

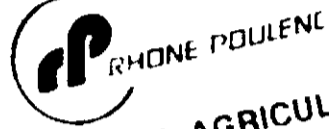
PRODUCT NUMBER
2730

SPECIMEN LABEL

RHODIA 2,4-D

ESTER

ESTER 4L HERBICIDE



FOR SALE TO, USE AND STORAGE BY COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURAL,
TURF AND LANDSCAPE PERSONNEL ONLY

ADD
34.1

66.51%
33.49%

3.76

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

RHÔNE-POULENC S.A.
11800 LYON CEDEX 03

1983

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

329-177

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed, absorbed through skin or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing spray mist. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not apply directly to water. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area, as this product may injure cotton, beans, other vegetables, certain legumes and ornamentals.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not reuse containers.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to Federal, State or local procedures under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent) and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other approved State and local procedures.

NOTE: (Coarse sprays are less likely to drift than fine mist sprays.) Do not allow this chemical or dilution of it to come in contact with desirable plants such as cotton, grapes, melons, tomatoes, beans, peas, other vegetables, legumes, ornamentals and fruit trees. Do not use the same spray equipment for other purposes where even trace amounts of this chemical may cause injury. Do not use in or around greenhouses.

Apply in enough water to provide uniform coverage of weeds and brush (usually 5 to 50 gallons per acre by ground equipment and 3 to 10 gallons by aircraft. Higher gallonages can be used to improve spray coverage or reduce drift.

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

CONTROLS THESE WEEDS

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Dandelion | Tarweed or Fiddleneck | Cockspur | Waterhemp |
| Plantain | (spray when young) | Heal-all | Wild Radish |
| Indian Mallow | Galinsoga | Bull Thistle | St. Johnswort |
| or Velvetleaf | Vetch | Tansy Ragwort | or Klamathweed |
| Annual Mustards | Burdock | (spray at | Many other species |
| Chicory | Sunflower | rosette stage) | |
| Curly Dock | Pigweeds | Ragweeds | |

25177

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. 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. Augustinegrass may be injured.

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

WHEAT AND BARLEY:

Use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. Make application in the spring when grain is fully tillered or stoolled, 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.

CORN (Field, Sweet, Popcorn):

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 or on heavy clay soils high in organic matter 1/2 to 1 gal per acre may be required. **Postemergence**—Apply 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. 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 the 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, flush any remaining solution and rinse spraying thoroughly with water.

CORN (Field, Sweet, Popcorn):

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 5.8 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 Johnsongrass seedlings and susceptible broadleaf weeds.

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NON-SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL

In non-crop areas use 1 to 4 quarts per acre. 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 1½ to 2 quarts of Rhodia 2,4-D Low Volatile Ester 4L in 9½ 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 8½ 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 ¼ 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.

CONDITION OF SALE, WARRANTY, LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

This product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically recommended and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of Rhone-Poulenc or the seller. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage or handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given hereon. In no case shall Rhone-Poulenc or the seller be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages such as loss of profits or values resulting from the use or handling of this product.