

### DIRECTIONS (continued)

Corn: Apply 1/2 to 3/4 pint per acre in sufficient water for thorough weed coverage. Use lower rate for easily-killed weeds, on inbreds, and when corn is growing rapidly. Apply when weeds are up and corn is 10 or more inches tall. As soon as corn is above the weeds, use dropped nozzles to direct the spray over tops of weeds but not over the corn. Rapidly growing corn and inbreds are susceptible to 2,4-D injury. Do not spray corn during period after tassels begin to show until silks are dry. Do not cultivate for about 2 weeks after treatment while corn is brittle.

### NON-SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL

In non-crop areas use 1 to 4 quarts per acre in sufficient water to thoroughly wet weeds. Apply on vigorous spring growth to early bloom stage and on fall re-growth; re-treat in successive years as needed for control.

**Woody Plants Growing Along Fence Rows, on Waste Areas, and Potential Rangeland:** As a foliage spray on woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D such as willows, Cherokee rose, Japanese honeysuckle, Virginia creeper and wild grape, use 2 to 3 quarts per 100 gals. water and spray to thoroughly wet plants when in full leaf and actively growing. In general, it is better to cut tall woody plants and spray sucker growth when 2 to 4 feet tall. Re-treatment may be needed on some species. For airplane application to control shinnery oak, sand sage, buckbrush, big sagebrush and rabbitbrush use 1 to 2 quarts per acre applied in 1 gal. diesel oil plus 2 to 4 gals. water per acre; treat in spring when fully leaved and growing actively.

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.

For use in the control of many broad-leaved weeds, herbaceous perennials, and woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D.

### CAUTION

Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Harmful if swallowed. In case of contact flush eyes with plenty of water; wash skin with soap and water. Avoid breathing spray mist. Do NOT allow solution or spray drip to contact desirable plants. Among crops highly susceptible to 2,4-D injury are cotton, tobacco, blackeye peas, beans, tomatoes, melons, other vegetables, grapes, fruit trees and some ornamentals. (Coarse sprays are less likely to drift than are fine mist sprays.) It is difficult to completely clean 2,4-D from sprayers or other equipment, therefore do not use 2,4-D sprayers and other equipment for purposes where even trace amounts of this chemical may cause injury. Do not re-use shipping containers; destroy by crushing and burying. Avoid contamination of water intended for irrigation and domestic use. Do not transport with or store near seeds, fertilizers, insecticides or fungicides. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the vicinity. 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 graze dairy animals within 7 days after application.

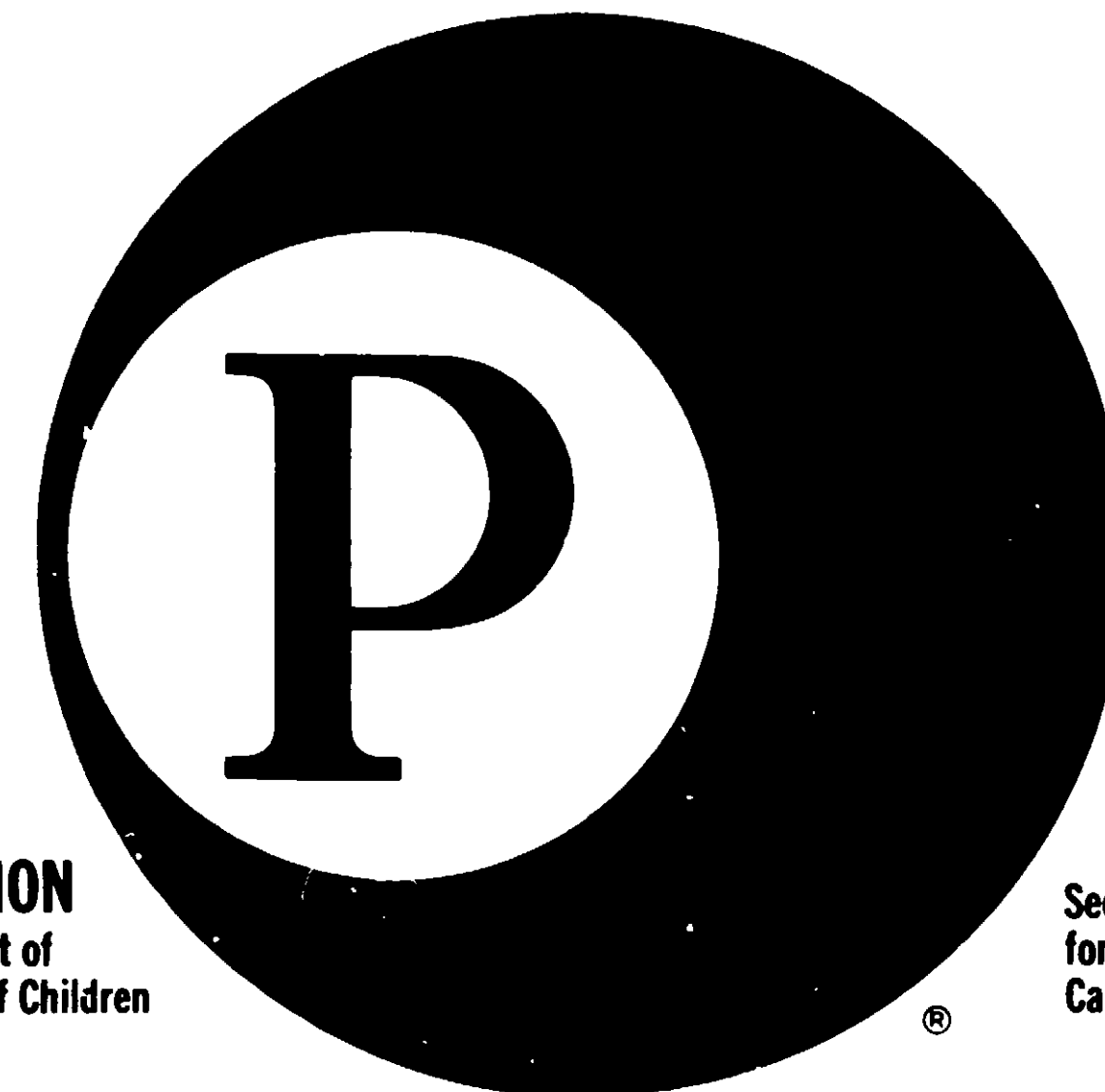
Do NOT Store with Foodstuffs

U.S.D.A. Reg. No. 483-111

129—Printed in U.S.A.

# PACIFIC

## COOPERATIVES



**CAUTION**  
Keep out of  
Reach of Children

See Side Panel  
for Additional  
Cautions

# 2,4-D LOW VOLATILE F ESTER

## WEED KILLER

CONTAINS 4 LBS ACID PER GALLON

<b>ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:</b>		
Isocetyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	.....	69.6%
<b>INERT INGREDIENTS</b>	.....	30.4%

\*Equivalent to 46.19% by weight of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, or not less than 4 lbs. of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid per gallon at 68°F.

U. S. Pat. Nos. 2,390,941, 2,396,813

Manufactured for  
**PACIFIC SUPPLY COOPERATIVE**  
PORTLAND, OREGON

ACCEPTED WITH COMMENTS

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## NOTICE

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

ACCEPTED

Jan 29, 1970

H. M. Comment

## CONTROLS THESE WEEDS

Dandelion	Pigweeds
Plantains	Cocklebur
Indian Mallow	Heal-all
or Velvetleaf	Bull thistle
Annual mustards	Tansy ragwort
Chicory	(spray at rosette stage)
Curly Dock	Ragweeds
Tarweeds or Fiddleneck	Waterhemlock
(spray when young)	Wild Radish
Galinsoga	St. Johnswort
Vetch	or Klamathweed
Burdock	Many other species
Sunflower	

## DIRECTIONS

### SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS

Established Grasses\*, such as pastures, roadsides, grass seed fields, golf course, and other turf areas where it is desired to control susceptible broad-leaved weeds and brush: Apply 1 to 2 pints per acre in sufficient water for uniform coverage of the weeds. Use low rate for easy-to-kill annuals and apply while weeds are small; repeat if new weeds appear. Spring or fall, when weeds are growing actively, is the best time to treat, except on grass seed fields where fall applications are not recommended. Spray seed fields in the spring after grasses are well tillered but before boot stage. Use 2 to 4 pints per acre for perennial weeds such as bindweed, Canada thistle, St. Johnswort and wild garlic—in general spray these from vigorous spring growth to early bloom and again on fall regrowth. Repeat applications for 2 or more successive years may be needed to control some weeds. Do not spray seedling grass, nor while grass is in boot to milk stage. Do not mow grass within 2 days before or after spraying. Most legumes will be injured or killed with these sprays. In some areas bent, Dichondra, buffalo, carpet and St. Augustine grasses may be injured.

\*Do not graze dairy animals within 7 days after application.

**Wheat and Barley\*\*:** Use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre in sufficient water for uniform coverage of weeds (5 or more gals. per acre, depending on spray equipment). Make application in the spring when grain is fully tillered or stooled, but before jointing. Use the lower rate for easily-killed seedling weeds, and the higher rate for older or more tolerant weeds. In the Pacific Northwest use 1 1/2 pints per acre for control of tarweed and growwell. Do not treat grains underseeded with legumes, and do not spray winter grains in the fall. Higher rates, sometimes recommended for perennial weeds, may cause crop injury.

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

# 2,4-D LOW VOLATILE F ESTER

## WEED KILLER

CONTAINS 4 LBS ACID PER GALLON

### ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Isocetyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid\* ..... 69.6%

INERT INGREDIENTS ..... 30.4%

\*Equivalent to 46.19% by weight of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, or not less than 4 lbs. of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid per gallon at 68°F.

U. S. Pat. Nos. 2,996,941, 2,996,913

Manufactured for  
**PACIFIC SUPPLY COOPERATIVE**  
PORTLAND, OREGON

### DIRECTIONS (continued)

**CORN** Apply 1/3 to 1/2 pint per acre in sufficient water for thorough weed coverage. Use lower rate for easily killed weeds, on inbreds, and when corn is growing rapidly. Apply when weeds are up and corn is 3 or more inches tall. As soon as corn is above the weeds, use dropped nozzles to direct the spray over tops of weeds but not over the corn. Rapidly growing corn and inbreds are susceptible to 2,4-D injury. Do not spray corn during period after tassels begin to show until silks are dry. Do not cultivate for about 2 weeks after treatment while corn is brittle.

### NON-SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL

**NON-CROP AREAS:** Use 1 1/3 to 5 1/3 pints per acre in sufficient water to thoroughly wet weeds. Apply on vigorous spring growth to early bloom stage and on fall regrowth; re-treat in successive years as needed for control.

**Woody Plants Growing Along Fence Rows, and Waste Areas, and Potential Rangeland:** As a foliage spray on woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D such as willows, Cherokee rose, Japanese honeysuckle, Virginia creeper and wild grape, use 2 1/2 to 4 pints per 100 gallons water and spray to thoroughly wet plants when in full leaf and actively growing. In general, it is better to cut tall woody plants and spray sucker growth when 2 to 4 feet tall. Re-treatment may be needed for some species. For airplane application to control shinnery oak, sand sage, buckbrush, big sagebrush and rabbit brush use 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 pints per acre applied in 1 gallon diesel oil plus 2 to 4 gallons water per acre; treat in spring when fully leaved and growing actively.

For use in the control of many broad-leaved weeds, herbaceous perennials, and woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D.

### CAUTION

Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Harmful if swallowed. In case of contact flush eyes with plenty of water; wash skin with soap and water. Avoid breathing spray mist. Do NOT allow solution or spray drift to contact desirable plants. Among crops highly susceptible to 2,4-D injury are cotton, tobacco, blackeyed peas, beans, tomatoes, melons, other vegetables, grapes, fruit trees and some ornamentals. (Coarse sprays are less likely to drift than are fine mist sprays.) It is difficult to completely clean 2,4-D from sprayers or other equipment, therefore do not use 2,4-D sprayers and other equipment for purposes where even trace amounts of this chemical may cause injury. Do not re-use shipping containers; destroy by crushing and burying. Avoid contamination of water intended for irrigation and domestic use. Do not transport with or store near seeds, fertilizers, insecticides or fungicides. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the vicinity. Do not store in freezing temperatures. If allowed to freeze, remix before using. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

Local conditions may affect the use of this chemical. Consult agriculture experiment station or extension service weed specialists for specific recommendation for local weed problems and for information on possible lower dosage.

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

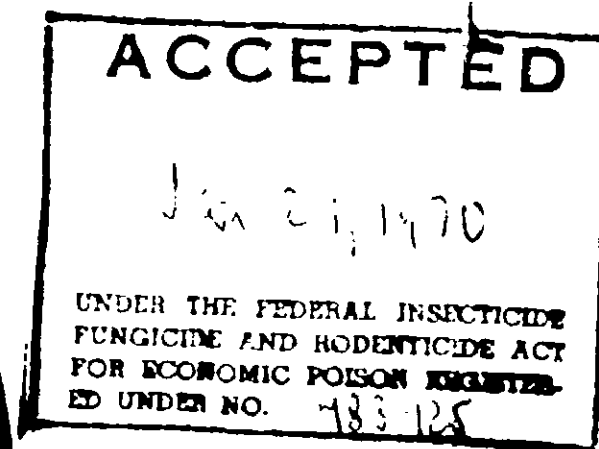
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## COOPERATIVES



**CAUTION**  
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for Additional  
Cautions



# 2,4-D LOW VOLATILE ESTER 6L

(A WEED KILLER)

CONTAINS 6 LBS. ACID PER GALLON

<b>ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:</b>	
Isooctyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid*	95.4%
<b>INERT INGREDIENTS</b>	4.6%

\*Equivalent to 63.3% by weight of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, or not less than 6 lbs. of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid per gallon at 68° F.

Manufactured for  
**PACIFIC SUPPLY COOPERATIVE**  
PORTLAND, OREGON

NET CONTENTS \_\_\_\_\_ GALLON(S)

ACCEPTED WITH COMMENTS