

ACCEPTED

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RHODIA

2,4-D LOW VOLATILE ESTER 4L

A SELECTIVE WEED KILLER

NET CONTENTS
GALLONS

For use in the control of many broadleaf weeds, herbaceous perennials, forest management areas, including site preparation, and woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Isooctyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 70.1%
INERT INGREDIENTS 29.9%

*Equivalent to 46.5% by weight of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, or not less than 4 lbs. of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid per gallon at 68° F.

CAUTION: Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION: Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Harmful if swallowed. In case of contact flush eyes with plenty of water; wash skin with soap and water. Avoid breathing spray mist.

Do not allow solution or spray drift to contact desirable plants. Among crops highly susceptible to 2,4-D injury are cotton, tobacco, blackeyed peas, beans, tomatoes, melons, other vegetables, grapes, fruit trees, and some ornamentals. (Coarse sprays are less likely to drift than are fine mist sprays.) It is difficult to completely clean 2,4-D from sprayers or other equipment, therefore do not use 2,4-D sprayers and other equipment for purposes where even trace amounts of this chemical may cause injury. Do not reuse shipping containers; destroy by crushing and burying. Avoid contamination of water intended for irrigation and domestic use. Do not transport with or store near seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, or fungicides. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the vicinity. Do not store in freezing temperatures. If allowed to freeze, remix before using. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

CONTROLS THESE WEEDS

Dandelion	Curly Dock	Pigweeds	Ragweeds
Plantains	Tarweed or Fiddleneck	Cocklebur	Waterhemlock
Indian Mallow	(spray when young)	Healall	Wild Radish
or Velvetleaf	Galinsoga	Bull Thistle	St. Johnswort
Annual Mustards	Vetch	Tansy Ragwort	or Klamathweed
Chicory	Burdock	(spray at rosette	Many other species
	Sunflower	stage)	

SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS

ESTABLISHED GRASSES, such as pastures*, roadsides, grass seed fields, golf courses, and other turf areas where it is desired to control susceptible broadleaf weeds and brush: Apply 1 to 2 pints per acre in sufficient water for uniform coverage of the weeds. Use low rate for easy-to-kill annuals and apply while weeds are small; repeat if new weeds appear. Spring or fall, when weeds are growing actively, is the best time to treat, except on grass seed fields where fall applications are not recommended. Spray seed fields in the spring after grasses are well tillered but before boot stage. Use 2 to 4 pints per acre for perennial weeds such as Bindweed, Canada Thistle, St. Johnswort, and Wild Garlic—in general spray these from vigorous spring growth to early bloom and again on fall regrowth. Repeated applications for 2 or more successive years may be needed to control some weeds. Do not spray seedling grass, nor while grass is in boot to milk stage. Do not mow grass within 2 days before or after spraying. Most legumes will be injured or killed with these sprays. In some areas Bentgrass, Buffalograss, Carpetgrass, and St. Augustingrass may be injured.

*Do not graze dairy animals within 7 days after application.

WHEAT AND BARLEY: Use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre in sufficient water for uniform coverage of weeds (5 or more gals. per acre, depending on spray equipment). Make application in the spring when grain is fully tillered or stooled, but before jointing. Use the lower rate for easily-killed seedling weeds, and the higher rate for older or more tolerant weeds. In the Pacific Northwest use 1 1/2 pints per acre for control of Tarweed and Gromwell. Do not treat grains under-seeded with legumes, and do not spray winter grains in fall. Higher rates, sometimes recommended for perennial weeds, may cause crop injury.

Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within two weeks after treatment with 2,4-D.

Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

Do NOT Store with Foodstuffs

CORN: Preemergence—Use 1 to 2 quarts in 10 to 20 gallons water per acre. Apply to soil 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on light, sandy soils. Avoid cultivation as long as possible. On muck soils and on heavy clay soils high in organic matter 1/2 to 1 gal. per acre may be required. **Postemergence**—Apply 1/2 to 3/4 pint per acre in sufficient water for thorough weed coverage. Use lower rate for easily-killed weeds, on inbreds, and when corn is growing rapidly. Apply when weeds are up and corn is 3 or more inches tall. As soon as corn is over 10 inches, use dropped nozzles to direct the spray over tops of weeds but not over the corn. Rapidly growing corn and inbreds are susceptible to 2,4-D injury. Do not spray corn during period after tassels begin to show until silks are dry. Do not cultivate for about 2 weeks after treatment while corn is brittle.

FOR COMBINATION WITH LIQUID NITROGEN SOLUTIONS

MIXING: Fill spray tank half full with liquid nitrogen. Start agitator. Add Rhodia 2,4-D Low Volatile Ester 4L in full quantity for number of acres full tank will cover. Continue agitation of spray solution and complete filling of tank with fertilizer. Continue agitation until tank is empty. Mix only one tank at a time and apply immediately. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

Use spray equipment designed to handle corrosive liquid nitrogen solutions. After spraying, remove any remaining solution and rinse spray rig thoroughly with water.

CORN: For late season control of young Smartweeds, Cocklebur, Annual Morningglory, and other annual broadleaf weeds less than 1 inch high. Field should be as clean as possible and corn 20 to 30 inches tall. Direct the spray to lower 3" to 4" of corn stalk. For each acre mix 2/5 to 1 pint (consult local recommendations) of Rhodia 2,4-D Low Volatile Ester 4L with 80 to 120 pounds of Nitrogen. Apply immediately with continuous agitation.

SMALL GRAINS: (wheat or barley) AND PASTURES: Follow local recommended per acre rates for 2,4-D and nitrogen solutions. Use 2,4-D rates for small grains and pastures as given elsewhere on this label.

SUGARCANE: Use 1 quart per acre as a preemergence application before canes appear or 2 quarts per acre as a blanket spray after cane emerges and through layby, to aid in the control of Johnson-grass seedlings and susceptible broadleaf weeds.

NON-SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL

In non-crop areas use 1 to 4 quarts per acre in sufficient water to thoroughly wet weeds. Apply on vigorous spring growth to early bloom stage and on fall regrowth; re-treat in successive years as needed for control.

WOODY PLANTS Growing Along Fence Rows, on Waste Areas, and Potential Rangeland: As a foliage spray on woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D such as Willows, Cherokee Rose, Japanese Honeysuckle, Virginia Creeper, and Wild Grape, use 2 to 3 quarts per 100 gals. water and spray to thoroughly wet plants when in full leaf and actively growing. In general, it is better to cut tall woody plants and spray sucker growth when 2 to 4 feet tall. Re-treatment may be needed on some species. For airplane application to control Shinnery Oak, Sand Sage, Buckbrush, Big Sagebrush, and Rabbitbrush use 1 to 2 quarts per acre applied in 1 gal. diesel oil plus 2 to 4 gals. water per acre; treat in spring when fully leaved and growing actively.

CONIFER RELEASE AND SITE PREPARATION

AERIAL APPLICATION: Conifer release, Douglas Fir, Hemlock, Sitka Spruce, or Grand Fir: Use 1 1/2 to 2 quarts of Rhodia 2,4-D Low Volatile Ester 4L in 9 1/2 to 15 gallons of water per acre to control Alder. Use 3 quarts of Rhodia 2,4-D Low Volatile Ester 4L plus 3 quarts fuel oil in 8 1/2 to 15 gallons of water per acre to control Tanoak, Madrone, Canyon Live Oak, and Manzanita. To control Alder apply as a foliage spray between mid-May and mid-June. To control Tanoak, Madrone, Canyon Live Oak, and Manzanita apply just before or during bud break on Douglas Fir.

Site preparation: Budbreak spray—Use 2 to 4 quarts of Rhodia 2,4-D Low Volatile Ester 4L in 9 to 15 gallons of fuel oil per acre to control Alder after Alder breaks bud, but before foliage is 1/4 full size. Foliage spray—Use 2 quarts Rhodia 2,4-D Low Volatile Ester 4L plus 2 quarts fuel oil in 9 to 15 gallons of water per acre after most Alder leaves are full size.

Local conditions may affect the use of this chemical. Consult State Agricultural Extension or Experiment Station weed specialists for specific recommendations for local weed problems and for information on possible lower dosages.

Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically recommended, and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage, or handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith.

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Manufactured by
RHODIA INC.
AGRICULTURAL DIVISION
SOMERSET, NEW JERSEY



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