

ALL-IN-ONE CHAMPION DEFEATS TOUGH WEEDS



Allstar™ Herbicide is a powerful solution that takes down broadleaf weeds, sedges and grassy weeds. Knock out stubborn weeds like ground ivy, oxalis, wild violet, Virginia Buttonweed, crabgrass and yellow nutsedge. Allstar fights back persistent invaders like chickweed, clover, dollarweed, spurge and is labeled for more than 233 other weeds. Allstar is ideal for all cool-season turf species as well as Bermudagrass and zoysiagrass and is designed to be the champion in commercial and residential lawns, sports fields, parks, school grounds, golf courses (fairways and rough), sod farms, airports and roadsides.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Weed Treatment:

- Target actively growing weeds.
- If soil moisture is limiting, irrigate before treatment.
- Do not irrigate for 12 hours after application.
- Avoid application if rainfall is expected within 2 hours.

Weather Considerations:

- Avoid applying during excessively dry or hot periods unless irrigation is used.
- Use caution when daily high air temperature exceeds 90 degrees.

Mowing Recommendations:

- Delay mowing for two days before and after each application.
- Leave clippings in the application area for the first three mowings.

Seeding:

- For Kentucky bluegrass, delay seeding until 14 days after application. Otherwise, seeding can occur 7 days after application.

Composting and Mulching:

- Do not remove grass clippings for compost or mulching until 30 days after application.
- Avoid using clippings as mulch or compost around flowers, ornamentals, trees, or in vegetable gardens.

Specific Restrictions:

- Do not use on golf course greens, tees or aprons.
- Avoid applying to newly seeded grasses until well established (4 weeks after emergence or after the third mowing).
- Delay application until 3 to 4 weeks after sodding, sprigging or plugging.

Plant Protection:

- Avoid spray drift onto desirable plants (vegetables, flowers, ornamentals, shrubs and trees).
- Prevent contact with exposed feeder roots of ornamentals and trees.

SURFACTANTS & ADJUVANTS

When using adjuvants, be aware that they might cause slight leaf burn, but they won't reduce turf vigor. Avoid adding adjuvants, oils, wetting agents, fertilizers, surfactants or other pesticides to the spray solution unless your experience suggests that the tank mixture won't harm the turf. If you want to reduce slight yellowing, consider adding chelated iron or a sprayable solution of nitrogen fertilizer, but perform a compatibility test first.

COMPATIBILITY

The following compatibility test should always be performed prior to full-scale tank mixing.

1. In a quart jar, pour 18 ounces of water.
2. Add 1 ounce of either the liquid fertilizer or liquid iron you plan to use.
3. Add 1 ounce of this product.
4. Close the jar and shake well.
5. Observe the mixture for several seconds after shaking and check again after 30 minutes.
6. If the mixture doesn't separate, the combination may be used. However, if it foams excessively, gels, separates or thickens significantly, do not use it for field application.

WEED CONTROL

For optimal results, apply this product during active weed growth in their early stages. Mature weeds may require a second application and could be more challenging to control. Adequate soil moisture is preferred for managing mature, drought-stressed weeds. Keep in mind that adverse environmental conditions (such as poor soil, high temperatures, and drought) can impact product performance. In some cases, annual grasses at the 2 to 4-tiller stage may not be completely controlled, necessitating a sequential application.



TURFGRASS TOLERANCE

HIGHLY TOLERANT SPECIES	MODERATELY TOLERANT SPECIES	SUSCEPTIBLE (DO NOT USE ON THESE GRASS SPECIES)
Kentucky bluegrass, annual bluegrass (<i>Poa annua</i>) Tall fescue Perennial and annual ryegrass	Creeping bentgrass ^{1,3} Rough bluegrass (<i>Poa trivialis</i>) Chewing's fescue, fine fescue ² , hard fescue, red fescue Common and hybrid Bermudagrass ¹ , Zoysiagrass	Colonial bentgrass, Seaside creeping bentgrass Bahagrass, buffalograss, carpetgrass, centipedegrass, seashore paspalum, St. Augustinegrass Dichondra
¹ Yellowing that may occur on these species can be reduced by the addition of chelated iron or sprayable soluble nitrogen. ² Only apply to fine fescue when it is part of a blend. ³ Applications to established creeping bentgrass must be applied in 2 to 3 split applications at 1.1 to 1.8 ounces per 1,000 sq ft.		

To assess the suitability of this product on non-listed species, treat a small area at the lowest rate per acre for the specific turf type (warm- or cool-season). Observe the treated area for any signs of turf injury over 30 days under normal growing conditions. Evaluate both phytotoxicity and efficacy to determine if the treatment is acceptable.

APPLICATION RATES

Turfgrass use sites: residential and non-residential turfgrasses, including lawns or grounds around residential and commercial establishments, multi-family dwellings, military and other institutions, parks, airports, roadsides, schools, picnic grounds, athletic fields, houses of worship, cemeteries, golf courses and sod farms.

TURFGRASS	USE RATE (FL OZ / 1,000 SQ FT)	USE RATE (PINTS/ACRE)	USE DIRECTIONS
Cool-season Turf Kentucky bluegrass, annual bluegrass rough bluegrass Perennial ryegrass, annual ryegrass Tall fescue, chewing's fescue, hard fescue, red fescue, fine fescue	2.6 - 3.0	7 - 8	Use 40 GPA spray volume or higher for dense weed populations. Use reduced rates if grass is stressed from heat or drought.
Warm-season Turf Hybrid Bermudagrass, common Bermudagrass Zoysiagrass	1.8 - 2.6	5 - 7	Use reduced rates if grass is stressed from heat or drought. Some temporary discoloration may occur on warm season grasses.
Bentgrass Creeping bentgrass (Excluding greens, tees & aprons)	1.1 - 1.8	3 - 5	Care should be taken to avoid overdosing creeping bentgrass or injury may result. Application to established healthy creeping bentgrass must be applied in 2 to 3 split applications, when weeds are actively growing, and temperatures are moderate to low.

Note: Bronzing with spotting and speckling on the turfgrass foliage may occur following application. Treated turfgrass will recover with new growth. Discolored leaf tissue will be removed with mowing. To reduce potential for discoloration, avoid applications to actively growing turfgrass that is weakened by weather, mechanical, chemical, disease or other related stress.



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