

PRODUCT NUMBER
2500

SPECIMEN LABEL

RHODIA 2,4-D AMINE NO. 6 HERBICIDE



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

ADD 54.96

ADD

66.17%
33.83%

ADD 5.64

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

1083

BEST DATE IF AVAILABLE

**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. 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 dilution 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 ever; trace amounts of this chemical may cause injury. Do not use in or around greenhouses.

CONTROLS THESE WEEDS

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

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 when used as a coarser spray. ✓

GRASSES:

In established pastures*, turf, and lawns, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pints per acre — the light rate on more easily injured grasses. For small areas, use $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ 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 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, Buffalo grass, and St. Augustine grass may be injured. Usually Colonial Bents are more tolerant than creeping types, and Velvets are most easily injured. ✓

In grass seed fields, use $\frac{2}{3}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint 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 $\frac{2}{3}$ pint per acre. In winter grains apply $\frac{2}{3}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ pint per acre. ✓

CORN (Field, Sweet, Popcorn):

Apply $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ 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 or 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre though corn injury may result. Do not cultivate soon after spraying while corn is brittle. ✓

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SUGARCANE:

Preemergence — Apply before canes appear using 1 1/2 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. 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 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, brush killer products are suggested.

CONDITION OF SALE, WARRANTY, LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

This product conforms to the chemical description on the label thereof and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on such label only when used in accordance with directions under normal use conditions. Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixture with other chemicals not specifically recommended and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of Rhone Poulenc or the seller. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage, or handling of this material, not in strict accordance with directions given herewith. In no case shall Rhone Poulenc or the seller be liable for consequential, special or indirect damages such as loss of profits or values resulting from the use or handling of this product.

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Use 2 2/3 pints per acre