



WEED STOPPER

A selective preemergence surface-applied herbicide for control of annual grasses and many broadleaf weeds in: LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS, ORNAMENTAL BULBS, BEDDING PLANTS, GROUND COVERS, NON-BEARING FRUIT and NUT TREES, NON-BEARING VINEYARDS and ESTABLISHED WARM SEASON TURF

FOR HOMEOWNER USE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: oryzalin; 3,5-dinitro-N⁴,N⁴-dipropylsulfanilamide 40.40%
INERT INGREDIENTS: 59.60%
TOTAL 100.00%

Contains 1.0 pound of active ingredient per quart.

Reg. No. 54705-XXX-**L**

EPA Est. No. 48498-CA-1

Manufactured by:
LAWN AND GARDEN PRODUCTS, INC.
P. O. Box 5317 • Fresno, CA 93755 • (209) 499-2100

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If in eyes: Flush with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops.
If on skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation develops.
If swallowed: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician or Poison Control Center. If available, administer activated charcoal (6-8 heaping teaspoons) with a large quantity of water. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Immediately transport to a medical care facility and see a physician.
If inhaled: Remove individual to fresh air. Get medical attention if breathing difficulty occurs. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably cardiopulmonary resuscitation and get medical attention immediately.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

CAUTION: Causes eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. WEED STOPPER may cause sensitization reactions in certain individuals. Applicators should wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, waterproof gloves, shoes plus socks and protective eyewear. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to water. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions For Use carefully before applying.

GENERAL INFORMATION

WEED STOPPER herbicide is a preemergence surface-applied product for the control of many annual grasses and broadleaf weeds in ornamental plantings, bedding plants, bulbs, ground covers/perennials and established warm-season turfgrass.

WEED STOPPER is orange in color and may cause temporary discoloration of sprayed surfaces. If this discoloration is undesirable, it may be altered by using a commercially available colorant such as Blazon® or removed by spraying surface with water or washing with an industrial cleaner immediately after application. WEED STOPPER may also be applied with mulch colorants, such as Mulch Magic or Nu-Mulch.

Treatment of Plant Species Not Listed on the Label for WEED STOPPER.

Users who wish to use WEED STOPPER on plant species not recommended on this label may determine the suitability for use by treating a small number of such plants at a recommended rate. Prior to treatment of larger areas, the treated plants should be observed for any sign of herbicidal injury during 30 to 60 days of normal growing conditions to determine if the treatment is non-injurious to the target plant species. The user assumes responsibility for any plant damage or other liability resulting from use of WEED STOPPER on plant species not recommended on this label.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

SOIL PREPARATION

WEED STOPPER controls weeds growing from seed. WEED STOPPER will not control emerged weeds. WEED STOPPER does not control established weeds, weeds growing from stolens, rhizomes, or root pieces. Therefore, areas to be treated should be free of emerged weeds. Weed residues, pruning and trash should be thoroughly mixed into the soil or removed prior to treatment.

Handheld or Backpack Sprayer Application

The amount of water used to apply WEED STOPPER herbicide is not critical, but should be sufficient for uniform coverage of the target area. Calibrate by determining the volume of water required to treat 1,000 square feet. Use this calibration volume to determine the amount of water and WEED STOPPER herbicide needed to treat the target area (see the following calibration example). Note: Sprayer calibration (volume of spray needed to treat 1,000 square feet) will vary with each individual operator.

Steps in Calibration:

1. Mark an area of 1,000 square feet (i.e. 20 by 50 feet or 25 by 40 feet).
2. Place the sprayer on a level surface and add water noting the final level of water in the spray tank.
3. Spray the marked area with a sufficient volume of water to provide uniform coverage. Refill the sprayer to the same level as before measuring the amount of water added. The measured water added to the sprayer is the volume needed to cover 1,000 square feet.
4. Determine the application rate (fl. oz./1,000 sq. ft.) for WEED STOPPER from the Recommendations section of this label.
5. To each volume of water used as measured in step 3, add the amount of WEED STOPPER as determined in step 4.

Example: If the sprayer used 2 gallons of water to cover 1,000 square feet and the desired application rate of WEED STOPPER is 3 fluid oz./1,000 square feet, then you would add 3 fluid ounces of WEED STOPPER to every 2 gallons of water to be used.

PRECAUTION: Avoid spray drift to non-target areas when applying WEED STOPPER. Spray drift may result in reduced emergence of non-target plants adjacent to the treated area. Poor weed control may result if directions are not followed. Over-application may result in crop injury or excessive soil residue.

MIXING DIRECTIONS

SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING.

Make sure spray tank is clean and use only clean water. Fill spray tank 1/2 to 3/4 full. Start agitation and add the required amount of WEED STOPPER. Continue agitation and finish filling the spray tank. Maintain continuous agitation until application is completed.

EQUIPMENT CLEANING

If a buildup of material occurs on the walls of the spray tank, it should be removed between fillings by washing with soap and water and rinsing thoroughly. Tanks, lines, screens and nozzles should be cleaned thoroughly after each use.

ACTIVATION AND CULTIVATION

WEED STOPPER will remain stable on the soil surface up to 21 days following application. In the absence of timely rainfall, irrigation can be used to activate WEED STOPPER. A minimum of one-half (1/2) inch of rain or its equivalent in sprinkler irrigation is necessary to activate WEED STOPPER. If weeds begin to emerge due to lack of rainfall or irrigation, shallow cultivate 1 to 2 inches deep to destroy existing weeds or remove them by hand. Shallow cultivation to a depth of 1 to 2 inches will enhance herbicidal effectiveness. If WEED STOPPER is not activated by rainfall, irrigation or cultivation within 21 days of application or existing weeds have not been removed, erratic weed control may result.

WEEDS CONTROLLED BY WEED STOPPER

Annual Grasses:

Barley, little
Barnyardgrass (Watergrass)
Bluegrass, annual
Crabgrass, large
Crabgrass, smooth
Crowfootgrass
Cupgrass, southwestern
Foxtail, bristlegass
Foxtail, giant
Foxtail, green (Pigeongrass)
Foxtail, robust
Foxtail, yellow
Goosegrass (Silver crabgrass)

Johnsongrass (Seedling only)

Junglerice
Lovegrass, mexican
Lovegrass, orcutt
Oat, wild
Panicum, browntop
Panicum, fall (Spreading panicgrass)
Panicum, Texas (Buffalograss, Coloradograss)
Ryegrass, Italian
Sandbur, field
Signalgrass (Brachiaria)
Sprangletop, red
Witchgrass

Broadleaf Weeds:

Bittercress
Carpet weed
Chickweed, common
Fiddleneck, coast
Filaree
Groundsel, common
Henbit
Knotweed, prostrate
Lambsquarters
Pigweed

Puncturevine
Purslane, common
Pusley, Florida (Florida purslane, Mexican clover, pusley)
Rocket, London
Rockpurslane, desert
Shepherdspurse
Spurge, prostrate
Woodsorrel, yellow (oxalis)

WEEDS SUPPRESSED BY WEED STOPPER

Control of the following weeds may be erratic, ranging from poor to excellent, depending upon soil temperature, time of germination, depth of seed in the soil, a true mount and timing of soil moisture:

Horseweed
Ladysthumb
Lettuce, prickly
Mallow, common
Milkweed, climbing
Morningglory
Mustard, black
Mustard, wild

Nightshade, black
Ragweed, common
Smartweed
Sowthistle, annual
Spurge, spotted
Tea-weed (Panicum sp.)
Velvetleaf
Wheat, volunteer

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RECOMMENDATIONS ORNAMENTAL PLANTINGS

WEED STOPPER is recommended for use on certain established landscape ornamental plants, including trees, shrubs, ground covers/perennials, and flowers, non-bearing fruit and nut trees, non-bearing vineyards; and in the production of ornamental bulbs (See "Ornamental Bulbs" section for special use directions).

Broadcast Application Rates

Length of Control	WEED STOPPER Fl. Oz./1,000 sq. ft.
2 to 4 months	1.5
4 to 8 months	3

Note: 1 to 2 gallons of water will usually treat 1,000 square feet. Therefore, mix 1.5 to 3 ounces in 1 to 2 gallons of water and apply to 1,000 square feet.

SPECIAL USE PRECAUTIONS: Apply only to established plants that have been transplanted into their growing location for a sufficient period of time to allow the soil to be firmly settled around the roots from packing and rainfall or irrigation.

To avoid possible injury, do not apply WEED STOPPER to:

- Ground covers until they are established and well rooted.
- Ornamental plantings where there is likelihood of runoff onto lawn areas.
- Areas containing dichondra or cool season turfgrass species.

Applications of WEED STOPPER over the top of plants with newly forming buds may cause injury. In this situation a directed spray is recommended or irrigate immediately after application to wash WEED STOPPER into the soil.

For soils treated with WEED STOPPER during the previous season, plant only the ornamental plants listed on this label or injury may occur.

Iceplant: When establishing unrooted ice plant on coarse textured soils in landscape planting, do not exceed the 1.5 fl. oz. per 1,000 sq. ft. of Surfian A.S. or crop injury may occur.

Injury on the following plant species has been observed following applications of WEED STOPPER and use is not recommended.

- Arborvitae, techny (Thuja occidentalis 'Techny')
- Begonia (Begonia spp.)
- Coleus (Coleus hybridus)
- Deutzia, slender (Deutzia gracilis)
- Douglas Fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii)
- Eastern Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)

TANK MIX COMBINATIONS

Tank mix combinations of WEED STOPPER plus Roundup®, and many other labeled herbicides may be used to control undesirable vegetation in ornamental areas. WEED STOPPER may also be tank mixed with Gallery® herbicide and applied preemergence to broaden the spectrum of broadleaf weed control in ornamental areas. Applied as directed, these tank mixes of WEED STOPPER will provide control of susceptible weed species listed on the respective labels. Refer to tank mix product labels for specific use directions, precautions and limitations before use.

WEED STOPPER Plus Roundup: Tank mix combinations of WEED STOPPER plus Roundup are recommended to control existing undesirable vegetation. Applied as directed, WEED STOPPER plus Roundup will provide postemergence control of susceptible weed species listed on the label for Roundup and residual preemergence control of susceptible weed species listed on the label for WEED STOPPER. Refer to the label for Roundup for specific use directions, precautions and limitations before use. Precautions: Do not apply sprays containing Roundup over the top of ornamental plants. Extreme care must be exercised to prevent sprays containing Roundup from coming in contact with foliage and stems of turfgrasses, trees, shrubs, or other desirable vegetation since severe damage or death may result. If spraying with Roundup in areas adjacent to desirable plants, use a shield to prevent spray from contacting foliage and stems of desirable plants.

WEED STOPPER may be used on the following established plant species:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Abelia, Glossy | Japanese Spurge |
| Acacia | Jerseytea |
| Agave | Juniper |
| Almond (non-bearing) | Kiwi (non-bearing) |
| Andromeda | Laurelcherry |
| Apple (non-bearing) | Leucolthoe |
| Apricot (non-bearing) | Lilac |
| *Arborvitae | Lily Turf |
| Ash | Lily-of-the-Nile |
| Aster | Lily-of-the-Valley |
| Avocado (non-bearing) | Linden |
| Azalea | Macadamia Nut (non-bearing) |
| Baby's Breath | Magnolia |
| Barberry | Mahogany |
| Bellflower | Manzanita |
| Birch | Maple |
| Bird of Paradise | Marigold |
| Blazing Star | Mockorange |
| Bleeding Heart | Mondo Grass |
| Bottlebrush | Moss Rose |
| Bougainvillea | Mountain Laurel |
| Boxwood | Mulberry |
| Bridal Wreath | Myoporum |
| Broom | Myrtle |
| Brush Cherry | Nectarine (non-bearing) |
| Caladium | Oak |
| California Laurel | Oleander |
| Caneberries (non-bearing) | Olive (non-bearing) |
| Cape Weed | Oregon Grape |
| Carob | Osmanthus |
| Carpet Bugle | Palm |
| Carrot Weed | Palio Verde |

- Cassia
- Century Plant
- Cherry (non-bearing)
- Chrysanthemum
- Cinquefoil
- Citrus (non-bearing)
- Citrus, Ornamental
- Cleyera, Japanese
- Coneflower
- Coreopsis
- Cotoncaster
- Cottonwood
- Coyotebush
- Crabapple
- Grape Myrtle
- Cryptomeria, Japanese
- Currant (non-bearing)
- Cypress
- Daisy
- Daylily
- *Deutzia
- Dewberry (non-bearing)
- Dogwood
- Eastercactus
- Elderberry (non-bearing)
- Elm
- Escallonia
- Eucalyptus
- Eyonymus
- False Spirea
- Falsocypressa
- Fatsyhedera
- Ficus
- Flg (non-bearing)
- Filbert (non-bearing)
- Fir
- Forsythia
- Gardenia
- Gazania
- Geranium
- Geum
- Ginkgo
- Gladiclus
- Goldenrain tree
- Gooseberry (non-bearing)
- Grape (non-bearing)
- Heavenly Bamboo (Nandina)
- Hibiscus
- Holly
- Honey Locust
- Honeysuckle
- Hopseedbush
- Hosta
- Ice Plant
- Impatiens
- Iris
- Ivy
- Pampas Grass
- Pansy
- Peach (non-bearing)
- Pear (non-bearing)
- Pecan (non-bearing)
- Pepper Tree
- Periwinkle
- Petunia
- Phloxia
- Pine
- Pistachio (non-bearing)
- Pittosporum
- Plum (non-bearing)
- Plumbago
- Podocarpus
- Pomegranate (non-bearing)
- Privet
- Protea
- Prune (non-bearing)
- Pyracantha (Firethorn)
- Ramanas Rose
- Ranunculus
- Raphiolepis
- Red Cedar
- Redbud
- Redwood
- Rhododendron
- Rose
- Rose of Sharon
- Rosemary
- Sage
- Sequoia
- Shrimp Plant
- Snapdragon
- Spruce
- Star Jasmine
- Stonecrop
- Sumac
- Sweet William
- Sweetgum
- Sycamore
- Toyon
- Trumpet Vine
- Viburnum
- Walnut (non-bearing)
- Weigela
- Wild Lilac
- Willow
- Wintercreeper
- Woodwaxen
- Xylosma
- Yarrow
- Yellow Tab
- Yew
- Yewpine
- Yucca
- Zinnia

* See list of plant species under Special Use Precautions for which use is not recommended.

Note: Non-bearing plants are defined as those which will not bear fruit for at least one year after treatment.

ORNAMENTAL BULBS

WEED STOPPER may be applied for control of susceptible annual weeds in ornamental bulbs, e.g. bulbous iris, daffodil (narcissus), hyacinth and tulip. Apply WEED STOPPER to the soil surface 2 to 4 weeks after planting, but prior to the emergence of annual weeds. For fall planted bulbs, apply WEED STOPPER again in late winter or early spring to weed-free soil surfaces.

Broadcast Application Rates

Time of Application	Soil Texture	WEED STOPPER Fl. Oz./1,000 Sq. Ft.
Fall	Coarse	0.5
Fall	Medium and Fine	1.0
Feb. - March	All Soil Textures	0.5

Special Use Precautions

DO NOT apply to tulip plants that emerged to a height greater than 3/4 inch. DO NOT apply to gladioli corms prior to emergence or less than one inch in diameter.

WARM SEASON TURFGRASSES

WEED STOPPER may be applied as a preemergence treatment for control of annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds in established warm season turf including bahiagrass, bermudagrass, buffalograss, centipedegrass, St. Augustinegrass, zoysiagrass and established tall fescue growing in warm season areas. Established turf is defined as a dense turf having a well-anchored root system and healthy, vigorous top growth. Use WEED STOPPER only as a part of a total turf management program that includes good fertilization practices.

Any cultural practices that disturb the soil, such as aeration or verticutting, should be done prior to application of WEED STOPPER.

WEED STOPPER will not control emerged weeds. Successful preemergence control of weeds listed on this label requires that WEED STOPPER be applied prior to weed germination and be activated by at least one-half (1/2) inch of rainfall or irrigation within 21 days of application.

WEED STOPPER may injure turf that is not well-established or is stressed or weakened due to unfavorable winter climatic conditions, drought, nematodes, or other factors which damage or weaken turf root systems. Apply WEED STOPPER only to healthy, well-established turf that has a well-anchored root system.

DO NOT apply WEED STOPPER in the spring or early summer to tall fescue turfgrass reseeded the previous fall. DO NOT use on other fescue species.

In bermudagrass areas that have been reseeded with winter grasses, a spring application of WEED STOPPER will thin the overseeded grasses.

Annual Grasses Controlled by WEED STOPPER

Summer Annuals:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Barnyardgrass (Watergrass) | Foxtail, robust |
| Crabgrass, large | Foxtail, yellow |
| Crabgrass, smooth | Goosegrass (silver crabgrass) |
| Crowfootgrass | Johnsongrass (seedling only) |
| Foxtail, bristleglass | Ryegrass, Italian |
| Foxtail, giant | Sandbur, field |
| Foxtail, green (pigeongrass) | |

Winter Annuals:

- Bluegrass, Annual

Annual Broadleaf Weeds Controlled by WEED STOPPER

Summer Annuals:

- Carpetweed
- Knotweed, Prostrate
- Purslane, Common

Winter Annuals:

- Chickweed, Common
- Henbit

Broadleaf Weeds Suppressed by WEED STOPPER:

- Crabgrass, Common
- Spurge, Prostrate
- Woodsorrel, Yellow (Oxalis)

Application Rates, Frequency and Timing of Application

WEED STOPPER can be applied in the spring for summer annual grass and broadleaf weed control, and in the fall for annual bluegrass and winter annual broadleaf weed control.

BROADCAST APPLICATION RATES: 1 - 1.5 fl. oz. WEED STOPPER per 1,000 sq. ft.

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

Apply WEED STOPPER evenly over the turfgrass area. Avoid spray pattern skips and overlaps that may result in incomplete coverage or over-application. For best results use application equipment designed to uniformly broadcast liquid herbicides. Check equipment frequently to make sure it is working properly and distributing spray uniformly.

RESEEDING

Herbicides that control annual weeds may also affect establishment of desirable turfgrass seedlings. Reseeding should be delayed for at least 90 - 120 days following application of WEED STOPPER. With reseeding, it is essential that proper cultural practices such as soil cultivation and seedbed preparation, irrigation and fertilization be followed. For satisfactory reseeding results following use of WEED STOPPER, the seeding rate should be increased and equipment designed to place seed in full contact with soil (such as the Rogers Aero Seeder) should be employed.

SPECIAL USE PRECAUTIONS

- Avoid possible injury, do not apply WEED STOPPER to:
 - Cool season turfgrass species (bluegrass, fescues, bentgrasses, etc.)
 - Newly sprigged or sodded areas of bermudagrass, St. Augustinegrass, centipedegrass, or zoysiagrass until these turfgrasses are well-established and have well-anchored root systems
 - Newly hydromulched areas of bermudagrass until such areas are well-established
 - Bermudagrass variety "Sun Turf" when WEED STOPPER is tank mixed with atrazine.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATER, FOOD OR FEED BY STORAGE OR DISPOSAL.

Storage: To be stored in original container and placed in an area inaccessible to children.

Pesticide Disposal: Partially filled container may be disposed of by securely wrapping original container in several layers of newspaper and discard in trash.

Container Disposal: Rinse thoroughly before discarding in trash. Do not reuse empty container.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AND WARRANTY

Lawn and Garden Products, Inc. warrants that this product conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated when used in accordance with the use directions under normal conditions. Lawn and Garden Products, Inc. neither makes, nor authorizes any agent or representative to make, any other warranties, express or implied, including fitness or merchantability.

The directions for use of this product are believed to be reliable and should be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks inherently associated with use of this product. Plant injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as timing and method of application, weather and plant conditions, presence of other materials, or other influencing factors, all of which are beyond the control of Lawn and Garden Products, Inc. and Seller. Buyer and user acknowledge and assume all risks and liability resulting from the handling, storage and use of the material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith. In no case shall Lawn and Garden Products, Inc. or the Seller be liable for consequential, special, indirect, or incidental damages or losses resulting from the handling or use of this product. The foregoing is a condition of sale by Lawn and Garden Products, Inc. and is accepted as such by the Buyer.

- (Blazon® - Milliken Chemical)
- (Roundup® - Monsanto)
- (Gallery® - DowElanco)

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated

NOV 26 1996
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.
54709-9

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