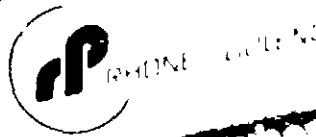


PRODUCT NUMBER  
2250

REGISTERED  
JAN 6 1981

# RHONOX

HERBICIDE



For selective control of certain weeds in wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, grassland, and in non-crop areas.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:  
lauroyl ester of 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid ..... 74.4%  
INERT INGREDIENTS ..... 25.6%  
Contains the equivalent of 47.7% 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent to 4.0 lbs. per gallon at 68 F.

**CAUTION**  
**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. In case of eye contact, flush eyes with plenty of water. Wash exposed skin with plenty of soap and water. Remove and wash contaminated clothing and shoes before re-use. Avoid inhaling spray mist. Do NOT re-use empty container. Destroy by burying in a safe place. Do NOT store with foodstuffs.

See Side Panel for Additional Precautionary Statements

Manufactured by  
**RHÔNE-POULENC CHEMICAL COMPANY**  
**AGRO-CHEMICAL DIVISION**  
**RHÔNE-POULENC INC.**

EPA Reg. No. 359-556  
EPA Est.  
NJ 08852

Morrmouth Junction, N.J. 08852

NET CONTENTS  
GALLONS  
LITERS

Avoid spray drifts onto susceptible plants such as vegetables, flowers, grapes, tomatoes, cotton, beans and other legumes, etc. Use coarse sprays as these are less likely to drift. Do NOT spray at all in the near vicinity of susceptible plants. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. Do NOT contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic use. 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 store in freezing temperatures. If allowed to freeze remix before using. Do NOT use or store near heat or open flame. Do NOT transport with or store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides.

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.

### CONTROLS THESE AND OTHER WEEDS

**Susceptible (Most Areas):** Lambsquarters (goosefoot), Marsh Elder, Mustards (annual), Puncturevine, Ragweed, Stinkweed (Pennycress, Fanweed), Wild Radish, Yellow Rocket or Wintercress, Cocklebur, Goats Beard, Field Pepper Grass, Dragon Heat Mint, Beggarticks, Poison Hemlock, Hempnettle, Shepherdspurse, Annual Sow Thistle, Kochia.

**Less Susceptible:** Buttercups, Canada Thistle, Dandelions, Plantains, Stinging Nettle, Perennial Sow Thistle, Vetch, White Top or Hoary Cress, Russian Pigweed, Sunflower, Chervil, Miner's Lettuce, Purslane.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

#### SELECTIVE SPRAYING:

**Wheat, Oats, Barley and Rye** — Apply as a water mix spray by ground sprayer or airplane. Use  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 pint per acre for the more susceptible weeds after crop has reached the 3 to 4 leaf stage up to boot stage. Use up to 3 pints per acre for the less susceptible weeds after crop has tilled and up to early boot stage. Do not spray from boot to dough stage.

#### FLAX:

Use  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint per acre. Apply by ground sprayer or by airplane. Use sufficient water to give uniform and adequate coverage. Apply only when weeds are up and when flax is 4 to 8 inches high and before it comes into bud. Treatment after early bud stage may result in severe damage. If Canada Thistle is present it may be necessary to go as high as  $\frac{3}{4}$  pint per acre to prevent seed head production. Some injury to the flax may result.

#### GRASSES:

**Established Grassland** — Use 1 to 3 pints per acre in sufficient water (10 to 100 gallons) by airplane or ground sprayer application and give thorough coverage. Use higher rate for White Top, Canada Thistle and other less susceptible weeds. Spray perennials in early bud to full bloom stage and regrowth in fall; other weed in spring or fall, when actively growing.

**Grasses Grown for Seed** — Use 1 to 2 pints per acre, the higher rate where weed stands are heavy. In established grasses apply in spring before head comes into boot and on seedling grass after grass has tilled.

**NOTE:** In weed control in grasses, repeat treatment may be needed for less-susceptible weeds. White clover and other legumes may be temporarily injured or killed. In some areas, bent, buffalo, carpet and St. Augustine grasses may also be injured by treatment.

#### NON-CROP SPRAYING ALONG FENCE ROWS AND ROADSIDES:

**Canada Thistle, White Top and Meadow Buttercup** — For spot treatment, use  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint to 3 to 4 gallons of water, or  $\frac{3}{4}$  gallon per acre in sufficient water to give coverage for most extensive areas. Spray to wet weeds thoroughly when in bud to early bloom and again on fall regrowth.

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 dealer. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage or handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith.