

PRODUCT NO.

2460

NET CONTENTS
GALLONS

RHODIA 2,4-D AMINE NO. 4

A SELECTIVE WEED KILLER



ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 49.8%
INERT INGREDIENTS 50.2%

*2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent 41.36%. Contains the equivalent of 4 pounds of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid per gallon at 68°F.

CAUTION: Keep Out of Reach of Children

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Harmful if swallowed. In case of contact, flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention; wash skin with plenty of soap and water. 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 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. Store at temperatures above 32°F. If allowed to freeze, remix before using. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

CONTROLS THESE WEEDS

Canada Thistle	Annual Mustards	Bindweed	Wild Radish
Wild Onion	and Yellow Rocket	St. Johnswort	Redroot Pigweed
Dandelion	Witchweed	Wild Garlic	Kochia
Plantains	Indian Mallow	Chicory	Cocklebur
Ground Ivy	or Velvetleaf	Stinging Nettle	Lambsquarters
Pennywort	Galinsoga	Gumweed	Bidens or
Healall	Common and Giant	Burdock	Beggarticks
	Ragweeds	Poison Hemlock	Blessed Thistle
			Waterhyacinth

SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS

For control of broadleaf susceptible weeds in crops tolerant to 2,4-D, apply this product in sufficient water to give uniform coverage of the weeds. Volume of water depends largely on type of spray equipment. Do not use on crops underseeded with legumes. In general, weeds are most easily killed when young and actively growing.

GRASSES: In established pastures*, turf, and lawns, use 2 to 3 pints per acre—the light rate on more easily injured grasses. For small areas, use 3/4 to 1 fluid ounce (1 1/2 to 2 tablespoons) per 1000 sq. ft.; mix in 3 to 5 gallons of water and apply uniformly over the area. Fall or spring is best time to treat. Repeated treatments may be needed for less susceptible weeds. Treatments will kill or injure Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, and other legumes. White Clover (including Ladino) may be injured by a light application, but recovers; repeated

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

treatments will kill it. In some areas Dichondra, Bentgrasses, Carpet, Buffalo and St. Augustinegrasses may be injured. Usually Colonial Bents are more tolerant than creeping types; and Velvets are most easily injured. In grass seed fields use 1 to 2 pints per acre—the higher rate where weed stands are heavy and for hard-to-kill species. Make application in spring before head comes into boot. In new seedings of grasses tolerant to 2,4-D, use 1/2 to 1 1/2 pints per acre—the light rate when only easy-to-kill weeds are present; treat after grass has tillered.

WHEAT AND BARLEY: In spring sown grains from five-leaf stage (or when 6 inches high) to early boot stage, apply 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. In winter grains apply 1 to 2 pints per acre in the spring from fully tillered to early boot stage.

OATS: More sensitive to 2,4-D than other grains and should be sprayed in the spring when well established and tillered and before jointing; use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre.

SORGHUM—Postemergence: Apply 1 pint per acre when sorghum is 4 to 10 inches tall, according to state recommendations. Use dropped pipes to keep spray off sorghum plants when sorghum is over 10 inches high.

CORN: Apply 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. Use lower rate on inbreds. Corn is susceptible to injury at time of emergence and shortly after unfolding of leaves; do not spray during this period nor after first tassels appear. Spray must strike tops of weeds but should not drench corn plants. Use dropped nozzles when corn is over 10 inches tall to place spray below its tops. For resistant weeds use up to 2 pints per acre though corn injury may result. Do not cultivate soon after spraying while corn is brittle.

WITH LIQUID NITROGEN SOLUTIONS: 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. Apply 1 pint with 80 to 120 lbs. Nitrogen per acre. The spray **MUST** be prepared by first adding required amount of liquid nitrogen solution to spray tank. Next dilute 1 pint of Rhodia 2,4-D Amine No. 4 with 2 quarts of clean water for each acre to be treated with one tankful. Start the tank agitator and **SLOWLY** add the diluted 2,4-D solution. Spray immediately, maintaining continuous agitation until spray tank is empty. Direct the spray to lower 3" to 4" of corn stalk.

Use spray equipment designated to handle corrosive liquid nitrogen solutions. After spraying, remove any remaining solution and rinse spray rig thoroughly with water. Mix only one tank at a time. Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

SUGARCANE: Use 1 quart per acre as fall and spring drill (or band) sprays, and 2 quarts per acre as blanket spray through layby, to aid in control of Johnsongrass seedlings and susceptible broadleaf weeds.

PINE RELEASE: To control hardwoods, such as Oak, Hickory, Maple, Pecan, Elm, Sumac, and Hawthorn in Southern pine stands, use Rhodia 2,4-D

Amine No. 4 undiluted in a concentrate from injector calibrated to apply 0.75 ml. per injection. Space injections 2" apart, edge to edge, completely around the tree and close to the base. The injector bit must penetrate the inner bark. On hard-to-kill species such as Hickory, Dogwood, Red Maple, Blue Beech, and Ash, make injections 1" to 1 1/2" apart, edge to edge. Treatment may be made at any time of year.

WATERHYACINTH CONTROL in still water (lakes, ponds, and marshes):
Aerial Application—Use 4 3/4 pints of Rhodia 2,4-D Amine No. 4 in 5 to 15 gallons of water to cover one surface acre.

Boat Application—Use 4 3/4 pints of Rhodia 2,4-D Amine No. 4 in 50 to 100 gallons of water per acre. Uniform coverage is essential. Avoid submerging plants after treatment.

Consult your State Game and Fish Department or Water Control Agency prior to application of this product for aquatic weed control.

Treatment of aquatic weeds can result in oxygen loss from decomposition of dead weeds. This loss can cause fish suffocation. Therefore, to minimize this hazard treat 1/3 to 1/2 of the water area in a single operation and wait at least 10 to 14 days between treatments. Begin treatment along the shore and proceed outwards in bands to allow fish to move into untreated areas.

SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF SEED FORMATION

Where crops are not involved such as Roadsides, Fence Rows, Rights-of-Way, and Similar Places, use 1/2 to 1 gallon of this product per acre in sufficient water to thoroughly wet weeds. Bindweed, Whitetop, Perennial Sowthistle, Blue Lettuce, Bur Ragweed, Canada Thistle, and other noxious perennials somewhat resistant to 2,4-D will require repeated treatments to kill. Apply on vigorous spring growth to early bloom stage.

To control small areas of woody plants, such as Willows, Honeysuckle, Virginia Creeper, Alders, and others susceptible to 2,4-D use 1/2 to 1 gal. in 100 gals. water; spray to thoroughly wet plants when in full leaf. Re-treat as necessary for control of regrowth and seedlings. In general, it is better to cut tall woody growth and spray suckers when 2 to 4 ft. high. For large areas of woody plants, 2,4,5-T and brush killer products are suggested.

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

EPA Reg. No. 359-331-ZA
EPA Est. 359-OR-1
EPA Est. 359-MO-1

PL-1074

Manufactured by
RHODIA INC.
AGRICULTURAL DIVISION
SOMERSET, NEW JERSEY



LOT NO.