

[HERBICIDE]
NET CONTENTS
LIQUID

Active Ingredient
 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, butyl ester*
 Inert Ingredients
 *Equivalent to 32.0% 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid or
 2.65 lbs. of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid per gal. at
 68° F.
 DESTROY EMPTY CONTAINERS, CRUSH AND BURY.
 DO NOT BURN. NEVER RE-USE.

READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH
 CAUTIONS, WARNINGS AND DIRECTIONS AND WITH APPLI-
 CABLE STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

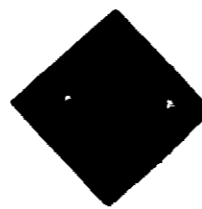
KEEP PESTICIDE IN ORIGINAL CONTAINER. DO NOT PUT CON-
 CENTRATE OR DILUTE INTO FOOD OR DRINK CONTAINERS.

DIRECTIONS

Apply when weeds are small, succulent and growing rapidly. If possible, treat perennial weeds just before the bloom stage. Use enough water per acre to give uniform coverage. The amount of water may vary from 5 to 10 gals. per acre for low volume sprayers up to 200 to 300 gals. per acre if required by the sprayer for good coverage. In either case, use the same amount of 2,4-D per acre. Add ORTHO 2,4-D Butyl Ester 2.65 to water in the spray tank while filling and mix thoroughly. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Stations for specific recommendations regarding application, dosage and timing of sprays. Use of this product may be governed in certain areas by local regulations.

SMALL GRAINS (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Grasses): Annual and Biennial Weeds such as Ragweed, Mustard, Lambsquarters, Pigweed or Wild Radish—Use $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 pint per acre. Perennial Weeds, such as Bindweed, Knotweed, Canada Thistle and Wild Morning Glory—Apply 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre in grains. Treat winter wheat only in spring when weeds are small and before the crop begins heading. Grain interplanted with legumes should not be sprayed unless injury to the legumes can be tolerated. Treat grain after tillering has begun and before it emerges from the boot or before joining. Application at other times may cause abnormal heading. DO NOT FORAGE OR GRAZE TREATED GRAIN FIELDS WITHIN 2 WEEKS AFTER TREATMENT WITH 2,4-D. DO NOT FEED TREATED STRAW TO LIVESTOCK.

CORN: $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pints in sufficient water to cover 1 acre. Use lower rate for easily killed weeds on inbreds and when growing



READ THE LABEL

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash off promptly with plenty of soap and water any material that accumulates on the skin. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. Avoid spray drift to susceptible plants, as this product may injure such plants as cotton, beans, peas, tomatoes and ornamentals. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. Apply by airplane, ground rigs and hand dispensers only when there is no hazard from drift. The airplane equipment should have an atomizer nozzle shutoff. High wind velocities should be avoided. If same equipment is to be used for other purposes, wash thoroughly 2 or 3 times with hot water, kerosene, baking soda and strong laundry soap. Do not store or transport this material near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, fungicides, feed or food. Most legumes, including white clover, are usually damaged and under some conditions, killed. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes. Excessive amounts of this material in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth. Do not use in greenhouses. Toxic to fish. Do not contaminate any body of water, by direct application, cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes and containers.

conditions are favorable. Apply when weeds have emerged and corn is 3 or more inches tall. Corn treated when over 10 inches requires drop nozzles to keep spray off foliage. Do not spray during period after tassels begin to show until silks are dry. Corn that is growing rapidly under warm moist conditions is more easily injured with 2,4-D than corn growing under less favorable conditions. Do not cultivate after treatment while corn is brittle. For lay-by spray, where late weeds are a problem, use 3 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre immediately after last cultivation. This spray should be directed onto the soil and bases of corn stalks only.

FLAX (the more tolerant varieties, such as Kota, Dakota, Royal, Redwing or Cheyenne): To Control Annual and Biennial Weeds such as Wild Radish, Mustard, Lambsquarters, Ragweed, Cocklebur—Use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint maximum per acre as soon as enough susceptible weeds appear to require treatment. Apply before bud stage. Because of possible injury to flax, consult State Agricultural Experiment Stations for specific recommendations in all cases.

PASTURES, LAWNS, GOLF COURSES AND SIMILAR TURF: To Control Annual and Biennial Weeds, such as Dandelion, Dock, Lambsquarter, Mustard, Ragweed, Sunflower and Perennial Weeds, such as Canada Thistle, Bindweed, Knotweed, Wild Morning Glory—Apply 3 pints in sufficient water to provide good coverage. Do not apply to newly seeded lawns until grasses are well established. Do not use on bent or other creeping grasses. Clovers or other legumes may be injured by 2,4-D especially during hot summer weather. Avoid spraying grains or seed grasses when in the blossoming or pollinating stage. Do not apply to pasture areas when grass is in boot to milk stage and do not apply to newly seeded areas or after heading begins. Do not graze treated pasture areas by dairy animals within 7 days after treatment.

NON-CROP AREAS: To Control Perennial Weeds, such as Wild Morning Glory, Canada Thistle, Bindweed in Fence Rows, Ditchbanks, Roadsides and Similar Areas—Use 3 to 4 pints in 100 gals. water and wet foliage thoroughly. Repeat applications may be necessary on certain difficult-to-kill perennials, such as Canada Thistle, Bindweed, Wild Morning Glory and White Top. Re-treat when regrowth is visible. Use only where drift and volatility will not injure susceptible vegetation.

WOODY PLANTS, such as Poison Ivy, Buckbrush, Willows, Cottonwood along Fence Rows, Rights of Way, Along Powerlines, Brush Clearing Areas, Fire Trails, Non-Crop Field Areas, Non-Pastured Field Areas—Use 5 to 8 pints per 100 gals. water and wet all foliage thoroughly. Best results are obtained when brush is growing rapidly, in late spring or early summer. Brush may require several applications to control resistant species. Do not use where drift or volatility may injure desirable plants. For Spraying Stumps to Prevent Resprouting—Dilute 1 gal. in 10 to 15 gals. of No. 2 fuel oil or diesel oil and wet thoroughly. Applications may be made at any time of year.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: 1. Chevron Chemical Company (Chevron) warrants that this material conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for use as directed hereon. Chevron neither makes, nor authorizes any agent or representative to make, any other warranty of FITNESS or of MERCHANTABILITY, guarantee or representation, express or implied, concerning this material.

2. Critical and unforeseeable factors beyond Chevron's control prevent it from eliminating all risks in connection with the use of chemicals. Such risks include, but are not limited to, damage to plants and crops to which the material is applied, loss of complete control, and damage caused by drift to other plants or crops. Such risks occur even though the product is reasonably well used as stated hereon and even though label directions are followed. Buyer and user acknowledge and assume all risks of liability (except those assumed by Chevron under 1 above) arising from handling, storage, and use of this material.

CHEVRON CHEMICAL COMPANY

FORM 5631-1

USDA Reg No 239-1264

Manufactured for

ORTHO DIVISION — San Francisco, California 94120

Product No. 1000

Made in U. S. A.

RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA

PORTLAND, OREGON

FRES CALIFORNIA

DES MOINE IOWA

CHERRY HILL, NEW JERSEY

DALLAS, TEXAS

WHITTIER, CALIFORNIA

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