

**\$7.98 WEEDIT  
LAWN WEED SPRAY**

**CONTROLS BROAD-LEAF WEEDS AND CHICKWEED**

**CAUTION: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
SEE LEFT PANEL FOR OTHER CAUTIONS**

NET CONTENTS: 1 GALLON

<b>ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:</b>	
Isooctyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid .....	14.2%
Isooctyl ester of Silvex [2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid] .....	6.7%
<b>INERT INGREDIENTS:</b> .....	79.1%
TOTAL .....	100%

Contains 0.74 lbs. of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid Equivalent Per Gallon or 9.5% by weight and 0.37 lbs. of Silvex Acid Equivalent Per Gallon or 4.7% by weight.

U.S.D.A. Fed. Reg. No. 168-317

For control of broad leaved weeds and woody plants  
**DIRECTIONS**

(READ LABEL COMPLETELY BEFORE USE)

**LAWN WEEDS:** Mix 4 teaspoons per gallon of water to treat 200 square feet. For control of chickweed, dandelions, knotweed, milky spurge, morning glory, plantain purselane and certain other weeds in established lawns. Wet all plants uniformly with the spray. Spring or fall treatments are more effective than mid-summer applications. Apply treatment after rain or an irrigation whenever possible. Clover and bent grass will be damaged by this dosage. (Cut the dosage by 1/2 to reduce injury to clovers and bent grass.) Do not use on newly planted lawns or on dichondra, or in vegetable, flower, or other plantings.

**WEEDS IN NON-CROP AREAS:**

**PERENNIALS** — Mix 4 teaspoons per gallon of water and completely wet foliage of perennial weeds, such as morning glory, white top, ragweed, Canada thistle, poverty weed, and certain other perennial weeds, in vacant lots, waste areas, along fence lines, roadsides, ditch banks, and similar

non-crop areas. Apply at early bloom stage when weeds are growing actively. Re-treat any regrowth in autumn.

**ANNUALS** — Mix 4 teaspoons per gallon of water to cover 300 to 400 square feet for the control of such weeds as mustard, sunflower, wild lettuce, red root, puncture vine, smother weed, Russian thistle and many others. These are best sprayed in the seedling stage in spring or in the fall. Application to mature weeds is relatively ineffective.

**WOODY PLANTS—FOLIAGE SPRAYS:** Mix 8 teaspoons per gallon of water and wet all foliage completely in early summer for control of boxelder, willow, wild rose, poison ivy, hawthorn, and certain other woody plants. Re-treat any regrowth the following summer.

**BASAL STEM & STUMP TREATMENT FOR WOODY PLANTS:** Mix 1 part with 8 parts (1 pint per gallon) of diesel oil or kerosene and thoroughly drench the lower bark 2 or 3 feet up from the base of trees and shrubs. Pour over the outside edge of freshly cut surface of stumps and allow to run down the bark to the soil line. Treated trees die slowly several months after treatment.

ACCEPTED

DEC - 8 1967

(FRONT PANEL)

2,4-D LOW VOLATILE ESTER

Contains 6.0 Pounds of 2,4-D Acid Equivalent Per Gallon

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

\*Iso octyl ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid....95.0%

INERT INGREDIENTS:.....	5.0%
TOTAL	<u>100.0%</u>

\*Equivalent to 62.1% 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid.

CAUTION: KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.

SEE BACK PANEL FOR CAUTIONS.

NET CONTENTS:

U. S. D. A. REG. NO. 168-

(LEFT SIDE PANEL)

2,4-D LOW VOLATILE ESTER

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

**TIME OF APPLICATION:** Best results are obtained when 2,4-D LOW VOLATILE ESTER is used on weeds that are young and in a rapid growing condition. Applications of lower rates to susceptible annual weeds usually will be satisfactory, but for perennial weeds and other conditions, where kill is difficult, use higher rates. When used as a selective spray in crops, the stage of growth of the crop must be considered. Some woody plants and weeds are hard to kill and repeat applications may be necessary.

**SMALL GRAIN CROPS (WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE):** Apply 2,4-D LOW VOLATILE ESTER at the rate of 1/3rd to 2/3rds pint per acre, in sufficient water for uniform coverage, on small grains when fully tillered or stooled (4 to 8 inches tall) but before head emerges from the "boot". Do not use on grains undersown with legumes such as alfalfa or clovers except where some legume injury can be tolerated. Do not apply when grain is headed. 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: PRE-EMERGENCE:** Use 2,4-D LOW VOLATILE ESTER at the rate of 2/3rds to 1-1/3 quarts per acre in sufficient water for uniform coverage. Best results are obtained when applied 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. DO NOT apply to light sandy soils.

**POST-EMERGENCE:** Apply at the rate of one-third pint per acre. When spraying corn above 9 inches in height, use nozzle extension ("corn drops"), directing the spray down to the base of the corn plant. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. Use drop nozzles when crop is over 10 inches high.

**SORGHUM:** Apply 2,4-D LOW VOLATILE ESTER at the rate of one-third pint per acre on plants 6 to 12 inches high when secondary roots are well established. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. Use drop nozzles when crop is over 10 inches high.

**PASTURES:** To control many broadleaved weeds in pastures, meadows, and rangelands, use 1-1/3 pints of 2,4-D LOW VOLATILE ESTER per acre in sufficient water to provide for uniform application. Treat pastures when weeds are growing actively. Do not apply to recently seeded pastures until grass is well established. Most legumes are usually injured or killed at the rates recommended. For control of wild garlic and onion in pastures, apply 1-1/3 to 2 quarts in very early spring and repeat annually until these weeds are eradicated.

**LAWNS, GOLF COURSES, AND SIMILAR TURF:** Apply 1-1/3 pints of 2,4-D LOW VOLATILE ESTER in sufficient water to provide uniform coverage. Do not apply to newly seeded lawns until grasses become well established, or on creeping grasses such as bent. For wild garlic and wild onion, apply 2 to 3 quarts per acre in very early spring each year for at least 3 years.

**FOR TREATING SMALL AREAS:** One tablespoon of 2,4-D LOW VOLATILE ESTER in 1-1/2 gallons of water is about equal to 1 quart in 100 gallons of water.