

Contains S-metolachlor, the active ingredient used in Pennant Magnum®.



HERBICIDE



PRE-EMERGENT WEED CONTROL FOR TURF AREAS

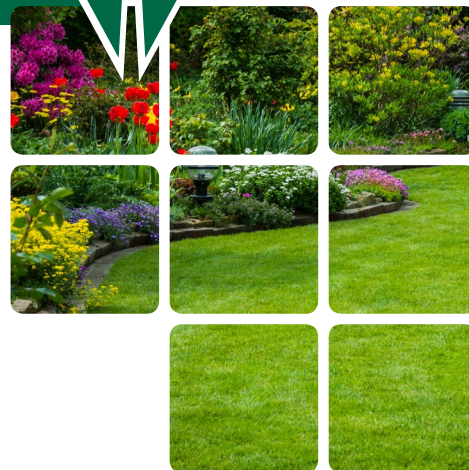
Get ahead of weeds before they invade valuable turfgrass. SpiruS™, a selective pre-emergent herbicide, controls many annual grasses, certain annual broadleaf weeds, and yellow nutsedge. SpiruS can be used on commercial and residential warm-season turfgrass and other noncrop land, including airports, roadsides, sports fields, and other landscaped areas. With SpiruS, growers can see powerful results on weeds, while it remains gentle on delicate ornamental plants. For superior weed control on warm-season turf and landscape ornamentals use SpiruS.

KEY BENEFITS

- Can be sprayed over-the-top of ornamental plants for nutsedge control
- Effective on a wide range of warm-season turfgrasses, including bermudagrass, zoysiagrass, and more
- Mix compatibility with water or liquid fertilizer
- Excellent weed control, while remaining gentle on delicate ornamentals

KEY USES

- Golf Courses
- Landscapes
- Recreational areas
- Turf



PRODUCT NOTES

EPA REGISTRATION NUMBER
91234-188

ACTIVE INGREDIENT
S-metolachlor 83.7%

FORMULATION
Emulsifiable Concentrate

HRAC NUMBER
15

SIGNAL WORD
Caution

PACKAGE SIZE
4 x 1 gal
30 gal

RESTRICTED USE
No

Refer to label for specific use restrictions.



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RESISTANCE MANAGEMENT

For resistance management, SpiruS is a Group 15 herbicide. Any weed population may contain or develop plants naturally resistant to SpiruS and other Group 15 herbicides. The resistant biotypes may dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly in the same field. Appropriate resistance management strategies should be followed.

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

- Rotate the use of SpiruS or other Group 15 herbicides within a growing season sequence or among growing seasons with different herbicide groups that control the same weeds in a field.
- 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 certified crop 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 crop rotation, and that considers tillage (or other mechanical control methods), cultural (e.g., higher crop seeding rates; precision fertilizer application method and timing to favor the crop and not the weeds), biological (weed-competitive crops or varieties) and other management practices.
- Scout 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 such as hoeing or tillage. Prevent movement of resistant weed seeds to other fields by cleaning harvesting and tillage equipment when moving between fields, and planting clean seed.
- 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 herbicides with a different mode of action, if available.

KEY WEEDS

Annual bluegrass
Barnyardgrass
Black nightshade
Carpetweed
Common purslane
Crabgrass
Crowfootgrass
Doveweed
Fall panicum
Florida pusley
Foxtail millet
Galinsoga
Giant foxtail
Goosegrass
Green foxtail
Groundsel
Hairy nightshade
Pigweed
Prairie cupgrass
Red rice
Sandbur
Seedling johnsongrass
Shattercane
Signalgrass
Southwestern cupgrass
Volunteer sorghum
Witchgrass
Yellow foxtail
Yellow nutsedge

(Refer to product label for complete list)

Refer to product label for complete application and mixing instructions.

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