

2-10-72  
359-247

PRODUCT NO.  
**132**

# CHIPMAN<sup>®</sup> 2,4-D ISOPROPYL ESTER 334E A SELECTIVE WEED KILLER

NET CONTENTS  
GALLONS

For control of broad-leaved weeds susceptible to 2,4-D in tolerant crops and in non-crop areas.

**ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

Isopropyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid\* ..... 46.6%  
**INERT INGREDIENTS** ..... 53.4%

\*Equivalent to 39.14% by weight of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid or not less than 3.34 lbs. of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid per gal. 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, black eyed peas, beans, tomatoes, melons, other vegetables, grapes, fruit trees and 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 re-use shipping containers, destroy by crushing and burying. Do NOT transport with or store near seeds, fertilizers, insecticides or fungicides. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the vicinity. Store at temperatures above 32°F. If allowed to freeze, roll drum to remix before using. Do NOT use this product in vicinity of crop plants highly susceptible to 2,4-D injury. Do NOT use or store near heat or open flame.

Avoid contamination of water intended for irrigation and domestic use.

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

Do NOT feed treated straw to livestock.

Toxic to fish. Do NOT contaminate any body of water, by direct application, cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes and containers.

### CONTROLS THESE WEEDS

Opuntia	Burdock	Wild Licorice
Plantains	Ground Ivy	Bull Thistle
Heal-all	Pigweed	Poisonhemlock
Pennywort	Tarweed or Fiddleneck	Puncturevine
Indian Mallow, Velvetleaf	(sprdy when small)	Yellow Star-Thistle
Mustards	Galinsoga	Wild Radish
Gumweed	Ragweeds	Vetch
Chicory	Stinging Nettle	Many others

### SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS

**ESTABLISHED PASTURE\*, FIELD RANGE\* AND TURF GRASSES:** Use 1 to 5 pints per acre, depending on susceptibility of weeds. Apply in sufficient water for uniform coverage of weeds. Use low rate for easy-to-kill annuals and apply while weeds are small; repeat if new weeds appear. Spring or fall applications may be made, except on grass seed fields where fall applications are not recommended. Use 2 to 5 pints per acre for perennial weeds such as bindweed, Canada thistle, St. Johnswort and garlic—in general spray these from vigorous spring growth to early bloom and again on fall regrowth. Repeat applications for 2 or more successive years may be needed to control some weeds. Do not

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

spray seedling grass, nor while grass is in boot to milk stage. Do not mow grass within 2 days before or following treatment. In some areas Dichandra, bent, buffalo, carpet and St. Augustine grasses are susceptible to injury. Most legumes will be injured or killed with these sprays.

**WHEAT AND BARLEY:** Apply 1/2 to 1 1/4 pints per acre in sufficient water for uniform coverage. Spray in spring while weeds are young and grain is well tillered but before it begins to joint. Do not spray grain in early seedling stage, nor during period from boot, or shot blade, to milk stage. Fall spraying of winter wheat is not recommended. Use low dosage on easy-to-kill weeds, such as wintergrass and common yellow mustard, and when growing conditions are favorable. In Pacific Northwest up to 2 pints per acre may be needed for control of such hard-to-kill weeds as groundsel, tarweed and bachelor button, and in other areas for heavy infestation of wild garlic, though some injury to the grain may result from this high dosage.

**CORN:** Apply 1/2 to 1 pint per acre in sufficient water for thorough weed coverage. Use lower rate for easily killed weeds and on inbreds, and when growing conditions are favorable. Apply when weeds have emerged and corn is 3 or more inches tall. Use drop nozzles to direct spray over tops of weeds, but not over the top of corn as soon as corn is high enough above the weeds. Do not spray during period after tassels begin to show until silks are dry. Corn that is growing rapidly under warm moist conditions is more easily injured with 2,4-D than corn developing under less favorable conditions. Do not cultivate after treatment while corn is brittle. For lay-by spray where late weeds are a problem, use 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 pints per acre immediately after last cultivation. This spray should be directed onto the soil and bases of corn stalks only.

**SUGARCANE:** Use 2 1/2 pints per acre as fall and spring drill sprays; 5 pints per acre as blanket spray immediately after lay-by, to aid in control of Johnson grass seedlings and broad-leaved weeds; 2 to 3 1/2 pints per acre for control of susceptible weeds as tie vines, cypress vines. Do not use in cotton areas during the growing season of cotton. In certain states where cotton and other susceptible crops are grown, the use of isopropyl ester may be prohibited at certain times of the year. Check with your local weed control authorities.

### NON-SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL

**NON-CROP AREAS:** For use in Non-Crop areas such as wasteland, drainage ditch banks, fence-rows, rights-of-way, industrial sites, forest management sites and turf areas (golf courses, parks and cemeteries). Use 1 quart to 1 gallon per acre, depending on susceptibility of weed and density of growth. Apply in sufficient water to thoroughly wet weeds during vigorous spring growth to early bloom stage and again on fall regrowth. Repeat treatments may be needed for 2 or more successive years for control of some weeds, particularly species with creeping rootstocks.

**NOTE:** Do NOT use in vicinity of crop plants highly susceptible to 2,4-D injury.

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.

**Do NOT Store with Foodstuffs**

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

Manufactured by

**RHODIA INC.**  
CHIPMAN DIVISION  
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

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