

PRODUCT NO.

2500

# RHODIA 2,4-D AMINE NO. 6 A SELECTIVE WEED KILLER

NET CONTENTS  
GALLONS

**ACTIVE INGREDIENT:**

Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid\* . . . . . 70.1 %

**INERT INGREDIENTS** . . . . . 29.9 %

\*2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent 58.26%. Contains the equivalent of 6 pounds of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid per gallon at 68° F.

### CAUTION: Keep Out of Reach of Children

**CAUTION:** Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. 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. Harmful if swallowed.

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; do not burn. 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.

Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

#### CONTROLS THESE WEEDS

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

#### 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 1/3 to 2 pints per acre—the light rate on more easily injured grasses. For small areas, use 1/6 to 2/3 fluid ounce (1 to 4 teaspoonfuls) 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

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

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 Bentgrass, Carpetgrass, Buffalograss, and St. Augustinegrass may be injured. Usually Colonial Bents are more tolerant than creeping types; and Velvets are most easily injured.

In grass seed fields, use 2/3 to 1 1/3 pints per acre—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 1/3 to 1 pint 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 1/3 to 2/3 pint per acre. In winter grains apply 2/3 to 1 pint per acre in the spring from fully tillered to early boot stage.

**OATS:** Are 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 1/3 to 2/3 pint per acre.

**CORN:** Apply 1/3 to 2/3 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 top of weeds but should not drench corn plants. Use drop nozzles when corn is over 10 inches high to place spray below its tops. For resistant weeds use up to 1 1/3 pints per acre though corn injury may result. Do not cultivate soon after spraying while corn is brittle.

**SUGARCANE:** Preemergence—Apply before canes appear using 1 1/3 pints per acre of area covered. Spray on 36-inch wide bands on top of the row. Postemergence—Use 2 2/3 pints per acre as blanket spray immediately after layby, to aid in control of Johnsongrass seedlings and susceptible broadleaf weeds.

#### NON-SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF SEED FORMATION

Where crops are not involved such as roadsides, fence rows, and rights-of-way, use 1/3 to 2/3 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 1/3 to 2/3 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.

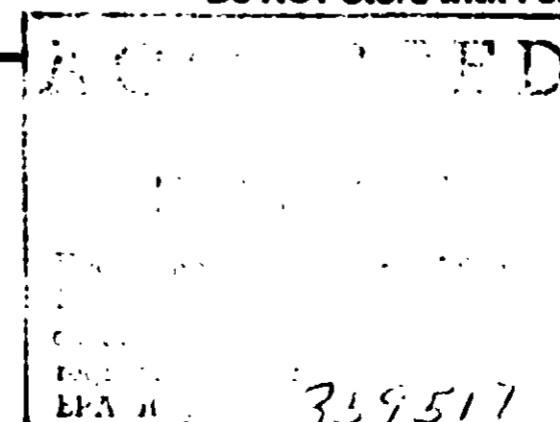
Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically recommended, and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage, or handling of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

Do NOT Store with Foodstuffs

EPA Reg. No. 359-517-ZA  
EPA Est. 359-MO-1  
EPA Est. 359-OR-1

PL-1074

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



LOT NO.