

PRODUCT NO.

2840

RHODIA 2,4,5-T LOW VOLATILE ESTER 6L

(Brush and Weed Killer)

NET CONTENTS
GALLONS

For control of woody plants and noxious weeds in established grass pastures*, forest management areas, rights-of-way, rangeland*, roadsides, wastelands, and other areas where sprays cannot damage valued plants. This material is recommended where the growth to be controlled is comprised chiefly of species susceptible to 2,4,5-T. In mixed stands containing species susceptible to both 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D a combination of these materials is more satisfactory.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Isooctyl ester of 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 87.8%

INERT INGREDIENTS 12.2%

*Equivalent to 61.0% 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid, or 6 lbs. of 2,4,5-T acid per gallon at 68°F.

CAUTION: Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION: Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Do not take internally. 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 2,4,5-T 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 2,4,5-T from sprayers or other equipment, therefore do not use 2,4,5-T 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. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the vicinity. Do not store in freezing temperatures. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

This product is toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, streams, or ponds. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

FOLIAGE SPRAYING is suggested as the method best suited for the control of masses of brush and brambles. Complete control of all brush seldom results from a single spray. Spot spraying survivors and seedlings during successive years will control all susceptible species. When present, grasses quickly replace the brush.

WOODY PLANTS AND WEEDS IN GENERAL: Use 2 2/3 to 4 pints per 100 gallons water and spray to completely wet leaves and stems to ground level, when plants are in full leaf and growing actively. In the case of herbaceous weeds, make first application when plants are coming into bloom. Large brush and trees should be cut and the first year re-growth sprayed when 2 to 4 feet tall. Repeat application as needed.

POISON IVY: Use 2 2/3 pints per 100 gallons water and spray to wet foliage and stems to point of run-off when in full leaf, preferably while growing rapidly, or use basal bark spray

*Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 6 weeks after application. Do not graze meat animals on treated areas within 2 weeks of slaughter.

as given below. Do not burn after spraying as fumes are poisonous. Retreat the following year if necessary to destroy remaining live shoots.

MESQUITE: For airplane spraying of dense stands, use 1/2 quart in 3 gallons water plus 1 gallon fuel oil per acre. Agitate continuously. Apply during heavy foliage period in the spring or 50 to 80 days after the first leaves appear. For application with ground equipment to scattered plants 3 to 5 ft. tall, use 1 1/2 quarts in 100 gallons water and spray during the heavy foliage period to thoroughly wet plants. Repeat treatments may be needed. Ground spraying is not suggested for large trees or dense thickets.

BASAL BARK AND CUT SURFACE TREATMENTS: Use 1 1/3 to 2 2/3 gallons in 100 gallons fuel oil or kerosene and spray a band 12 to 20 inches wide encircling the base of the tree to the point of run-off. Trees with stumpage value should be cut first, then the tops, sides, and exposed roots of the freshly cut stumps sprayed to the point of run-off to prevent resprouting of undesirable trees. Application may be made at any time of year.

FRILL METHOD is a practical and economical way of killing trees larger than 5 inches in diameter. Make single-hack girdle or overlapping axe cuts encircling the tree at convenient chopping height. Mix 1 1/2 gallons of this material in 100 gallons water, or oil, and pour into the girdle as much of the mixture as the frill will take without wasting. One gallon of the mixture will treat approximately 38 trees 6 inches in diameter to 13 trees 17 inches in diameter. Application may be made any time of year. Trees are killed rather slowly.

CONTROLS THESE SPECIES

Poison Ivy	Southern Waxmyrtle	Blackberries, Raspberries,	Maples
Poison Oak	Perennial Groundcherry	and related brambles	Blackgum
Wild Roses	Mesquite	Many species of Oak	Horsenettle
Gallberry	Osageorange	Sweetgum	Pine

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.

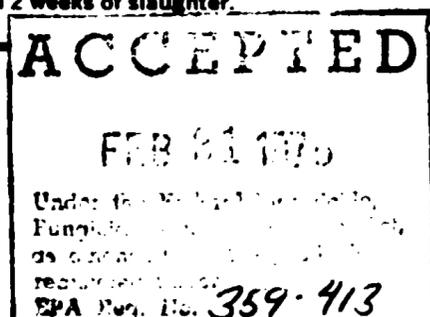
Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically recommended, and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage, or handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith.

Do Not Store with Foodstuffs

DO NOT USE AROUND THE HOME, OR RECREATIONAL AREAS,
OR SIMILAR SITES

EPA Reg. No. 359-413
EPA Est. 359-MO-1
EPA Est. 359-OR-1

PL-1074



Manufactured by
RHODIA INC.
AGRICULTURAL DIVISION
SOMERSET, NEW JERSEY



LOT NO.