



IPM-0590

Home Lawns: Chemical Control



Weed Control Recommendations for 2020

Weed Control

Controlling weeds in the home lawn is not simple, automatic, or easy. Each home lawn is unique because of the differences in lawn grasses, soil types, ornamental plants, and weed problems. Different levels of management will be used in maintaining the lawn. All of these factors must be considered when attempting to control weeds.

The first step is to properly identify the weed or weeds that are a problem. For assistance identifying the different weeds, contact your county Extension office. Once problem weeds have been identified, select the appropriate herbicide product for the situation and target weeds. No single product will control all the weeds, and no single product can be used in all lawn grasses or in all situations.

Herbicide products available to homeowners are packaged in small containers—typically in pints and quarts. Each product contains one or more different herbicides. Although several products sold by different companies contain the same herbicides, they may differ in concentration, ratios, and/or chemical form. Selecting the herbicide product to use is made more difficult by the fact that lawn grasses respond differently to each herbicide. Most herbicide products will have different lawn grasses.

The applicator must follow the label when making applications. The product label is the best source of information as to which lawn grasses can be treated with a particular product. Read the label carefully before purchase, and use the information to ensure safety to the applicator as well as the home lawn setting.

Defined below are a few key terms to be familiar with.

Preemergence herbicide: A herbicide that is applied to the lawn grass surface before problem weeds germinate and emerge from the ground. These herbicides must be applied before a weed problem develops. Usually, preemergence herbicides are ineffective when applied to emerged weeds.

Postemergence herbicide: A herbicide that is applied after weeds have emerged, but while they are small and actively growing. This type of herbicide is applied to the leaf and stem tissue of the problem weeds. Generally, postemergence herbicides will not control weeds that germinate and emerge after the application.

Nonselective herbicide: A herbicide that kills all vegetation treated. Typically, these products are applied to the foliage of the weeds. This type of herbicide will also severely injure or kill desirable plants. The nonselective herbicide products listed in this publication do not have any soil activity; that is, they are not soil sterilants.

RTU: An abbreviation that stands for “Ready To Use.” It is used to designate the products that are manufactured in a ready-to-use state. In other words, the product requires no additional water or handling and is typically available in a spray- or applicator-type container.

“Green-up” period (transition period): A short period of time in the spring and/or fall when desirable lawn grass is emerging from its dormant state. It is during this period that grasses are most sensitive to herbicides, and, in many cases, the herbicide labels prohibit their use.

Granular herbicide: This herbicide formulation can be applied with a drop-type fertilizer spreader.

Liquid herbicide: Products available in a liquid, concentrate form must be mixed with water before use and applied in some type of applicator that will provide uniform application. Homeowners typically use devices such as hose-end sprayers, pressure- or pump-type sprayers, or the more sophisticated backpack sprayers.

Equipment used for applying herbicides should no longer be used for treating desirable plants. It is difficult to remove all traces of herbicides from spray applicators. Herbicide contamination could cause problems on desirable shrubs, flowers, or trees.

Select your turfgrass species for recommended chemical control products:

Warm-Season Grasses

- Bermudagrass
- Centipedegrass
- St. Augustinegrass
- Zoysiagrass

Cool-Season Grasses

- Fescue
- Ryegrass

WEED CONTROL

Table 1. Home Lawn Weed Control for Warm-Season Grasses

Herbicide (active ingredient)	Herbicide (trade name)	Rate per 1,000 sq.ft.	Formulation*	Comments
PREEMERGENCE HERBICIDES FOR BERMUDAGRASS AND ZOYSIAGRASS				
Benefin	Balan (2.5%)	1.84-2.75 lb.	G	Provides preemergence control of annual grasses and several broadleaf weeds. Irrigate treated area after application to activate herbicide. Will not control established weeds. Rainfall is not required to activate the chemical. DO NOT apply to newly sprigged areas. DO NOT reseed treated areas.
Benefin + Trifluralin	Hi-Yield Crabgrass Control	2.25-3.5 lb.	G	Provides preemergence control of annual grasses and several broadleaf weeds. Irrigate treated area after application to activate herbicide. DO NOT apply to newly sprigged areas. DO NOT reseed treated areas.
Dithiopyr	Bonide Crabgrass & Weed Preventer (0.27%)	1.6-2.2 lb.	G	Provides preemergent control of annual grasses such as crabgrass and foxtails and some small-seeded broadleaf weeds such as spurge. Will provide postemergence control of small crabgrass less than 4 weeks old.
	Hi-Yield Turf & Ornamental Weed & Grass Stopper (0.125%)	3.5-4.7 lb.	G	
	Preen Lawn Crabgrass Control (0.19%)	2.3-3.1 lb.	G	
	Sta-Green Crab-Ex Crabgrass Preventer (0.25%)	3-4 lb.	G	
Isoxaben	Ferti-Lome Broadleaf Weed Control with Gallery (0.38%)	4.6-5.7 lb.	G	Provides preemergence control of winter annual broadleaf weeds when applied in early fall. Rainfall or irrigation needed for activation. DO NOT reseed for 4 months. Apply product only on established turf. Apply to newly seeded turf (including overseeded turf) only after seedlings are established (three leaf stage and side shoots are visible) and well rooted. DO NOT overseed established turf sooner than 60 days following an application.
Pendimethalin	Scott's Halts Crabgrass & Grassy Weed Preventer (1.7%)	2.01 lb.	G	Provides preemergence control of summer grasses. Application should be made in early spring before weed seeds germinate. For goosegrass control in the spring, a second application or treatment should be made 8 weeks after the first application. Can be applied in late August or early September for annual bluegrass and chickweed control. DO NOT apply within 5 months after sprigging grass in lawn; DO NOT reseed area for 4 months after application. DO NOT use on newly seeded areas until after the fourth mowing.

Table 1. Home Lawn Weed Control for Warm-Season Grasses

Herbicide (active ingredient)	Herbicide (trade name)	Rate per 1,000 sq.ft.	Formulation*	Comments
POSTEMERGENCE HERBICIDES FOR BERMUDAGRASS AND ZOYSIAGRASS				
2,4-D	Hi-Yield 2,4-D Selective Herbicide (11.8%)	2.94 fl. oz.	C	Provides postemergence control of many broadleaf weeds, wild garlic, and wild onion. Best results are obtained when weeds are small and actively growing. A second treatment in 10 to 14 days may be needed to control hardy weeds. DO NOT water lawn for 24 hours after applying. DO NOT apply herbicide within the dripline of trees, shrubs, and flowers. Use half the recommended rate on St. Augustinegrass or on newly seeded lawns. DO NOT use when temperatures are above 85°F. For wild onion or garlic control, treat in November or December and again in February. Treat ONLY if day temperature is above 60°F for several days before treatment.
	SA Brand 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer (46.8%)	1.1.5 fl. oz.	C	
	Gordon's Amine 400 2,4-D Weed Killer (46.8%)	1.1 fl.oz.	C	
2,4-D + MCPP + Dicamba	Ortho Weed B Gon (Northern & Southern Lawns)	2.0 fl. oz.	C, RTU	Provides the broadest spectrum of broadleaf weed control. Best results are obtained when weeds are small and actively growing. To ensure actively growing weeds, water 2 to 3 days prior to spraying. This combination works faster when applied at temperatures above 70°F. Use the low rate on St. Augustine and centipede grasses and the high rates on zoysia, bluegrass, and fescue lawns. Some of the products listed permit only spot treatment on St. Augustine and centipede lawns to reduce overall injury. DO NOT water for 24 hours after application. DO NOT apply when air temperature is expected to exceed 85°F. DO NOT spray within the dripline or root zone of desirable trees, shrubs, flowers, or vegetables. DO NOT reseed treated areas for 3 to 4 weeks after use. Apply in the spring when weeds are small and actively growing. Hard-to-control weeds may require a second treatment 3 to 4 weeks later. Apply when air is calm to avoid spray drift to desirable ornamental plants. DO NOT water for 48 hours after use. Water regularly thereafter to maintain a quality lawn. On newly established lawns, DO NOT use until grass has been mowed three or four times. DO NOT reseed sod or sprig treated areas for 3 weeks after use.
	BioAdvanced Southern Weed Killer for Lawns	2.0-4.0 fl. oz.	C, RTU	
	Spectracide Weed Stop for Lawns	1.5-4.0 fl. oz.	C, RTU	
	Gordan's Trimec Lawn Weed Killer	2.0-4.0 fl. oz.	C	
2,4-D + Quinclorac + Dicamba	Ortho Weed B Gon Plus Crabgrass Control	6.4 fl. oz	C, RTU	Provides broad spectrum control of postemergence broadleaf and grass weeds. DO NOT apply when temperatures exceed 85°F. See label for appropriate timing and weed size. Make only two applications per year.
	Gordon's Trimec Crabgrass Plus Lawn Weed Killer	6.4 fl. oz	C	
2,4-D + MCPP + Dicamba + Dithiopyr	Spectracide Weed Stop for Lawns Plus Crabgrass Preventer	3.6 lb.	G	If the lawn has been seeded recently, wait until after the third mowing before using this product. DO NOT seed, overseed, or sprig the treated area for 10 weeks after application.
2,4-D + MCPP + Dicamba + Isoxaben	Bayer Advanced Season Long Weed Control	3.2-6.4 fl. oz.	C, RTU	Provides broadest spectrum control of broadleaf weeds. Use low rate on centipede grass and St. Augustinegrass. Use high rate on bermudagrass and zoysia lawns. Water 1 to 2 days before application and DO NOT mow for 1 to 2 days after application. Apply to small, actively growing weeds when day temperatures are between 50 and 90°F.

Table 1. Home Lawn Weed Control for Warm-Season Grasses

Herbicide (active ingredient)	Herbicide (trade name)	Rate per 1,000 sq.ft.	Formulation*	Comments
POSTEMERGENCE HERBICIDES FOR BERMUDAGRASS AND ZOYSIAGRASS (cont.)				
2,4-D + Dicamba + Sulfentrazone + Penoxsulan	Round Up for Lawn for Use on Southern Grasses	3.2-6.4 fl. oz.	C, RTU	Provides broadest spectrum of postemergence broadleaf weed control. Apply to small, actively growing weeds. DO NOT apply during “spring transition.” Treatment is effective in controlling a number of winter weeds. This product may be applied to dormant bermudagrass, dormant zoysiagrass, and dormant bahiagrass. Use caution when applying this product to warm-season turfgrasses when turf is going into dormancy in the fall or coming out of dormancy in the spring as some injury may occur.
	Image Southern Lawn Weed Killer for St. Augustine and Centipede Grasses	5.3 fl. oz.	C, RTU	
2,4-D + Dicamba + Sulfentrazone + Quinclorac	Spectracide Weed Stop for Lawns Plus Crabgrass Killer	6.4 fl. oz.	C, RTU	Provides the broadest spectrum of postemergence broadleaf and grass weed control. Apply to actively growing weeds of correct size. DO NOT apply to zoysiagrass just emerging from dormancy, as it may result in lawn damage. Application to bermudagrass may cause temporary yellowing or discoloration, but full recovery can be expected. DO NOT apply to bermudagrass when daytime temperatures exceed 90°F.
2,4-D + MCPP + Dicamba + Sulfentrazone	Spectracide Weed Stop for Lawns	1.5-4.0 fl. oz.	C, RTU	Effectively controls annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds. May be applied to dormant bermudagrass, zoysiagrass, and bahiagrass, but DO NOT apply during spring greenup or in the fall during the transition period between active growth and dormancy. Apply when daytime temperatures are between 45°F and 90°F. DO NOT apply to zoysiagrass just emerging from dormancy. Spring: Spray when broadleaf weeds are young and actively growing with adequate soil moisture for best results. Fall: Spray when broadleaf weeds are young and actively growing with adequate soil moisture for best results. Fall applications will control weeds that may otherwise go dormant through the winter and resprout the following spring.
Halosulfuron	SedgeHammer (75%)	0.9 gram	WSP	Controls yellow and purple nutsedge and suppresses green kyllinga. Follow label directions for mixing and use. Apply to nutsedge with 3 to 8 leaves. A second application may be needed 6 to 10 weeks after the first. DO NOT mow for 2 days before or after application. Add a non-ionic surfactant at 2 teaspoons per gallon of spray mix. DO NOT apply this product if the target weed or lawn is under severe stress due to drought, water-saturated soils, poor fertility, hail, frost, insects, or when the maximum daytime temperature is above 92° F. Under these conditions, applications may cause temporary lawn injury. DO NOT mow lawn for 2 days before or 2 days after application for best result.
	Hi-Yield Nutsedge and Horsetail Control (75%)	0.9 gram	WSP	
Imazaquin	Image Kills Nutsedge (3.3%)	4.0 fl. oz.	C, RTU	Primarily used for the postemergence control of annual sedges, yellow nutsedge, purple nutsedge, and wild garlic. This product is mainly absorbed by the roots of sprayed weeds and is translocated throughout the weed to provide complete kill. Complete kill should occur in 3 to 5 weeks.

Table 1. Home Lawn Weed Control for Warm-Season Grasses

Herbicide (active ingredient)	Herbicide (trade name)	Rate per 1,000 sq.ft.	Formulation*	Comments
PREEMERGENCE HERBICIDES FOR CENTIPEDEGRASS AND ST. AUGUSTINEGRASS				
Atrazine	Spectracide Weed Stop for St. Augustine and Centipede Grasses (4%)	8.6 fl. oz.	C, RTU	Provides preemergent and postemergent control of broadleaf weeds and annual bluegrass. Control of summer annual grasses is weak. Atrazine may be applied anytime to St. Augustine and centipede grasses except during greenup. Best results occur when application is made before weeds emerge or when still small. Two applications of atrazine during a single year may be needed to control some hardy weeds. See label for appropriate rate and times of application. DO NOT apply to cool-season grasses such as fescue, ryegrass, or bluegrass. DO NOT reseed for 4 months before or 6 months after herbicide application. Rain or irrigation is needed within 7 days after application for consistent control. See label for additional application instructions.
	SA Brand Atrazine St. Augustine Weed Killer (4%)	8.6 fl. oz.	C	
	Hi-Yield Atrazine Weed Killer (4%)	8.6 fl. oz.	C	
Benefin	Balan (2.5%)	1.84-2.75 lb.	G	Provides preemergence control of annual grasses and several broadleaf weeds. Irrigate treated area after application to activate herbicide. Will not control established weeds. Rainfall is not required to activate the chemical. DO NOT apply to newly sprigged areas. DO NOT reseed treated areas.
Benefin + Trifluralin	Hi-Yield Crabgrass Control	2.25-3.5 lb.	G	Provides preemergence control of annual grasses and several broadleaf weeds. Irrigate treated area after application to activate herbicide. DO NOT apply to newly sprigged areas. DO NOT reseed treated areas.
Dithiopyr	Bonide Crabgrass & Weed Preventer (0.27%)	1.6-2.2 lb.	G	Provides preemergent control of annual grasses such as crabgrass and foxtails and some small-seeded broadleaf weeds such as spurge. Will provide postemergence control of small crabgrass less than 4 weeks old.
	Hi-Yield Turf & Ornamental Weed & Grass Stopper (0.125%)	3.5-4.7 lb.	G	
	Preen Lawn Crabgrass Control (0.19%)	2.3-3.1 lb.	G	
	Sta-Green Crab-Ex Crabgrass Preventer (0.25%)	3-4 lb.	G	
Isoxaben	Ferti-Lome Broadleaf Weed Control with Gallery (0.38%)	4.6-5.7 lb.	G	Provides preemergence control of winter annual broadleaf weeds when applied in early fall. Rainfall or irrigation needed for activation. DO NOT reseed for 4 months. Apply product only on established turf. Apply to newly seeded turf (including overseeded turf) only after seedlings are established (three leaf stage and side shoots are visible) and well rooted. DO NOT overseed established turf sooner than 60 days following an application.

Table 1. Home Lawn Weed Control for Warm-Season Grasses

Herbicide (active ingredient)	Herbicide (trade name)	Rate per 1,000 sq.ft.	Formulation*	Comments
PREEMERGENCE HERBICIDES FOR CENTIPEDEGRASS AND ST. AUGUSTINEGRASS (cont.)				
Pendimethalin	Scott's Halts Crabgrass & Grassy Weed Preventer (1.7%)	2.01 lb.	G	Provides preemergence control of summer grasses. Application should be made in early spring before weed seeds germinate. For goosegrass control in the spring, a second application or treatment should be made 8 weeks after the first application. Can be applied in late August or early September for annual bluegrass and chickweed control. DO NOT apply within 5 months after sprigging grass in lawn; DO NOT reseed area for 4 months after application. DO NOT use on newly seeded areas until after the fourth mowing.
POSTEMERGENCE HERBICIDES FOR CENTIPEDEGRASS AND ST. AUGUSTINEGRASS				
2,4-D + MCPP + Dicamba	Ortho Weed B Gon (Northern & Southern Lawns)	2.0 fl. oz.	C, RTU	Provides the broadest spectrum of broadleaf weed control. Best results are obtained when weeds are small and actively growing. To ensure actively growing weeds, water 2 to 3 days prior to spraying. This combination works faster when applied at temperatures above 70°F. Use the low rate on St. Augustine and centipede grasses and the high rates on zoysia, bluegrass, and fescue lawns. Some of the products listed permit only spot treatment on St. Augustine and centipede lawns to reduce overall injury. DO NOT water for 24 hours after application. DO NOT apply when air temperature is expected to exceed 85°F. DO NOT spray within the dripline or root zone of desirable trees, shrubs, flowers, or vegetables. DO NOT reseed treated areas for 3 to 4 weeks after use. Apply in the spring when weeds are small and actively growing. Hard-to-control weeds may require a second treatment 3 to 4 weeks later. Apply when air is calm to avoid spray drift to desirable ornamental plants. DO NOT water for 48 hours after use. Water regularly thereafter to maintain a quality lawn. On newly established lawns, DO NOT use until grass has been mowed three or four times. DO NOT reseed sod or sprig treated areas for 3 weeks after use.
	BioAdvanced Southern Weed Killer for Lawns	2.0-4.0 fl. oz.	C, RTU	
	Spectracide Weed Stop for Lawns	1.5-4.0 fl. oz.	C, RTU	
	Gordan's Trimec Lawn Weed Killer	2.0-4.0 fl. oz.	C	
2,4-D + MCPP + Dicamba + Dithiopyr	Spectracide Weed Stop for Lawns Plus Crabgrass Preventer	3.6 lb.	G	If the lawn has been seeded recently, wait until after the third mowing before using this product. DO NOT seed, overseed, or sprig the treated area for 10 weeks after application.
2,4-D + MCPP + Dicamba + Isoxaben	Bayer Advanced Season Long Weed Control	3.2-6.4 fl. oz.	C, RTU	Provides broadest spectrum control of broadleaf weeds. Use low rate on centipede grass and St. Augustine grass. Use high rate on bermudagrass and zoysia lawns. Water 1 to 2 days before application and DO NOT mow for 1 to 2 days after application. Apply to small, actively growing weeds when day temperatures are between 50 and 90°F.

Table 1. Home Lawn Weed Control for Warm-Season Grasses

Herbicide (active ingredient)	Herbicide (trade name)	Rate per 1,000 sq.ft.	Formulation*	Comments
POSTEMERGENCE HERBICIDES FOR CENTIPEDEGRASS AND ST. AUGUSTINEGRASS (cont.)				
2,4-D + Dicamba + Sulfentrazone + Penoxsulan	Round Up for Lawn for Use on Southern Grasses	3.2-6.4 fl. oz.	C, RTU	Provides broadest spectrum of postemergence broadleaf weed control. Apply to small, actively growing weeds. DO NOT apply during “spring transition.” Treatment is effective in controlling a number of winter weeds. This product may be applied to dormant bermudagrass, dormant zoysiagrass, and dormant bahiagrass. Use caution when applying this product to warm-season turfgrasses when turf is going into dormancy in the fall or coming out of dormancy in the spring as some injury may occur.
	Image Southern Lawn Weed Killer for St. Augustine and Centipede Grasses	5.3 fl. oz.	C, RTU	
Sethoxydim	Bonide Grass Beater (13%)	0.8 fl. oz.	C	Controls annual grasses and suppresses bahiagrass growth. DO NOT apply within 3 weeks after greenup. The low rate can be used on newly planted centipede when 3 inches of stolon growth has occurred. Two applications can be made to established centipedegrass for bahiagrass suppression. Time the second application 10 to 14 days after the first application. DO NOT mow the centipede lawn for 7 days before or after application.
	Segment (13%)	0.8 fl. oz.	C	
Imazaquin	Image Kills Nutsedge (3.3%)	4.0 fl. oz.	C, RTU	Primarily used for the postemergence control of annual sedges, yellow nutsedge, purple nutsedge, and wild garlic. This product is mainly absorbed by the roots of sprayed weeds and is translocated throughout the weed to provide complete kill. Complete kill should occur in 3 to 5 weeks.

*Chemical Formulations: C = Concentrate; RTU = Ready To Use; G = Granular; WSP = Water Soluble Powder

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

EQUAL MEASURES: 1 fl. oz. = 2 Tbsp. (6 tsp.); 2 fl. oz. = 4 Tbsp.; 4 fl. oz. = ½ cup; 8 fl. oz. = 1 cup; 16 fl. oz. = 1 pt.; 32 fl. oz. = 1 qt.

Table 2. Home Lawn Weed Control for Cool Season Grasses

Herbicide (active ingredient)	Herbicide (trade name)	Rate per 1,000 sq.ft.	Formulation*	Comments
PREEMERGENCE HERBICIDES FOR RYEGRASS AND FESCUE				
Benefin	Balan (2.5%)	1.84-2.75 lb.	G	Provides preemergence control of annual grasses and several broadleaf weeds. Irrigate treated area after application to activate herbicide. Will not control established weeds. Rainfall is not required to activate the chemical. DO NOT apply to newly sprigged areas. DO NOT reseed treated areas.
Benefin + Trifluralin	Hi-Yield Crabgrass Control	2.25-3.5 lb.	G	Provides preemergence control of annual grasses and several broadleaf weeds. Irrigate treated area after application to activate herbicide. DO NOT apply to newly sprigged areas. DO NOT reseed treated areas.
Isoxaben	Ferti-Lome Broadleaf Weed Control with Gallery (0.38%)	4.6-5.7 lb.	G	Provides preemergence control of winter annual broadleaf weeds when applied in early fall. Rainfall or irrigation needed for activation. DO NOT reseed for 4 months. Apply product only on established turf. Apply to newly seeded turf (including overseeded turf) only after seedlings are established (three leaf stage and side shoots are visible) and well rooted. DO NOT overseed established turf sooner than 60 days following an application.
2,4-D + Quinclorac + Dicamba	Ortho Weed B Gon Plus Crabgrass Control	6.4 fl. oz.	C, RTU	Provides broad spectrum control of postemergence broadleaf and grass weeds. DO NOT apply when temperatures exceed 85°F. See label for appropriate timing and weed size. Make only two applications per year.
	Gordon's Trimec Crabgrass Plus Lawn Weed Killer	6.4 fl. oz.	C	
2,4-D + MCPP + Dicamba + Dithiopyr	Spectracide Weed Stop for Lawns Plus Crabgrass Preventer	3.6 lb.	G	If the lawn has been seeded recently, wait until after the third mowing before using this product. DO NOT seed, overseed, or sprig the treated area for 10 weeks after application.
2,4-D + MCPP + Dicamba + Isoxaben	Bayer Advanced Season Long Weed Control	3.2-6.4 fl. oz.	C, RTU	Provides broadest spectrum control of broadleaf weeds. Use low rate on centipedegrass and St. Augustinegrass. Use high rate on bermudagrass and zoysia lawns. Water 1 to 2 days before application and DO NOT mow for 1 to 2 days after application. Apply to small, actively growing weeds when day temperatures are between 50 and 90°F. This product will provide residual control of many broadleaf weeds.
POSTEMERGENCE HERBICIDES FOR RYEGRASS AND FESCUE				
2,4-D + Dicamba + Sulfentrazone + Penoxsulan	Round Up for Lawn for use on Southern Grasses	3.2-6.4 fl. oz.	C, RTU	Provides broadest spectrum of postemergence broadleaf weed control. Apply to small, actively growing weeds. DO NOT apply during "spring transition." Treatment is effective in controlling a number of winter weeds. This product may be applied to dormant bermudagrass, dormant zoysiagrass and dormant bahiagrass. Use caution when applying this product to warm-season turfgrasses when turf is going into dormancy in the fall or coming out of dormancy in the spring as some injury may occur.
	Image Southern Lawn Weed Killer for St. Augustine and Centipede Grasses	5.3 fl. oz.	C, RTU	

Table 2. Home Lawn Weed Control for Cool Season Grasses (cont.)

Herbicide (active ingredient)	Herbicide (trade name)	Rate per 1,000 sq.ft.	Formulation*	Comments
POSTEMERGENCE HERBICIDES FOR RYEGRASS AND FESCUE				
2,4-D + Dicamba + Sulfentrazone + Quinclorac	Spectracide Weed Stop for Lawns Plus Crabgrass Killer	6.4 fl. oz.	C, RTU	Provides the broadest spectrum of postemergence broadleaf and grass weed control. Apply to actively growing weeds of correct size. DO NOT apply to zoysiagrass just emerging from dormancy, as it may result in lawn damage. Application to bermudagrass may cause temporary yellowing or discoloration, but full recovery can be expected. DO NOT apply to bermudagrass when daytime temperatures exceed 90°F.
2,4-D + MCPP + Dicamba + Sulfentrazone	Spectracide Weed Stop for Lawns	1.5-4.0 fl. oz.	C, RTU	Effectively controls annual, biennial, and perennial broadleaf weeds. May be applied to dormant bermudagrass, zoysiagrass, and bahiagrass, but DO NOT apply during spring greenup or in the fall during the transition period between active growth and dormancy. Apply when daytime temperatures are between 45°F and 90°F. DO NOT apply to zoysiagrass just emerging from dormancy. Spring: Spray when broadleaf weeds are young and actively growing with adequate soil moisture for best results. Fall: Spray when broadleaf weeds are young and actively growing with adequate soil moisture for best results. Fall applications will control weeds that may otherwise go dormant through the winter and resprout the following spring.

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Weed Control prepared by **Lucy Edwards**, *Regional Extension Agent*, Home Grounds, Gardens, and Home Pests; **Neil Kelly**, *Regional Extension Agent*, Commercial Horticulture; and **David Han**, *Extension Specialist*, Associate Professor, Crop, Soil, and Environmental Sciences, all with Auburn University



FOR MORE INFORMATION on pesticides, pesticide safety, or submitting samples for analysis, see the following publications in the IPM series:

IPM 1293, "Safety." Safety contact information; worker protection standards; the safe use, handling, and storage of pesticides

IPM 1294, "Submitting Samples." Procedures for submitting samples for diagnosis, analysis, and identification

IPM 1295, "General Pesticide Information." Federal and state restricted use pesticide lists; pesticides and water quality

IPM 1317, "Appendix." Pesticide guidelines for agronomic crops, including preharvest intervals; rain-free requirements; grazing restrictions; crop rotation guidelines; and the names, classifications, and toxicities of pesticides.

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For more information, contact your county Extension office. Visit www.aces.edu/directory.

Use pesticides **only** according to the directions on the label. Follow all directions, precautions, and restrictions that are listed. Do not use pesticides on plants that are not listed on the label

The pesticide rates in this publication are recommended **only** if they are registered with the Environmental Protection Agency or the Alabama Department of Agriculture and Industries. If a registration is changed or canceled, the rate listed here is no longer recommended. Before you apply **any** pesticide, check with your county Extension agent for the latest information.

Trade names are used **only** to give specific information. The Alabama Cooperative Extension System does not endorse or guarantee any product and does not recommend one product instead of another that might be similar.

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