

## GENERAL DIRECTIONS

WEEDS IN CROP	PINTS WEEDAR 64 per acre	Gallons Water per acre	DIRECTIONS
WHEAT, BARLEY, RYE, OATS WINTER GRAIN			
Annual and biennial weeds	½ - 2*	8 or more	Apply after grain is fully tillered (about 4" - 8" high) but not forming joints in the stem.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	1 - 2*	8 or more	Apply when weeds are near bud stage. Do not spray grain in boot to dough stage.
SPRING GRAIN			
Annual broadleaf weeds	½ - 2*	8 or more	Apply after grain is fully tillered (about 4" - 8" high) but not forming joints in the stem.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	1 - 2*	8 or more	Apply when weeds are near bud stage. Do not spray grain in boot to dough stage.
GRAIN UNDERSEEDED WITH LEGUMES	¼ - ½	5-8	Apply after grain is about 8" tall. Do not spray grain in boot to dough stage. Do not spray alfalfa or timothy clover unless the infestation is severe and injury to these legumes can be tolerated.

\*Use the lower rate if small annual and biennial weeds are the major problem. Use the higher rate if perennial weeds or annual and biennial weeds are present which are in the hard to kill categories as determined by local experience. The higher rates increase the risk of grain injury and should be used only where the weed control problem justified the grain damage risk.

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 (Field and Sweet)	2 - 3	15 - 30	Apply just before corn emerges. Do not use on light sandy soil, or where soil moisture is low.
Preemergence (for annual grasses and broadleaf weeds)			
Postemergence annual broadleaf weeds	½ - 1	8 - 15	Apply when most weeds have germinated. Spray after corn emerges and until it is 8" - 9" tall.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	1 - 1½	8 - 15	Apply when weeds are in bud to bloom stage. Use drop pipes after corn is 10" tall. Do not spray corn in tassels. 2,4-D may cause brittleness to corn. Winds or cultivation may cause stalk breakage while brittle. Certain single cross corn hybrids may be more susceptible to 2,4-D injury than others.
SORGHUM - postemergence	1	8-10	Apply when sorghum is 8" - 12" tall. Use drop pipes to keep spray off sorghum plants.
RICE	1½ - 2½	5 - 10	To control early indigo and other broad-leaved weeds, apply 7-10 weeks after planting when rice is fully tillered. Do not spray rice in boot stage.
SUGARCANE			Apply when cane is 1-2 feet tall.
Preemergence	4	15 - 20	
Postemergence	1½ - 2	10 - 30	
NON-CROPPED LAND (Fence Rows, Roadsides, Drainage Ditch Banks)			
Annual broadleaf weeds	2 - 3	15 - 30	Apply when weeds are young and growing vigorously.
Perennial broadleaf weeds	4 - 8	15 - 30	Apply when weeds are growing rapidly - generally near the bud stage. Repeated applications may be necessary.
PASTURES AND OTHER TURF AREAS (Golf Courses, Parks, Cemeteries)	2 - 4*	15 - 30	Do not apply to newly seeded turf until grass has been cut several times. Where bentgrass predominates, make 2 applications of 1 pint per acre at 3-week intervals. Do not graze dairy animals for 7 days after treatment. Do not use on susceptible Southern grasses such as St. Augustine, bentgrass, dichondra and clover may be injured by this treatment.

For aerial application on grain, apply WEEDAR 64 in 3 - 10 gallons of water per acre.

\*Use the lower rate if annual and biennial weeds are the major problem, the higher rate for perennial weeds.

To convert local recommendations into terms of WEEDAR 64 use the following table:

2,4-D ACID	1 lb.	¾ lb.	½ lb.	3/8 lb.	¼ lb.	1/8 lb.	1/8 lb.
WEEDAR 64	2 pt.	1½ pt.	1 pt.	¾ pt.	½ pt.	3/8 pt.	¼ pt.

### EMERGENCY WEED CONTROL IN WHEAT

Perennial broadleaf weeds: Apply 3 pints per acre when weeds are approaching bud stage, but do not spray grain in the boot to dough stage.

The 3 pint [1.5 pound acid equivalent] per acre application of any 2,4-D product can produce injury to wheat. Balance the severity of your weed problem against the possibility of crop damage. Where perennial weeds are scattered spot treatment is suggested to minimize the extent of crop injury.

## CONTROL THESE WEEDS

### ANNUAL AND BIENNIAL WEEDS

BECKWORTHS	KNOTWEED	RADISH (WILD)
BULL THISTLE	LAMBSQUARTERS	RAGWEED (COMMON)
BURDOCK	LETTUCE (WILD)	RUSSIAN THISTLE
COCKLE	MALVA	SMARTWEED
COCKLEBUR	MORNING GLORY	SOWTHISTLE (COMMON)
COFFEEWEED	MORNING GLORY	SUNFLOWER
FLORIDA (BANY)	MORNING GLORY	TUMBLE WEE
FRENCHWEED	MORNING GLORY	VERVAINS
GALINSOGA	MORNING GLORY	VETCH
GOATWEED	MORNING GLORY	WILD CARROT
JIMSONWEED	MORNING GLORY	
KNOXIA	MORNING GLORY	

### PERENNIAL WEEDS

ARTICHOKE	GOLDEN ROD	RAGWEED
ASTER	GROUND RY	SOWTHISTLE
AUTUMN	HEXALL	STINGING NETTLES
FLORIDA	HOARY CRESS	STRAWBERRY (WILD)
SHOVED	HORSE TAIL	TANWEED
BLUE LETTUCE	IRON WEED	TOADFLAX
CANADA THISTLE	LOCO WEED	VERVAINS
CATNIP	NETTLES	WILD GARLIC
CHERRY	ORANGE	WILD ONION
DANDELION	HAWKWEED	WILD SWEET POTATO
DOCK	PLANTAIN	
DOGBANE	POVERTY WEED	

### FORESTRY - TREE INJECTION

Make injections as near the root collar as possible, using one injection per inch of trunk's diameter at breast height (4½ feet). For resistant species such as hickory, injections should overlap. For best results, injections should be made during the growing season - May 15 to October 15.

#### For Dilute Injection

Mix 1 gallon of WEEDAR 64 in 19 gallons of water for dilute injections.

#### For Concentrate Injection

Use 1-2 ml of concentrate WEEDAR 64 per injection. The injector bit must penetrate the inner bark.

## CONTENTS 1 GALLON

# The 2,4-D Amine Contains 4 Pounds Equivalent per Gallon

## CAUTION: Keep out of reach of children. See other cautions on right side of label.

### ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid

### INERT INGREDIENTS: .....

\*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent  
or 4 pounds per gallon.

**R**™  
A ROVER-AMCHEM COMPANY

**AMCHEM**  
First Name in Herbicide Research  
AMBLER, PA. ■ Clinton, Iowa

EPA Reg. No. 264-2AA

FORM NO. 2461 C 6-75 5M TC

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**WEEDAR**

**64 BROADLEAF  
HERBICIDE**



# WEEDAR 64

## WATER HYACINTH CONTROL

To be applied by federal, state or local public agency personnel, trained in aquatic weed control, or by licensed commercial applicators under contract to the above agencies. For use in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, marshes, bayous, drainage ditches, canals, rivers and streams that are quiescent or slow moving.

### NOTICE TO APPLICATORS

**State and Local Coordination** — Before application under any project program, coordination and approval of local and state authorities may be required, either by letter of agreement or issuance of special permits for such use.

**Fish Toxicity - Oxygen Ratio** — Fish breathe oxygen in the water and a water-oxygen ratio must be maintained. Decaying weeds use up oxygen. To avoid fish kill from decaying plant material do not treat more than one half the lake or pond at one time. For large bodies of weed infested waters leave buffer strips of at least 100 feet wide and delay treatment of these strips for 4-5 weeks or until the dead vegetation has decomposed.

**Wind Velocity - Ground or Surface Application** — Do not apply when wind speeds are at or above 10 mph. **Air Application** — Do not apply when wind speeds are at or above 5 mph.

**Irrigation** — Delay the use of treated waters for irrigation for three weeks after treatment unless an approved assay shows that the water does not contain more than .1 ppm 2,4-D acid. Do not treat irrigation ditches in areas where water will be used to overhead (sprinkler) irrigate susceptible crops especially grapes, tomatoes and cotton.

**Potable Water** — Delay the use of treated water for domestic purposes for a period of 3 weeks or until such time as an approved assay shows that the water contains no more than .1 ppm 2,4-D acid.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Weedar 64 will control water hyacinth with surface and air applications.

#### WATER HYACINTH (*Eichornia crassipetio*)

**Amounts to Use** — 2 to 4 qts. (4 lb. acid equivalent per gallon) per acre. Spray the weed mass only. Use 4 qts. when plants are matured or when the weed mass is dense.

**When to Apply** — Spray when water hyacinth plants are actively growing. Repeat as necessary to kill regrowth and hyacinth plants missed in the previous operation.

**How to Use - Surface Application** — Use power sprayers operated with a boom or spray gun mounted on a boat, tractor or truck. Thorough wetting of foliage is essential for maximum control. Use 100 to 400 gal/A of spray mixture. Special precaution such as the use of low pressure, large nozzles and thickening agents should be taken to avoid spray drift in areas of sensitive crops. For Directa-Spra® operation use Weedar 64 with 1 pint of Lo-Drift™ in 50 to 100 gallons of water. For other applications follow the Lo-Drift™ label for mixing directions.

**Air Application** — Use drift control spray equipment or thickening agents such as Lo-Drift™ mixed into the spray solution. Apply 1.0 gallons per acre of Weedar 64 through standard boom systems with a minimum of 5 gallons of spray mix per acre. For Microfoil® drift control spray systems apply Weedar 64 in 12 to 15 gallons spray mix per acre.

2,4-D Acid Equivalent	½ lb.	1 lb.	2 lb.	3 lb.	4 lb.
Weedar 64	1 pt.	2 pt.	2 qt.	3 qt.	4 qt.