahia Centipede	Bermuda Bentgrass	Bluegrass,Fescue, Rye, Zoysia	Gallons of Water
250	1/2	2/3	1	1
1,000	2	2 2/3	4	4
5,000	10	13 1/3	20	20
8,000	16	21 1/3	32	32

^{*}DO NOT USE ON FLORATAM VARIETY OF ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS IN FLORIDA.

EXAMPLE: To treat 1,000 sq. ft. of Fescue pour in concentrate to the 4 fl. oz. mark and add water to the 4 gallon mark. Check the directions you received when you purchased your sprayer for further details on the proper use of your sprayer.

READY SPRAY NOZZLE (Optional Directions)

[Option Marketing Phrase for a Ready-Spray Product: Just connect to your garden hose and spray!]

[HOW TO USE]

HOSE END SPRAYER INSTRUCTIONS [Dial Button]

- 1. Shake container well before using.
- 2. Connect a garden hose to the Ready-Spray nozzle. Make sure the dial on the nozzle is in the "OFF" position with the [green] safety tab in the valve notch.
- 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 with the treated area
- 4. To BEGIN spraying, point nozzle toward lawn or plants to be treated and 1.) bend the green safety tab (located at right of [yellow] dial) back and hold, 2.) using your other hand, QUICKLY turn the dial clockwise until it stops. Water will automatically mix with the product.
- 5. Spray until wet to control weeds listed on page 4. Walk at a steady pace while spraying using an even sweeping motion, slightly overlapping treated areas. One quart will treat 16,000 sq. ft. of Southern and 5,000 sq. ft. of Northern 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).
- 6. To STOP spraying, QUICKLY turn the dial in the opposite direction of "ON" (counter clockwise) until it stops and the safety tab engages into the notch. Turn water off at faucet. To relieve pressure before removing nozzle from hose, bend the safety tab back and turn dial "ON" until water stops spraying.
- 7. To STORÉ unused product, make sure the dial is in the "OFF" position with the [green] safety tab in the valve notch. Place in a cool area away from heat, sunlight or open flame.

FN	: 4	78-	121	1-A9)-N	17	.doc
----	-----	-----	-----	------	-----	----	------

NORTHERN LAWNS	SOUTHERN LAWNS
(covers 8,000 sq. ft.)	(covers 16,000 sq. ft.)
Bluegrass, Fescue, Rye,	Bahia, Bermuda, Bentgrass, Centipede,
Zoysia	St. Augustine

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

USE TIPS

- 1) For best results, mow before treating weeds.
- 2) Do not treat when air temperatures exceed 85° F or damage to grass may occur.
- 3) Do not water within 6 hours after treatment. Poor weed control may result if rainfall occurs within 6 hours of application.
- 4) For new lawns, treat within 24 hours after seeding. On established lawns, wait 3 weeks after treatment before re-seeding. Once new grass has started to grow, wait until it has reached a height of 2 inches before treating.
- Do not allow spray to get on vegetables or ornamental plants since injury may result. Do not spray around roots of trees and ornamentals. Clover will be damaged if sprayed.
- 6) Whether using a hose-end sprayer or pressure sprayer, avoid sprays which are too fine because they can drift and damage other plants.
- 7) If certain tough weeds are not dead within 3 weeks, repeat treatment. Broadcast application is not necessary; follow spot treatment directions.

USE TIPS FOR READY-SPRAY NOZZLE

- (Replaces #6) Avoid sprays which are too fine because they can drift and damage other plants.
- (Replaces #7) If certain tough weeds are not dead within 3 weeks, spot treat.
- It will take about 20 minutes to apply this bottle. Actual time will vary depending on water pressure.

OPTIONAL CLAIMS AND DIRECTIONS FOR REFILLING A CHEMSICO SPOT WEED KILLER A POWER PUMP WITH A SINGLE USE REFILL

[Easy to mix ● Just add water ● Makes one gallon ● Single-use refill ● No measuring required ● Power Sprayer Refill]

To refill the Chemsico Spot Weed Killer A Power Pump: [Mix 10 ozs.] [pour in the entire contents of this 10 oz. bottle] and dilute to a gallon with the water. See the Power Pump label for complete directions.

The Power Pump can be refilled up to 5 times with Real-Kill Broadleaf Killer.

IMPORTANT: Do not refill more than 5 times. Do not use any product other than Real-Kill Broadleaf Weed Killer in this Power Pump. Incompatible chemicals may damage the pump making it unsafe to use.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Storage: Store in a cool, dry area away from heat or open flame. **Disposal**: **If empty**: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. 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 or absorbed through skin. Avoid breathing vapor and spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. When using this product, wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks, shoes and rubber gloves. Wear goggles when applying this product. After using this product, rinse gloves before removing, remove clothing and launder separately before reuse, and promptly and thoroughly wash hands and exposed skin with soap and water. Remove saturated clothing as soon as possible and shower. Do not allow people (other than applicator) or pets on treatment area during application. Do not enter treatment areas until spray has dried. The maximum number of broadcast applications per treatment site is 2 per year.

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 do so by a Poison Control Center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If on Skin or Clothing: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for treatment advice. 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 or

doctor for treatment advice. **If Inhaled:** Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a Poison Control Center or doctor, or going for treatment.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply under conditions involving possible spray contact or drift onto food, forage, vegetables, ornamental plants or other desirable plantings that might be damaged or the crops rendered unfit for sale, use or consumption. This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Drift or runoff may adversely affect fish, aquatic invertebrates and nontarget plants. Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

Most cases of groundwater contamination involving phenoxy herbicides such as 2,4-D have been associated with mixing/ loading and disposal sites. Caution should be exercised when handling 2,4-D pesticides at such sites to prevent contamination of ground water supplies. Use of closed systems for mixing or transferring this pesticide will reduce the probability of spills. Placement of the mixing/loading equipment on an impervious pad to contain spills will help prevent groundwater contamination.

NOTICE: Buyer assumes all responsibility for safety and use not in accordance with directions.

Questions or comments? Call 1-800-332-5553

[*If you are not satisfied with this product for any reason, send your written request for a refund to the address below, together with the original dated store receipt showing the price you paid. Please allow 6-8 weeks for processing.]

[Satisfaction Guaranteed: If you are not completely satisfied with the performance or results of this GreenThumb® product, it will be repaired or replaced free of charge. Simply provide proof of purchase and return the product and/or unused portion to the place of purchase.]

[The ACE Promise: If this Ace product when used for its intended purpose, fails to give you complete satisfaction, return the item to the Ace Hardware store where purchased for the replacement of the same or similar item.]

Division of United Industries Corporation P.O. Box 142642, St. Louis, MO 63114-0642

EPA Reg. No. 478-121

EPA Est. No. 9688-MO-1

© 2009



4/07/09

- BROADLEAF WEEDS -					
Annual yellow sweetclover	Cockle	Musk thistle	Spiny amaranth		
Aster	Cocklebur	Mustard	Spiny cocklebur		
Austrian fieldcress	Common mullein	Narrowleaf plantain	Spiny sowthistle		
Bedstraw	Creeping Jenny (Creeping Charlie)		Spotted catsear		
Beggarticks	Cudweed	Nettle	Spotted spurge		
Betony, Florida	Curly dock	Orange hawkweed	Spurweed		
Bindweed, field	Daisy, English	Oriental cocklebur	Stinging nettle		
Bird vetch	Daisy fleabane	Oxalis	Strawberry, India mock		
Bitter wintercress	Daisy, oxeye	Parsley-piert	Tall nettle		
Bittercress, hairy	Dandelion	Parsnip	Tall vervain		
Bitterweed	Dichondra	Pearlwort	Tansy ragwort		
Black-eyed Susan	Dogbane	Pennycress	Tansy mustard		
Black medic	Dogfennel	Pennywort	Tanweed		
Black mustard	Dollarweed	Peppergrass	Thistle		
Blackseed plantain	Elderberry	Pepperweed	Trailing crownvetch		
Blessed thistle	False dandelion	Pigweed	Tumble mustard		
Bloodflower milkweed	Falseflax	Pineywoods bedstraw	Tumble pigweed		
Blue lettuce	False sunflower	Plains coreopsis (tickseed)	Velvetleaf		
Blue vervain	Fiddleneck	Plantain	Venice mallow		
Bracted plantain	Florida pusley	Poison ivy	Virginia buttonweed		
Brassbuttons	Frenchweed	Poison oak	Virginia creeper		
Bristly oxtongue	Galinsoga	Pokeweed	Virginia pepperweed		
Broadleaf dock	Goathead	Poorjoe	Water pennywort		
Broadleaf plantain	Goldenrod	Prairie sunflower	Wavyleaf bullthistle		
Broomweed	Ground ivy	Prickly lettuce	Western clematis		
Buckhorn	Gumweed	Prickly sida	Western salsify		
Buckhorn plantain	Hairy fleabane	Prostrate knotweed	White mustard		
Bulbous buttercup	Hawkweed	Prostrate pigweed	Wild aster		
Bull thistle	Healall	Prostrate spurge	Wild buckwheat		
Bullnettle	Heartleaf drymary	Prostrate vervain	Wild carrot		
Burclover	Heathaster	Puncturevine	Wild four-o'clock		
Burdock	Hedge bindweed	Purslane, common	Wild garlic		
Burning nettle	Hedge mustard	Ragweed	Wild geranium		
Burweed	Hemp	Red sorrel	Wild lettuce		
Buttercup	Henbit	Redroot pigweed	Wild marigold		
Buttonweed	Hoary cress	Redstem filaree	Wild mustard		
Canada thistle	Hoary plantain	Rough cinquefoil	Wild onion		
Carolina geranium	Hoary vervain	Rough fleabane	Wild parsnip		
Carpetweed	Horsenettle	Russian pigweed	Wild radish		
Catchweed bedstraw	Jimsonweed	Russian thistle	Wild rape		
Catnip	Knawel	Scarlet pimpernel	Wild strawberry		
Catsear	Knotweed	Scotch thistle	Wild sweet potato		
Chickweed, common	Kochia	Sheep sorrel	Wild vetch		
Chickweed, mouseear	Lambsquarters	Shepherdspurse	Woodsorrel		
Chicory	Lespedeza	Slender plantain	Woolly croton		
Cinquefoil	Mallow	Smallflower galinsoga	Woolly morningglory		
Clover, crimson	Matchweed	Smooth dock	Woolly plantain		
Clover, hop	Mexicanweed	Smooth pigweed	Wormseed		
Clover, red	Milk vetch	Sorrel	Yarrow		
Clover, strawberry	Morningglory	Sowthistle	Yellow rocket		
Clover, sweet	Mouseear hawkweed	Spanishneedles	Yellowflower pepperweed		
Clover, white	Mugwort	Speedwell	Cranesbill		
Deadnettle	English Daisy	Fleabane	Fillaree		
Soliva	Wild Violet		and other broadleaf weeds		