

USE 2,4-D LOW-VOLATILE ESTER WEED KILLER		
WEEDS IN CROPS	AMOUNT PER ACRE	DIRECTIONS
Wheat, Barley, Rye Annual broadleaf weeds Perennial broadleaf weed.	½ pint 1 pint	Apply after grains are fully tillered (4 to 6 inches tall) but before grains in the boot to dough stage. Apply when weeds are in the bud stage, but do not spray grains in the boot to dough stage.
Fall Planted Wheat Most broadleaf weeds	½ to ¾ pint	Apply in spring after grains are tillered but before they are in the boot stage. Use the lower rate where annual weeds are the problem.
Field Corn (Field) Pre emergence Post emergence Annual broadleaf weeds Perennial broadleaf weeds	2-3 pints ½ pint ¾ pint	To control broadleaf weeds and suppress annual grasses, apply 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Use higher rate on soil high in organic matter. Do not use on light sandy soil or when soil moisture is inadequate for normal weed growth. Apply when weeds are small and corn is less than 10" tall. Avoid spraying just after corn leaves unfold as injury may occur. Use drop pipes to spray corn more than 10" tall. Spray when weeds are in the bud to bloom stage. If corn is more than 10" tall use drop pipes to keep spray off corn leaves. Do not apply from tassel to dough stage. Consult extension weed specialist for detailed information on specific perennial weeds.
WEEDS IN NON-CROPPED AREAS (fencerows, roadsides, drainage ditchbanks)		
Annual broadleaf weeds	2 pints	Apply when most weeds are still young and growing vigorously.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	3 pints	Apply when weeds are actively growing and near the bud stage but before flowering. A second application is usually needed for best results on thistle or nettle. Treat wild onion or garlic in early spring and fall when weeds are young and growing actively.
Cattails and Tules	1½ to 2½ gallons	Mix 2 quarts of chemical in ½ to 2 gallons of kerosene or diesel oil, then add this mixture to 100 gallons of water with constant agitation. Apply from 300 to 500 gallons of spray mixture per acre, depending on the stand of weeds. Treat just before cattails are in heading stage.
WEEDS IN PASTURES AND LARGE TURF AREAS (parks, golf courses, cemeteries)		
Annual broadleaf weeds	2 pints	Apply in spring or fall, when annual weeds such as knotweed are up but still small and in the seedling stage.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	3 pints	To control dandelion, plantain and most other common weeds in turf, apply in spring or fall when these weeds are growing actively.

Spring and fall treatments are suggested to allow grasses to fill in spaces where weeds have died. Do not use on bentgrass, centipede, St. Augustine grass, Dichondra, carpet grass or clover lawns. Do not use on newly seeded turf. Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas for at least 7 days after application of this product.

The above recommendations are general. Consult Agricultural Experiment Station Weed Specialists or Agricultural Extension Weed Specialists for specific recommendations.

To convert local recommendations into amounts of 2,4-D LOW-VOLATILE ESTER WEED KILLER use the following table:

2,4-D ACID EQUIVALENT	1 lb.	¾ lb.	½ lb.	⅓ lb.	¼ lb.
2,4-D LOW-VOLATILE ESTER WEED KILLER	2 pt.	1½ pt.	1 pt.	¾ pt.	½ pt.

ACCEPTED

Aug 22, 1972

UNDER THE
FUNGICIDE
FOR UNDESIRABLE
WEEDS TO ATTACH

267-75



2,4-D

LOW-VOLATILE ESTER
WEED KILLER

FOR

AGRICULTURAL WEED KILLING

CAUTION

Keep out of the reach of children.

See other cautions on right panel.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, isooctyl ester67.4%

INERT INGREDIENTS32.6%

*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent 44.7% by weight or 4 pounds per gallon.

AMCHEM PRODUCTS, Inc.

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264-75



2,4-D

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2,4-D LOW-VOLATILE ESTER WEED KILLER contains 4 pounds of 2,4-D acid equivalent per gallon as the isooctyl ester. This material is definitely less volatile than the older esters such as methyl, ethyl, isopropyl and butyl, and therefore, is less likely to cause vapor damage to susceptible plants. When applying 2,4-D LOW-VOLATILE ESTER WEED KILLER, take care to avoid spray drift.

2,4-D LOW-VOLATILE ESTER WEED KILLER should be used as a selective weed killer in wheat, barley, and rye where hard-to-kill weeds are a problem.

TO PREPARE A SPRAY: Add one half the required amount of water to the spray tank, then add this product with agitation, and finally the balance of the water with continued agitation.

NOTE: This material forms an emulsion in water — not a solution. This tends to separate on standing. Provide agitation to prevent such separation and insure uniform spray mixtures.

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing.

Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

Avoid spray drift to susceptible plants such as cotton, beans, tomatoes and ornamentals as this product may cause injury. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. Do not use same spray equipment for other purposes.

Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides. Under very high temperature, vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. Do not use in a greenhouse.

Do not reuse container. Destroy by burying in a safe place. Do not burn.

Do not use this product for purposes other than those recommended on this label.

WARRANTY

Amchem warrants that composition of this product conforms to the chemical description given in the ingredient statement and the product is suited for the purposes described when used according to directions. Because of the broad range of conditions which may be encountered with the use of this product, it is impossible to eliminate all risks, even though label directions are followed. Amchem therefore makes no other express or implied warranty, and no agent of Amchem is authorized to do so. Buyer agrees in purchasing this product to assume the risks and in the event of damages arising from a breach of the warranty to accept refund of the purchase price of the product as full discharge of Amchem's liability.

CONTROL THESE WEEDS

Annual and Biennial Weeds

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| beggar-ticks | horned melon |
| bull thistle | mustard |
| burdock | fatshoe |
| cockle | peppergrass |
| cocklebur | pigweed |
| coffee weed | prickly lettuce |
| fleabane (daisy) | primrose |
| frenchweed | radish (wild) |
| galinsoga | ragweed (common) |
| goatsbeard | Russian thistle |
| jimsonweed | smartweed |
| kochia | sowthistle (common) |
| knotweed | sunflower |
| lambquarters | tumble weed |
| lettuce (wild) | vervains |
| mallow | vetch |
| marsh elder | wild carrot |

Perennial Weeds

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| artichoke | iron weed |
| aster | loco weed |
| austrian field cress | nettles |
| bindweed | orange hawkweed |
| blue lettuce | plantains |
| Canada thistle | poverty weed |
| catnip | ragweed |
| chicory | sowthistle |
| dandelion | stinging nettles |
| docks | strawberry (wild) |
| dogbane | tan weed |
| goldenrod | toad flax |
| ground ivy | vervains |
| healall | wild garlic |
| hoary cress | wild onion |
| horse tail | wild sweet potato |

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