



AMINE-FOUR

HERBICIDE

Contains Alkanolamine Salts of 2,4-D Acid Equivalent: 4 Pounds per Gallon

For Selective Control of Many Broadleaf Weeds in Non-Crop Areas, Grass Pastures, Rangelands, and in Certain Crops Also for Control of Trees by Injection

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS: Alkanolamine Salts (of the Ethanol series) of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid . . . 57.1%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 42.9%

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent 38.7% - 4 lb gal

E.P.A. Reg. No. 464-507-AA

E.P.A. Est. 464-MI-1

Salts are the least volatile forms of 2,4-D and do not release enough vapors from treated areas to reduce yields of adjacent susceptible crops.

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED

CAUSES IRRITATION OF SKIN AND EYES

Do Not Get in Eyes, on Skin or on Clothing

In case of contact, flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention; wash skin with soap and plenty of water. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not wear contaminated shoes.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL

Do Not Ship or Store with Food, Feeds, or Clothing

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee inglés, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada en su idioma.

TRANSLATION (TO THE USER: If you cannot read English, do not use this product until the label has been fully explained to you.)

5 GAL / 18.9 L



SPECIMEN LABEL

AMINE-FOUR

HERBICIDE

Contains Alkanolamine Salts† of 2,4-D Acid Equivalent: 4 Pounds per Gallon

For Selective Control of Many Broadleaf Weeds in Non-Crop Areas, Grass Pastures, Rangelands, and in Certain Crops Also for Control of Trees by Injection

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E.P.A. Reg. No. 464-507-AA

E.P.A. Est. 464-MI-1

†Salts are the least volatile forms of 2,4-D and do not release enough vapors from treated areas to reduce yields of adjacent susceptible crops.

CAUTION

Read label carefully before using. Do not use if label is missing or faded. Do not use if contents are empty. Do not use if contents are frozen. Do not use if contents are contaminated. Do not use if contents are expired. Do not use if contents are damaged. Do not use if contents are leaking. Do not use if contents are overflowing. Do not use if contents are under pressure. Do not use if contents are under vacuum. Do not use if contents are under heat. Do not use if contents are under cold. Do not use if contents are under light. Do not use if contents are under dark. Do not use if contents are under sound. Do not use if contents are under silence. Do not use if contents are under motion. Do not use if contents are under rest. Do not use if contents are under action. Do not use if contents are under inaction. Do not use if contents are under life. Do not use if contents are under death. Do not use if contents are under love. Do not use if contents are under hate. Do not use if contents are under joy. Do not use if contents are under sorrow. Do not use if contents are under hope. Do not use if contents are under despair. Do not use if contents are under faith. Do not use if contents are under doubt. Do not use if contents are under belief. Do not use if contents are under disbelief. Do not use if contents are under knowledge. Do not use if contents are under ignorance. Do not use if contents are under wisdom. Do not use if contents are under foolishness. Do not use if contents are under strength. Do not use if contents are under weakness. Do not use if contents are under power. Do not use if contents are under lack of power. Do not use if contents are under ability. Do not use if contents are under inability. Do not use if contents are under skill. Do not use if contents are under lack of skill. Do not use if contents are under talent. Do not use if contents are under lack of talent. Do not use if contents are under grace. Do not use if contents are under lack of grace. Do not use if contents are under mercy. Do not use if contents are under lack of mercy. Do not use if contents are under kindness. Do not use if contents are under lack of kindness. Do not use if contents are under gentleness. Do not use if contents are under lack of gentleness. Do not use if contents are under patience. Do not use if contents are under lack of patience. Do not use if contents are under kindness. Do not use if contents are under lack of kindness. Do not use if contents are under gentleness. Do not use if contents are under lack of gentleness. Do not use if contents are under patience. Do not use if contents are under lack of patience. Do not use if contents are under kindness. Do not use if contents are under lack of kindness. Do not use if contents are under gentleness. Do not use if contents are under lack of gentleness. Do not use if contents are under patience. Do not use if contents are under lack of patience.

5 GAL/18.9 L



AMINE-FOUR HERBICIDE

SPECIMEN LABEL
(BACK)

WEED LIST

bitterweed	jewelweed	pigweed	spanishneedles
broomweed	lambweed	plantain	sunflower
burdock	kochia	poorjoe	sweetclover
carpetweed	lambquarters	Florida pusley	tansymustard
wild carrot	bingbend loco	wild radish	bull thistle
chicory	lupines	common ragweed	Russian thistle
cocklebur	Venice mallow	wild rape	bumbleweed
coffeedweed	marshelder	yellow rocket	velvetleaf
croton	amaranth	sheepspurge	waterplantain
dandelion	morningglory	sicklepod	witchweed
dock	mustards	smartweed	wormwood
flsweed	pennycress	bitter	
galinsoga	pennwort	sneezeweed	
wild hemp	pepperweed	annual sowthistle	

USE DIRECTIONS

Generally, the lower dosage given will be satisfactory for controlling growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species and/or in conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages will be needed. Apply Amine-Four Herbicide during warm weather when weeds are young and growing actively. Use enough spray volume for uniform coverage by ground or air application. If only bands or rows are treated, leaving midlines untreated, the dosage per acre should be reduced proportionately. Do not apply where spray drift may be a problem due to proximity of susceptible crops or other desirable plants. Read and follow all Use Precautions given on this label.

To Prepare the Spray: mix Amine-Four Herbicide only with water in accordance with directions on this label. Add about half the water to the mixing tank, then add the Amine-Four with agitation, and finally, the rest of the water with continuing agitation. NOTE: Adding a wetting agent to the mixture will increase effectiveness of weeds, but also may reduce herbicidal effectiveness in crop damage.

WEED CONTROL IN SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEED WITH A LEGUME (Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat): See Table for recommended use rates. Spray after grain begins tillering and before the boot stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) and weeds are small. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from early boot through the milk stage. To control large weeds that will mature with the grain, to suppress perennial weeds, pre-harvest treatment can be applied when the grain is in the dough stage. Best results will be obtained when a moist soil is available for plant growth and weeds are growing well. NOTE: Do not permit top-dressing or manure to be applied for 30 days after application. Do not apply to fields where grain is being harvested for silage or to fields where grain is being used for feed within 2 weeks after treatment. Do not treat for more than once.

WEED CONTROL IN CORN: See Table for recommended use rates. Pre-emergence apply to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on very light, sandy soil. Emergence: Apply post-plant and pre-harvest to ground. Post-emergence: Apply to emerging corn. When corn is over 8 inches tall, use stream nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage. Do not apply from spraying to dough stage. Injury to corn is most likely from use of Amine-Four applied when corn is growing rapidly and high temperature or high soil moisture conditions such as root rot. Use the low rate of 1.2 pint per acre.

After application, do not irrigate for 8 to 10 days to allow the soil to dry out any temporary bitterness. NOTE: Herbicide varies in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to tolerate 2,4-D. Consult your local company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for this information.

WEED CONTROL IN SORGHUM (MILO): See Table for recommended use rates. Treat early. The best control is obtained on grass weeds that are 15 to 18 inches high. Do not treat with this herbicide on grain that is in the early boot stage. Rate is 3.0 to 4.0 pints per acre. Apply to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on very light, sandy soil. Emergence: Apply post-plant and pre-harvest to ground. Post-emergence: Apply to emerging corn. When corn is over 8 inches tall, use stream nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage. Do not apply from spraying to dough stage. Injury to corn is most likely from use of Amine-Four applied when corn is growing rapidly and high temperature or high soil moisture conditions such as root rot. Use the low rate of 1.2 pint per acre.

WEED CONTROL IN RICE: See Table for recommended use rates. Apply at the early tillering stage of rice development, at the time of maximum development, 15 to 20 days after planting, usually 6 to 8 weeks after emergence. Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed 1.2 inch, at early seedling panicle, boot, flowering or early heading growth stages. NOTE: In certain varieties under certain conditions can be injured by 2,4-D. Therefore, before

applying, do a soil test. Excess phosphorus in soil may cause a yellowing of rice and burning of 2,4-D spray.

WEED CONTROL IN SUGARCANE: See Table for recommended use rates. Apply to weeds in grasses and other weeds growing in the field. Do not apply to sugarcane. For grasses, control use DOWPON or DOWTOP. For other weeds, control use Amine-Four. Always read the label on the spray product you are using to determine proper use of these products before using them with Amine-Four.

AMOUNT OF AMINE-FOUR HERBICIDE TO USE IN CROPS by air or ground application

NOTE: Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Read complete directions and precautions before using.

CROP	DOSAGE PER ACRE	
	Normal rates (usually safe to crops)	Higher rates for special situations? (more likely to injure crop)
SMALL GRAINS		
spring post-emergence		
wheat, barley, rye	1 to 2 pints	2 to 3 pints
oats	1 to 1 pint	1 to 2 pints
pre-harvest (dough stage)		
wheat, barley, oats	1 to 2 pints	2 to 3 pints
CORN¹		
pre-emergence	2 to 4 pints	
emergence	1 pint	1 pint
6 to 8 inches tall	1 to 1 pint	
8 inches to tasseling	1 pint	1 to 2 pints
Use only directed spray.		
SORGHUM (MILO)¹		
post-emergence		
6 to 8 inches tall	1 to 1 pint	
8 to 15 inches tall	1 pint	1 to 2 pints
Use only directed spray.		
RICE	1 to 2 pints	2 to 3 pints
SUGARCANE	2 to 4 pints	

¹ Do not apply to corn or sorghum when the plants are in the boot stage. Do not apply to corn or sorghum when the plants are in the boot stage. Do not apply to corn or sorghum when the plants are in the boot stage.

WEED CONTROL IN ESTABLISHED GRASS PASTURES AND RANGELANDS: Use of 2 to 4 pints per acre. Apply preferably when weeds are small and growing actively before the boot stage. Do not use on bentgrass, alfalfa, clover, or other legumes. Do not use on newly seeded grasses until grass is well established. Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired. Do not graze dairy or other livestock with 7 days after application.

CROPS OF SOUTHERN D ROSE: Do not apply to roses or other plants in the family Rosaceae. Do not apply to roses or other plants in the family Rosaceae. Do not apply to roses or other plants in the family Rosaceae.

GRASS SEED CROPS: Use 1 to 4 pints per acre in spring or fall to control broadleaf weeds in grass being grown for seed. Do not apply from early boot to the milk stage. Spray seedling grass only after the true leaf stage using 3 to 4 pints per acre to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well established, higher rates, 1 to 4 pints can be used to control hard to kill annual or perennial weeds. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for good growth.

NOTE: Do not graze dairy or other livestock with 7 days after application. Do not graze dairy or other livestock with 7 days after application. Do not graze dairy or other livestock with 7 days after application.

BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROPLAND GRASS AREAS SUCH AS LAWNS, GOLF COURSES, CEMETERIES AND PARKS, AIRFIELDS, ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS, DRAINAGE DITCH BANKS: Use 1 to 3 quarts of Amine-Four per acre. Do not use on lawns or other areas where the grass is desirable.

SPOT TREATMENT IN NON-CROP AREAS: Use 1 to 4 pints of Amine-Four per acre. Do not use on lawns or other areas where the grass is desirable.

TREE INJECTION TREATMENT: To control unwanted broadleaf trees such as elm, birch, oak, and sweet gum in forest and other non-crop areas, apply Amine-Four by injecting 1 ml of the diluted product per inch of the trunk diameter at intervals of 1 to 3 inches between the ridges of the injector wounds. For harder to control species such as ash, maple, and dogwood, use 2 ml of undiluted Amine-Four per injection site. Continuous cuts around the trunk often provide improved control. Also cuts near the ground level may be more effective than at higher levels. Treatment can be made at any season, however, effectiveness may be less during winter months. Maples should not be treated during the spring sap flow.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply Amine-Four to fields or other areas where it may come into contact with cotton, alfalfa, rice, trees, grapes, ornamentals, vegetables, or other desirable plants which are susceptible to 2,4-D herbicides. Do not use in greenhouses. Do not apply to lawns or ornamentals to kill them, since even very small quantities of the spray which may not be visible can cause severe injury during the winter months. Do not use on crops or other plants which are susceptible to 2,4-D herbicides. Do not use on crops or other plants which are susceptible to 2,4-D herbicides. Do not use on crops or other plants which are susceptible to 2,4-D herbicides.

Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service agent for more information on the use of Amine-Four.

Apply this product only as specified on this label.

NOTE: Amine-Four is toxic to fish and aquatic life. Do not use in or near streams, rivers, or other bodies of water. Do not use in or near streams, rivers, or other bodies of water.

NOTICE: Some varieties of rice are particularly susceptible to injury from 2,4-D. Consult your local company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for this information.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
AND SUBSIDIARIES

MIDLAND MICHIGAN 48640 USA ZURICH SWITZERLAND HONG KONG BCC
CORAL GABLES FLORIDA 33134 USA SARNIA ONTARIO CANADA
* Trademark of THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY



AMINE-FOUR

HERBICIDE

Contains Alkanolamine Salts of 2,4-D Acid Equivalent: 4 Pounds per Gallon

For Selective Control of Many Broadleaf Weeds in Non-Crop Areas, Grass Pastures, Rangelands, and in Certain Crops Also for Control of Trees by Injection

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS: Alkanolamine Salts (of the Ethanol series) of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid . . . 57.1%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 42.9%

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent 38.7% 4 lb/gal

E.P.A. Reg. No. 464-507-AA

E.P.A. Est. 464-MI-1

Salts are the least volatile forms of 2,4-D and do not release enough vapors from treated areas to reduce yields of adjacent susceptible crops.

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED

CAUSES IRRITATION OF SKIN AND EYES
Do Not Get in Eyes, on Skin or on Clothing

In case of contact, flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention, wash skin with soap and plenty of water. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not wear contaminated shoes.

● AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL

Do Not Ship or Store with Food, Feeds, or Clothing

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee ingles, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.
TRANSLATION: (TO THE USER: If you cannot read English, do not use this product until the label has been fully explained to you.)

5 GAL / 18.9 L



* SPECIMEN LABEL

NINE-FOUR HERBICIDE

Alkanolamine Salts of 2,4-D Acid Equivalent: 4 Pounds per Gallon

Control of Many Broadleaf Weeds in Non-Crop Areas, Grass Pastures, and in Certain Crops Also for Control of Trees by Injection

Ingredients: Alkanolamine Salts (of the Ethanol series) of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid . . . 57.1%
Ingredients: 42.9%
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent 38.7% - 4 lb/gal

E.P.A. Reg. No. 464-507-AA

E.P.A. Est. 464-MI*1

*Least volatile forms of 2,4-D and do not release enough vapors from treated areas to reduce yields of adjacent susceptible crops.

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGEROUS IF SWALLOWED
Irritation of SKIN AND EYES
Avoid Contact with
Eyes, on Skin or on Clothing
Wash thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get
with soap and plenty of water. Remove and wash
carefully. Do not wear contaminated shoes

● AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL

Do Not Ship or Store with Food, Feeds, or Clothing

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO Si usted no lee ingles no use este
producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente
TRANSLATION (TO THE USER If you cannot read English do not use this
product until the label has been fully explained to you)

5 GAL / 18.9 L

FILMED - 1976
 Dow Group Inc. Arlington, Va.
 (703) 521-7800 Zip 22204



AMINE-FOUR

WEED LIST			
bitterweed	jewelweed	pigweed	spanishneedles
broomweed	limonweed	plantains	sunflower
burdock	kochia	poorjoe	sweetclover
carpetweed	tambiquarters	Florida pusley	tansymustard
wild carrot	bingbend loco	wild radish	bull thistle
chicory	lupines	common ragweed	musk thistle
cocklebur	Venice mallow	wild rape	Russian thistle
coffeeweed	marshelder	yellow rocket	tumbleweed
croton	annual	shepherdspurse	velvetleaf
dandelion	morningglory	sicklepod	velch
deck	mustards	smartweed	waterplantain
flixweed	pennycross	bitter	witchweed
galinsoga	pennwort	sneezeweed	wormweed
wild hemp	pepperweed	annual sowthistle	

USE DIRECTIONS

Generally, the lower dosages given will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species and under conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages will be needed. Apply Amine-Four Herbicide during warm weather when weeds are young and growing actively. Use enough spray volume for uniform coverage by ground or air application. If only bands or rows are treated, leaving middles unsprayed, the dosage per crop acre is reduced proportionately. Do not apply where spray drift may be a problem due to proximity of susceptible crops or other desirable plants. Read and follow all Use Precautions given on this label.

To Prepare the Spray: Mix Amine-Four Herbicide only with water, unless otherwise directed on this label. Add about half the water to the mixing tank, then add the Amine-Four with agitation, and finally the rest of the water with continuing agitation. NOTE: Adding oil, wetting agent or other surfactant to the spray may increase effectiveness on weeds, but also may reduce selectivity to crops resulting in crop damage.

WEED CONTROL IN SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME (Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat): See Table for recommended use rates. Spray after grain begins tillering and before the boot stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) and weeds are small. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from early boot through the milk stage. To control large weeds that will interfere with harvest or to suppress perennial weeds, preharvest treatment can be applied when the grain is in the dough stage. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is adequate for plant growth and weeds are growing well. NOTE: Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

WEED CONTROL IN CORN: See Table for recommended use rates. Pre-emergence - apply to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on very light, sandy soil. Emergence - Apply just as corn plant are breaking ground. Post-emergence - Apply to emerged corn. When corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. Injury to corn is most likely to occur if Amine-Four is applied when corn is growing rapidly and high temperature and high soil moisture conditions. In such situations, use the low rate of 1/2 pint per acre.

After application, delay cultivation for 8 to 10 days to allow the corn to overcome any temporary brittleness. NOTE: Hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Consult the seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for this information.

WEED CONTROL IN SORGHUM (MILO): See Table for recommended use rates. Treat only after the sorghum is 6 inches high and preferable before it is 15 inches high. Do not treat during the boot, tasseling or early dough stages. Reduce spray drift by keeping the boom and spray nozzles as low as possible. If crop is taller than 8 inches, use drop nozzles to keep the spray off the leaves. Temporary crop injury can be expected under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperatures. If it is necessary to apply Amine-Four under these conditions, use no more than 2/3 pint per acre. NOTE: Hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Consult the seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for this information.

WEED CONTROL IN RICE: See Table for recommended use rates. Apply in the late tillering stage of rice development, at the time of first joint development (first to second green ring), usually 6 to 9 weeks after emergence. Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed 1/2 inch, at early seedling, early panicle, boot, flowering or early heading growth stages. NOTE: Some rice varieties under certain conditions can be injured by 2,4-D. Therefore, before

spraying consult local Extension Service or University specialists for appropriate rates and timing of 2,4-D sprays.

WEED CONTROL IN SUGARCANE: See Table for recommended use rates. Apply as a pre-emergence or post-emergence spray in accordance with State recommendations. For grass control use DOWPON or DOW Sodium TCA grass herbicides in addition to Amine-Four. Always read the label directions and precautions for the use of these products before using them with Amine-Four.

AMOUNT OF AMINE-FOUR HERBICIDE TO USE IN CROPS

by air or ground application

NOTE: Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Read complete directions and precautions before using.

CROP	DOSAGE PER ACRE	
	Normal rates (usually safe to crops)	Higher rates for special situations* (more likely to injure crop)
SMALL GRAINS		
spring post-emergence		
wheat, barley, rye	2 1/2 to 1 1/2 pints	2 to 3 pints
oats	1 1/2 to 1 pint	1 1/2 to 2 pints
preharvest (dough stage, wheat, barley, oats)	1 to 2 pints	2 to 3 pints
CORN¹		
pre-emergence	2 to 4 pints	
emergence ²	1 pint	1 1/2 pints
emergence ²		
3 inches tall	1/2 to 1 pint	
8 inches to tasseling (use only directed spray)	1 pint	1 1/2 to 2 1/2 pints
SORGHUM (milo)¹		
post-emergence		
6 to 8 inches tall	2 1/2 to 1 pint	
8 to 15 inches tall (use only directed spray)	1 pint	1 1/2 to 2 pints
RICE	1 to 2 1/2 pints	2 to 3 pints
SUGARCANE	2 to 4 pints	

¹Corn and sorghum varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured. Before spraying, get information on 2,4-D tolerance of specific varieties and spray only those known to be resistant to 2,4-D injury. If plants are more than 8 inches tall, use directed spray and keep spray off corn and sorghum foliage.

²These higher rates may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas such as under dry conditions especially in western areas. However, do not use unless possible crop injury will be acceptable. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists for recommendations or suggestions to fit local conditions.

WEED CONTROL IN ESTABLISHED GRASS PASTURES AND RANGELANDS: Use at 2 to 4 pints per acre. Apply preferably when weeds are small and growing actively before the bud stage. Do not use on bentgrass, alfalfa, clover, or other legumes. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired. Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application.

CONTROL OF SOUTHERN BIRD ROSE: On rangelands, roadsides and fencerows, use 1 gallon of Amine-Four plus 4 to 8 fluid ounces of an agricultural surfactant per 100 gallons of water and spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Two or more treatments may be required. On rangeland, apply a maximum of 6 quarts of Amine-Four per acre per application. Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application.

GRASS SEED CROPS: Use 1 to 4 pints per acre in spring or fall to control broadleaf weeds in grass being grown for seed. Do not apply from early boot to the milk stage. Spray seedling grass only after the five leaf stage, using 3/4 to 1 pint per acre to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well established, higher rates up to 4 pints can be used to control hard-to-kill annual or perennial weeds. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for good growth.

NOTE: Do not use on bentgrass unless grass injury can be tolerated. Do not graze dairy animals nor cut forage for hay within 7 days after application.

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THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

AND SUBSIDIARIES

MIDLAND MICHIGAN 48640 USA ZURICH SWITZERLAND HONG KONG

CORAL GABLES FLORIDA 33134 USA SARNIA ONTARIO CANADA

* Trademark of THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY



AMINE-FOUR HERBICIDE



SPECIMEN LABEL
(BACK)

WEED LIST

bindweed	pigweed	spansh needles
bindweed	plantain	sunflower
bindweed	poorjoe	sweetclover
bindweed	Florida pusley	tansymustard
bindweed	wild radish	bull thistle
bindweed	common ragweed	musk thistle
bindweed	wild rape	Russian thistle
bindweed	yellow rocket	tumbleweed
bindweed	shepherdspurse	velvetleaf
bindweed	sicklepod	vetch
bindweed	smartweed	waterplantain
bindweed	bitter	witchweed
bindweed	sneezeweed	wormwood
bindweed	annual sowthistle	

Consult your local Extension Service or university specialists for appropriate rates and conditions of use.

WEED CONTROL IN SUGARCANE See Table for recommended use rates. Apply as a preemergence or postemergence spray in accordance with State recommendations. For grasses use DOWPON or DOWBON or TCA grass herbicides in addition to Amine Four. Always read the label and precautions for the use of these products.

AMOUNT OF AMINE-FOUR HERBICIDE TO USE IN CROPS

NOTE: Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Read complete directions and precautions before using.

CROP	DOSAGE PER ACRE	
	Normal rates (usually safe to crops)	Higher rates for special situations* (more likely to injure crop)
SMALL GRAINS		
spring post emergence wheat, barley, rye, oats	1 1/2 to 2 pints	2 to 3 pints
preharvest dough stage wheat, barley, oats	1 to 2 pints	2 to 3 pints
CORN¹		
preemergence	2 to 4 pint	1 1/2 pints
emergence ² 3 inches to 1 8 inches to tasseling (use only directed spray)	1 to 2 pint	1 1/2 to 2 1/2 pints
SORGHUM (milo)¹		
postemergence 6 to 8 inches tall 8 to 15 inches tall (use only directed spray)	1 to 2 pint	1 1/2 to 2 pints
RICE	1 to 2 1/2 pints	2 to 3 pints
SUGARCANE	2 to 4 pints	

¹Corn and sorghum are tolerant to 2,4-D when they are early in the growing stage. Before spraying, get information on 2,4-D tolerance of specific varieties. Do not spray until those known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. If varieties are more than 8 inches tall, use directed spray only. See spray directions and precautions.

²These higher rates may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas such as under dry conditions especially in western areas. However, do not use unless possible crop injury will be acceptable. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station Extension Service weed specialists for recommendations and suggestions for difficult situations.

WEED CONTROL IN ESTABLISHED GRASS PASTURES AND RANGELANDS Use at 2 to 4 pints per acre. Apply preferably when weeds are small and growing actively before the bud stage. Do not use on bermgrass, alfalfa, clover, or other legumes. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grazing is a production objective. Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application.

CONTROL OF SOUTHERN BIRD ROSE On rangelands, roadsides and fencerows, use 1 gallon of Amine Four plus 4 to 8 fluid ounces of an agricultural surfactant per 100 gallons of water. Spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Two or three treatments may be required. On rangeland apply a maximum of 6 quarts of Amine Four per acre per application. Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application.

GRASS SEED CROPS Use 1 to 4 pints per acre in spring or fall to control broadleaf weeds in grass being grown for seed. Do not apply from early boot to the milk stage. Spray seedling grass only after the five leaf stage, using 3/4 to 1 pint per acre to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well established, higher rates up to 4 pints can be used to control hard to kill annual or perennial weeds. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for good growth.

NOTE: Do not use on bermgrass unless grass injury can be tolerated. Do not graze dairy animals on cut forage for hay within 7 days after application.

BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROPLAND GRASS AREAS SUCH AS LAWNS, GOLF COURSES, CEMETERIES AND PARKS, AIRFIELDS, ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS, DRAINAGE DITCH BANKS Use 1 to 3 quarts of Amine Four per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Usually 2 quarts per acre will provide adequate weed control. Do not use on dichondra or other herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grass such as bent except for spot treating nor on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Reseeding of lawns should be delayed following treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall; with fall application, reseed in the spring. Legumes are usually damaged or killed. Deeprooted perennial weeds such as bindweed and Canada thistle may require repeated applications.

SPOT TREATMENT IN NON-CROP AREAS: To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use 1/4 pint of Amine Four in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage.

TREE INJECTION TREATMENT: To control unwanted hardwood trees such as elm, hickory, oaks and sweetgum in forest and other non-crop areas, apply Amine Four by injecting 1 ml of the undiluted product through the bark around the trunk at intervals of 1 to 3 inches between the edges of the injector wounds. For harder to control species such as ash, maples and dogwood use 2 ml of undiluted Amine Four per injection site. Continuous cuts around the trunk often provides improved control. Also, cuts near the ground level may be more effective than at higher levels. Treatments can be made at any season, however, effectiveness may be less during winter months. Maples should not be treated during the spring sap flow.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply Amine Four directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into contact with cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, vegetables or other desirable plants which are sensitive to 2,4-D herbicides and do not use in a greenhouse. Do not permit spray mist containing it to drift onto them, since even very small quantities of the spray which may not be visible, can cause severe injury during both growing and dormant periods. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift. With ground equipment, spray drift can also be minimized by keeping the spray boom as low as possible, by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre, by using no more than 20 pounds per square inch spraying pressure, by using flat fan or flood fan nozzle tips, and by stopping all spraying when wind velocity exceeds 8 miles per hour. Do not apply cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray. With aircraft application, drift can be lessened by using no more than 20 pounds spray pressure at the nozzle, by using nozzles which produce a coarse spray pattern, and by spraying only when the wind velocity is less than 5 miles per hour. Application by airplane, ground rigs and hand dispensers should be carried out only when there is no hazard from drift. Do not apply in the vicinity of cotton, grapes, tomatoes, or other desirable vegetation susceptible to 2,4-D. Do not spray when the wind is blowing across the area to be sprayed towards susceptible crops or ornamental plants. Violent windstorms may move soil particles if 2,4-D is on these particles and they are blown onto susceptible plants, visible symptoms may appear. Serious injury is unlikely. The hazard of movement of 2,4-D on dust is reduced if treated fields are irrigated or if rain occur shortly after application. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides. To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not store, handle or apply other agricultural chemicals with the same containers or equipment used for Amine Four except as specified on this label. Excessive amounts of 2,4-D in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialists in many states for recommendations from this label that best fit local conditions.

Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

NOTE: Amine Four exposed to subfreezing temperatures, should be warmed to at least 40 F and mixed thoroughly before using.

Rinse equipment and containers and dispose of wastes by burying in non-crop areas away from water supplies. Containers should be disposed by punching holes in them and burying with wastes. Do not burn. Follow local disposal regulations where required.

NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, express or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

USE DIRECTIONS

Dosages given will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth stages. For less sensitive species and under conditions where drift the higher dosages will be needed. Apply Amine Four in the weather when weeds are young and growing actively. Use for uniform coverage by ground or air application. If only a few weeds are present, the dosage per acre is only 1/2 pint. Do not apply where spray drift may be a problem due to drift crops or other desirable plants. Read and follow all on this label.

Mix Amine Four Herbicide only with water, unless otherwise specified. Add about half the water to the mixing tank, then add the herbicide, and finally the rest of the water with continuing stirring. Add wetting agent or other surfactant to the spray may on weeds, but also may reduce selectivity to crops resulting from drift.

SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME (Wheat): See Table for recommended use rates. Spray after and before the boot stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) and not apply before the tiller stage nor from early boot to the milk stage. To control large weeds that will interfere with harvest or weeds, preharvest treatment can be applied when the grain is well established. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is adequate and weeds are growing well. NOTE: Do not permit dairy animals to graze on treated areas until forage or grain is ready for treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

CORN: See Table for recommended use rates. Pre-plant anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Do not apply to soil. Emergence - Apply just as corn plant are breaking through soil. Apply to emerged corn. When corn is over 8 inches tall, stop spray off corn foliage. Do not apply from tasseling to the milk stage. Corn is most likely to occur if Amine Four is applied when soil is moist and high temperature and high soil moisture conditions. In the fall, use a low rate of 1/2 pint per acre.

CULTIVATION: Cultivate for 8 to 10 days to allow the corn to overcome the herbicide. NOTE: Hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Consult the seed catalog, Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for recommendations.

SORGHUM (MILO): See Table for recommended use rates. Sorghum is 6 inches high and preferable before it is 15 inches tall. Apply at boot, tasseling or early dough stages. Reduce spray boom and spray nozzles as low as possible. If crop is taller, use smaller nozzles to keep the spray off the leaves. Temporary crop injury under conditions of high soil moisture and high air humidity may be necessary to apply Amine Four under these conditions, use no more than 1/2 pint per acre. NOTE: Hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Consult the seed catalog, Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for recommendations.

RICE: See Table for recommended use rates. Apply in the late development, at the time of first joint development (first to second joint) usually 6 to 9 weeks after emergence. Do not apply after rice internodes exceed 1/2 inch, at early seedling, early jointing or early heading growth stages. NOTE: Some rice varieties are more tolerant to 2,4-D. Therefore, before

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