

PRODUCT NO.

2750

# RHODIA

## 2,4-D LOW VOLATILE ESTER 6L

### 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\* . . . . . 94.8%

**INERT INGREDIENTS** . . . . . 5.2%

\*Equivalent to 62.88% by weight of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, or not less than 6 lbs. of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid per gallon at 68°F.

### CAUTION: Keep Out of Reach of Children

**CAUTION:** Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. 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 uses. 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. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within two weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

#### CONTROLS THESE WEEDS

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

#### SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS

**ESTABLISHED GRASSES**, such as pasture\*, roadsides, grass seed fields, golf courses, and other turf areas where it is desired to control susceptible broadleaf weeds and brush: Apply 2/3 to 1 1/3 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 1 1/3 to 2 2/3 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. Repeat 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 killed.

**WHEAT AND BARLEY\***: Use 1/3 to 2/3 pint per acre in sufficient water for uniform coverage of weeds (5 or more gallons per acre, depending on spray equipment). Make application in the spring when grain is fully tillered or stooled, but before jointing. Use lower rate for easily-killed seedling weeds, and higher rate for older and more tolerant weeds.

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

In the Pacific Northwest, use 1 pint per acre for control of Tarweed and Gromwell. Do not treat grains under-seeded with legumes, and do not spray winter grains in the fall. Higher rates, sometimes recommended for perennial weeds, may cause crop injury.

**CORN:** Apply 1/3 to 1/2 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 above the weeds, 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.

#### NON-SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL

**IN NON-CROP AREAS:** Use 1 1/3 to 5 1/3 pints 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 Rangelands:** 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 2/3 to 4 pints per 100 gallons 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 for some species. For airplane application to control Shinnery Oak, Sand Sage, Buckbrush, Big Sagebrush, and Rabbit Brush use 1 1/3 to 2 2/3 pints per acre applied in 1 gallon diesel oil plus 2 to 4 gallons 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 to 1 1/3 quarts of Rhodia 2,4-D Low Volatile Ester 6L in 9 1/2 to 15 gallons of water per acre to control Alder. Use 2 quarts of Rhodia 2,4-D Low Volatile Ester 6L 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 1 1/3 to 2 2/3 quarts Rhodia 2,4-D Low Volatile Ester 6L 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 1 1/3 quarts of Rhodia 2,4-D Low Volatile Ester 6L 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.

Do Not Store with Foodstuffs

EPA Reg. No. 359-411-ZA  
EPA Est. 359-OR-1  
EPA Est. 359-MO-1

PL-1074

ACCEPTED

FEB 14 1975

Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,  
as amended, this pesticide  
registered under  
EPA Reg. No. 359-411

Manufactured by  
**RHODIA INC.**  
AGRICULTURAL DIVISION  
SOMERSET, NEW JERSEY



LOT No.