

NET CONTENTS

GALLONS

DE-PESTER

DINITRO WEED KILLER

DANGER (skull & crossbones) POISON
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN Read antidote and complete precautions on rear panel

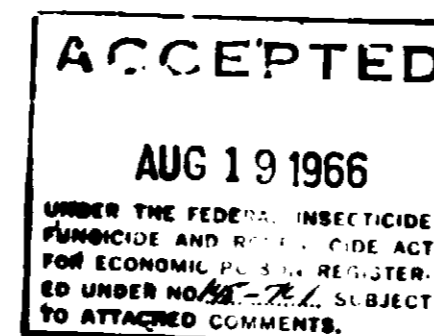
ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Alkanolamine Salts (of the Ethanol and Isopropanol series)
4,6-dinitro-o-sec-butylphenol 51.0%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 49.0%
100.0%

One gallon contains the equivalent of 3 pounds of 4,6-dinitro-o-sec-butylphenol

U. S. D. A. Reg. No. 148-



GENERAL INFORMATION

DINITRO is effective in both pre-emergence and postemergence applications to control many seedling weeds and grasses. It may only partially control certain vigorous annual weeds and grasses, particularly under drought or cool weather conditions, and will not ordinarily control established perennials.

DINITRO mixes readily in most waters with moderate agitation, in unusually hard water, a tarry deposit may form in the sprayer and clog screens. To avoid this, mix a softener such as Calgon with the spray water before adding the DINITRO. Usually 1 pound per 100 gallons is enough. Also, it is best to use screens 50 mesh or larger. Remove tarry residue with a solvent such as denatured alcohol.

Local conditions affect the use of herbicides.
State agricultural authorities in many states issue recommendations to fit local conditions

TYPES OF TREATMENT - PREEMERGENCE TREATMENT

Application of DINITRO after crop is planted but before crop plants emerge. For best results, the soil surface should be moist and fairly firm. Light or moderate rainfall after treatment is desirable, but heavy rain may cause excessive leaching of the chemical with resultant lower weed control. Under very dry or cool conditions following application, weed control will be less effective unless sprinkler irrigation can be used. After crop emergence, start cultivation as soon as weed growth warrants.

POSTEMERGENCE TREATMENT - Application of DINITRO after crop plants have emerged. For best results weeds and especially grasses should be in small seedling stage.

Apply DINITRO during warm, sunny weather when crop foliage is dry, using low pressure (25 to 50 pounds). DINITRO will often cause some burning of crop plant leaves, but the effect is usually only temporary. Spraying is more effective and less DINITRO is required at moderately high temperatures (70 to 85°F); however, to avoid crop damage, do not spray when the temperature exceed 85°F or is expected to exceed 85°F within 24 hours after application. Below 70°F., use the higher rates. Usually higher rates of DINITRO are required for seedling grass control than for seedling broadleaved weed control. Use enough spray volume to give uniform, complete coverage of all weed foliage.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Do not spray or allow spray mist to contact desirable ornamental or crop plants except in accordance with label directions.

Note: All recommendations given below are for over-all spraying. Often it is possible and desirable to spray only a 12 to 16 inch band over the row, leaving the middles unsprayed. This practice called "band treatment" reduces the amount of DINITRO needed in proportion to the area actually treated.

PEANUTS: Make one early application (preemergence, early cracking stage, or early postemergence) followed by one or two later postemergence applications as needed, in accordance with the following directions: Preemergence -- Use 3 to 4 gallons of DINITRO in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray. Apply at a time between planting and emergence. Early cracking stage -- Use 2 gallons of DINITRO in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray. Early postemergence from emergence until the plants are 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter. Apply overall using 1 gallon of DINITRO in about 40 gallons of water per acre at 40 to 50 pounds pressure. Such an application will control weeds just coming through, but will not provide long term residual effectiveness. Some foliage injury may be noted on the peanuts, particularly if the temperatures are high. Later Postemergence - By shielding the peanuts with fenders, or similar devices, to protect the plants from most of the spray, one or two directed applications may be made up to one month after the early cracking stage. Apply when new weeds are first visible. Use 2 quarts of DINITRO in about 30 gallons of water per acre. Use of wide angle hollow cone whirljet nozzles will minimize drift and insure better coverage of the small weeds.

SOYBEANS: Preemergence - Use 2 to 2 1/2 gallons of DINITRO in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray shortly after planting and preferably just before emergence. Best results will be obtained with applications on well-prepared fertile soil. Some stand reduction may result, but this does not ordinarily reduce yield. Do not use on soybeans planted in very light, sandy soils. Early Postemergence - Use 3 to 4 quarts in 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray when the soybeans are in the cotyledon to first true leaf stage and weeds are up. This application will control emerged seedling grass and broadleaf weeds. Soybean leaves may be burned but usually recovery is complete. Do not use when temperatures are above 85°F are likely.

LIMA BEANS, SNAP BEANS, FIELD BEANS: Preemergence - Use 2 1/2 to 3 gallons of DINITRO in about 30 gallons of water per acre at time of, or shortly after, planting. Do not use DINITRO on very light, sandy soils, containing little or no organic matter. Emergence - Often it is desirable to delay treatment until just before or during early emergence when beans are in, but not beyond the "crook" stage. Use 1 to 1 1/2 gallons of DINITRO in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an overall spray.

POTATOES: Preemergence - apply just before emergence of the potatoes. For seedling broadleaf weeds, use 3 to 4 quarts of DINITRO in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray. If seedling grasses are a problem, use a combination spray containing 3 to 4 quarts of DINITRO and 3 pounds of Dowpon* grass killer in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre. Note: DO NOT USE DOWPON ON LAND PLANTED TO RED-SKINNED VARIETIES.

FIELD CORN, SWEET CORN, POPCORN: Preemergence - Use 2 1/2 to 3 gallons of

DINITRO in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray at time of planting. Postemergence - Use 1 to 1 1/2 gallons of DINITRO in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an overall spray to control seedling grasses and weeds. Apply when corn is not beyond the 2-leaf stage and weeds are very small. Partial burning of corn leaves is not ordinarily harmful. Burning may be more severe if spraying is done during hot weather. Under some conditions, 2 to 3 quarts of DINITRO give satisfactory control of newly emerging weed seedlings.

PEAS: Preemergence - Use 2 to 3 gallons of DINITRO in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre as an over-all spray at time of planting. Postemergence - Use 2 to 3 quarts of DINITRO in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre when peas are 2 to 8 inches tall and weeds are small. Do not apply after flower buds are visible. Do not graze animals on treated fields or feed treated hay to livestock within 40 days of treatment. When seedling grasses are a problem, use the same amount of DINITRO and add one pound of Dowpon per acre. Note: "Pea" recommendations on the label for Dowpon.

OATS AND OTHER SMALL GRAINS SEEDED ALONE OR INTERPLANTED WITH A LEGUME:

Postemergence - Use 1 1/2 to 2 quarts of DINITRO in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre when grain is 3 to 6 inches tall and weeds are small. Partial burning of grain leaves is not ordinarily harmful.

SEEDLING ALFALFA, SWEET CLOVER, RED CLOVER, BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL: Postemergence - Use 1 1/2 to 2 quarts of DINITRO in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre when legume seedlings have two or more true leaves. In alfalfa and trefoil, if seedling grass is a problem add two pounds of Dowpon to the above mixture. See "New Legume Spring Seedlings" recommendation on the label for Dowpon. Note Do not graze livestock on treated areas before the first cutting.

CUCUMBERS, PUMPKINS AND SQUASH: Preemergence, after planting but before emergence For cucumbers apply 1 gallon of DINITRO in about 30 gallons of water per acre. For pumpkins and squash use 1 to 2 gallons in about 30 gallons of water per acre. Use the higher rate on heavy soils. CAUTION: Plant seeds at least one inch deep. Do not use on very light sandy soils. Do not use if soil is to be covered with plant protectors. Do not use after emergence of cucurbit seedlings.

ESTABLISHED ALFALFA, RED CLOVER, LADINO CLOVER: Apply 1 to 1 1/2 quarts of DINITRO in 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre as soon as fall chickweed appears. If new seedlings appear, repeat. If chickweed is too well developed, delay application of DINITRO until legumes are dormant. Use 2 to 4 quarts of DINITRO in 40 to 60 gallons of water per acre. Spray when temperatures are above 50°F. (preferable above 60°F) A second spraying may be required to obtain maximum control of heavy weed growth. Do not graze treated areas before first cutting of hay.

STRAWBERRIES: On strawberries in the Northwest, applications in early spring and immediately following harvest are effective on established plantings, using 4 to 6 quarts of DINITRO in 40 to 60 gallons of water per acre.

MINT: Use 1 to 1 1/2 gallons of DINITRO in 30 gallons of water per acre as an over-all pre-emergence treatment. In some areas it may be advisable to delay application until shortly after mint emergence, but before mint is one inch tall. This may injure mint top growth, but will not affect subsequent growth or yield. State authorities issue recommendations to fit local conditions.

KILLING POTATO VINES: Prepare spray as for General Contact Weed Control, below. Use this prepared spray at the rate of 35 to 40 gallons per acre and apply 10 to 20 days before harvest, during warm, sunny weather. Complete coverage of vines is essential. **CAUTION:** Do not spray exposed tubers nor graze treated fields.

GENERAL CONTACT WEED CONTROL: Treat when vegetation is young and succulent. Use 2 to 3 quarts of DINITRO per acre in a spray prepared as follows: Mix one pint of a nonionic emulsifier (such as DE-PESTER ACTIVATE 107 in 5 gallons of fuel oil and emulsify in 30 gallons of water, then add the DINITRO with vigorous agitation and spray at moderate pressure. Complete coverage of foliage is essential. Apply during warm, sunny weather for best results.

NOTICE: Seller makes no warranty of any kind, express or implied, concerning the use of this product. Buyer assumes all risk of use or handling, whether in accordance with directions or not.

CAUTION: to avoid staining of carpets, upholstery, etc., keep contaminated clothing and shoes outdoors until cleaned. This product is toxic to fish and wildlife. Keep out of lakes, ponds and streams. Do not apply to any area not specified on label.

DANGER

ABSORBED THROUGH THE SKIN -- MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED

DO NOT GET IN EYES, ON SKIN, ON CLOTHING - Avoid Breathing Spray Drift

DO NOT TAKE INTERNALLY - DO NOT WEAR CONTAMINATED CLOTHING OR SHOES

KEEP AWAY FROM HEAT AND OPEN FLAME

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN AND FARM ANIMALS.

FIRST AID TREATMENT (skull & crossbones) POISON (skull & crossbones) ANTIDOTE (skull & crossbones)

SYMPTOMS OF POISONING: Excessive Fatigue, Sweating, Thirst and Fever.

If symptoms of poisoning develop from any type of exposure, **SEND FOR A PHYSICIAN.**

FIRST AID: Have patient lie quiet in coolest spot available. If feverish, cool with cold compresses or by immersion in cool water.

If swallowed, **SEND FOR A PHYSICIAN.** Induce vomiting by giving an emetic such as 2 tablespoonfuls of table salt in a glass of warm water, repeat until vomit fluid is clear, then give two teaspoonfuls of baking soda in a glass of warm water. Treat as in **FIRST AID**, above.

If Splashed in Eyes, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. If Spilled on Skin, immediately remove contaminated clothing, including shoes, and wash skin with soap and plenty of water. If symptoms of poisoning develop, send for a physician and treat as in **FIRST AID**, above. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes, or clean them thoroughly before re-use. **NOTE TO ATTENDING PHYSICIAN:** Active ingredient is a metabolic stimulant. Treat symptomatically.

THOMPSON-HAYWARD CHEMICAL COMPANY

SUBSIDIARY OF PHILIPS ELECTRONICS & PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRIES CORP

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