

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 tassles 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 1/2 to 5 1/2 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 3/4 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 chinquerry oak, sand sage, buckbrush, big sagebrush and rabbit brush use 1 1/2 to 2 3/4 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, 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 nurseries where even trace amounts of this chemical 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.

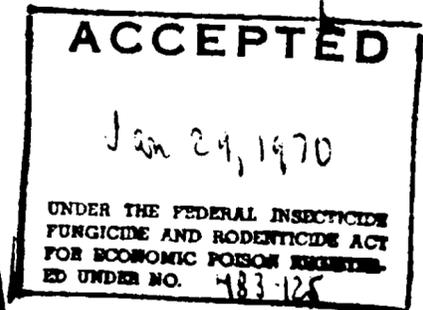
PACIFIC

COOPERATIVES



CAUTION
Keep out of
Reach of Children

See Side Panel
for Additional
Cautions



Comments

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2,4-D LOW VOLATILE ESTER 6L

(A WEED KILLER)

CONTAINS 6 LBS. ACID PER GALLON

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Isocetyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* 95.4%

INERT INGREDIENTS 4.6%

*Equivalent to 68.3% by weight of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, or not less than 6 lbs. of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid per gallon at 60° F.

Manufactured for
PACIFIC SUPPLY COOPERATIVE
PORTLAND, OREGON

NET CONTENTS _____ GALLONS)

ACCEPTED WITH COMMENTS

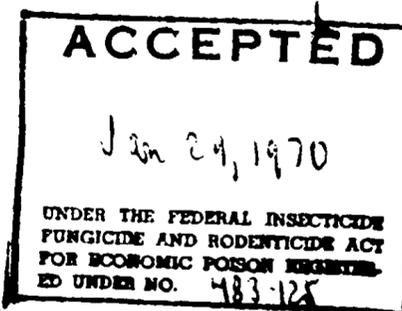
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Comment

CONTROL THESE WEEDS

- DANDELION
- PLANTAINS
- INDIAN MALLOW or VELVETLEAF
- ANNUAL MUSTARDS
- CHICORY
- CURLY DOCK
- TARWEED or FIDDLENECK
(spray when young)
- GALINSOGA
- VETCH
- BURDOCK
- SUNFLOWER
- PIGWEEDS
- COCKLEBUR
- HEAL-ALL
- BULL THISTLE
- TANSY RAGWORT
(spray at rosette stage)
- RAGWEEDS
- WATERHEMLOCK
- WILD RADISH
- ST. JOHNSWORT or KLAMATHWEED
- MANY OTHER SPECIES

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DIRECTIONS

SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS

ESTABLISHED GRASSES, such as pasture*, roadsides, grass seed fields, golf courses, and other turf areas where it is desired to control susceptible broadleaved weeds and brush: Apply $\frac{3}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ 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, buffalo, carpet and St. Augustine grasses may be killed.

*Do not allow dairy animals to graze treated pasture areas within 7 days after application.

WHEAT AND BARLEY**: Use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ pint per acre in sufficient water for uniform coverage of weeds (5 or more gallons per acre, depending on spray equipment). Make application in the spring when grain is fully tillered or stooled, but before jointing. Use lower rate for easily-killed seedling weeds, and higher rate for older and more tolerant weeds. In the Pacific Northwest, use 1 pint per acre for control of tarweed and gromwell. 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 two weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

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