WEEDS CONTROLLED Green Light Broadleaf Weed Killer is especially effective against veets such as Sheep Sorrel, Knotweed, Spotted Spurge, Chickweed, Oxalis, and Henbit. In addition to these, 't kills virtually all broadleat weeds, some of which are listed below. Bedstraw Cockietuur Lambsquarter Poison Ivy Spurge Black Medic Dandelion Lespedeza Poison Oak Velvet Leaf Buckhorn Dock Mallow Pursiane Wild Carrot Bull Thistle Galinsoga Morning Glory Ragweed Wild Garlic Burdock Ground Ivy Mustard Sheep Sorrel Wild Garlic Chicory Hawkweed Oxalis

| COCKIECUST | Lamosquarter |
|------------|---------------|
| Dandelion | Lespedeza |
| Dock | Mallow |
| | Marning Glory |
| | Mustard |
| | Oxalis |
| | Peppergrass |
| | Pigweed |
| | Plantains |
| | |

Spurge Velvet Leaf Wild Carrot Wild Garlic Wild Lettuce Wild Onion Yarrow rursiane Ragweed Sheep Sorrel Stepherd's Purse Speedwell Tansy Mustard Thistle Yarrow Many other broadleaf weeds

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE GENERAL INFORMATION: Broadleat Weed Killer is specially formulated for protoction to seedling grasses and 2, 4-D sensitive grasses such as St. Augustine grass, bentgrass, and buffalo grass. Sprays should be applied when broadleaf weeds are small and tender for best results. If weeds are older and hard to kill the higher rates recommended should be used. Avoid spraying St. Augustine grass under conditions of high temperature and moisture when the St. Augustine is growing rapidly. Under these conditions, or in cases of accidental overtose, some slight temporary discoloration of the St. Augustine foliage might occur. DO NOT USE ON DICHONDRA LAWNS. Do not use on newly seeded tawns.

To ensure weeds are growing and able to absorb the herbicide, irrigate the lawn 2 or 3 days prior to splaying Do not water for 24 hours after treatment. Although spray works faster with temperatures above 70° F, spray can be applied at any time plants are growing. Spray when air is calm to avoid drift. Spray will injure or kill clover, dictondra, and most ornamental and vegetable crops. This product works slowly. Therefore, it will be from 1 to 2 weeks before weeds die. Amount of water in spray is not insportant except to evenly contribute the chemical, if directions call for one ounce in 1 gallon on 300 square feet, it may be more convenient to use one ounce in 2 gallons on 300 square feet, depending on the sprayer. Generally, large volumes of water result in more uniform coverage.

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- HOW TO MIX:
 For use on St. Augustine grass, bentgrass, buffalo grass and grass seedlings mix 1 ounce or 2 tablespoons in 1 gallon of water and uniformly spray 300 square feet. (Example. an area 10 feet wide and 30 feet long), If necessary, repeat treatment in 2 or 3 weeks, if hard-to-kill weeds persist.
- For use on all other grasses such as bermuda, bahia, blue grass, centipede, fescue, rye, mix 1-1/2 ounces in 1 gallon of water and spray uniformly over 300 square feet. On hard to kill species, or under poor growing conditions, or on older weeds, mix 2 ounces in 1 gallon of water and spray on 300 square feet with special attention to thorough coverage of hard-to-kill weeds.

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. If contact with eyes, occurs, flush with plenty of water.

Avoid drift of spray mist onto vegetables, flowers, ornamental plants, shrubs, trees, and other desirable plants. Do not contaminate domestic or irrigation water. Do not store in contact with fertilitzers, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides. Use only fawn sprayers for this use. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. Do not apply to areas underlaid by roots of desirable trees and shrubs.

When container is empty, wash thoroughly and destroy. Never re-use. Destroy by perforating or crushing and burying in a safe place. Do not burn.

NOTICE: Seller warrants that this product conforms to the ingredient statement on the label. Since conditions of use-such as weather, compatibility with other chemicals, and condition of application equip-ment-will vary. Seller makes no claims other than those stated on this label.

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BROADLEAF WEED For Controlling Weeds in St. Au Bermuda, Fescue, Bent Grass,

Centipede, Rye, and Bluegrass Kills

GREEN LIGHT

DANDELIONS . KNOTWEED . HENBIT PLANTAINS • SPURGE • See Back Panel

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS: Dimethylamine salt of 2-(2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyl) pro Dimethylamine salt of 2-4-dichtorophenoxyacetic acid**

Dimethylamine salt of 2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acd* Dimethylamine salt of D.camba (3, 6-dichloro-o-anisic ac INERT INGREDIENTS Contains Trimec (R) / Total

*2·(2/methyl-4-chlorophenoxy) propiume acid equivalent or 5.86% *2, 4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent 0.20 lbs per

***3. Solichloro-o anistic acid equivalent 0.08 lbs per gal: / Registered trademark of P.B.L.Gordon Corporation U.S. F

WARNING: KEEP OUT OF REACH O See other warnings on bad

GREEN LIGHT COMPANY, San Antonio, Texa

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WEEDS CONTROLLED

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Poison tvy

Purslane

Ragweed

Speedwell

Thistle

Poison Oek

Sheep Sorrel Shepherd's Purse

Tansy Mustard

<u>uckhorn</u> Bull Thistle Burdock Buttercup Chicory Chickweed Clover

Dock

Galineoge

Ground Ivy

Hawkweed

Knotweed

Heal-elf

Henbit

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| Lambequarter | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Mellow | |
| Morning Glory Mustard | |
| Oxalis | |
| Peppergrass | |
| Pigweed Plantains | |

Epurge. het Losf Wild Carrot Wild Garlic Wild Lettuce Wild Onion Yarrow Many other broadleaf weeds

DIRECTIONS FOR USE GENERAL INFORMATION: Broadleaf Weed Killer is specially formulated for protection to seedling grasses and 2, 4-D sensitive grasses such as St. Augustine grass, bentgrass, and buffalo grass. Sprays should be applied when broadleaf weeds are small and tender for best results. If weeds are older and hard to kill the higher rates recommended should be used. Avoid spraying St. Augustine grass under conditions of high temperature and moisture when the St. Augustine is growing rapidly. Under these conditions or high temperature overdose, some slight temporary discoloration of the St. Augustine foliage might occur. DO NOT USE ON DICHONDRA LAWNS. Do not use on newly seeded lawns.

To ensure weeds are growing and able to absorb the herbicide, irrigate the lawn 2 or 3 days prior to spraying. Do not water for 24 hours after treatment. Although spray works faster with temperatures above 70° F., sprays can be applied at any time plants are growing. Spray when air is calm to avoid drift. Spray will injure or kill clover, dichondra, and most ornamental and vegetable crops. This product works slowly. Therefore, it will be from 1 to 2 weeks before weeds die. Amount of water in spray is not important except to evenly distribute the chemical. If directions call for one ounce in 1 gallon on 300 square feet, it may be more convenient to use one ounce in 2 gallons on 300 square feet, depending on the sprayer. Generally, large volumes of water result in more uniform coverage.

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