

ACCEPTED

JUN - 8 1969

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED
UNDER NO. 524-76

GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is recommended for controlling weeds that are difficult to kill such as certain perennials and woody brush plants growing in non-crop areas, rights-of-way, fence rows, pastures, and similar locations. It is designed for application after dilution with water or oil. When used in food crops, do not apply after edible food portion of crop has begun to form.

Apply 2,4-D Isopropyl Ester Weed Killer when weeds are small, succulent, and growing rapidly. Lack of moisture may cause less effective control. If possible, treat perennial weeds just before the bloom stage. Use enough water per acre to give uniform coverage. The amount of water may vary from 5 to 10 gallons per acre for low volume sprayers up to 200 to 300 gallons per acre if required by the sprayer for good coverage. In either case, use the same amount of 2,4-D per acre. Add 2,4-D Isopropyl Ester Weed Killer to water in the spray tank while filling, and mix thoroughly.

The rates of application shown here should be considered as general. Consult your state agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialist for specific recommendations regarding application, dosages, and timing of sprays. Use of this product may be governed in certain areas by local regulations.

SUSCEPTIBLE WEEDS

Alligator weed	Kochia	Ragweed
Arrowhead	Knotweed	Shepherds purse
Buckhorn	Lambsquarter	Sunflower
Carpetweed	Marsh elder	Tie vine
Cocklebur	Mustards	Wild carrot
Dandelion	Morning-glory	Wild radish
Dock	Pigweed	Wild sweet potato
Hedge bindweed	Plantain	
Henbit	Prickly lettuce	

WEEDS MORE DIFFICULT TO KILL

Bindweed	Horse nettle	Poison Ivy
Buckwheat	Indigo	Sheep sorrel
Bluweed	Klamath weed	White top or
Buckbrush	Locoweed	Hoary Cress
Canada Thistle	Mexican weed	Wild onion
Cottonwood	Milkweed	Willows
Hemp		



2,4-D ISOPROPYL ESTER

Emulsifiable concentrate for controlling certain weeds in corn, small grains, pastures, turf, and other areas

CAUTION - KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

NET CONTENTS 1 U.S. GALLON



WARNING - Extreme care must be used when applying 2,4-D to prevent injuring desirable plants and crops. 2,4-D should not be used in susceptible crops such as cotton, tomatoes, vegetables, grapes, fruit trees, soybeans, tobacco, or beans. Do not allow spray mist to drift on to such plants, since even minute quantities of spray may cause severe injury. Use low pressures when spraying to produce coarse sprays which are less likely to drift. Do not spray on windy days. Esters of 2,4-D produce vapors after application which may injure susceptible plants in the vicinity.

Do not use on newly seeded lawns. Creeping grasses, such as bent, are injured by 2,4-D and should not be sprayed unless spot applications are made on weeds and localized turf injury can be tolerated. White clover or other legumes are damaged by 2,4-D.

Do not use in greenhouses.

This product is toxic to fish. Keep out of any body of water.

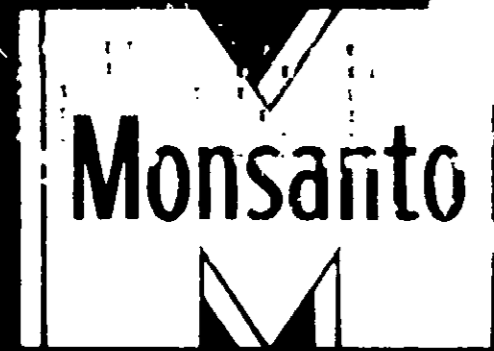
Large amounts of 2,4-D in soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination. Never use more 2,4-D than recommended.

Keep containers closed when not in use, and do not reuse for other purposes.

Do not use in any manner other than recommended on the label to avoid possible crop injury or residues at harvest

It is best to use a separate sprayer for application of 2,4-D herbicides. If the same sprayer must be used for other crop spraying, it should be flushed thoroughly with water immediately after use. Next, fill equipment with water containing one volume household ammonia to 100 volumes of water, and allow to stand for one day. Then flush equipment thoroughly, including hoses and nozzles, several times with water.

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MACHETE*

WEED KILLER

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ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

(Sodium) Ester of

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid 97.3%

INERT INGREDIENT:

2.7%

Equivalent to 2,4-D acid of 5 percent

ATTENTION!

CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION.

Do not get in eyes.

Avoid contact with skin and clothing.

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.

Keep out of reach of children.

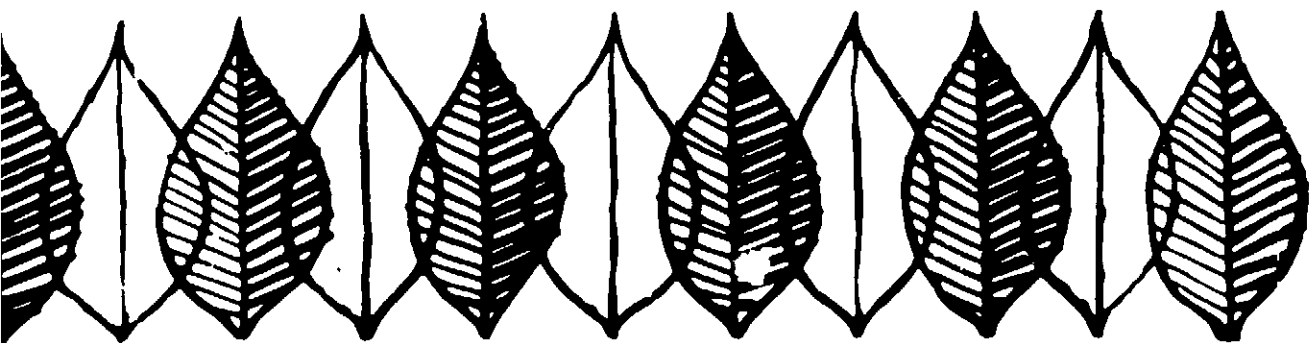
Store away from foodstuffs or articles subject to odor permeation.

FOR USE BY MANUFACTURERS IN PREPARATION OF PESTICIDES

ATTENTION: Before using consult agricultural authorities in your State. Spray or dust must never be allowed to reach flowers, vegetables, shrubs and susceptible crop plants. Best grass and clovers may be damaged or killed. EVEN SMALL AMOUNTS OF DRIFT ARE HIGHLY INJURIOUS. DO NOT SPRAY OR DUST IN WIND. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. Vapors may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. Formulations of 2,4-D must not be applied by airplane in the vicinity of growing susceptible crops. Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticide and fungicides. Sprayers or other equipment used for 2,4-D application should never be used for other agricultural chemicals. Keep concentrate away from domestic animals. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation, domestic or stock purposes.

ACQUAFORTE WITH MONSANTO

NET



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Do not use on newly seeded lawns. Creeping grasses, such as bent, are injured by 2,4-D and should not be sprayed unless spot applications are made on weeds and localized turf injury can be tolerated. White clover or other legumes are damaged by 2,4-D.

Do not use in greenhouses.

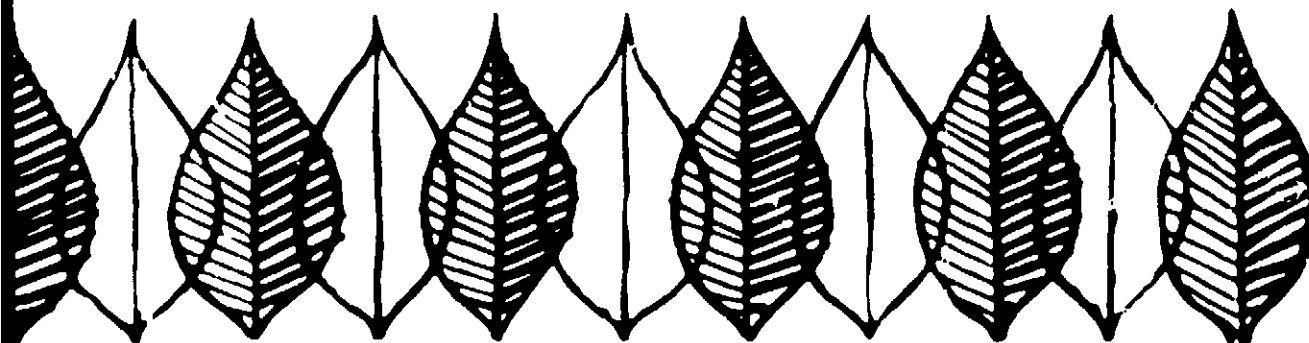
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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

SMALL GRAINS (Wheat, Barley, Rye, Grasses)—Use $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 pint per acre for controlling annual and biennial weeds such as Ragweed, Mustard, Lambsquarters, Pigweed and Wild Radish. Treat after the crop is well tillered and before the boot stage, or after the milk stage. For perennial weeds such as Bindweed, Knotweed, Canada Thistle, and Wild Morning Glory, use 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre when weeds are in the pre-bloom stage, but avoid application when crop is in the boot to dough stage. Fall planted grains should not be treated until the following spring when crop is fully tillered and before the boot stage. Grain underseeded with legumes should not be sprayed unless injury to the legume can be tolerated. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

CORN — For controlling susceptible weeds, apply not more than $\frac{1}{3}$ pint per acre. If crop is 8 inches or taller, avoid application of 2,4-D to the growing point. Use drop nozzles and direct spray near base of the crop. Do not use after tassels appear. Different varieties may vary in susceptibility to 2,4-D. Do not use 2,4-D in corn grown for the production of hybrid seed. Consult your state agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialist for specific recommendations. Avoid cultivating soon after treatment, when corn may be brittle. For pre-emergence treatment of weeds in corn, use 2 to 5 pints per acre, applied as a broadcast spray 1 to 3 days before crop emergence. Do not use pre-emergence sprays on light, sandy soils.

SORGHUM—Apply $\frac{1}{3}$ pint per acre. Crop is most tolerant to 2,4-D when 4 to 12 inches tall. Use drop nozzles when crop is over 10 inches high. Do not use when plants are less than 3 inches tall, or after 12 inches tall. Do not apply during flowering or early dough stage. Consult your state agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialist for specific recommendations.

PASTURES, LAWNS, GOLF COURSES AND SIMILAR TURF — Apply $2\frac{1}{2}$ pints 2,4-D Isopropyl Ester Weed Killer per acre in sufficient water to provide good coverage. For small areas, use 4 teaspoons per gallon of water. Do not apply to newly seeded lawns until grass has become well established. Do not use on bent or other creeping grasses. Clovers or other legumes may be injured by 2,4-D especially during hot summer weather. Avoid spraying grains or seed grasses when in the blossoming or pollinating stage. Do not graze treated areas by dairy animals within 7 days after treatment.

NON-CROP AREAS—For controlling annual and perennial weeds in fence rows, drainage ditchbanks, roadsides, and similar areas, use $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 pints in 100 gallons of water and wet foliage thoroughly. Repeat applications may be necessary on certain difficult-to-kill perennials, such as Canada Thistle, Bindweed, Wild Morning Glory, and White Top. Re-treat when regrowth is visible. Use only where drift and volatility will not injure susceptible vegetation.

NOTE: For spot treatment of small non-crop areas, use 2 tablespoons per gallon of water.

WARNING NOTICE

Monsanto Company warrants that this material conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the directions for use. This product is sold subject to the understanding that the buyer assumes all risks of use or handling which may result in loss or damage which are beyond the control of the seller, such as for example incompatibility with other products, the manner of its use or application, or the presence of other products or materials in or on the soil or crop. Monsanto makes no other express or implied warranty of fitness or merchantability. The exclusive remedy of the user or buyer, and the limit of the liability of Monsanto Company or any other seller, for any and all losses, injuries or damages resulting from the use or handling of this product shall be the purchase price paid by the user or buyer for the quantity of this product involved. The buyer and all users are deemed to have accepted the terms of this notice, which may not be varied by any verbal or written agreement.

816.71-100.14 (USDA Reg. No. 524-76)

MONSANTO COMPANY

AGRICULTURAL DIVISION

ST. LOUIS, MO., U.S.A.

