

PRODUCT NUMBER
2460

SPECIMEN LABEL

**RHODIA
2,4-D AMINE** NO.4 HERBICIDE



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

ADD
38.94

3.76

ADD
46.80
53.12

1083

BEST PRACTICE AVAILABLE

251 351

**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, except as specified on this label. 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.

Apply this product only as specified on this label.
Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D.
Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

NOTE:

(Coarse sprays are less likely to drift than fine mist sprays.) Do not allow this chemical or drift 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.

CONTROLS THESE WEEDS

Canada Thistle
Wild Onion
Dandelion
Plantains
Ground Ivy
Pennywort
Healall
Annual Mustards
and Yellow Rocket

Witchweed
Indian Mahoe
or Velvetleaf
Galinsoga
Common and Giant
Ragweeds
Bindweed
St. Johnswort

Wild Garlic
Chicory
Stinging Nettle
Gumweed
Burdock
Poison Hemlock
Wild Radish

Redroot Pigweed
Kudzu
Cockspur
Lambquarters
Barnyard Broomrape
Barnyard Broomrape
Waterhyacinth

SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS

Do not use on crops underseeded with legumes. In general, weeds are most easily killed when young and actively growing. Apply in enough water to provide uniform coverage of weeds, usually 5 to 100 gallons per acre by ground equipment and 3 to 10 gallons by aircraft. Higher gallonages can improve coverage in dense weed stands and reduce drift.

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 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 fluid ounce ($1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 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 . 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre — the light rate when only easy-to-kill weeds are present, treat after grass has tillered.

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

WHEAT AND BARLEY:

In spring sown grains from five-leaf stage (or when 6 inches high) to early boot stage, apply $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre.

MILLET (Proso):

Apply 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre when millet is in the 5 leaf to joint stage. Use only on Proso millet.

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 (Field, Sweet, Popcorn):

Apply $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 when corn is brittle.

WITH LIQUID NITROGEN SOLUTIONS.

For late season control of young Smartweeds, Cocklebur, Annual Morning glory and other annual broadleaf weeds less than 1 inch high. Field should be as clean as possible and weeds 10 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 water. Then treat the tank 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 designed to handle corrosive liquid nitrogen solutions. After spraying, remove any remaining solution and hose 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.

