

PRODUCT NO

149

UTILITY BRUSH KILLER NC

For control of woody plants and weeds, including mixed brush species along highways, utility and other noncultivated areas.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

- Isooctyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 45.8%
- Isooctyl ester of 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 21.8%

INERT INGREDIENTS

32.4%

*Aca equivalents

- 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid—30.36%, or 2.67 lbs. per gal.
- 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid—15.13%, or 1.33 lbs. per gal.

CAUTION: Keep Out of Reach of Children

CAUTION: Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Harmful if swallowed. In case of contact with eyes, 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 susceptible plants as this product may injure cotton, beans, peas, grapes, ornamentals, etc. (coarse sprays are less likely to drift.) Thoroughly clean spray equipment with a suitable chemical cleaner before using for other purposes (or do not use same spray equipment for other purposes). Do not re-use shipping containers; destroy by crushing and burying. Avoid contamination of water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes. 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 use or store near heat or open flame.

Toxic to fish. Do not contaminate any body of water by direct application, cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes and containers.

CONTROLS THESE BRUSH AND WEED SPECIES

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| * Cotton-wood | * Poison Ivy | Willows | Milkvetch |
| * A pers | * Honeysuckle | Locust | Sumac |
| * Wild Gooseberries | * Poison Oak | Perennial Greencherry | Maples |
| * Blackberries | * Chokecherry | Horseshoe | Fern |
| * Raspberries and related brambles | * Sassafras | * Currant | * Many other species |
| * Oaks | * Wild Roses | Plums | Elderberry |
| | Sweetgum | Coyote Brush | Wild Grapes |

Local conditions may affect the use of this chemical. Consult State agricultural extension or Experimentation weed specialists for specific recommendations for local weed problems and for information on possible lower dosages.

DIRECTIONS

FOLIAGE SPRAYING: spray woody plants up preferably in early summer while ~~making~~ thoroughly with 2 to 4 qts. per 100 gal. water. To basal treatment may be more desirable. This tree leaf herbaceous weeds. Complete control seldom ~~is achieved~~ during successful species. When present, grasses quickly replace

BASAL BARK SPRAYING: control larger woody plants that are tolerant to foliage sprays. Basal spray the year, however, the dormant season is usually the aim when susceptible crops are growing. 100 gals. of diesel oil (1 to 2 pts. in 3 gals.) Six inches high around each stem or trunk, also ~~is~~ Completely wet these areas to point of run-off. ~~and~~ and should not be cut for a full season. ~~and~~ hard to kill may require repeat applications for ~~control~~ appears.

STUMP TREATMENT: Use 2 to 4 gals. per 100 gal. ~~of~~—spray thoroughly to wet the tops, sides and ends to prevent sprouting. Trees with stumpage value removed can be treated by this method.

FRILL TREATMENT: Make frill by using an axe to cut a continuous ring around trunk near the base. Cut the chips. Recommended for cull trees 6 inches diameter and pour in as much of this solution as will fill the hole.

Note: Keep spray tank agitated. Apply only to brush and treatment by milking animals or animals being treated.

Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specified. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage or handling in accordance with directions given herewith.

Do NOT Store with Food

USDA Reg. No. 35954
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9-15-69
359-540

Atlanta, Ga.
Bound Brook, N.J.
Chicago, Ill.
Kansas City, Mo.

Manufactured by
RHODIA INC.
CHIPMAN DIVISION
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

Palo Alto, Calif.
Pasadena, Tex.
Portland, Ore.
St. Paul, Minn.

NO

9 UTILITY BRUSH KILLER NO. 4

NET CONTENTS
GALLONS

For control of woody plants and weeds, including mixed brush species along highways utility rights-of-way, and other noncultivated areas.

INGREDIENTS

ethyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 45.8%

ethyl ester of 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 21.8%

INGREDIENTS 32.4%

solvents

2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid—31.36% or 2.67 lbs. per gal.

2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid—15.13% or 1.33 lbs. per gal.

DIRECTIONS

FOLIAGE SPRAYING: Spray woody plants up to 6 to 8 ft. tall when in full leaf, preferably in early summer while ~~leaves are young~~. Spray to wet plants thoroughly with 2 to 4 qts. per 100 gal. water. Taller trees can be sprayed, although basal treatment may be more desirable. This treatment will also control many broad-leaf herbaceous weeds. Complete control seldom results from one spraying. ~~Spot spraying~~ ~~and seedlings~~ during successive years will control all susceptible species. When present, ~~grasses~~ quickly replace brush and weeds.

BASAL BARK SPRAYING: Control larger woody plants and also several species that are tolerant to foliage sprays. Basal spraying may be done at any season of the year, however, the dormant season is usually preferred when selective killing is the aim or when susceptible crops are grown in the vicinity. Use 2 to 4 gals. per 100 gals. of diesel oil (1 to 2 pts. in 3 gals.). Spray the basal area up to 12 to 20 inches high around each stem or trunk, also the exposed roots and crown area. Completely wet these areas to point of run off. Treated trees and shrubs die rather slowly and should not be cut for a full season following treatment. Woody plants hard to kill may require repeat applications for effective control when new growth appears.

STUMP TREATMENT: Use 2 to 4 gals. per 100 gals. diesel oil (1 to 2 pts. in 3 gals.)—spray thoroughly to wet the tops, sides and exposed roots of freshly cut stumps to prevent sprouting. Trees with stumpage value and trees which will have to be removed can be treated by this method.

FRILL TREATMENT: Make frill by using an axe to cut overlapping notches in a continuous ring around trunk near the base. Cut through the bark but do not remove the chips. Recommended for cut trees 6 inches in diameter and larger. Mix as for stump treatment and pour in as much of this solution that frill will hold without waste.

Note: keep spray tank agitated. Apply only to areas that will not be grazed after treatment by milk animals or animals being finished for slaughter.

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.

CAUTION: Keep Out of Reach of Children

NE: Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Harmful if swallowed. In case of contact with eyes, flush eyes with plenty of water, wash skin with soap and water, bathing spray mist. Do NOT allow solution or spray drift to contact susceptible crops as this product may injure cotton, beans, peas, grapes, ornamentals, etc. Sprays are less likely to drift. Thoroughly clean spray equipment with a chemical cleaner before using for other purposes (or do not use same spray for other purposes). Do not re-use shipping containers, destroy by crushing. Avoid contamination of water intended for irrigation or domestic use. Do not transport with or store near seeds, fertilizers, insecticides or fungicides. Colors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the vicinity. Do not use near heat or open flame.

SH: Do not contaminate any body of water by direct application, cleaning or disposal of wastes and containers.

CONTROLS THESE BRUSH AND WEED SPECIES

berries	Poison Ivy	Wild rose	Blackberry
	Moneywort	Locust	Sumac
	Poison Oak	Perennial Groundcherry	Maple
	Chokecherry	Moronegale	Fern
and	Sassafras	Curatella	Wild other species
shrubs	Wild Rose	Plum	Wild Grapes
	Sweetgum	Lovely Brush	

Conditions may affect the use of this chemical. Consult State Agricultural or Experiment Station weed specialists for specific recommendations for problems and for information on possible lower dosages.


Do NOT Store with Foodstuffs

9-15-69
359-540

Manufactured by
 Agricultural Chemicals
 3500 Brookline
 Chicago, Ill.
 New York, N.Y.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

U.S. A. 111-1111
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 U.S. Pat. 2,811,111



PRODUCT NO.

149

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Isooctyl ester of 2,4,5-trichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	21.8%

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Toxic to fish. Do not contaminate any body of water by direct application, cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes and containers.

CONTROLS THESE BRUSH AND WEED SPECIES

Cottonwood	Poison Ivy	Willows	Milkvetch
Aspens	Honeysuckle	Locust	Sumac
Wild Gooseberries	Poison Oak	Perennial Greencherry	Maples
Blackberries	Chokecherry	Horsenettle	Elm
Raspberries and related brambles	Sassafras	Currants	Many other species
Oaks	Wild Roses	Plums	Elderberry
	Sweetgum	Coyote Brush	Wild Grapes

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.

U.S.D.A. Reg
No. 359-540

Part 178

Atlanta, Ga
Bound Brook, N. J
Chicago, Ill
N. Kansas City, Mo

Manufactu
R H O D I A
CHIPMAN
NEW BRUNSWICK

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SPECIMEN