PRODUCT NO. RHODIA 2749 2,4-D LOW VOLATILE ESTER 6 A WEED KILLER

This material contains no emulsifier; it must be used in an oil solution. It cannot be used as a water emulsion unless proper emulsifiers are added.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Isooctyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	95.6%
INERT INGREDIENTS	4.4%
*Equivalent to 63.45% 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. Do not take internally. In case of contact flush eyes with plenty of water; wash skin with soap and water. Avoid breathing spray mist.

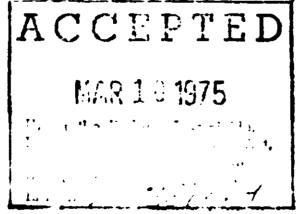
Do not allow solution or spray drift to contact desirable plants. Among crops highly susceptible to 2,4-D injury are cotton, tobacco, blackeyed peas, beans, tomatoes, melons, other vegetables, grapes, fruit trees, and some ornamentals. (Coarse sprays are less likely to drift than are fine mist sprays.) 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 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. 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

EPA Reg. No. 359-524-ZA EPA Est. 359-MO-1 EPA Est. 359-OR-1

PL-1074



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

and rice. Local conditions may affect the use of this chemical. Consult State Agricultural Extension or Experiment Station weed specialists for specific recommendations for local weed

20 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 influence ing 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.



DIRECTIONS

WEED CONTROL IN SMALL GRAINS: This material may be applied with airplane or ground equipment to selectively control broadleaf weeds in wheat, rye, barley, and oats.

Use at the rate of 1/5 to 4/5 pint per acre in diesel oil. For adequate safety to the crop, as little volume as possible should be utilized consistent with adequate coverage. 1 to 2 gallons of spray per acre is usually adequate. Do not use as carrier aromatic or other oils that are highly toxic to plants. In airplane application, swath widths and other factors should be such as to provide uniform distribution of the spray. The lower rate is suggested for very susceptible weeds such as young seedling Mustard. The higher rate is for use in controlling less susceptible weeds such as Thistles, particularly when growing under adverse conditions. A dosage of 2/5 pint per acre is average and can be used widely for average infestations.

Spray when grain is in full tiller stage (4 to 8 inches high). Injury may result if application is made prior to tillering and also after the grain has reached the boot stage. Oats are sometimes quite sensitive to 2,4-D during the period of growth from 6 to 12 inches. Treatment should be made if possible either before or after this stage.

NOTE: These suggestions for use are general.

In general, 2,4-D ester formulations tend to cause more crop injury than 2,4-D amine formulations. Do not use on other crops including flax, corn, sorghum,

DO NOT STORE WITH FOODSTUFFS



GALLONS