

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 to 1½ pints of Weedeth 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 mow 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 to 1½ pints of Weedeth 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 6 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. Re-treatment 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 Weedeth 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 Weedeth 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. *Commercial addresses*

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 Weedeth to 100 gallons of water.

Do not apply in excess of 300 gallons spray per acre.

NET CONTENTS.....GALLONS



WEEDETH

AMINE SALT WEED KILLER

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

*Dimethylamine salt of
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid .. 49%

INERT INGREDIENTS .. 51%

TOTAL .. 100%

*Equivalent to 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid 41%
Contains 4 lbs. 2,4-D Active Ingredient

CAUTION: Keep Out of Reach of Children.
See other warnings on side panel.



MANUFACTURED FOR **FARMER CHEMICAL CO.** QUALITY PRODUCTS

Omaha, Nebraska

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

SOME WEEDS READILY KILLED DURING EARLY STAGES OF GROWTH

ANNUALS

Beet-ticks
Velvetleaf
Cocklebur
Soybean
Cotton

Marsh Elder
Ragweed
Knapweed
Sunflower (annual)

PERENNIALS

Bull Thistle
Kudzu
Dandelion

Plantain
Veronica
Yarrow

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

ANNUALS

Ruckwheat, Wild
Lamb Quarters
Lettuce, Wild

Russian Thistle
Shepherd's Purse
Smartweeds

PERENNIALS

Bindweed, Field
Bur Ragweed
Canada Thistle

Docks
Goldenrods

Some Woody Plants That Can Be Controlled

Box Elder
Wild Cherry
Elderberry
Grape, Wild

Poison Ivy
Sumac
Willow
Sagebrush

CAUTION: Causes Irritation of Eyes and Skin. Do not get in eyes. In case of contact, flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention; wash skin with soap and plenty of water. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Do not wear contaminated shoes.

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.

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