

Net Contents: ONE GALLON

Tobacco States
BRAND

ESTER 210

LOW VOLATILE

WEED KILLER

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

INERT INGREDIENTS: 58.3

CAUTION: Keep out of reach of children.
 Read label carefully. May cause skin irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing.
 DO NOT USE. DO NOT SPILL. DO NOT STORE NEAR HEAT OR OPEN FLAME.
 Do not reuse empty containers.
 Destroy by burying in a safe place.

ACCEPTED
 MAR 3, 1972
 226.14

DIRECTIONS:

CAUTION: For small grains (barley, oats, rye and wheat) — Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with this product. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

WEED CONTROL IN SPRING WHEAT AND BARLEY: Use 1 pint per acre in the amount of water necessary for even spraying. Dosage may be reduced to 1/2 pint or increased to 1 1/2 pints per acre in accordance with resistance of weeds to be controlled. Spray when grain is in full tiller stage (6 to 8 inches tall) until the early boot stage. Injury may result if sprays are applied to young seedlings or when grain is in the boot or shot blade stage. Sprays may be used after the hard dough stage to control weeds which may interfere with harvesting.

WEED CONTROL IN WINTER WHEAT AND RYE: Apply 1/2 to 1 pints per acre in the spring from the fully tillered to the jointing stages.

WEED CONTROL IN OATS NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME: Use not over 1 pint per acre and apply at the growth stage of the oats suggested by your state agricultural experiment station. Do not apply from boot to milk or in seedling stage.

WEED CONTROL IN CORN: Postmergence—Use 3/4 pint per acre in the amount of water necessary for even distribution. Dosage may be reduced to 1/2 pint or increased to 1 pint in accordance with resistance of weeds to be controlled. Apply as soon as possible after most of weeds have emerged. After corn is 6 to 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. **Pre-emergence**—Use 2 to 3 quarts of Ester 210 in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre. Spray 3 to 6 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use where corn is planted in very light sandy soil.

ROADSIDE AND GENERAL WEED CONTROL: Along roads, right-of-ways, fence rows, drainage ditch banks, and in pole yards, farmyards and similar non-crop areas, use 2 to 3 quarts of Ester 210 in 100 gallons of water. Apply when weeds are growing actively and foliage is fully expanded. Wet all foliage thoroughly.

TURF AND PASTURE WEED CONTROL: To control many broadleaved weeds, including bitterweed, broomweed, croton weed, docks, dogfennel, kochia, and marsh-elder, use 1 1/2 to 2 quarts per acre in the amount of water needed for even spraying. Apply when weeds are growing actively. Do not graze treated areas by dairy animals within seven days after treatment.

NOTE: Do not use on creeping grasses, such as bent, except for spot spraying, nor on freshly seeded lawns or pasture lands until grass is well started. Most legumes are usually damaged or killed. For wild garlic and wild onions, in pastures, apply 4 to 6 quarts per acre in very early spring every year for at least 3 years. May cause injury to Dichondra.

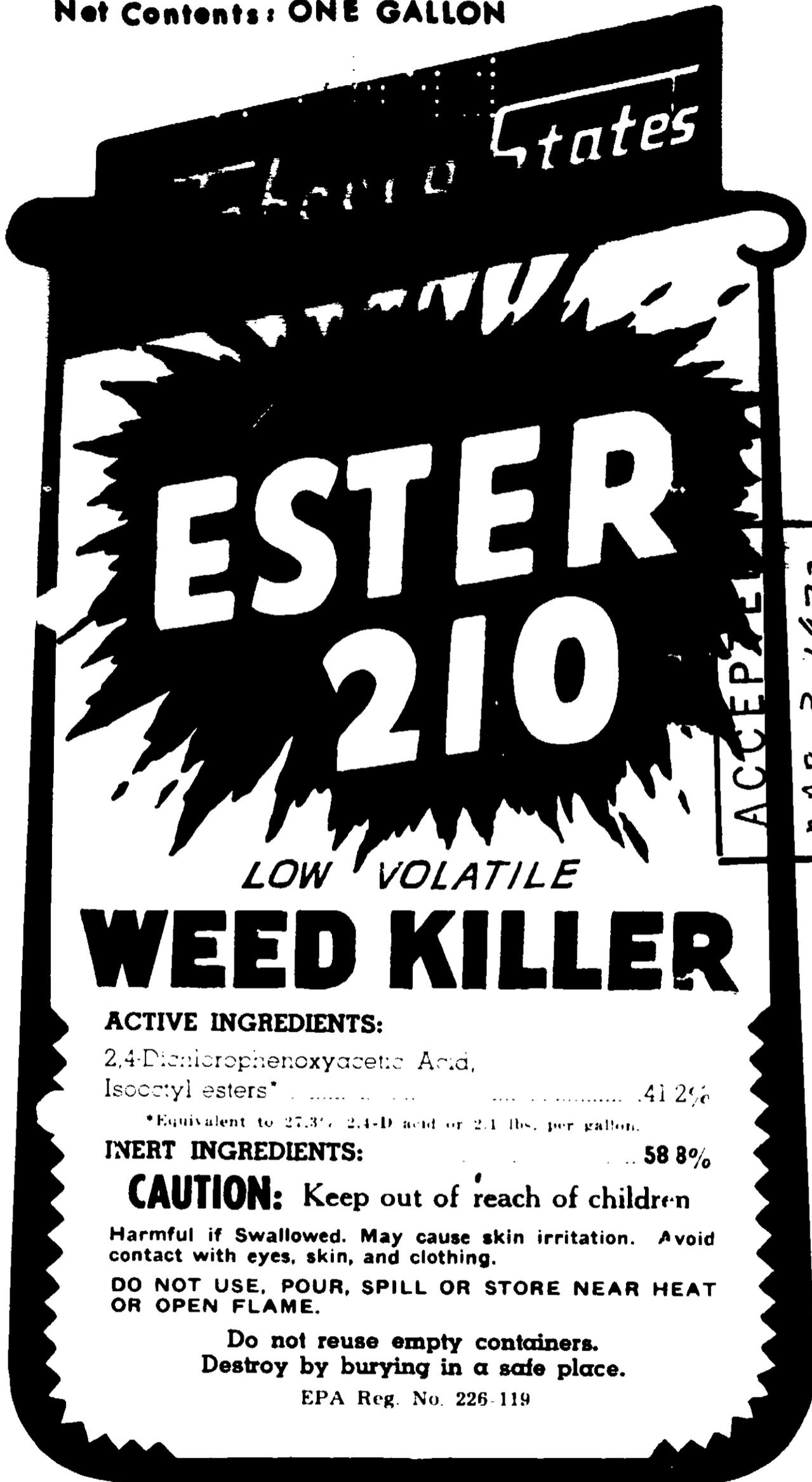
WOODY PLANT CONTROL: To control 2,4-D susceptible species in areas such as fence rows, roadsides, pastures, along ditch banks, spray brush up to 6 to 8 feet tall after foliage is well developed using drenching spraying of 3 quarts of Ester 210 in 50 gallons of water. Wet thoroughly all parts of the plants, including foliage, shoot stems and bark.

With good growing conditions and high soil moisture, sprays may be used up to 2 to 3 weeks before normal frost time, but spraying soon after leaves are fully open in the spring usually gives best results. Control may be less effective during hot, dry weather when deep soil moisture is deficient. For Sand Shinnery Oak: Use 2 quarts of Ester 210 either in 5 gallons of diesel or fuel oil, or in 4 gallons of water plus 1 gallon of oil. Apply by airplane between May 15 and June 15. For Sand Sagebrush: Use 2 quarts of Ester 210 in 3 gallons of diesel or fuel oil. Apply by airplane when plants are growing actively and foliage is fully developed.

May be stored in unheated buildings.

TOBACCO STATES CHEMICAL CO., INC.
Lexington, Kentucky

Net Contents: ONE GALLON



ACCEPTED
 MAR 3, 1972
 UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
 FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
 FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTER-
 ED UNDER NO. 226-119 SUBJECT
 TO ATTACHED COMMENTS.

CAUTION: For sm
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NOTE: Do not use
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ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid,
 Isooctyl esters* 41.2%

*Equivalent to 27.3% 2,4-D acid or 2.1 lbs. per gallon.

INERT INGREDIENTS: 58.8%

CAUTION: Keep out of reach of children

Harmful if Swallowed. May cause skin irritation. Avoid
 contact with eyes, skin, and clothing.

**DO NOT USE, POUR, SPILL OR STORE NEAR HEAT
 OR OPEN FLAME.**

Do not reuse empty containers.
 Destroy by burying in a safe place.

EPA Reg. No. 226-119

May be stored in unheated buildings.

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TOBACCO STATES CHEMICAL CO., INC.
Lexington, Kentucky

ACCEPTED

MAR 31 1972

BY THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE ACT
FOR THE TOBACCO STATES CHEMICAL CO.
EPA REG. NO. 226-119 SUBJECT
TO FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS

DIRECTIONS:

CAUTION: For small grains (barley, oats, rye and wheat) — Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with this product. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

WEED CONTROL IN SPRING WHEAT AND BARLEY: Use 1 pint per acre in the amount of water necessary for even spraying. Dosage may be reduced to 1/2 pint or increased to 1 1/2 pints per acre in accordance with resistance of weeds to be controlled. Spray when grain is in full tiller stage (6 to 8 inches tall) until the early boot stage. Injury may result if sprays are applied to young seedlings or when grain is in the boot or shot blade stage. Sprays may be used after the hard dough stage to control weeds which may interfere with harvesting.

WEED CONTROL IN WINTER WHEAT AND RYE: Apply 1/2 to 3/4 pints per acre in the spring from the fully tillered to the jointing stages.

WEED CONTROL IN OATS NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME: Use not over 1 pint per acre and apply at the growth stage of the oats suggested by your state agricultural experiment station. Do not apply from boot to milk or in seedling stage.

WEED CONTROL IN CORN: Postemergence—Use 1/4 pint per acre in the amount of water necessary for even distribution. Dosage may be reduced to 1/8 pint or increased to 1 pint in accordance with resistance of weeds to be controlled. Apply as soon as possible after most of weeds have emerged. After corn is 6 to 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. Pre-emergence—Use 2 to 3 quarts of Ester 210 in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre. Spray 3 to 6 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use where corn is planted in very light sandy soil.

ROADSIDE AND GENERAL WEED CONTROL: Along roads, right-of-ways, fence rows, drainage ditch banks, and in pole yards, farmyards and similar non-crop areas, use 2 to 3 quarts of Ester 210 in 100 gallons of water. Apply when weeds are growing actively and foliage is fully expanded. Wet all foliage thoroughly.

LAWN AND PASTURE WEED CONTROL: To control many broadleaved weeds, including bitterweed, bromweed, croton weed, docks, dogfennel, kochia, and marsh-elder, use 1 1/2 to 2 quarts per acre in the amount of water needed for even spraying. Apply when weeds are growing actively. Do not graze treated areas by dairy animals within seven days after treatment.

NOTE: Do not use on creeping grasses, such as bent, except for spot spraying, nor on freshly seeded lawns or pasture land until grass is well started. Most legumes are usually damaged or killed. For wild garlic and wild onions, in pastures, apply 4 to 6 quarts per acre in very early spring every year for at least 3 years. May cause injury to Dichondra.

WOODY PLANT CONTROL: To control 2,4-D susceptible species in areas such as fence rows, roadsides, pastures, along ditch banks, spray brush up to 6 to 8 feet tall after foliage is well developed using drenching spraying of 3 quarts of Ester 210 in 50 gallons of water. Wet thoroughly all parts of the plants, including foliage, shoot stems and bark.

With good growing conditions and high soil moisture, sprays may be used up to 2 to 3 weeks before normal frost time, but spraying soon after leaves are fully open in the spring usually gives best results. Control may be less effective during hot, dry weather when deep soil moisture is deficient. For Sand Shinnery Oak: Use 2 quarts of Ester 210 either in 5 gallons of diesel or fuel oil, or in 4 gallons of water plus 1 gallon of oil. Apply by airplane between May 15 and June 15. For Sand Sagebrush: Use 2 quarts of Ester 210 in 3 gallons of diesel or fuel oil. Apply by airplane when plants are growing actively and foliage is fully developed.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The number of gallons of the mixture to use per acre will depend upon the type of spray equipment. Where low gallonage spray equipment is used—5 or less gallons per acre will give adequate coverage.

Do not let Ester 210 come into contact with vegetables, flowers, grapes, fruit trees, ornamentals, cotton or other desirable plants which are sensitive to 2,4-D and its formulations, and do not permit spray mists containing it to drift onto them, since even minute quantities of the spray may cause injury during both growing and dormant periods. (Coarse sprays are less likely to drift.) Accordingly, applications by airplane, ground rigs and hand dispensers should be carried out only when there is no hazard from drift. Do not apply by airplane in the vicinity of cotton, grapes or other desirable 2,4-D susceptible vegetation. At higher temperatures vaporization may cause injury to susceptible plants growing nearby. Excessive amounts of this weed killer in the soil may temporarily stop seed germination or plant growth. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes. Do not store near fertilizers, seed, 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 Ester 210. Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations.

DIRECTIONS:

GENERAL DIRECTIONS: Apply Ester 210 at low pressures (30 to 50 pounds) during warm weather when weeds are well leafed out and growing actively. Dosages as low as 1/4 pint per acre will usually be satisfactory for young tender growth of sensitive weeds such as wild mustard. For less sensitive weeds and under conditions where kill is difficult, higher dosage will be required. Extra sprays may be needed for hard-to-kill weeds.

IMPORTANT: When used on crops at the higher rates recommended, Ester 210 may cause some injury to crop plants, particularly when crop growth is very rapid. Where weeds are a serious problem, however, the control obtained will often more than offset the crop damage. Do not use Ester 210 on crops other than those listed.

TO PREPARE A SPRAY: Add half the required amount of water to the spray tank, then the Ester 210 with agitation, and finally the balance of the water with continued agitation.

NOTE: This forms an emulsion—not a solution—which tends to separate on standing. Provide agitation to ensure uniform spray mixture.

NOTE: One tablespoon of Ester 210 in 3 quarts of spray is about equal to 1 quart in 100 gallons.

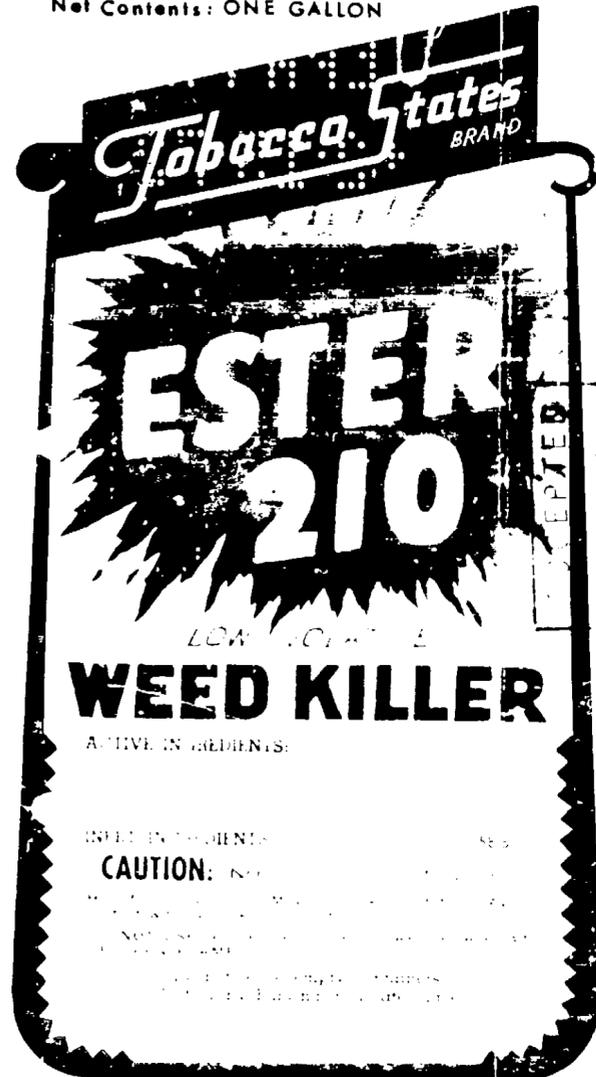
PARTIAL LIST OF WEEDS CONTROLLED BY ESTER 210

Thistles	Mustards	Shepherd Purse
Bitterweed	Peppergrass	Wild Morning Glory
Broomweed	Pigweed	Many other broad
Croton Weed	Plantain	leafed weeds
Dandelion	Ragweed	Alder
Dog Fennel	Tarweed	Buckbrush
Fanweed	Vetch	Elderberry
Kochia	Wild Carrot	Hazel
Lamb's-Quarter	Wild Garlic	Costal Sage
Mallow	Wild Onion	Sand Sage
Marshelder	Wild Radish	Sand Shinnery Oak
Sumac	Willow	Certain other
		woody plants

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

For more specific uses of Ester 210 WEED KILLER, consult agriculture experiment station or extension service weed specialists or write direct to Tobacco States Chemical Co. (See other panel).

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DIRECTIONS:
CAUTION: For small grains (barley, oats, rye and wheat) — Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with this product. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

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WEED CONTROL IN WINTER WHEAT AND RYE:
 Apply 1/2 to 1 pint per acre in the spring from the fully tillered to the jointing stages.

WEED CONTROL IN OATS NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME: Use not over 1 pint per acre and apply at the growth stage of the oats suggested by your state agricultural experiment station. Do not apply from boot to milk or in seedling stage.

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ROADSIDE AND GENERAL WEED CONTROL: Along roads, right of ways, fence rows, drainage ditch banks and 4 to 6 foot yards, farmyards and similar narrow areas, use 2 to 3 quarts of Ester 210 in 100 gallons of water. Apply when weeds are growing actively and foliage is fully expanded. Wet all foliage thoroughly.

TURF AND PASTURE WEED CONTROL: To control many broadleaved weeds, including letterweed, broom weed, cotton weed, docks, dogfennel, kochia, and marsh elder, use 1 1/2 to 2 quarts per acre in the amount of water needed for even spraying. Apply when weeds are growing actively. Do not graze treated areas by dairy animals within seven days after treatment.

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WOODY PLANT CONTROL: To control 24 D susceptible species in areas such as fence rows, roadside pastures, along ditch banks, spray brush up to 6 to 8 feet tall after foliage is well developed using trenching spraying of 3 quarts of Ester 210 in 50 gallons of water. Wet thoroughly all parts of the plants, including foliage, shoot stems and bark.

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Lexington, Kentucky