

GURNEY'S CRAB GRASS CONTROL CONTAINS DACTHAL

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Dimethyl ester of tetrachloroterephthalic acid* ----- 4.16%

INERT INGREDIENTS: ----- 95.84%

*from DACTHAL[®], [®] Diamond Alkali Company, licensed under U.S. Pat. No. 2,923,634

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN

See Back Panel For Other Cautions.

NET CONTENTS

Manufactured for

Gurney Seed & Nursery Co.

YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA 57078

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Apply on a calm day to avoid wind drift. Apply at the rate of 8 ounces per 80 sq. feet lawn area, 3 lbs. to 475 sq. feet lawn area, 5 lbs. to 800 sq. feet lawn area. In order to kill the crabgrass, or weeds listed below, it is essential to make application very evenly with no skips or misses. It is suggested that the area be covered twice, the second time at right angles to the first to insure thorough coverage.

Do not rake the lawn or disturb soil surface after application. Water in lightly if no rain falls within a week after application.

Crabgrass Control is a pre-emergence herbicide and therefore must be applied in early spring prior to the germination of crabgrass or the weeds listed below: (This usually coincides with the time when Forsythia blossoms start to fall.)

Carpetweed, Common Chickweed, Greenfoxtail, Hairy Crabgrass, Johnson Grass (from seed), Lambsquarter, Purslane, Smooth Crabgrass, Texas Millet, Witchgrass, Yellow Foxtail. This product does not provide control if applied after such weeds appear. One application, applied before weed germination in early spring, usually provides up to 3 months control.

Lawns will thicken naturally after spring removal of crabgrass and other competing weeds. At the recommended rate of application, Crabgrass Control does not show herbicide injury or discoloration to established common lawn grasses.

Where some spring seeding is necessary, there should be a delay of approximately 60 days after application. This delayed seeding improves the survival percentage of desirable grass seedlings. If reseeding is done between 30 and 60 days after application of Crabgrass Control, the amount of lawn seed sown should be increased by 50% to insure thrifty stands. In no case should reseeding be done earlier than 30 days after application.

Early spring application of Crabgrass Control herbicide may be applied to newly-seeded lawns after they have exhibited greening of newly-sprouted lawn grass. Such early seeding, followed by Crabgrass Control application, allows control of the crabgrass without injury to newly-germinated turf grasses. Early spring application of Crabgrass Control allows fall sowing of permanent grasses.

CAUTION

DO NOT take internally. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash after handling or using. DO NOT let children and animals on treated areas until washed into soil and grass is thoroughly dry. DO NOT contaminate feed and foodstuffs.

DO NOT apply Crabgrass Control to newly-seeded lawn areas until after greening appears. DO NOT use on Dichondra lawns. DO NOT store near seeds, fertilizers, or other pesticides.

NON-WARRANTY STATEMENT

SELLER makes no warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product. BUYER assumes all risk of handling, whether in accordance with directions or not.

USDA Reg. No. 168-9

26603-MBEPCO

3-30-67
 468-a
 A G U R N E Y

ACCEPTED

OCT 1 1975

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under
EPA Reg. No. *464-528*



BRUSH KILLER TX

For the Control of Trees, Brush and Broadleaf Weeds. Low-Volatile Brush and Weed Herbicide for Industrial, Forestry, Rangeland and Pasture Uses.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT
2,4,5 Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid, Butoxy Propyl Esters... 69.2%

INERT INGREDIENTS
2,4,5-T Acid Equivalent 45.0% 4 Pounds per Gallon 30.8%

E.P.A. Registration No. 464-528
E.P.A. Est. 464 MI-1

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL

Do Not Ship or Store with Food, Feeds or Clothing

PRECAUCION AL USARIO: Si usted no lee inglés, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.

TRANSLATION: (TO THE USER: If you cannot read English, do not use this product until the label has been fully explained to you.)

CAUTION
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED
MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION
Avoid Contact with Eyes, Skin and Clothing

DIRECTIONS

BRUSH KILLER TX Herbicide is recommended for industrial vegetation control in forest areas, on rights of way, such as communication lines, electrical powerlines, pipelines, highways and railroads, fence rows, and on rangelands and pastures. This herbicide controls herbaceous and woody plants including such 2,4-D resistant species as ash, black gum, brambles, groundcherry, hawthorn, horse nettle, maple, mesquite, oak, osage, orange, palmetto, poison ivy, prickly pear, cactus, redbay,

the spray tank about half full with water, then slowly add the premix with continuous agitation and complete filling the tank with water. If the premix is put in the tank without any water, the first water added may form a thick invert water in oil emulsion which will be hard to break. As an alternate procedure, the oil may be added **after** the BRUSH KILLER TX is mixed in the water, but highly vigorous mechanical agitation is required and a poor emulsion may be formed. The premix method is preferred.

NOTE: BRUSH KILLER TX in water or oil-water sprays forms an emulsion, not a solution, and separation may take place unless sprays are agitated continuously. Mechanical agitation is recommended.

INDUSTRIAL BRUSH AND WEED CONTROL INCLUDING FORESTRY USES HIGH VOLUME SPRAYS

Foliage Treatment: For control of woody vegetation up to 8 feet tall, apply when foliage is well developed and plants are actively growing. Spraying during prolonged hot, dry weather or after leaves have lost their normal green color and vigor may not give satisfactory control. Use 3 to 4 quarts of BRUSH KILLER TX in 100 gallons of water and apply as a full coverage spray. Usually 100 to 200 gallons per acre will be required, although dense stands of brush may require up to 400 gallons per acre. Completely wet all plant parts including leaves, stems and bark. Poison ivy, some brambles and many broadleaf weeds may be controlled using 2 quarts of BRUSH KILLER TX in 100 gallons of water.

To control grasses as well as broadleaf weeds and woody plants on conifer forest planting sites, BRUSH KILLER TX may be used in a tank mixture with DOWPON M grass herbicide. Consult label directions and precautions for DOWPON M to determine recommended use of this product.

Basal Bark Treatment: Brush and small trees can be controlled by spraying the basal parts of brush stems and tree trunks to a height of 12 to 15 inches from the ground line. Use a solution of 3 gallons of BRUSH KILLER TX in 100 gallons (1 pint in 4 gallons) of oil. With certain resistant species, 4 gallons of BRUSH KILLER TX in 100 gallons (1 pint in 3 gallons) of oil is effective. As only the basal portions of the brush are treated on a spot basis, the total amount sprayed per acre would not be expected to exceed 100 gallons. Knapsack or power equipment may be used, but complete wetting of the indicated area is necessary, particularly at the ground line. This means spraying until run down or run off to the ground line is noticeable. Old or rough bark requires more spray than young or smooth bark. Low pressures are desirable. ~~Do not spray during the winter months, except when snow, ice or water~~

"Frill" Treatment: For large trees, make a series of shallow cuts completely around the tree as close to the trunk as possible. Thoroughly frill using a mixture of 2 gallons (1 pint in 3 gallons) of oil.

Spot Foliage Treatment: Use 1/2 pint of BRUSH KILLER TX spray to wet all foliage, shoots, stems and

LOW VOLUME SPRAYS

Apply low volume sprays containing BRUSH KILLER TX when plants are actively growing. For best results, spray should be sufficient to promote foliar growth. In dormant weather or after leaves have lost their normal green color, satisfactory control may not be obtained. Make ground applications in a fine particle breakup and uniform coverage of foliage. Applications should provide uniform coverage of foliage.

NOTE: Apply low volume sprays by air or ground application under other conditions that may cause spray drift.

Rights-of-Way and Forest

Foliage Treatment: Use 1 to 3 gallons of BRUSH KILLER TX in 10 to 30 gallons of total spray per acre. If used on roads, apply in accordance with directions for Oil Water Emulsion. **THE SPRAY.**

Basal Treatment Using Powered Knapsack: Apply BRUSH KILLER TX with fuel oil or kerosene to control brush and small trees. Apply with a portable knapsack mistblower, spraying the root collar. Good coverage of the basal portion of the stem is necessary. Run mistblower at 1/2 to 3/4 throttle for best results. For minimum drift control use a basal nozzle attached to the knapsack in a horizontal position.

Forest Conifer Release By

Oil Spray: Apply 2 to 3 quarts of BRUSH KILLER TX in 100 gallons of oil to control undesired hardwoods in dormant conifer stands. Rates higher than 2 quarts may cause conifer injury. (note section below for pine recommendations) Apply during late dormancy, usually February and March. Spray after conifer bud break can injure conifers.

Water Spray: Apply 2 to 3 quarts of BRUSH KILLER TX in 100 gallons of water per acre to control hardwood species in conifer stands. Apply **after** the conifers cease spring growth. Rates higher than 2 quarts may cause conifer injury.

Consult your State, Regional or Extension Office for more information on application conditions.

RANGELAND AND PASTURE USES
RANGELAND — AIR APPLICATIONS

2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid, Butoxy Propyl Esters. 69.2%
 INERT INGREDIENTS 30.8%
 2,4,5-T Acid Equivalent 45.0% 4 Pounds per Gallon
 E.P.A. Registration No. 464-528
 E.P.A. Est. 464-MI-1

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL

Do Not Ship or Store with Food, Feeds or Clothing

PRECAUCION AL USARIO: Si usted no lee inglés, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.

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CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED

MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION

Avoid Contact with Eyes, Skin and Clothing

DIRECTIONS

BRUSH KILLER TX Herbicide is recommended for industrial vegetation control in forest areas on rights-of-way such as communication lines, electrical powerlines, pipelines, highways and railroads, fence rows, and on rangelands and pastures. This herbicide controls herbaceous and woody plants including such 2,4-D resistant species as slash black gum, brambles, groundcherry, hawthorn, horse nettle, maple, mesquite, oak, osage, orange, palmetto, poison ivy, prickly pear, cactus, redbay, salmonberry, sweetgum, wild blackberry, wild rose, and certain species of Ribes. Do not apply BRUSH KILLER TX where spray drift may contact nearby 2,4,5-T susceptible crops or other desirable plants or may contaminate water intended for irrigation or domestic purposes. Read and follow all Use Precautions given on this label.

PREPARING THE SPRAY

Use only diesel oil, No. 1 or 2 fuel oil or kerosene where oil is recommended in the spray mixture.

Oil Sprays: Add BRUSH KILLER TX to the required amount of oil in the spray tank or mixing tank and mix thoroughly. This mixture can be made at any time before actual use and no separation will occur. Do not let any water, or oil-water mixture sprays get into the BRUSH KILLER TX or into the finished mixture, as it may form a gel.

Water Sprays: Fill the spray tank about half full with clean water, add the required amount of BRUSH KILLER TX and complete filling the tank. Mix thoroughly and continue agitation while spraying. **CAUTION: See NOTE in paragraph on Oil-Water Mixture Sprays.**

Oil-Water Mixture Sprays: When vigorous agitation is used, 1 gallon of BRUSH KILLER TX will emulsify up to 10 gallons of oil in 100 gallons of spray mixture. First, premix the BRUSH KILLER TX and oil in a separate container. Do not allow any water or mixtures containing water to get into the BRUSH KILLER TX or the premix. Fill

agitation and complete filling the tank with water. If the premix is put in the tank without any water, the first water added may form a thick "invert" (water in oil) emulsion which will be hard to break. As an alternate procedure, the oil may be added after the BRUSH KILLER TX is mixed in the water; but highly vigorous mechanical agitation is required and a poor emulsion may be formed. The premix method is preferred.

NOTE: BRUSH KILLER TX in water or oil-water sprays forms an emulsion, not a solution, and separation may take place unless sprays are agitated continuously. Mechanical agitation is recommended.

INDUSTRIAL BRUSH AND WEED CONTROL INCLUDING FORESTRY USES HIGH VOLUME SPRAYS

Foliage Treatment: For control of woody vegetation up to 8 feet tall, apply when foliage is well developed and plants are actively growing. Spraying during prolonged hot, dry weather or after leaves have lost their normal green color and vigor may not give satisfactory control. Use 3 to 4 quarts of BRUSH KILLER TX in 100 gallons of water and apply as a full coverage spray. Usually 100 to 200 gallons per acre will be required, although dense stands of brush may require up to 400 gallons per acre. Completely wet all plant parts including leaves, stems and bark. Poison ivy, some brambles and many broadleaf weeds may be controlled using 2 quarts of BRUSH KILLER TX in 100 gallons of water.

To control grasses as well as broadleaf weeds and woody plants on conifer forest planting sites, BRUSH KILLER TX may be used in a tank mixture with DOWPON M, a grass herbicide. Consult label directions and precautions for DOWPON M to determine recommended use of this product.

Basal Bark Treatment: Brush and small trees can be controlled by spraying the basal parts of brush stems and tree trunks to a height of 12 to 15 inches from the ground line. Use a solution of 3 gallons of BRUSH KILLER TX in 100 gallons (1 pint in 4 gallons) of oil. With certain resistant species, 4 gallons of BRUSH KILLER TX in 100 gallons (1 pint in 3 gallons) of oil, is effective. As only the basal portions of the brush are treated on a spot basis, the total amount sprayed per acre would not be expected to exceed 100 gallons. Knapsack or power equipment may be used, but complete wetting of the indicated area is necessary, particularly at the ground line. This means spraying until run-down or run-off to the ground line is noticeable. Old or rough bark requires more spray than young or smooth bark. Low pressures are desirable. Apply at any time, including the winter months, except when snow, ice or water prevent spraying to the ground line. Often delayed response and killing can be expected.

Dormant Brush: Treat any time after brush is dormant and most of the foliage has dropped. Spray should be concentrated at the base of stems and in addition, the upper parts of the stems should be broadcast sprayed enough to wet them. Under root-suckering species such as sumac, persimmon, sassafras, and locust, also spray the ground area to control small root suckers that may not be readily visible. Mix 1 gallon of BRUSH KILLER TX in 100 gallons of oil. Brush of average density and 4 to 6 feet high may take up to 150 gallons of spray mixture per acre.

Stump Treatment: Where growth is more than 6 to 8 feet tall, cut it close to the ground and spray the freshly cut stumps and stubs with 3 gallons of BRUSH KILLER TX in 100 gallons (1 pint in 4 gallons) of oil, mixed thoroughly. For more resistant species, use 4 gallons of BRUSH KILLER TX in 100 gallons (1 pint in 3 gallons) of oil. Wet thoroughly all exposed bark, as well as cut surfaces. This means spraying until run-down or run-off to the ground line is noticeable. Old or rough bark requires more spray volume than young or smooth bark. Apply at any time, including the winter months, except when ice, snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line. Best results are obtained on freshly cut stumps two inches across or larger. Adequate coverage normally requires from 10 to 100 gallons per acre depending on density of stumps and stubs.

Apply low volume sprays containing BRUSH KILLER TX when brush and plants are actively growing. For best results, spray should be sufficient to promote foliar growth. For best weather or after leaves have lost their normal green color, satisfactory control. Make ground application with a nozzle that provides particle breakup and uniform coverage of foliage. This application should provide uniform coverage of foliage.

NOTE: Apply low volume sprays by air or ground application under other conditions that may cause spray drift.

Rights-of-Way and Forest Foliage Treatment: Use 1 to 3 gallons of BRUSH KILLER TX in 10 to 30 gallons of total spray per acre. If used on a forest, in accordance with directions for Oil-Water Mixture Sprays, THE SPRAY.

Basal Treatment Using Powered Knapsack: BRUSH KILLER TX with fuel oil or kerosene. Apply with a portable knapsack mistblower. Good coverage of the basal portion of the brush. The Run mistblower at 3/4 to 1/2 throttle for best control. For minimum drift control, use a basal nozzle attached in a horizontal position.

Forest Conifer Release Oil Spray: Apply 2 to 3 quarts of BRUSH KILLER TX to control undesired hardwoods in dormant stands. Rates higher than 2 quarts may cause conifer injury (note section below for pine recommendation). Apply during late dormancy, usually February and March, and this spray after conifer bud break can injure conifers.

Water Spray: Apply 2 to 3 quarts of BRUSH KILLER TX per acre to control hardwood species in conifer forest. Do not apply after the conifers cease spring growth. More than 2 quarts may cause conifer injury.

Consult your State, Regional or Extension Office for local conditions.

RANGELAND AND PASTURE RANGELAND — AIR APPLICATION

Consult the Agricultural Experiment Station or Range specialist for best time to treat and application rate. Use from early boot to milk stage where grass is well established.

Mesquite: Use 1 pint of BRUSH KILLER TX per acre. Make 4 gallons of total spray per acre. Apply when Mesquite is well established.

Sand Shinnery Oak: Use 1/2 to 1 quart of BRUSH KILLER TX per acre. Make enough water to make 4 gallons of total spray per acre.

Post and Blackjack Oaks: Use 2 quarts of BRUSH KILLER TX per acre. Make enough water to make 4 to 6 gallons of total spray per acre.

PASTURE — FOR BROADLEAF GRASS

Use 2 to 3 quarts of BRUSH KILLER TX per acre. Make enough water to obtain uniform coverage of foliage. Apply after grass is well established. Do not apply on newly seeded areas, and where grass seed production is desired.

NOTE: Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas. Do not graze meat animals on treated areas.

86-1373. PRINTED IN U.S.A. AUGUST 1975. THIS IS THE ORIGINAL PRINTING OF THIS SPECIMEN LABEL.

SPECIMEN LABEL
REDUCED TO 85%

BRUSH KILLER TX HERBICIDE

Low-Volatile Brush Control and Pasture Uses.

water, then slowly add the premix with continuous stirring to a tank with water. If the premix is put in the tank first and water added may form a thick invert. Water in oil emulsion. As an alternate procedure, the oil may be added to the water, but highly vigorous mixing and a poor emulsion may be formed. The premix

or oil-water sprays forms an emulsion, not a solution, unless sprays are agitated continuously. Mechanical

BRUSH AND WEED CONTROL AND FORESTRY USES LOW VOLUME SPRAYS

woody vegetation up to 6 feet tall, apply when plants are actively growing. Spraying 3 to 4 times a year may have lost their normal green color and vigor may require 3 to 4 quarts of BRUSH KILLER TX in 100 gallons of water spray. Usually 100 to 200 gallons per acre will kill brush. For brush up to 400 gallons per acre, including leaves, stems and bark. For heavy, some seeds may be controlled using 2 quarts of BRUSH

broadleaf weeds and woody plants in conifer forest may be used in a tank mixture with DOWPON MA. For other uses and precautions, see DOWPON MA technical product.

small trees can be controlled by spraying the basal trunk to a height of 12 to 15 inches from the ground with BRUSH KILLER TX in 100 gallons. 3 pint in 4 gallon spray. 4 quarts of BRUSH KILLER TX in 100 gallons of water. Apply the basal portion of the basal spray to the trunk and stem. Do not be expected to control basal sprouts. For basal sprout control, apply to the basal portion of the trunk and stem.

Frill Treatment: For large trees, make a single hack girdle or frill of overlapping axe cuts completely around the tree as close to the ground as feasible. Spray the frill thoroughly using a mixture of 2 gallons of BRUSH KILLER TX in 100 gallons pint in 3 gallons of oil.

Spot Foliage Treatment: Use 1 pint of BRUSH KILLER TX in 3 gallons of water and spray to wet all foliage, shoots, stems and bark without run-off.

LOW VOLUME SPRAYS

Apply low volume sprays containing BRUSH KILLER TX when foliage is well developed and plants are actively growing. For best results on woody species, soil moisture should be sufficient to promote foliar growth. Spraying during prolonged hot, dry weather or after leaves have lost their normal green color and vigor may not give satisfactory control. Make ground applications using equipment that will assure particle breakup and uniform coverage of the leaf spray volumes applied. Air applications should provide uniform coverage of target areas.

NOTE: Apply low volume sprays by air or ground only where there is little or no wind or other conditions that may cause spray to drift from area treated.

Rights-of Way and Forest Site Preparation

Foliage Treatment: Use 1 to 2 gallons of BRUSH KILLER TX in enough water to make 10 to 30 gallons of total spray per acre. If desired, oil can be added to the spray in accordance with directions for Oil-Water Mixture Sprays given under PREPARING THE SPRAY.

Basal Treatment Using Powered Knapsack Sprayers: Mix 1 to 2 gallons of BRUSH KILLER TX with fuel oil or kerosene to make 20 gallons of total spray solution. Apply with a portable knapsack mistblower to all sides of lower brush stems, including the root collar. Good coverage of the root collar is essential for best results. Use mistblower at 1 to 2 ft distance for best spray coverage and coverage. For maximum drift control use a basal nozzle attachment and do not use nozzle above the horizontal position.

Forest Conifer Release By Air or Ground Sprays

Oil Spray: Apply 2 to 3 quarts of BRUSH KILLER TX in 100 gallons of oil per acre to basal portion of hardwoods, in dormant season, to control hemlock and spruce. Rates higher than 2 quarts may cause some interference with root sprouting and to soil surface below for pine recommendation. Apply before bud break in spring late in early, usually February and March, on the western side. Application of this spray after bud break may cause root damage.

Water Spray: Apply 2 to 3 quarts of BRUSH KILLER TX in 100 gallons of water per acre to basal portion of hardwoods, in dormant season. Apply during the dormant period after bud break, usually February and March, on the western side. Application of this spray after bud break may cause root damage.

RANGELAND AND PASTURES

RANGELAND AIR APPLICATION FOR BRUSH CONTROL

USE PRECAUTIONS

AVOID CONTACT WITH 2,4,5-T SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS AND OTHER DESIRABLE BROAD-LEAF PLANTS BRUSH KILLER TX herbicide is injurious to most broadleaf plants. Therefore do not apply directly to or otherwise permit even minute amounts to contact cotton, grapes, tobacco, fruit trees, vegetables, flowers, ornamentals or other desirable plants susceptible to 2,4,5-T. Do not use in or near a greenhouse.

DO NOT APPLY IN THE VICINITY OF COTTON, GRAPES, TOBACCO, TOMATOES OR OTHER DESIRABLE 2,4,5-T SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS OR ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

DO NOT SPRAY WHEN WIND IS BLOWING TOWARDS SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS OR ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT Applications should be made only when there is no hazard from spray drift since very small quantities of the spray, which may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops during both growing and dormant periods. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift since under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets may drift a mile or more. The spray thickening agents, NALCO TROL and LO DRIFT, may be used with this product to aid in reducing spray drift. If used follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

NALCO TROL, Trademark of NALCO Chemical Company
LO DRIFT, Trademark of AmChem Products Inc.

GROUND EQUIPMENT With ground equipment, spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible, by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre, by using no more than 20 pounds spraying pressure with large droplet producing nozzle tips, by spraying when wind velocity is 8 miles per hour or less. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray.

AERIAL APPLICATION With aircraft, drift can be lessened by applying a coarse spray, by using no more than 20 pounds spray pressure at the nozzles, by using straight stream nozzles directed straight back. By using a spray boom no longer than the wing span of the aircraft, and by spraying only when wind velocity is less than 6 mph.

DO NOT APPLY BY AIRCRAFT WHEN AN AIR TEMPERATURE INVERSION EXISTS. Such a condition is characterized by little or no wind and with air temperature lower than the ground than at higher levels. The use of a continuous smoke column at ground level as a guide is suggested to indicate direction and velocity of air movement and to indicate a temperature inversion by layering of the smoke.

At high temperatures, above 95 F, vapors from the product may be irritating to plants growing nearby. Excessive amounts of the herbicide in the air may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

Do not use around the basal portion of conifers, in coniferous forests, or in desirable grasses, such as bent, except for spot spraying on newly seeded areas. Coniferous grasses may be established. Most legumes are usually damaged or killed.

This product is toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, ponds, and streams. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of waste.

Do not contaminate equipment with herbicide, and do not get it on your hands. Do not use equipment to clean up herbicide spillage. Do not use equipment to clean up herbicide spillage. Do not use equipment to clean up herbicide spillage. Do not use equipment to clean up herbicide spillage.

Low-Volatile Brush and Pasture Uses.

... then slowly add the premix with continuous stirring with water. If the premix is put in the tank directly, it may form a thick, invert emulsion in oil. As an alternate procedure, the oil may be pre-mixed in the water, but highly vigorous mixing is required. A poor emulsion may be formed. The premix in water sprays forms an emulsion, not a solution, unless sprays are agitated continuously. Measure...

Brush and Weed Control in Forestry Uses - Low Volume Sprays

Apply to woody vegetation up to 8 feet tall, apply when plants are actively growing. Spraying during prolonged dormancy, when plants have lost their normal green color and vigor may require 2 to 4 quarts of BRUSH KILLER TX in 100 gallons of spray. Usually 100 to 200 gallons per acre will control brush. Some brush may require up to 400 gallons per acre, including leaves, stems and bark. Poison ivy, some species of ivy, and other woody plants may be controlled using 2 quarts of BRUSH...

Use on weeds and woody plants on conifer forest sites. Use in a tank mixture with DOWPON M herbicide and precautions for DOWPON M to determine best results.

Control trees can be controlled by spraying the basal portion of a height of 12 to 15 inches from the ground with BRUSH KILLER TX in 100 gallons, 1 pint in 4 gallons of water. 4 gallons of BRUSH KILLER TX in 100 gallons of water is active. As only the basal portions of the brush are sprayed per acre would not be expected. Power equipment may be used, but complete coverage is particularly at the ground line. This means the ground line is noticeable. Old or rough bark or smooth bark. Low pressures are desirable. Results may be delayed, except when snow, ice or water is present. Often delayed response and killing can be...

When brush is dormant and most of the foliage has died at the base of stems and in addition, the basal portion sprayed enough to wet them. Under persimmon, sassafras and locust, also spray suckers that may not be readily visible. Mix 4 gallons of oil, brush of average density and 4 gallons of spray mixture per acre.

On trees more than 6 to 8 feet tall, cut at base to the ground and stubs with 3 gallons of BRUSH KILLER TX in oil mixed thoroughly. For more resistant species, use 4 gallons of BRUSH KILLER TX in 100 gallons, 1 pint in 3 gallons of oil, on all cut surfaces. This means spraying until the ground is noticeable. Old or rough bark requires spraying on both bark. Apply at any time, including the winter, or water prevent spraying to the ground line. Stumps two inches or less in diameter. Adequate coverage, 100 gallons per acre depending on density...

FRUITING

"Frill" Treatment: For large trees, make a single hack girdle or frill of overlapping axe cuts completely around the tree as close to the ground as feasible. Spray the frill thoroughly using a mixture of 2 gallons of BRUSH KILLER TX in 100 gallons (1 pint in 3 gallons) of oil.

Spot Foliage Treatment: Use 1 pint of BRUSH KILLER TX in 3 gallons of water and spray to wet all foliage, shoots, stems and bark without runoff.

LOW VOLUME SPRAYS

Apply low volume sprays containing BRUSH KILLER TX when foliage is well developed and plants are actively growing. For best results on woody species, soil moisture should be sufficient to promote foliar growth. Spraying during prolonged hot, dry weather or after leaves have lost their normal green color and vigor may not give satisfactory control. Make ground applications using equipment that will assure particle breakup and uniform coverage of the low spray volumes applied. Air applications should provide uniform coverage of target areas.

NOTE: Apply low volume sprays by air or ground only where there is little or no wind or other conditions that may cause spray to drift from area treated.

Rights-of-Way and Forest Site Preparation

Foliage Treatment: Use 1 to 3 gallons of BRUSH KILLER TX in enough water to make 10 to 30 gallons of total spray per acre. If desired, oil can be added to the spray in accordance with directions for Oil-Water Mixture Sprays given under PREPARING THE SPRAY.

Basal Treatment Using Powered Knapsack Sprayer: Mix 1 to 2 gallons of BRUSH KILLER TX with fuel oil or kerosene to make 20 gallons of total spray solution. Apply with a portable knapsack mistblower to all sides of lower brush stems including the root collar. Good coverage of the root collar is essential for best results. Run mistblower at 1/4 to 1/2 throttle for best spray delivery and coverage. For maximum drift control use a basal nozzle attachment and do not raise nozzle above the horizontal position.

Forest Conifer Release By Air or Ground Sprays

Oil Spray: Apply 2 to 3 quarts of BRUSH KILLER TX in about 10 gallons of oil per acre to control undesired hardwoods in dormant Douglas fir, true fir, hemlock and spruce. Rates higher than 2 quarts may cause conifer injury. Do not use this spray on pines (note section below for pine recommendation). Apply **before** conifer bud break during late dormancy, usually February and March in the northwest. Application of this spray after conifer bud break can injure the conifers.

Water Spray: Apply 2 to 3 quarts of BRUSH KILLER TX in 10 to 15 gallons of water per acre to control hardwood species in conifers including pines. Apply during the summer **after** the conifers cease spring growth and have hardened off. Rates higher than 2 quarts may cause conifer injury.

Consult your State, Regional or Extension Forester for recommendations to fit local conditions.

RANGELAND AND PASTURES

RANGELAND — AIR APPLICATION FOR BRUSH CONTROL

Consult the Agricultural Experiment Station, your local Extension Service, Weed or Range specialist for best time to treat and need for retreatment in your area. Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired.

Mesquite: Use 1 pint of BRUSH KILLER TX plus 1/2 to 1 gallon of oil in enough water to make 4 gallons of total spray per acre. Apply 40 to 90 days after first leaves appear.

Sand Shinnery Oak: Use 1/2 to 1 quart of BRUSH KILLER TX plus 1 gallon of oil in enough water to make 4 gallons of total spray per acre.

Post and Blackjack Oaks: Use 2 quarts of BRUSH KILLER TX plus 1 gallon of oil in enough water to make 4 to 6 gallons of total spray per acre.

PASTURE — FOR BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL

Use 2 to 3 quarts of BRUSH KILLER TX per acre by aircraft or ground equipment in the amount of water needed to obtain uniform application. Apply when weeds are in full leaf and after grass is well established. Do not apply on stoloniferous grasses such as bent and bermuda or on forage legumes because these can be injured or killed. Do not apply on newly seeded areas, and do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired.

NOTE: Do not graze dairy or milking treated grass with 6 weeks after application. Do not graze with beef cattle or horses for 2 weeks after application.

DO NOT APPLY IN THE VICINITY OF COTTON, GRAPES, TOBACCO, TOMATOES OR OTHER DESIRABLE 2,4,5-T SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS OR ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

DO NOT SPRAY WHEN WIND IS BLOWING TOWARDS SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS OR ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

AVOID SPRAY DRIFT Applications should be made only when there is no hazard from spray drift since very small quantities of the spray, which may not be visible, may severely injure susceptible crops during both growing and dormant periods. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift since, under adverse weather conditions, fine spray droplets may drift a mile or more. The spray thickening agents NALCO TROL and LO DRIFT may be used with this product to aid in reducing spray drift. If used follow all use recommendations and precautions on the product label.

NALCO TROL — Trademark of NALCO Chemical Company.
LO DRIFT — Trademark of AmChem Products, Inc.

GROUND EQUIPMENT With ground equipment, spray drift can be lessened by keeping the spray boom as low as possible, by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre, by using no more than 20 pounds spraying pressure with large droplet producing nozzle tips, by spraying when wind velocity is 8 miles per hour or less. Do not apply with hollow cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce a fine droplet spray.

AERIAL APPLICATION With aircraft, drift can be lessened by applying a coarse spray, by using no more than 20 pounds spray pressure at the nozzles, by using straight stream nozzles directed straight back, by using a spray boom no longer than 1/2 the wing span of the aircraft, and by spraying only when wind velocity is less than 6 mph.

DO NOT APPLY BY AIRCRAFT WHEN AN AIR TEMPERATURE INVERSION EXISTS. Such a condition is characterized by little or no wind and with air temperature lower near the ground than at higher levels. The use of a continuous smoke column at or near site of application is suggested to indicate direction and velocity of air movement and to indicate a temperature inversion by layering of the smoke.

At high temperatures (above 95 F) vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants growing nearby. Excessive amounts of this herbicide in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

Do not use around the home, recreation areas or similar sites. Do not use on susceptible grasses, such as bent, except for spot spraying, nor on freshly seeded areas until grass has become well established. Most legumes are usually damaged or killed.

This product is toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, ponds and streams. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of waste.

Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for irrigation or domestic purposes. This product can be stored in an unheated building, but if exposed to sub-freezing temperatures, should be warmed to at least 40 F and mixed thoroughly before using. Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides. Do not reuse containers. To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not store, handle or apply other agricultural chemicals with the same containers or equipment used with BRUSH KILLER TX except as specified on this label.

Rinse equipment and containers and dispose of waste by burying in non-crop lands away from water supplies. Containers should be disposed of by punching holes in them and burying with waste or follow official local recommendations for container disposal.

Local conditions may affect the use of herbicides. Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service weed specialist for advice in selecting treatments from this label to best fit local conditions. **BE SURE THAT USE OF THIS PRODUCT CONFORMS TO ALL APPLICABLE REGULATIONS. APPLY THIS PRODUCT ONLY AS SPECIFIED ON THIS LABEL.**

NOTICE: We warrant that this product is effective for the control of brush and weeds as stated on the label when used in accordance with the directions on the label. We warrant that the low volatility spray application of this product will not cause injury to desirable plants. This warranty is void if the product is used in a manner not specified on the label. This product is not intended for use on crops or ornamentals. For more information, contact your local Extension Service or Agricultural Experiment Station.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

AND SUBSIDIARIES

MIDLAND, MICHIGAN 48640, U.S.A. — ZÜRICH, SWITZERLAND — HONG KONG, CHINA
CORAL GABLES, FLORIDA 33134, U.S.A. — SARNIA, ONTARIO, CANADA

★ FORMERLY THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

NOTICE: Seller's guarantee shall be limited to the terms of the label, and subject thereto the buyer assumes all risk to persons or property arising out of use or handling and accepts the product on these conditions.

CAUTION

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. WASH THOROUGHLY AFTER USING. MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION. AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES, SKIN, AND CLOTHING. DO NOT STORE WITH, OR NEAR, FERTILIZERS, SEEDS, INSECTICIDES, OR FUNGICIDES. It is almost impossible to remove residues of this product from sprayers and spray equipment, particularly from non-metallic parts, e. g., wood, rubber, polyethylene, or fibre, and the equipment used to measure and apply this weed killer should not be used subsequently for applying other materials to plants or crops.

GURNEY'S LAWN WEED KILLER

Contains 2,4-D in Low-Volatile Esters and SILVEX* (2,4,5-TP)

For Common Chickweed, Mouse-Eared Chickweed, White Clover, Black Medic, and Certain Broadleaf Weeds in Lawns

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

1 Isoooctyl Ester of (2,4-dichlorophenoxy-acetic acid) 9.06%
2 Isoooctyl Ester of Silvex (2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid) 4.26%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 86.68%

3 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent 6.01% by weight or 0.50 lb. per gal.

4 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid equivalent 3.11% by weight or 0.25 lb. per gal.

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. See side panels for additional cautions.

CONTAINS 1 LB. SILVEX PER GALLON

Net Contents 8 Oz.

Manufactured for
Gurney Seed & Nursery Co.
YANKTON, SOUTH DAKOTA 57078

CAUTION

Considerable caution must be exercised in using this product to avoid injury to crops and desirable plants. Do not apply to vegetables, flowers, grapes, fruit trees, ornamentals, cotton or other crops or desirable plants and do not permit spray mist to drift onto them since even minute quantities may cause severe injury during both growing and dormant periods. Apply only when there is no hazard from drift. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. High temperatures during or shortly after application of the product may cause vaporization which would injure susceptible plants growing nearby. Do not apply excessive quantities. Excessive amounts in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth. Do not contaminate domestic or irrigating water supplies.

TO MIX

Place about one-half the required amount of water in the spray tank, add Lawn Weed Killer and stir or agitate thoroughly. Then, add remainder of the water and agitate thoroughly. Provide agitation while spraying to prevent separation of the emulsion and to ensure uniform mixture in spray tank. If allowed to stand, reagitrate to uniform mixture before applying the spray.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE — LAWNS

To control common chickweed, mouse-eared chickweed, white clover, plantain, black medic, dandelion, buckhorn, ragweed, and lambsquarter, in established lawns and turf, use 1 1/2 tablespoonfuls (5 3/4 fluid ounces) in 3 gallons of water and apply mixture as a spray to wet uniformly the weed plants on 1,000 sq. ft. (20'x50') of area (equivalent to 2 gallons in 25 to 40 gallons of water per acre). **APPLY ONLY IN THE FALL OR EARLY SPRING,** since application during hot, dry weather may cause excessive damage to grass. Do not use on bentgrass, St. Augustine grass, Dichondra, Carpetgrass or clover lawns. Do not apply to Dichondra or Lippia lawns. Delay re-seeding treated areas for at least 3 weeks. To avoid damage to turf, do not apply in excess of the above stated quantity or rate. Do not overlap. Avoid double coverage when backing up and at turns. Do not spray onto the grass when nozzle is not moving, such as when cleaning or testing nozzles. Use a positive quick shut-off valve on spraying equipment. **APPLY ONLY TO ESTABLISHED GRASS—THOROUGHLY ROOTED AND TILLERED.** Do not apply to newly seeded areas or to seedling grass.

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