

DIRECTIONS (continued)

CORN: Apply 1/3 to 2/3 pint per acre. Use lower rate on inbreds. Corn is susceptible to injury at time of emergence and shortly after unfolding of leaves; do not spray during this period nor after first tassels appear. Spray must strike tops of weeds but should not drench corn plants. Use drop nozzles when corn is over 10 inches high to place spray below its tops. For resistant weeds use up to 1 1/2 pints per acre though corn injury may result. Do not cultivate soon after spraying while corn is brittle.

SUGAR CANE: Pre-emergence—Apply before cones appear using 1 1/2 pint per acre of area covered. Spray on 36-inch wide bands on top of the row. Post-emergence—Use 2 2/3 pint per acre as blanket spray through lay-by, to aid in control of Johnson-grass seedlings and susceptible broad-leaved weeds.

NON-SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF SEED FORMATION

Where crops are not involved such as roadsides, fence rows, right-of-way and for spot treatment in crops resistant to 2,4-D, use 1/2 to 3/4 gallon this product per acre in sufficient water to thoroughly wet weeds. Bindweed, white top, perennial sowthistle, blue lettuce, bur ragweed, Canada thistle and other noxious perennials which are resistant to 2,4-D will require repeated treatments to kill. Apply on vigorous spring growth to early bloom stage.

To control small areas of woody plants, such as willows, honeysuckle, Virginia creeper, alders, and others susceptible to 2,4-D, use 1/2 to 3/4 gal. in 100 gals. water; spray to thoroughly wet plants when in full leaf. Re-treat as necessary for control of regrowth and seedlings. In general it is better to cut tall woody growth and spray killers when 2 to 4 ft. high. For large areas of woody plants, 2,4,5-T and flush killer products are suggested.

Local conditions may affect the use of this chemical. Consult state agricultural extension or experiment station specialists for specific recommendations, consistent with label for local weed problems.

CAUTION

Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. DO NOT take internally. In case of contact, flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention; wash skin with plenty of soap and water.

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 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.

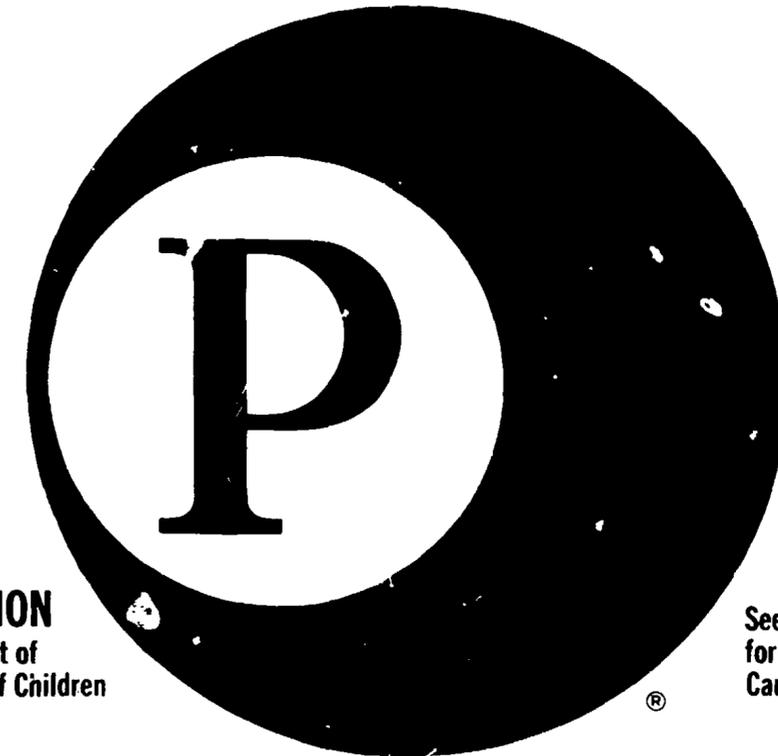
Do not transport with or store near seeds, fertilizers, insecticides or fungicides. Store at temperatures above 32°F. If allowed to freeze, remix before using.

Do NOT Store with Foodstuffs

CONTROL THESE WEEDS

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Canada Thistle | St. Johnswort |
| Wild Onion | Wild Garlic |
| Dandelion | Chicory |
| Plantains | Stinging Nettle |
| Ground Ivy | Gumweed |
| Pennywort | Burdock |
| Heal-all | Poisonhemlock |
| Annual Mustards | Wild Radish |
| and Yellow Rocket | Redroot Pigweed |
| Indian Mallow | Kochia |
| or Velvetleaf | Cocklebur |
| Galinsoga | Lambsquarters |
| Common and Giant | Bidens or Beggaricks |
| Ragweeds | Blessed Thistle |
| Bindweed | |

PACIFIC
C O O P E R A T I V E S



CAUTION
Keep out of
Reach of Children

See Side Panel
for Additional
Cautions

12-18-69
483-143

2,4-D AMINE 6 E

A WEED KILLER

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 70 %

INERT INGREDIENTS 2 %

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent 58.26%. Contains the equivalent of 6 pounds of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid per gallon at 68°F.

Manufactured for
PACIFIC SUPPLY COOPERATIVE
PORTLAND, OREGON

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Local conditions may affect the use of this chemical. Consult state agricultural extension or experiment station specialists for specific recommendations, consistent with label for local weed problems.

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<u>Pennywort</u>	<u>Burdock</u>
<u>Hogweed</u>	<u>Poisonhemlock</u>
<u>Annual Mustards</u>	<u>Wild Radish</u>
<u>and Yellow Rocket</u>	<u>Redroot Pigweed</u>
<u>Indian Mallow</u>	<u>Kochia</u>
<u>or Yellowleaf</u>	<u>Cocklebur</u>
<u>Galinsoga</u>	<u>Lambsquarters</u>
<u>Common and Giant</u>	<u>Bidens or Beggarticks</u>
<u>Ragweeds</u>	<u>Blessed Thistle</u>
<u>Bindweed</u>	

PACIFIC

COOPERATIVES

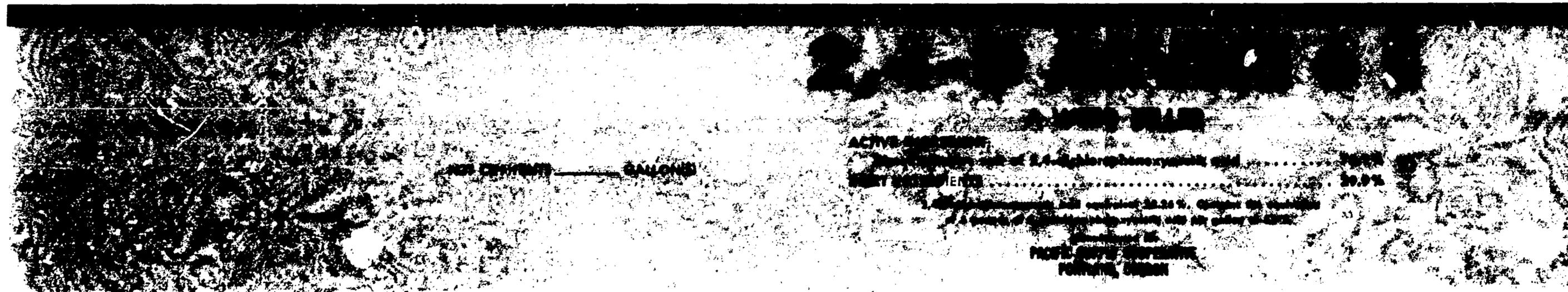


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Reach of Children

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ACTIVE INGREDIENTS
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 20.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS 80.0%

NET CONTENTS — GALLONS

MANUFACTURED BY
PACIFIC COAST COOPERATIVES
PORTLAND, OREGON

PACIFIC

C O O P E R A T I V E S

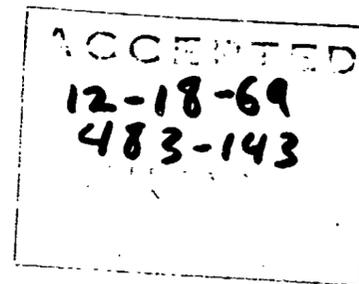


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NOTICE

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.



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U.S.D.A. Reg. No. 483-143

DIRECTIONS

SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS

For control of broad-leaved susceptible weeds in crops tolerant to 2,4-D, apply this product in sufficient water to give uniform coverage of the weeds. Volume of water depends largely on type of spray equipment. Do NOT use on crops underseeded with legumes. In general, weeds are most easily killed when young and actively growing.

GRASSES: In established pastures*, turf and lawns, use $\frac{1}{3}$ to 2 pints per acre—the light rate on more easily injured grasses. For small area, use 1.6 to $\frac{3}{8}$ fluid ounce (1 to 4 teaspoonfuls) per 1000 sq. ft.; mix in 3 to 5 gallons of water and apply uniformly over the area. Fall or spring is best time to treat. Repeated treatments may be needed for less susceptible weeds. Treatments will kill or injure alfalfa, sweet clover and other legumes. White clover (including Ladino) may be injured by a light application, but recovers; repeated treatments will kill it. In some areas bent grasses, carpet, buffalo and St. Augustine grasses may be injured. Usually the colonial bents are more tolerant than the creeping types; and the velvets are most easily injured.

In grass seed fields use $\frac{3}{8}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre—the higher rate where weed stands are heavy and for hard-to-kill species. Make application in spring before head comes into boot.

In new seedings of grasses tolerant to 2,4-D, use $\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 pint per acre—the light rate when only easy-to-kill weeds are present; treat after grass has tillered.

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

WHEAT AND BARLEY:** In spring sown grains from five-leaf stage (or when 6 inches high) to early boot stage, apply $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ pint per acre. In winter grains apply $\frac{3}{8}$ to 1 pint per acre in the spring from fully tillered to early boot stage.

OATS:** Are more sensitive to 2,4-D than other grains and should be sprayed in the spring when well established and tillered and before jointing; use $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ pint per acre.

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

