

INDAZIFLAM GROUP 29 HERBICIDE



**Spect*(i)*cle**<sup>®</sup>  
**FLO**

## HERBICIDE

Preemergence Herbicide for the Control of Grasses, Annual Sedges and Broadleaf Weeds in Warm Season Turfgrass, Landscape Ornamentals, Hedgerows, Hardscapes, and Natural Areas

**DO NOT USE FOR THE MANUFACTURING OF FERTILIZER**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:** Indaziflam..... 7.4%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** ..... 92.6%

**TOTAL:** ..... 100.0%

This product is a Suspension Concentrate containing 0.622 lb active ingredient per gallon.

Shake well before use.  
EPA Reg. No. 432-1608

**Net Contents**  
**1 Gallon**

**86775387**

86699648C 200831AV1

**KEEP OUT OF REACH  
OF CHILDREN**

For MEDICAL and TRANSPORTATION  
Emergencies **ONLY** Call 24 Hours A  
Day 1-800-334-7577

For PRODUCT USE Information Call  
1-800-331-2867

See Back Panel for First Aid Instructions and  
Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements  
and Directions for Use.

## FIRST AID

<b>If swallowed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li><li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li><li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li><li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li></ul>
<b>If in eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, and then continue rinsing.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li><li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>If inhaled:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Move person to fresh air.</li><li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, and then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.</li><li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li></ul>
<b>Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.</b>	

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, and shoes plus socks.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water.

Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS STATEMENTS:

When handlers use closed systems or enclosed cabs in a manner that meets the requirements listed in the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) for agricultural pesticides [40 CFR 170.240 (d) (4-6)], the handler PPE requirements may be reduced or modified as specified in the WPS.

### User Safety Recommendations

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash body thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and plants. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean watermark. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment rinsate or washwater. This product may enter water through spray drift or runoff. Follow directions for use to avoid spray drift and runoff. A level well maintained vegetative buffer strip between areas to which this product is applied and surface water features including ponds, streams, and springs will reduce the potential for getting into water from rainfall-runoff. Runoff of this product will be reduced by avoiding applications when rainfall is forecasted to occur within 48 hours.

This product may enter water through spray drift. Follow precautions for use to avoid spray drift.

**Surface Water Advisory:** This pesticide may impact surface water quality due to runoff of rain water. This is especially true for poorly draining soils and soils with shallow ground water. This product is classified as having a high potential for reaching surface water via runoff for several months or more after application.

**Ground Water Advisory:** This pesticide has properties and characteristics associated with chemicals detected in ground water. This chemical may leach into ground water if used in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow.

## **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

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

**Read entire label before using this product.**

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation.

### **AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE) and restricted-entry intervals. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Worker Protection Standard.

Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted entry interval (REI) of 12 hours.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, is coveralls, waterproof gloves and shoes plus socks.

### **NON-AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**

The requirements in this box apply to uses of this product that are not within the scope of the Worker Protection Standard for agricultural pesticides (40 CFR Part 170). The WPS applies when this product is used to produce agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses. Keep unprotected persons out of the treated areas until sprays have dried.

### **PRODUCT INFORMATION**

SPECTICLE FLO® HERBICIDE is a selective, preemergence alkylazine herbicide. SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE provides extended residual control of many annual grasses including crabgrass, goosegrass, and annual bluegrass, as well as annual sedges, and many broadleaf weeds. Use sites include residential, commercial, recreational, municipal, and institutional turf and ornamentals; roadsides; natural areas; non-bearing fruit and nut trees in residential plantings; sod farms; and hardscapes.

Use SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE on established warm season turf in areas including golf courses (roughs and fairways), sod farms, sports fields, residential and commercial lawns, parks, and cemeteries.

SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE controls weeds by reducing the emergence of seedlings through inhibition of cellulose biosynthesis (CB Inhibitor). Necrosis or yellowing may be observed if the herbicide is applied to herbaceous tissue such as leaves and green stems or at bud break of sensitive plants. SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE does not control plants emerging from tubers, rhizomes, bulbs, corms, or existing rootstocks.

SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE needs to be activated by rainfall or irrigation prior to weed germination for most effective preemergence control. SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE is a highly active herbicide that provides effective weed control when applied to the soil around many labeled

landscape ornamentals. SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE may damage sensitive plants, if the product is allowed to remain in contact with foliage. Carefully apply SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE in strict accordance to the label.

## **PRODUCT USE RESTRICTIONS**

- Do not exceed the maximum single application rates specified under each use.
- Do not exceed 18.5 fl oz per acre of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE for all applications within a 12 month period.
- Do not contaminate water intended for irrigation and domestic use.
- Do not apply within 25 feet of ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands and habitat containing aquatic and semi-aquatic plants when SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE is used on sod farms, golf courses, and non-crop areas (excluding residential lawns and commercial turf).
- Do not apply SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE through an irrigation or chemigation system.
- Do not apply SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE by air.
- SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE is not for sale, distribution, or use in Nassau County or Suffolk County in New York State.

## **DEACTIVATING SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE**

Activated charcoal has been shown to deactivate SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE if applied within several hours of application. Follow directions for the amount of charcoal to apply on the label of the activated charcoal.

## **SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT**

Spray equipment and weather affect spray drift. Consider all factors when making application decisions. Where states have more stringent regulations, they must be observed. Avoiding spray drift is the responsibility of the applicator. To reduce the potential for drift, the application equipment must be set to apply medium to very coarse droplets (i.e., ASAE Standard 572) with corresponding spray pressure. Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Follow the nozzle manufacturer's directions on pressure, orientation, spray volume, etc., in order to minimize drift and optimize coverage and control.

### **Wind**

Avoid making applications when spray particles may be carried by air currents to areas where sensitive crops and plants are growing. Do not spray near sensitive plants if wind is gusty, below 2 mph, or in excess of 10 mph and moving in the direction of adjacent areas of sensitive crops or plants. Do not apply during temperature inversions. Always make applications when there is some air movement to determine the direction and distance of possible spray drift.

Local terrain may influence wind patterns; the applicator must be familiar with local conditions and understand how they may impact spray drift. Boom or nozzle shielding can reduce the effects of wind or air currents on drift. Verify that the shields do not interfere with uniform deposition of product prior to application.

### **Temperature Inversion**

A surface temperature inversion (i.e., increasing temperature with increasing altitude) greatly increases the potential for drift. Avoid application when conditions are favorable to inversion. Presence of ground fog is a good indicator of a surface temperature inversion.

### **Sensitive Areas**

Sensitive areas to SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE are defined as bodies of water (ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams), wetlands, habitats for endangered species, and non-labeled agricultural crop areas. Applicators must take all precautions necessary to keep spray drift from reaching sensitive areas.

### **Spray Drift Management**

Make applications at the lowest height that safely permits uniform coverage of the soil and minimizes droplet evaporation. For use on golf courses and commercial lawns, the boom height must be no higher than 1-3 feet above the ground and nozzle tips must be set to spray out

medium to very coarse spray droplets. Applications to residential lawns must be made by equipment that maintains coarse spray droplets (to reduce drift).

For use in landscape ornamentals, apply SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE around dormant (prior to bud break) or actively growing plants. In either case, the spray must be directed at the base of the plant or away from the plant. Do not allow SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE to come in contact with the foliage, as some leaf malformations or discoloration may occur. Minimize contact with above ground stems.

## **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

Apply SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE with a properly calibrated sprayer according to the manufacturer's directions and check periodically to be certain that the equipment is working properly prior to each use. Uniform application is essential for satisfactory weed control. Avoid skips for the best weed control and overlapping application patterns to avoid plant injury.

### **Application Volume**

Apply SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE in a minimum of 10 gallons of water per acre (1 quart of water per 1000 sq ft) and ensure adequate coverage for optimum weed control.

## **SOIL MOISTURE, IRRIGATION, AND RAINFALL AFTER APPLICATION**

To activate SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE, irrigate lightly after application to move the herbicide into the soil. Rainfall within several days after application will negate the need to irrigate. Avoid application to saturated soil. Postpone application if rainfall that may cause visible run-off is anticipated.

## **TANK-MIX COMBINATIONS WITH SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE**

It is the pesticide user's responsibility to ensure that all products are registered for the intended use. Read and follow the applicable restrictions and limitations and directions for use on all product labels involved in tank mixing. Users must follow the most restrictive directions for use and precautionary statements of each product in the tank mixture.

## **MIXING AND COMPATIBILITY**

### **Mixing Instructions**

Add SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE to the tank and agitate before adding another product. Mix the amount of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE needed for immediate application needs. Settling can occur if the spray mixture is allowed to sit over an extended period of time. SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE is stable in spray solution for up to 48 hours after mixing. Re-agitate the spray solution before application.

### **Compatibility Testing With Other Pesticides**

SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE is compatible with many pesticides and liquid fertilizers. A compatibility test must be conducted with any potential tank-mix partner with SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE. Using a clear container, conduct the test as described below:

1. Fill the container three-quarters full with water.
2. Add the products to be tank-mixed in the following order: (a) wettable powders (b) dry flowable, (c) aqueous suspensions, (d) SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE\*, (e) liquids, (f) solutions and emulsifiable liquid concentrates, (g) micronutrients and liquid fertilizers.
3. Shake or stir after each addition to mix thoroughly.
4. After adding all ingredients, let the mixture stand for 15 minutes and look for separation, large flakes, precipitates, gels, and heavy oily film or other signs of incompatibility.
5. If the compatibility test shows signs of incompatibility, do not tank-mix the product tested with SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE.

**\*Note that a labeled spray rate for SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE must be used in any compatibility test. Dilute from a concentrated suspension, or sample from a properly diluted spray solution.**

## SPRAYER CLEANUP PROCEDURE

Spray equipment used to apply SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE **must be cleaned prior to use on sensitive turf and landscape ornamentals, or injury may result.** Before and after using SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE, triple rinse all mixing and spray equipment, including tanks, pumps, lines, filters, screens, and nozzles with a tank cleaner.

## RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE contains a Group 29 herbicide (cellulose biosynthesis inhibitor). While no known resistance to SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE exists, any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to this product and other Group 29 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same area. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

To delay herbicide resistance take one or more of the following steps:

- Rotate the use of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE or other Group 29 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds.
- Use tank mixtures with herbicides from a different group if such use is permitted; where information on resistance in target weed species is available, use the less resistance-prone partner at a rate that will control the target weed(s) equally as well as the more resistance-prone partner. Consult your local extension service or pest control advisor if you are unsure as to which active ingredient is currently less prone to resistance.
- Adopt an integrated weed-management program for herbicide use that includes scouting and uses historical information related to herbicide use, and that considers mechanical control methods, cultural (e.g., timing to favor the turf and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout before and after herbicide application to monitor weed populations for early signs of resistance development. Indicators of possible herbicide resistance include: 1) failure to control a weed species normally controlled by the herbicide at the dose applied, especially if control is achieved on adjacent weeds; 2) a spreading patch of non-controlled plants of a particular weed species; 3) surviving plants mixed with controlled individuals of the same species. If resistance is suspected, prevent weed seed production in the affected area by an alternative herbicide from a different group or by a mechanical method. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other areas by cleaning equipment.
- If a weed pest population continues to progress after treatment with this product, discontinue use of this product, and switch to another management strategy or herbicide with a different mode of action, if available.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified advisors for additional pesticide resistance-management and/or integrated weed-management recommendations for specific weed biotypes.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact Bayer CropScience at 1-866-99BAYER (1-866-992-2937). You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE OF SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE ON TURF

### Use Restrictions for SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE on Turf

- Do not apply to newly seeded turf.
- Do not apply to golf course greens, tees, or collars.
- Do not apply to slopes immediately above golf course greens.
- Do not apply to weakened turf that requires significant fill-in or recovery.

## USE OF SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE ON TURF IN COARSE AND SANDY SOILS

Soil conditions can affect the tolerance of turf to SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE. Coarse or sandy soils may allow for downward movement of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE into the root zone and cause significant root damage and phytotoxicity. Coarse soils, for example, may include sig-

nificant quantities of sand, gravel, decomposed granite, and ground cinders. Prior to application of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE in these soils, confirm texture with a soil test. Turf grown in soil exceeding 80% sand or 20% gravel may be at risk. Low rate multiple applications of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE may reduce the risk on these soils. Refer to use rates for the 'Split Application Programs' section of this label.

If SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE is to be applied on these soils, evaluate turf tolerance in treated soils prior to a large scale application.

#### **Use of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE on Weakened or Stressed Turf**

SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE controls weeds by inhibiting root development. Newly developing roots of desirable turf may be affected. Turf under stresses such as winterkill, spring dead spot, transitioning ryegrass, bermudagrass spring root decline, soil compaction, foliar and root diseases, nematodes, salt accumulation, shade, excessive foot or equipment traffic, newly verticut turf, and drought should be carefully evaluated before treatment. Application of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE to turf in these situations may delay turf recovery.

Application of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE to stressed turf may produce symptoms of injury including yellowing, purple discoloration, thinning, and necrosis. If injury occurs, promote recovery through optimizing fertility and other cultural practices.

#### **Turf Tolerance**

Turf tolerance to SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE is acceptable on all labelled turf types and cultivars. Due to the large number of types and cultivars, it is impossible to test every one for tolerance to SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE. Neither the Manufacturer nor the Seller has determined whether or not SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE can be used safely on turf types and cultivars not specified on this label.

Before using on turf cultivars that are not listed on this label, the applicator must confirm tolerance by testing labelled rates on a small area prior to widespread use.

#### **Tolerant turfgrasses**

- **Bermudagrass\*** (*Cynodon dactylon*) (and hybrids)-Baby, Celebration, Common\*\*, Floratex, TifSport, Tifton 10, Tifway 419, Princess, Vamont, Riviera, Yukon
- **Zoysiagrass** (*Zoysia* spp.)-Cavalier, Crowne, DeAnza, El Toro, Empire, Jamar, Meyer, Palisades, Zenith, Zeon
- **Centipedegrass\*** (*Eremochloa ophiuroides*)- Common, Tifblair
- **St. Augustinegrass\*** (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*)-Captive, Floratam, Floratine, Palmetto, Raleigh
- **Buffalograss** (*Buchloe dactyloides*)
- **Bahiagrass** (*Paspalum notatum*)
- **Seashore paspalum** (*Paspalum vaginatum*)

\* Application of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE may temporarily inhibit the rooting of turfgrass stolons.

\*\* Common or off-type Bermudagrass may show increased sensitivity to SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE compared to hybrids.

SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE may cause unacceptable injury to some turfgrasses. **Do not** use on the following turfgrasses or mixtures containing any of these grasses, unless thinning or removal is desired. For use on grasses in natural areas, see Natural Areas section on this label.

- **Creeping bentgrass** (*Agrostis palustris*)
- **Colonial bentgrass** (*Agrostis capillaris*)
- **Annual bluegrass** (*Poa annua*)
- **Roughstalk bluegrass** (*Poa trivialis*)
- **Fine fescue** (*Festuca rubra*)
- **Turf type tall fescue** (*Festuca arundinaceae*)
- **Kikuyugrass** (*Pennisetum clandestinum*)
- **Perennial ryegrass** (*Lolium perenne*)
- **Annual ryegrass** (*Lolium multiflorum*)
- **Kentucky bluegrass** (*Poa pratensis*)
- **Bermudagrass** (*Cynodon dactylon*) - Ormond

## Maximum Single Application Rates for SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE on Warm Season Grasses

Turf Type	Application Rate Fluid Ounces of Product per Acre
Bermudagrass	10
Zoysiagrass	10
Buffalograss	10
Bahiagrass	10
St. Augustinegrass	6
Centipedegrass	6
Seashore Paspalum	8

### Precautions for Use of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE Near Sensitive Grasses

SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE applied uphill to sensitive grasses (such as overseeded ryegrass, roughstalk bluegrass (*Poa trivialis*), and bentgrass) can move and cause injury and stand reduction to adjacent sensitive grasses. Allow turf to dry before allowing foot traffic or equipment through treated areas near sensitive grasses. For Lawn Care applications, SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE may be applied where labeled warm season grasses are adjacent to sensitive grasses such as tall fescue, Kentucky bluegrass, and perennial ryegrass. The applicator, however, must take care not to apply SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE directly to sensitive grasses.

If SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE contacts sensitive grasses, refer to the "DEACTIVATING SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE" section of this label.

### USE RATES, TIMINGS, AND MAXIMUM SEASONAL RATE FOR SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE ON TURF

Apply SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE in a single or split application program. The maximum single application rate of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE is 10 fl oz per acre. The total amount of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE applied in a 12-month period must not exceed 18.5 fl oz per acre.

### SINGLE APPLICATION PROGRAM

Use higher rates within the rate range when the site has historically higher weed pressure or when longer residual control is desired. Use lower to medium rates on medium and coarse-textured soils, and higher rates on fine-textured soils.

### Use Rates for Single Application of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE

Target Weed		Rate Range (fl oz per acre) for SPECTICLE FLO (single application)
Crabgrass	Broadleaf weeds Annual sedge and annual kyllinga	6-10
Goosegrass		
Annual bluegrass		

### SPLIT APPLICATION PROGRAMS

Split applications of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE can be made in a use season to extend the length of control of specific weeds, to control weeds germinating over an extended period, or to control other weeds emerging during the same or overlapping period.



## Use Rates for Split Applications of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE

Target Weed	Rate Range (fl oz per acre) for SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE (initial application)	Rate Range (fl oz per acre) for SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE (follow-up application within 45-90 days)
Crabgrass	3 - 9	3 - 9
Goosegrass		
Annual bluegrass		3 - 9
Broadleaf weeds	6 - 9	3 - 9
Annual sedge and annual kyllinga		6 - 9

For extended residual control, use split applications.

## Use Rates for Three Split Applications of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE

Target Weed	Rate Range (fl oz per acre) for SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE (initial application)	Rate Range (fl oz per acre) for SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE (follow-up application within 30-45 days)	Rate Range (fl oz per acre) for SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE (follow-up application within 30-45 days)
Crabgrass	3 - 4.5	3 - 4.5	3 - 4.5
Goosegrass			
Annual Bluegrass			
Broadleaf weeds			

### GOOSEGRASS CONTROL

SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE provides preemergence control of goosegrass emerging from seed. SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE does not control perennial goosegrass or goosegrass emerging from existing crowns. If goosegrass is evident at the time of application, use a labeled postemergence herbicide for control of existing plants.

### ANNUAL BLUEGRASS CONTROL

Make preemergence applications of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE between August and November depending on annual bluegrass germination in each geographical zone. The optimum timing is dependent on peak annual bluegrass germination and local conditions in a particular year.

### BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL

SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE provides preemergence control of many broadleaf weeds. Control is affected by the size of the seed and the depth of the seed within the soil profile. Large seeded broadleaf weeds or weeds germinating deeper in the soil profile may not be effectively controlled by SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE.

## ANNUAL SEDGES AND ANNUAL KYLLINGA CONTROL

SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE provides preemergence control of sedges and kyllinga emerging from seed. SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE does not control established perennial sedges and kyllinga, or sedges emerging from tubers (nutlets) including yellow or purple nutsedge.

### Dormant, Non-Overseeded Turf

Tank-mix combinations of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE with a non-selective herbicide will control existing weeds in dormant warm season grasses such as bermudagrass and zoysiagrass.

SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE may be used in combination with RONSTAR® FLO HERBICIDE, REVOLVER HERBICIDE, CELSIUS® WG HERBICIDE or TRIBUTE TOTAL to provide broad-spectrum residual weed control. Follow use restrictions on all labels.

### Non-Dormant, Non-Overseeded Turf

SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE cannot be used on warm season turf overseeded with cool season grasses. Tank-mix combinations of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE with a selective postemergence herbicide such as REVOLVER HERBICIDE, CELSIUS WG HERBICIDE, or TRIBUTE TOTAL provide pre and postemergence control of weeds in non-overseeded, warm season turf common to both products. Follow use restrictions on all labels.

Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE <sup>2</sup>			
<b>Broadleaf Weeds</b>			
American black nightshade	<i>Solanum americanum</i>	Dodder*	<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.
American burnweed (Fireweed)	<i>Erechtites hieraciifolia</i>	Dogfennel	<i>Eupatorium capillifolium</i>
Beggarticks	<i>Bidens alba</i>	Eclipta	<i>Eclipta alba</i>
Bittercress	<i>Cardamine</i> spp.	Evening primrose, Common	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Black medic <sup>1</sup>	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Evening primrose, Cutleaf	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i>
Buckwheat, Wild	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	False chamomile <sup>1</sup>	<i>Matricaria maritima</i>
California burclover	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Filaree, Redstem	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Canada thistle, Common	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Florida pusley	<i>Richardia scabra</i>
Chamberbitter	<i>Phyllanthus urinaria</i>	Galinsoga	<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>
Chickweed, Common	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Garden spurge	<i>Chamaesyce hirta</i>
Chickweed, Mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium vulgatum</i>	Groundsel, Common	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Clover, White	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	Hairy fleabane	<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>
Corn speedwell	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Hairy nightshade	<i>Solanum sarrachoides</i>
Cudweed, Linear-leaf/Purple	<i>Gnaphalium purpureum</i>	Henbit	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i>
Cupid's shaving brush	<i>Emilia fosbergii</i>	Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>
Curly dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Lambsquarters, Common	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
Dandelion, Cat's Ear	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Lawn burweed	<i>Soliva sessilis</i>
Dandelion, Common	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Little mallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>

continued

**Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE<sup>2</sup> (continued)**
**Broadleaf Weeds**

London rocket <sup>1</sup>	<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	Redmaids	<i>Calandrinia ciliata</i>
Longstalked phyllanthus	<i>Phyllanthus tenellus</i>	Sesbania, Hemp <sup>1</sup>	<i>Sesbania exaltata</i>
Mustard, Black <sup>1</sup>	<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Shepherd's-purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>
Mustard, Short-pod	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Sida, Prickly/Teaweed <sup>1</sup>	<i>Sida spinosa</i>
Mustard, Wild	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Southern brassbuttons <sup>1</sup>	<i>Cotula australis</i>
Parthenium	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Sowthistle, Annual	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
Pigweed, Prostrate	<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i>	Spurge, Spotted	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>
Pigweed, Redroot	<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	Stinkwort	<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>
Pink purslane	<i>Claytonia sibirica</i>	Sunflower <sup>1</sup> , Common	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
Plantain, Buckhorn	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Swinecress	<i>Coronopus didymus</i>
Plantain, Paleseed	<i>Plantago virginica</i>	Tassel flower	<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>
Poinsettia, Wild	<i>Euphorbia cyathophora</i>	Tropic ageratum	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>
Prostrate knotweed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Velvetleaf <sup>1</sup>	<i>Abutilon theophrasti</i>
Prostrate spurge	<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	Vetch, Purple	<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>
Puncturevine	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Wild carrot <sup>1</sup>	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Purslane, Common	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	Willowherb	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>
Ragweed, Common <sup>1</sup>	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Woodsorrel, Yellow <sup>1</sup>	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>

**GRASSES, MONOCOTS, AND SEDGES**

Annual bluegrass	<i>Poa annua</i>	Foxtail brome	<i>Bromus rubens</i>
Annual kyllinga <sup>3</sup>	<i>Cyperus sesquiflorus</i>	Foxtail, Giant	<i>Setaria faberi</i>
Barnyardgrass, Common	<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Foxtail, Green	<i>Setaria viridis</i>
Cheatgrass	<i>Bromus secalinus</i>	Foxtail, Yellow	<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i>
Crabgrass, Blanket	<i>Digitaria serotina</i>	Goosegrass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>
Crabgrass, Henry	<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	Guineagrass	<i>Panicum maximum</i>
Crabgrass, Large/Hairy	<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Kyllinga, Fragrant/Annual <sup>3</sup>	<i>Kyllinga odorata</i>
Crabgrass, Smooth	<i>Digitaria ischaemum</i>	Little barley	<i>Hordium pusillum</i>
Doveweed	<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i>	Mouse barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>
Fall panicum	<i>Panicum dichotomiflorum</i>	Red brome	<i>Bromus rubens</i>

*continued*

**Weeds Controlled or Suppressed by SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE<sup>2</sup> (continued)**

GRASSES, MONOCOTS, AND SEDGES			
Rice flatsedge <sup>3</sup>	<i>Cyperus iria</i>	Sedge, Annual <sup>3</sup>	<i>Cyperus compressus</i>
Ryegrass, Italian	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Sedge, Globe <sup>3</sup>	<i>Cyperus croceus</i>
Ryegrass, Perennial	<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Tufted lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis pectinacea</i>
Sandbur	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>		

\*Not for use in California

<sup>1</sup> Weeds suppressed by SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE

<sup>2</sup> Use higher labeled rates if weed pressure is historically high or longer residual control is desired (See Use Rates in the SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE chart). The rate used must not exceed the tolerance for an individual turf type. Weed control can also be achieved with multiple applications of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE. Do not exceed a total of 18.5 fl oz per acre per year with split applications.

<sup>3</sup> SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE only controls sedges and annual kyllinga emerging from seed. It does not control perennial sedge emerging from nutlets or perennial forms of kyllinga.

**Seeding, Overseeding, Re-Seeding, Sprigging and Sodding**

SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE can inhibit root development, as well as the emergence of seed. Roots of newly emerged seedlings may be damaged. Establishment of sod may be affected if SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE is applied to sod that is not well established. Timing of seeding, re-seeding, overseeding, sprigging, and sodding turf relative to an application of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE needs to be considered.

Seeding, overseeding, re-seeding, sprigging, and sodding intervals are affected by the rate of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE applied, rainfall, and soil texture in a given year. Applications made sooner than the suggested intervals may decrease the establishment of the new seedlings and reduce turf coverage.

PLANTING METHOD	MINIMUM INTERVAL BEFORE APPLICATION	MINIMUM INTERVAL AFTER APPLICATION	MINIMUM INTERVAL AFTER APPLICATION
		3 - 6 FL OZ/A	> 6 - 10 FL OZ/A
Seeding	12 months	10 months	12 months
Sprigging	12 months	10 months	12 months
Sodding	4 months	6 months	8 months

## **APPLICATIONS ON SOD FARMS**

SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE may be applied to turf on Bermudagrass, zoysiagrass, and bahiagrass sod farms. During new sod establishment, SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE may be applied when coverage from ribbons is 80% or greater.

Do not apply SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE to centipedegrass, seashore paspalum, or St. Augustinegrass sod.

SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE may be applied to sod up to 4 months prior to harvest.

## **LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS**

SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE may be applied for preemergence weed control in landscape ornamentals, and hedgerows. Apply SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE as a directed spray, prior to weed seed germination to the soil surface around dormant or actively growing landscape ornamentals as listed in the table below. Apply SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE to established landscape ornamentals.

### **USE RESTRICTIONS**

- Do not exceed the maximum single application rates specified for each landscape ornamental use.
- Do not allow spray to contact foliage of desirable plant(s). SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE may cause localized injury to the foliage, especially young leaf tissue. If the spray contacts the foliage, wash off immediately. See specific label instructions for over-the-top applications.
- Do not use SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE on or around annuals not listed as tolerant on this label.
- Do not use SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE around bearing fruit and nut trees. SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE may be used around non-bearing fruit and nut trees. Non-bearing trees are defined as trees that will not bear fruit until at least 1 year after treatment.
- Do not use SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE around non-bearing fruit and nut trees unless they are at least 1 year old (citrus), 5 years old (grape vines) and 3 years old (all others).
- Do not use SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE within the dripline of bearing fruit and nut trees.
- Do not cultivate or disturb the soil surface after application of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE as this may reduce weed control.
- If transplanting mature plants listed as tolerant on this label into soil treated with SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE within the preceding 12 months, replace existing soil around roots to minimize effects on plant establishment.
- Do not use SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE on seedbeds, or rooted cuttings.
- Do not apply SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE to landscapes ornamentals growing in containers smaller than 15 gallons.
- Do not apply SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE over-the-top to landscape ornamentals. For Natural Areas, see label instructions for over-the-top applications.
- Do not mix with products containing chlorine bleach.
- Do not apply to landscape beds uphill from ryegrass, fescue, bentgrass, or mixed lawns where these grasses are desirable.

### **USE PRECAUTIONS**

- Avoid applying SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE to heavily mulched landscape beds, as reduced weed control may occur. For best results remove existing mulch and replace mulch after an application of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE.
- Application of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE to budded grafts or graft unions may cause plant injury or plant death.

### **USE OF SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE ON LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS IN COARSE AND SANDY SOILS**

Soil conditions can affect the tolerance of landscape ornamentals to SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE. Excessively coarse or sandy soils may allow for downward movement of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE into the root zone and cause significant root damage and phytotoxicity. Coarse soils, may include significant quantities of sand, gravel, decomposed granite, and ground cinders. Prior to application of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE on these soils, confirm soil texture with a soil test. Landscape ornamentals grown in soil exceeding 90% sand or 20% gravel may be at risk. If SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE is to be applied in these soils, evaluate tolerance of a few plants of each landscape ornamental in SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE treated soil for 1-2 months prior to a large scale application.

## **SYMPTOMS OF SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE INJURY ON LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS**

SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE may injure sensitive landscape ornamentals by damaging roots or leaves. Plant foliage damaged by root absorption will appear stunted, deformed, and may not recover. If SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE is allowed to contact leaves, leaf symptoms including leaf spot, leaf discoloration, and leaf curl may appear. Symptoms appear within several days after application. Leaves formed after appearance of symptoms may recover.

## **LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTAL USES**

SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE may be used in residential, commercial, as well as federal, state and local plantings of landscape ornamentals and hedgerows for preemergence weed control. Apply SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE as a directed spray around established (rooted) plants and not to newly rooted cuttings or seedlings. To avoid root damage, apply SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE around transplants when the soil has firmly settled around the root area. Irrigation or rainfall will help to settle the soil and seal surface cracks. Make applications prior to mulching for best weed control. If SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE contacts foliage, wash off immediately to avoid damage. Herbaceous annuals and perennials are sensitive to SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE.

### **Use of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE near Sensitive Grasses**

**CAUTION:** SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE applied uphill to sensitive grasses can move, under certain circumstances, to sensitive grasses and cause injury and stand reduction.

**AMOUNT TO USE:** Apply SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE as a broadcast, directed spray at 6-12 fl oz/acre around landscape ornamentals. When applying SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE with a backpack sprayer, follow all above restrictions.

A subsequent application of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE can be made within 90 days after the initial application to extend weed control provided that the total SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE applied does not exceed 18.5 fl oz per acre in a 12 month period.

### **COMBINATIONS OF SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE WITH NON-SELECTIVE HERBICIDES AROUND LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS**

Remove existing weed growth before application of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE or use a postemergence herbicide labeled for control. SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE may be used in combination with a non-selective herbicide. Avoid contact of spray containing a non-selective herbicide with foliage, stems, green bark, or bare roots of turfgrasses, trees, shrubs, or other desirable vegetation. If spraying areas adjacent to desirable plants with a non-selective herbicide, use a shield while spraying to help prevent spray from contacting foliage of desirable plants.

When tank-mixing with other products, it is the responsibility of the end-user/applicator to ensure that the tank-mix partner is registered in the state where the application is being made.

**IMPORTANT:** Direct application of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE to the soil surface. Avoid direct spray contact on plant surfaces, foliage, and green bark. Avoid application under environmental conditions that favor drift to non-targeted areas. Deep cultivation reduces the effectiveness of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE.

**BACKPACK AND HANDHELD SPRAYER MIXING:** SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE can be applied using backpack or handheld sprayers. For backpack or handheld spray applications, mix 1 teaspoon of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE per gallon of water. Agitate the mixture to ensure good suspension. If adding glyphosate, mix SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE in first. Recommended spray volume is 40 - 100 gallons per acre or approximately 1 - 2.3 gallons per 1000 sq ft.

## **LANDSCAPE ORNAMENTALS AND THEIR CULTIVARS TOLERANT TO SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE**

Tolerant landscape ornamentals and their cultivars are listed in the following table. Apply as a directed spray around tolerant landscape ornamentals. If a desired plant to be treated is not listed on this label, treat several plants at the maximum use rate and evaluate 1 - 2 months later for acceptable tolerance. The user assumes responsibility for application to plants not listed on this label. Do not treat annuals that are not listed on this label.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultivar
Abelia	<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i>	Kaleidoscope
Acacia, Prostrate	<i>Acacia redolens</i>	Desert Carpet
Anise, Yellow	<i>Illicium parviflorum</i>	
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Beverly Hills, Ellsa, Golden Dorsett, Harelred, Honey Crisp, Mahaleb, Red Delicious, Winesap
Apricot	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Tropic Gold
Arborvitae	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Emerald, Green Giant, Green Flag, Nigra, Techny, Yellow Ribbon
Ash, (Southern) Green	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Georgia Gem
Asparagus fern	<i>Asparagus plumosus</i>	
Aspen, Quaking	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Delaware Valley White, Fashion, Florida Flame, Girard's Rose, Haps Pink, High Tide, Judge Solomon, Karen, Nova Zembra, Macarantha, Hino Crimson, Mother's Day, Pink Gumpo, Red Ruffle, VF 14, White Gumpo
Azalea	<i>Rhododendron yakushimanum x smirnowii</i>	Crete
Azalea, Cat album	<i>Rhododendron chionoides</i>	
Azalea, Encore	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Autumn Debutante
Bamboo, Golden	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	
Beech, American	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>	Heritage
Birch, White	<i>Betula platyphylla</i>	Spire
Bird of Paradise	<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	
Bird of Paradise, White	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	
Black tupelo (Black gum)	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Wild Fire
Bluebird	<i>Caryopteris x clandonensis</i>	Dark Knight
Bluestem, Big	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	
Bluestem, Little	<i>Andropogon scoparius</i>	
Boxwood	<i>Buxus microphylla</i>	Baby Gem, Chicagoland Green, Dwarf, Green Beauty
Boxwood	<i>Buxus isinica</i> var. <i>insularis</i>	Wintergreen
Boxwood, Common/English	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Green Gem, Green Mountain, Suffructicosa, Winter Gem
Boxwood, Japanese	<i>Buxus microphylla</i> var. <i>japonica</i>	Dwarf, Chicagoland
Bradford Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Chanticlear

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultivar
Buckeye, Ohio	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	
Burning bush (Euonymus)	<i>Euonymus altus</i>	Compacta
Butterfly bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Nanho Blue
Buttonwood	<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>	
Camellia, Japanese	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Margaret Heathcliff Pink
Camellia, Little leaf	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	Cleopatra Pink, Shi Shi Gashira
Cassia (Golden senna)	<i>Senna surattensis</i>	
Catalpa, Southern	<i>Catalpa bignoniaceae</i>	
Cedar, Atlantic white	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	
Cedar, Eastern red	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Burkii, Idyllwild
Cedar, Japanese	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Black Dragon, Burkii, Globosa, Yoshino
Cherry, American plum	<i>Prunus americana</i>	
Cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	Kwanzan
Cherry, Purple leaf sand	<i>Prunus cistena</i>	
Cherry, Sargent	<i>Prunus sargentii</i>	Spring Wonder
Cherry, Yoshino	<i>Prunus x yedoensis</i>	Yoshino
Cherry Laurel (Skip laurel)	<i>Prunus laurocerasis</i>	Otto Luyken, Schipkaensis
Chokeberry	<i>Aronia prunifolia</i>	Viking
Cottonwood, Eastern	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Siouxland
Crabapple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Harvest Gold, Snowdrift, Snow Spring, Spring Snow
Crape myrtle	<i>Laegerstroemia indica</i>	Burgundy Cotton, Pocomoke Pink, Sarah's Favorite, Siren Red
Crape myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia indica x fauriei</i>	Miami, Muskogee, Tuscarora
Cryptomeria	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Black Dragon, Yoshino
Cypress, Bald	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Shawnee Brave
Cypress, False	<i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp.	Gold Mops, Gold Thread
Cypress, Japanese (Hinoki cypress)	<i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>	Filicoides
Cypress, Leyland	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	
Cypress, Mediterranean	<i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	
Cypress, Pond	<i>Taxodium distichum</i> var. <i>imbricatum</i>	
Daphne	<i>Daphne caucasica</i>	Summer Ice
Dawn Redwood	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultivar
Dogwood, Flowering	<i>Cornus florida</i>	
Dogwood, Kousa	<i>Cornus kousa</i>	
Dogwood, Redosier (Red bark)	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Yellow Twig
Dogwood, Tatarian	<i>Cornus alba</i>	
Elm, American	<i>Ulmus americana</i>	
Elm, Chinese (Bosque)	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Drake
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Baby Tears
Feather reed grass	<i>Calamagrostis x acutiflora</i>	Overdam, Karl Foerster
Fir, Frasier	<i>Abies fraseri</i>	
Florida Leucothe (Pipestem)	<i>Leucothoe populifolia</i>	
Forsythia (Golden bells)	<i>Forsythia x intermedia</i>	Lynwood (Lynwood Gold)
Fragrant tea olive	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia radicans</i>	
Gardenia	<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Frostproof, Mystery
Gaura	<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>	Pink Fountain
Ginkgo	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	
Gold-dust plant	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	Gold Dust
Green ash	<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Georgia Gem
Gumbo-limbo (Copperwood)	<i>Bursera simaruba</i>	
Hardy Kiwi	<i>Actinidia arguta</i>	Anna
Hawthorn, One seeded	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Winter King
Hemlock, Eastern	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>	
Hibiscus, Chinese	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	President Red, San Diego Red
Holly, American	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	
Holly, Chinese	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	Burfordii Nana, Carissa, Dwarf Burford, Needlepoint
Holly, Dragon lady	<i>Ilex x aquipernyi</i>	Dragon Lady
Holly, Dwarf yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Compacta , Schillings, Stoke's Dwarf
Holly, Foster	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i>	East Palatka, Fosteri
Holly, Inkberry/Gallberry	<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Compacta, Densa, Shamrock
Holly, Japanese	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Green Luster, Sky Pencil, Soft Touch
Holly, Meservae	<i>Ilex meserveae</i>	Blue Maid, Blue Princess
Holly, Nellie R. Stevens	<i>Ilex aquifolium x Ilex cornuta</i>	Nellie R. Stevens

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultivar
Holly, Winterberry	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Jim Dandy, Red Sprite
Honeylocust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Sunburst, Sunshine
Hornbeam, European	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Frans Fontaine
Hornbeam, Hop	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	Carolina
Indian Hawthorn	<i>Raphiolepis indica</i>	Dwarf Pink, Minor, Pink Lady
Japanese cleyera	<i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i>	
Jasmine, Asiatic/Yellow star	<i>Trachelospermum asiaticum</i>	Minima
Jasmine, Winter	<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	
Juniper, Chinese	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Gold Tip, Grey Owl, Sea Green, Spartan
Juniper, Common	<i>Juniperus communis</i>	
Juniper, Creeping	<i>Juniperus horizontalis</i>	Bar Harbor, Blue Rug
Juniper, Flaky	<i>Juniperus squamata</i>	Blue Star
Juniper, Parson's	<i>Juniperus davurica</i>	Expansa, Parsonii
Juniper, Shore	<i>Juniperus conferta</i>	Blue Pacific
Juniper (Red Cedar)	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Brodie, Burkii
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Landmark Sunrise Rose
Larch, Common	<i>Larix decidua</i>	
Laurustinus	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	
Lilac	<i>Syringa x 'Penda'</i>	Bloomerang
Lilac, Common	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	
Liriope (Lilyturf)	<i>Liriope muscari</i>	Aztec Grass, Big Blue, Evergreen Giant, Silvery Sunproof
London plane tree	<i>Plantanus x acerifolia</i>	Exclamation
Loropetalum	<i>Loropetalum chinensis</i>	Burgundy, Emerald Snow, Plum Purple, Rubra, Ruby
Maiden Grass (Eulaliagrass)	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Gracillimus, Zebrinus, Little Zebra
Magnolia, Jane	<i>Magnolia liliflora x M. stellata</i>	
Magnolia, Southern	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	Bracken's Brown Beauty
Mahogany, West Indies/American	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	
Maple, Autumn blaze	<i>Acer x freemanii</i>	Jeffersred
Maple, Japanese	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Bloodgood, Weeping Red Dragon
Maple, Red	<i>Acer rubrum</i>	Autumn Blaze, Autumn Radiance, Frank's Red, October Glory, Red Sunset
Mondgrass	<i>Ophiopogon japonicus</i>	

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultivar
Muhly Grass	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	
Nandina	<i>Nandina domestica</i>	Firepower
Oak, Northern pin	<i>Quercus ellipsoidal</i>	
Oak, Northern red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	
Oak, Nuttall	<i>Quercus nuttallii</i>	
Oak, Pin	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	
Oak, Prairie stature	<i>Quercus x bimundorum</i>	Midwest
Oak, Shumard	<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	
Oak, Southern live	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Cathedral
Oak, White	<i>Quercus alba</i>	Swamp White
Ohio buckeye	<i>Aesculus glabra</i>	
Orchid Tree, Hong Kong	<i>Bauhinia blakeana</i>	
Palm, Bamboo/Reed	<i>Chamaedorea seifrizzi</i>	
Palm, Cat	<i>Chamaedorea cataractarum</i>	
Palm, Chinese Fan	<i>Livistona chinensis</i>	
Palm, Christmas	<i>Adonidia merrillii</i>	
Palm, Areca	<i>Dyopsis lutescens</i>	
Palm, Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	
Palm, European (Mediterranean) fan	<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	
Palm, Foxtail	<i>Wodyetia bifurcata</i>	
Palm, Majesty	<i>Ravenea rivularis</i>	
Palm, Pygmy date	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	
Palm, Queen	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	
Palm, Roebelenii	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	
Palm, Royal	<i>Roystonea regia</i>	
Palm, Triangle	<i>Dyopsis decaryi</i>	
Palm, King Sago	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	
Pear, Callery	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Bradford Pear, Chanticleer
Pieris (Lily-of-the-Valley shrub, Japanese andromeda)	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Mountain Fire, Red Mill, Shoji
Pine, Black	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	
Pine, Eastern white	<i>Pinus strobus</i>	

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Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultivar
Pine, Scots	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	
Pittosporum (Japanese Pittosporum)	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Variegata
Pistache, Texas	<i>Pistacia texana</i>	
Plum, American	<i>Prunus americana</i>	
Plum, Crimson pointe	<i>Prunus x cerasifera</i>	
Podocarpus (Buddhist pine)	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	
Prairie Cordgrass	<i>Spartina pectinata</i>	
Privet	<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	
Privet, Vicary	<i>Ligustrum x vicary</i>	
Redbud, Eastern	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	MN Strain
Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	
Rose	<i>Rosa</i> spp.	Caramba , Double Knock Out®, Flower Carpet Amber, Home Run, Knock Out®, Louis Phillipe, Pink Knock Out®, Radrazz
Rose	<i>Rosa odorata</i>	Belinda's Dream, Blue Girl, Double Delight, John F. Kennedy, Mister Lincoln
Rose	<i>Rosa wichurana</i>	Dr. Huey
Rose, Virginia	<i>Rosa virginiana</i>	
Rose mallow	<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>	
Rose of Sharon	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Pink Heart, Boule de Feu
Russian sage	<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	
Seagrape	<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>	
Skip laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasis</i>	
Snowberry, Common	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	
Spicebush	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	
Spirea (dormant only)	<i>Spiraea japonica</i>	Lemon Princess, Little Princess, Norman, Shirobana
Spruce, Blackhills (White spruce)	<i>Picea glauca</i>	Densata
Spruce, Colorado Blue (Blue spruce)	<i>Picea pungens</i>	
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>	
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Happidaze
Tamarisk	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	Pink Cascade
Taxus (English/Common yew)	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	
Taxus (Japanese Yew)	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Capitata

continued

continued

Common Name	Scientific Name	Cultivar
Thin-fruit sedge	<i>Carex flaccosperma</i>	
Viburnum, Burkwood	<i>Viburnum x burkwoodii</i>	
Viburnum (Wayfaring Tree)	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Mohican
Viburnum, Popcorn (Japanese snowball)	<i>Viburnum plicatum</i>	Popcorn, St. Keverne
Waxflower	<i>Chamelaucium</i> spp.	
Wax myrtle, Southern (w/ woody growth)	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	
Willow, Variegated	<i>Salix integra</i>	Hakuro Nishiki
Yellow Indian grass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	

### Do not use SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE on any of these plants.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Blue fescue grass	<i>Festuca glauca</i>
Croton	<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>
Fountain grass	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>
Fountain grass, Purple	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>
Sweet Viburnum	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>
Viburnum	<i>Viburnum suspensum</i>

### NATURAL AREAS

Use SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE to control weeds in managed natural areas on golf courses. These areas can be adjacent to fairways, tees, greens, and in steep areas that are difficult to manage with a traditional program or where low maintenance is desired. Plants in these areas include those indigenous to a geographic area as well as other plants introduced due to their potential for low maintenance or for aesthetic considerations. Use of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE in natural areas allows the user to manage undesirable weeds and prevent germination of invasive plants.

Apply SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE as a directed spray around tolerant landscape ornamentals listed on this label to control annual grasses and broadleaf weeds prior to germination. In situations where vegetation is too thick for a directed spray application, over-the-top application is necessary. For over-the-top applications, all plants must be established for at least one growing season before an application of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE. If a desired plant to be treated is not listed on this label, treat several plants at the maximum use rate and evaluate 1 - 2 months later for acceptable tolerance to over-the-top applications.

Germination of wildflower seed will be sensitive to SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE. Seed these into treated areas no sooner than 12 months after an application of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE. Do not make an over-the-top application to wildflowers.

For control of undesirable grasses and broadleaf weeds present in areas to be treated, use a postemergence spot application of Acclaim Extra, or Celsius according to their labels.

**AMOUNT TO USE:** Apply SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE as a broadcast directed spray at 9 - 12 fl oz/A around landscape ornamentals. Apply 6 - 9 fl oz/A as an over-the-top application. Recommended spray volume is 40 - 80 gallons per acre or approximately 1 - 2 gallons per 1000 sq ft. Activate SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE by watering in with light irrigation or rainfall.

## **NON-SELECTIVE USES**

### **NON-CROP AREAS**

SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE may be used to maintain bare ground in non-crop areas. These include paths, parking lots, curbs, sidewalks, driveways, around buildings, gravel areas, loading ramps, educational facilities, storage yards, vacant lots, fence rows, parks, and hardscapes. All weeds and debris must be removed from these areas to be treated for optimum control. Adequate irrigation or rainfall after application of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE will provide maximum weed control.

### **Use of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE near Sensitive Grasses**

SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE applied uphill to sensitive grasses can move, under certain circumstances, to sensitive grasses and cause injury and stand reduction.

**AMOUNT OF USE:** Apply 9 - 18.5 fl oz of SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE per acre. Use a minimum spray volume of 10 gallons per acre. If weeds are present at the time of application, tank-mix a postemergence herbicide such as glyphosate or glufosinate ammonium with SPECTICLE FLO HERBICIDE. Observe all use restrictions on this label and on the label of the tank-mix partner.

## **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

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

### **PESTICIDE STORAGE**

Store in original container and keep tightly closed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry place. Avoid cross-contamination with other pesticides.

### **PESTICIDE DISPOSAL**

Pesticides wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be used according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency or Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance in proper disposal methods.

### **CONTAINER HANDLING**

**Rigid Non-refillable Containers that are too large to shake (i.e., with capacities greater than 5 gallons or 50 lbs)**

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Refer to Bottom Discharge IBC or Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs information as follows.

### **Bottom Discharge IBC (e.g. – Schuetz Caged IBC or Snyder Square Stackable)**

Pressure rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To pressure rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from the IBC into application equipment or mix tank. Raise the bottom of the IBC by 1.5 inches on the side which is opposite of the bottom discharge valve to promote more complete product removal. Completely remove the top lid of the IBC. Use water pressurized to at least 40 PSI to rinse all interior portions. Continuously pump or drain rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system while pressure rinsing. Continue pressure rinsing for 2 minutes or until rinsate becomes clear. Replace the lid and close bottom valve.

*continued*

## **STORAGE AND DISPOSAL** *(continued)*

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

### **Top Discharge IBC, Drums, Kegs (e.g.— Snyder 120 Next Gen, Bonar B120, Drums, Kegs)**

Triple rinsing the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. To triple rinse the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container at least 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Rinse all interior surfaces. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Once container is rinsed, offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration.

### **Rigid Non-Refillable containers with capacities smaller or equal to 5 gallons**

#### **PLASTIC CONTAINERS:**

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Tripled rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

#### ***LIQUID Dillutable formulations:***

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container  $\frac{1}{4}$  full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration.

## IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once.

By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

**CONDITIONS:** The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Ineffectiveness, plant injury, other property damage, as well as other unintended consequences may result because of factors beyond the control of Bayer CropScience LP. Those factors include, but are not limited to, weather conditions, presence of other materials or the manner of use or application. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

**DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES:** TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Bayer CropScience LP is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, BAYER CROPSCIENCE LP DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

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**Produced for:**  
**Bayer Environmental Science**  
**A Division of Bayer CropScience LP**  
5000 CentreGreen Way, Suite 400  
Cary, NC 27513

**Bayer**





# Spect(i)cle<sup>®</sup>

## FLO HERBICIDE

INDAZIFLAM GROUP 29 HERBICIDE

Preemergence Herbicide for the Control of Grasses, Annual Sedges and Broadleaf Weeds in Warm Season Turfgrass, Landscape Ornamentals, Hedgerows, Hardscapes, and Natural Areas

**DO NOT USE FOR THE MANUFACTURING OF FERTILIZER**

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:** Indaziflam ..... 7.4%

**OTHER INGREDIENTS:** ..... 92.6%

**TOTAL:** ..... 100.0%

This product is a Suspension Concentrate containing 0.622 lb active ingredient per gallon. **Shake well before use.**

**EPA Reg. No. 432-1608**

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

For **MEDICAL** and **TRANSPORTATION** Emergencies  
**ONLY** Call 24 Hours A Day 1-800-334-7577

For **PRODUCT USE** Information Call 1-800-331-2867

See Panel for First Aid Instructions and Booklet for Complete Precautionary Statements and Directions for Use.

### FIRST AID

<b>If swallowed:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.</li> <li>• Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow.</li> <li>• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor.</li> <li>• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.</li> </ul>
<b>If in eyes:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, and then continue rinsing.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If on skin or clothing:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take off contaminated clothing.</li> <li>• Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.</li> </ul>
<b>If inhaled:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Move person to fresh air.</li> <li>• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, and then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible.</li> <li>• Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.</li> </ul>

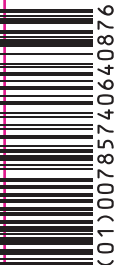
**Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.**

**Net Contents**  
**1 Gallon**

**86775387**

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Bayer



(01)00785740640876

PULL HERE TO OPEN