

GENERAL INFORMATION: 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer is used as a spray to kill susceptible species of broad leafed weeds in resistant crops, in lawns, along right-of-way and in similar areas where weeds are a problem.

DIRECTIONS

The following recommendations for weed control in crops are intended for weed control under good growing conditions in the early stage of weed growth. When growing conditions are not favorable or the weeds are allowed to grow into an advancing stage, from one-third to twice the amount listed should be used. Weeds hard to kill may require repeated applications for effective control.

CORN: Use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint per acre ($\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 2,4-D). Apply after emergence of the majority of weeds but before weeds have damaged corn. Do not apply to corn from tasseling to dough stage. Use drop nozzles when corn is over 10 inches high.

WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY (Fall planted): Use 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre ($\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 2,4-D). Apply in the spring after crop is fully tillered and before boot stage. Do not apply from boot to dough stage. Application may be made after the dough stage.

Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY (Spring planted): Use up to 1 pint per acre ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 2,4-D) from tiller to boot stage. Up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre ($\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 2,4-D) may be applied after the fully tillered stage. Do not apply before crop has reached height of 4 to 6 inches nor during boot to dough stage. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

LAWN & ORNAMENTAL TURF: Apply during active weed growth using 2 pints per acre (1 lb. 2,4-D). For small areas mix 4 teaspoons to 2 gallons of water and apply to 1,000 sq. ft. of lawn area. This material may cause injury to bent grass, St. Augustine grass, carpet grass, dichondra, and clovers in lawns and damage to grass seedlings on newly seeded ground.

GENERAL WEED CONTROL: Along right-of-way, drainage ditch banks and waste land use 2 pints to 4 pints per acre (1 lb. to 2 lb. of 2,4-D).

NOTE: Some local conditions vary. Consult state agricultural experiment stations for additional information concerning rates and timing of application.

This product is miscible with water in all proportions and is adaptable for all types of application including small volume application and large volume ground application.

Techné 2,4-D amine weed killer

Contains 4 Pounds 2,4-D Acid Per Gallon

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4

Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	49.3%
INERT INGREDIENTS	50.7%
Total	100.0%

*Equivalent to 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid
40.8%

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY
LABELING

ACCEPTED WITH COMMENTS

DILUTION: Dilute this product with sufficient water to facilitate wetting of foliage and application with the spray equipment available.

Small volume sprayers (such as power take-off tractor sprayers): Use recommended quantities in from 3 to 10 gallons of water per acre.

Large volume sprayers (such as right-of-way sprayers): Use as much as 50 to 200 gallons of water per acre.

2,4-D Amine Weed Killer

Controls the Following:

Susceptible Weeds: 1 pint to the acre. (Arrowhead, cocklebur, dandelion, dichondra, field horsetail, fleabane, Frenchweed, gumweed, lamb's-quarter, marshelder, mustard, peppergrass, pigweed, plantain, primrose, radish, ragweed, sunflower.)

Intermediate Susceptible Weeds: 1 to 2 pints to the acre. (Bindweed, chickweed, clover, English daisy, perennial sow thistle, poverty weed, wild buckwheat, wild lettuce.)

Moderately Resistant Weeds: 1 to 2 quarts to the acre. (Bladder campion, Canada thistle, hoary cress, nutgrass, poison ivy, poison oak, Russian knapweed, wild parsnip.)

CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Do not contaminate water used for domestic or irrigation purposes.

Avoid spray drifts to susceptible plants as this may injure cotton, beans, peas, 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 store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides. Do not graze treated areas to dairy animals within 7 days after treatment.

Do not reuse empty container. Wash thoroughly with water and detergent. Discard in a safe place.

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

Manufactured For
TECHNE CORPORATION

St. Joseph, Mo. 64502; Denver, Colo. 80216

EPA Reg. No. 449.33
EPA Est. No. 32761-Mo.-3

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has declined from 1.1 billion to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has declined from 1.5 billion to 1 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million. The number of people who are obese and overweight has increased from 100 million to 300 million.

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CONTENTS ONE QUART

CAUTION

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waiting for the 1950s. The 1950s were a time of great change and growth for the United States. The economy was booming, and the country was expanding its influence around the world. The 1950s were also a time of great cultural change, with the rise of rock and roll and the emergence of the Beat Generation. The 1950s were a time of great optimism and hope for the future.

Small volume systems can be run using all the following. Use results to suggest a flow of 3 to 10 gals. per water per acre.

Large volume springs, such as the one at the base of the hill, are much as 50 to 200 gallons of water per acre.

(1) 1000 Watts is the 1000 Watts power
 (2) 1000 Watts is the 1000 Watts power
 (3) 1000 Watts is the 1000 Watts power
 (4) 1000 Watts is the 1000 Watts power
 (5) 1000 Watts is the 1000 Watts power
 (6) 1000 Watts is the 1000 Watts power
 (7) 1000 Watts is the 1000 Watts power
 (8) 1000 Watts is the 1000 Watts power
 (9) 1000 Watts is the 1000 Watts power
 (10) 1000 Watts is the 1000 Watts power

Majority Assistant Agents to I. Rusts to the 3rd Border
1950-1953 Rusts had less than 3000 dollars in 1950
1951 Rusts had more than 3000 dollars

1. The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the water is not flowing properly from the tap. This could be due to a variety of reasons, such as a clogged aerator, a faulty valve, or a problem with the plumbing itself.

[illegible]

1. The following information is being furnished to you for your information and for your use in the event you are contacted by the FBI or any other law enforcement agency:

E. J. 1933. The effect of the temperature of the water on the growth of the young of the rainbow trout, *Salmo gairdneri*. *Journal of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada* 10: 1-10.

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TECHNICAL CORPORATION

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