

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

CORN AND SORGHUM

WHEN TO SPRAY—Treat corn from emergence up to 8 inches tall. After 8 inches tall use drop nozzles to avoid spraying corn foliage. Corn will show the most spray injury if treated when growing rapidly. Do not spray corn from tasseling to dough stage. Treat sorghum when crop is 4 to 8 inches tall.

HOW MUCH TO USE—In general use from 1/4 to 1/2 pint of 4# Ester per acre in the amount of water your particular spray machine applies per acre.

SMALL GRAINS

WHEN TO SPRAY—Fall planted wheat, oats and barley should be treated in spring after fully tillered. Do not spray between boot and dough stage. Spring planted wheat, oats and barley should be treated from full tiller to boot stage. Do not apply from boot to milk stage or in seedling 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.

HOW MUCH TO USE—Use from 1/4 to 1/2 pint of 4# Ester per acre.

PERENNIAL GRASS PASTURES, LAWNS

WHEN TO SPRAY—The various perennial grasses are quite tolerant to sprays after the plants have become established, but are rather sensitive in the early seedling and young plant stages of growth. Sprays for weed control in the grasses should be applied after the grass plants have attained at least 3 to 5 inches growth the first season. Established grasses may be sprayed at any time during the growing season except that where grown for seed production no treatment should be applied after heading begins. Do not use on creeping Bentgrass. Retreatment may be necessary to give effective control where hard to kill weeds are involved.

Do not graze treated areas by dairy animals within seven days after application.

HOW MUCH TO USE—Annual Weeds. Use 1 pint of 4# Ester per acre applied as early as possible after weeds are fully emerged. Do not wait until weeds are mature but treat when they are young and growing rapidly.

Perennial Weeds. Use 2 pints per acre for the control of perennial weeds in established grasses before the seed heads appear.

CONTROL OF UNDESIRABLE WOODY PLANTS

For use in controlling brush growing under power and telephone lines, along railroads and fence rows, around buildings and industrial areas, in pastures and range land, and other similar areas.

WHEN TO SPRAY—Treatments to woody plants should be made in spring or early summer during the period of rapid lush growth. After the plants have hardened off during the summer season results are disappointing. Treat only young plants or sucker growth from stumps. Retreatment may be necessary to give effective control where hard to kill plants are involved.

Do not graze treated areas by dairy animals within seven days after application.

HOW MUCH TO USE—Foliage sprays should be applied as a wetting spray. The spray should contain at least 2 quarts of 4# Ester to 100 gallons of water.

Do not apply in excess of 100 gallons spray per acre.



GAL. NET CONTENTS

4# ESTER WEED KILLER

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

*Butyl Ester of 2,4-Dichloro-
phenoxyacetic Acid 56.5%

INERT INGREDIENTS 43.5%

TOTAL 100%

*Equivalent to 45% 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid

Contains 4 lbs. 2,4-D Acid per gallon

CAUTION: Keep Out of Reach of Children.

See other warnings on side panel

Do not use in areas near water or open flame

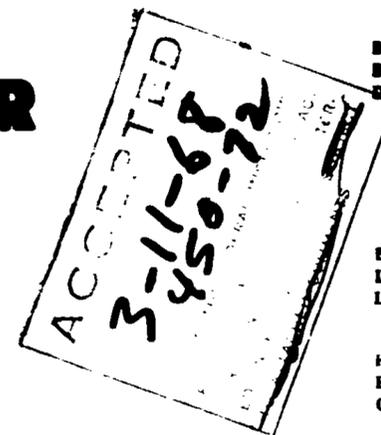
Do not use on lawns or ornamentals

Do not use on

Do not use on crops containing

Do not use on

Do not use on



DIRECTIONS FOR USE

SOME WEEDS READILY KILLED DURING EARLY STAGES OF GROWTH

ANNUALS	
Beggar-ticks	Marsh Elder
Velvetleaf	Mustards
Cockleburr	Pigweeds
Ramp	Ragweed
Kochia	Sunflower (annual)
PERENNIALS	
Bull Thistle	Plantains
Burdock	Vervains
Spandellion	Vetch

Some Weeds More Difficult To Kill
require more than one treatment
to control

ANNUALS	
Buckwheat, Wild	Russian Thistle
Lambs Quarters	Shepherds Purse
Lettuce, Wild	Smartweeds
PERENNIALS	
Rudweed, Field	Docks
Bur Ragweed	Goldenrods
Canada Thistle	

Some Woody Plants That Can Be Controlled

Box Elder	Poison Ivy
Wild Cherry	Sumac
Elderberry	Willow
Grape, Wild	Sagebrush

CAUTION May cause skin irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Harmful if swallowed.

Do not apply directly to or permit spray mist to drift onto vegetables, flowers, grapes, fruit trees, ornamentals, cotton or other desirable plants which are susceptible to 2,4-D. (Coarse sprays are less likely to drift.) Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. Most legumes are usually damaged or killed by treatment with 2,4-D. Thoroughly clean spray equipment with a suitable chemical cleaner before using for other purposes.

Do not store near seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, or fungicides.

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

MANUFACTURED FOR MILLER CHEMICAL CO. QUALITY PRODUCTS

Omaha, Nebraska