

SEEDS = wheat, Bardly, Rye, Grass

GENERAL INFORMATION

This product is recommended for controlling weeds that are difficult to kill such as certain perennials and woody brush plants growing in ~~rights-of-way~~, rights-of-way, pastures, and similar areas. It is designed for application after dilution only with oil and is highly concentrated for use in both airplane or ground equipment. When used in food crops, do not apply after edible food portion of crop has begun to form. Apply Monsanto 2,4-D Ester Aerial Weed Killer ~~Emulsifiable~~ Emulsifiable 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 oil as a carrier for airplane applications. When selecting oil as a carrier, select one relatively less toxic to plants (such as kerosene or diesel oil). Use 1 to 4 gallons of oil per acre depending on equipment, but in all cases, use the same amount of 2,4-D per acre. Add Monsanto 2,4-D Ester Aerial Weed Killer ~~Emulsifiable~~ Emulsifiable to carrier in the spray tank while filling, and mix thoroughly.

non-crop areas

Corn

Sorghum

Ⓐ →

~~The rates of application shown here should be considered as general. Competent local agricultural authorities should be consulted for specific recommendations regarding application, dosages, and timing.~~
 Use of this product may be governed in certain areas by local regulations. Airplane equipment should conform to CFA recommendations.

SUSCEPTIBLE WEEDS

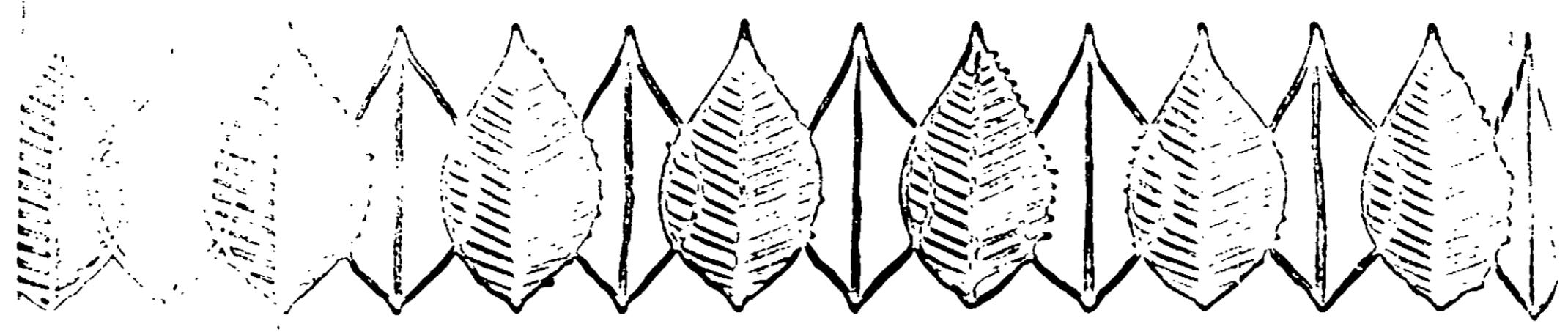
- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Alligator weed | Kochia | Ragweed |
| Arrowhead | Knotweed | Shepherd's purse |
| Buckhorn | Lambsquarter | Sunflower |
| Carpetweed | Marsh elder | Tie vine |
| Cocklebur | Mustards | Water plantain |
| Dandelion | Morning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

WEEDS MORE DIFFICULT TO KILL

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Bindweed | Hemp | Milkweed |
| Buckwheat | Horse nettle | Poison ivy |
| Blueweed | Indigo | Sheep sorrel |
| Buckbrush | Klamath weed | White top |
| Canada thistle | Locoweed | Wild onion |
| Cottonwood | Mexican weed | Willows |

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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 onto 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. Esters of 2,4-D produce vapors after application which may injure susceptible plants in the vicinity.

ⓑ

This is a highly concentrated formulation of 2,4-D and therefore is not recommended on lawns because of possible injury to the lawn grasses. White clover or other legumes are damaged by 2,4-D.

Do not use in greenhouses.

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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.

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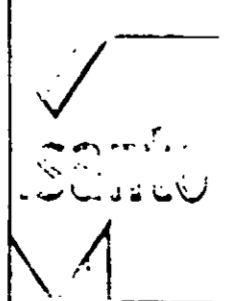


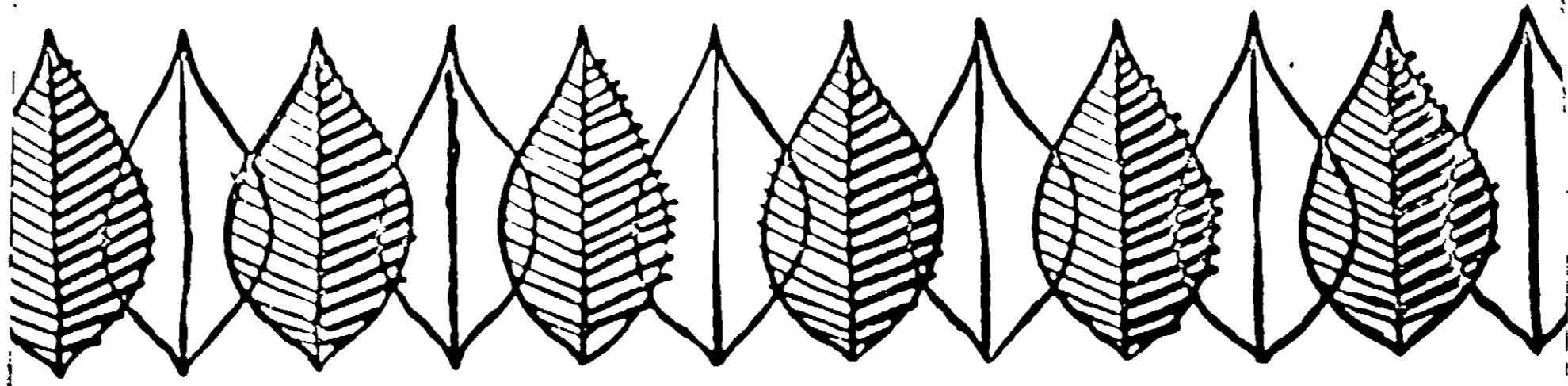
best

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 of 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.

NOTICE — The directions for use given for this product are believed to be reliable. Injury to the crop or other unintended consequences may result from use of this product because of weather conditions, application or presence of other products or materials in or on the soil or crop, or the manner of its use or application. Therefore, no warranty or representation is made, express or implied, concerning the results obtained from the use of this product. Buyer assumes all risk of use or handling. The exclusive remedy of the user or Buyer, and the limit of 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 be varied only by agreement in writing signed by a duly authorized representative of Monsanto.

USDA Reg. No. 524-79





DIRECTIONS FOR USE

SMALL GRAINS (Wheat, Barley, Rye, Grasses)—Use $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre in grains for controlling weeds such as Ragweed, Mustard, Lambsquarter, Pigweed, and Wild Radish. Apply $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre in grains to control perennial weeds such as Bindweed, Knotweed, Canada Thistle, and Wild Morning Glory. Treat winter wheat only in spring when weeds are small and before the crop begins heading. Grain interplanted with legumes should not be sprayed unless injury to the legumes can be tolerated.

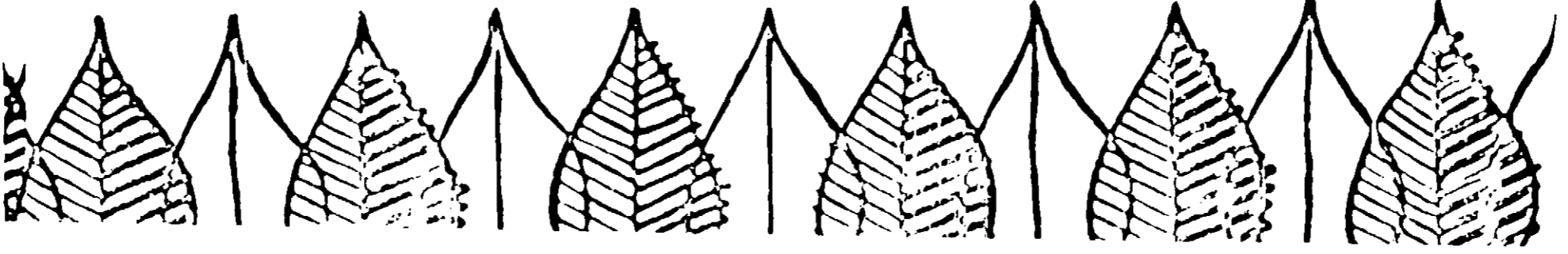
Treat grain after tillering has begun and before it emerges from the boot or before jointing. Application at other times may cause abnormal heading.

CORN—For controlling susceptible annual or perennial weeds, apply not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ 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. Check with competent local agricultural authorities for specific recommendations. Avoid cultivating soon after treatment, when corn may be brittle. For pre-emergence treatment of weeds in corn with ground equipment, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre, applied as a broadcast spray one to three days before crop emerges. Do not use pre-emergence sprays on light, sandy soils. Do not use 2,4-D in corn grown for the production of hybrid seed.

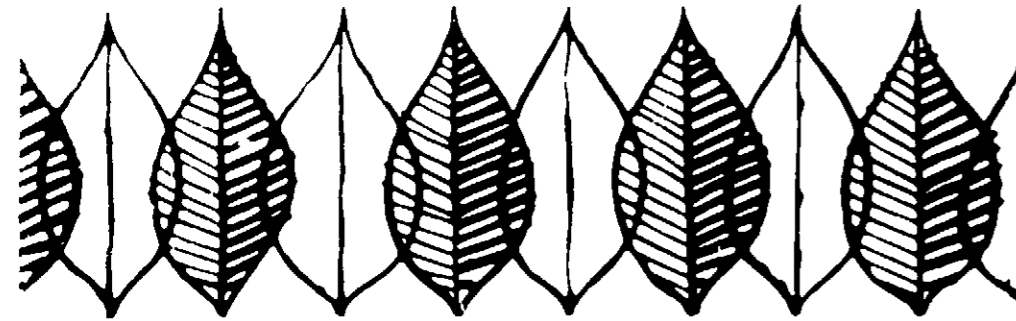
SORGHUM—Apply $\frac{1}{4}$ pint per acre. Crop is most tolerant to 2,4-D when 4 to 12 inches tall. Severe injury may result if 2,4-D is applied to plants less than 3 inches tall, or after 12 inches tall, through bloom period. Check with competent local agricultural authorities for specific recommendations.

PASTURES, SUMMER FALLOW AND SIMILAR NON-CROP AREAS—Apply $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints per acre when weeds are small and growing rapidly. For larger weeds or more resistant perennials use 2 to 3 pints per acre. When using ground equipment with water, wet foliage thoroughly, and use 100 gallons water per acre. 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. Do not use on lawns. 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.

Use $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre for control of annual and biennial weeds such as Ragweed, Mustard, Lambsquarter, Pigweed and Wild Radish. Treat after the crop is well tillered and before the boot or jointing stage, or after the milk stage. For perennial weeds such as Bindweed, Knotweed, Canada Thistle, and Wild Morning Glory, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre when weeds are in the boot or jointing stage, or after the milk stage when crop is in the boot or jointing stage. All grain should be treated and it is recommended that grain which is still in the boot or jointing stage be sprayed with 2,4-D in spring when weeds are small and before the crop begins heading.



- Ⓐ The recommended rates for specific crops should be considered as general. Consult your state agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialist for local recommendations regarding dosages, method of application and timing of sprays.
- Ⓑ Do not spray on windy days.
- Ⓒ Keep out of any body of water. Fish may be killed. Rinse equipment and containers, and dispose of liquid wastes in a pit in non-crop lands located away from water supplies.
- Ⓓ Do not use in any manner other than recommended on the label to avoid possible crop injury or residues at harvest.
- Ⓔ Consult your state agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialist for
- Ⓕ Use drop nozzles when crop is over 10 inches high.
- Ⓖ Do not use when
- Ⓗ Do not apply during flowering or early dough stage.
- Ⓘ Do not graze treated areas by dairy animals within 7 days after treatment.
- Ⓝ READ "WARNING NOTICE" BEFORE BUYING OR USING. IF NOTICE TERMS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE, RETURN AT ONCE UNOPENED.
- Ⓚ Do not contaminate water used for irrigation, domestic or spray purposes.
- Ⓛ In case of fire, use water spray, foam, dry chemical or CO₂.
- Ⓜ Harmful if swallowed.
- Ⓝ Keep out of reach of children.
- Ⓞ STORE ABOVE 5°F. TO KEEP FROM FREEZING. If allowed to freeze, warm to 70°F. and redissolve before using by rolling or shaking the container.



GENERAL INFORMATION

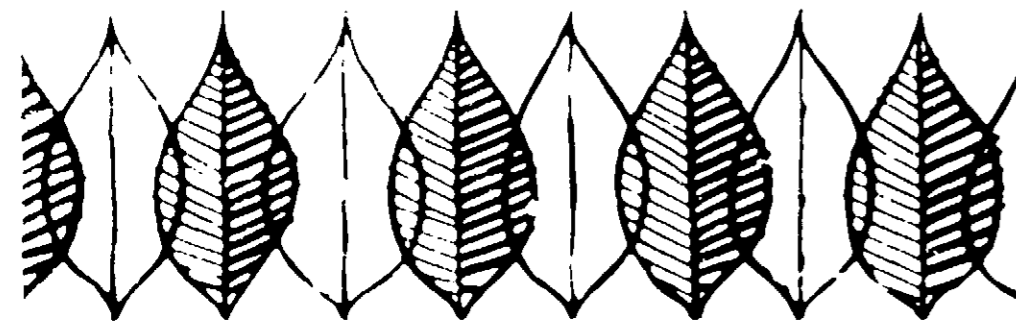
2,4,5-T Low Volatile Ester Brush Killer is formulated to control certain herbaceous and woody plants resistant to 2,4-D, growing in rangelands, on rights-of-way, fence rows, industrial areas, drainage ditches, and pastures. It is designed for application after mixing with either water or oil. Do not use in any manner other than recommended on the label.

Plants susceptible to 2,4,5-T Low Volatile Ester Brush Killer include the following:

Alder	Gambrier	Oak
Asp	Wild grape	Osage orange
Aspen	Gum	Palmetto
Broomrape	Hawthorn	Poison Ivy
Chickweed	Horsenettle	Prickly Pear Cactus
Clover	Locust	Samberry
Elm	Maple	Sassafras
Hamamelis	Mesquite	

WARNING NOTICE

Read the entire label carefully before using this product. It contains important information about safe handling, use, and disposal. Do not use if the label is missing or if you do not understand the information. Do not use if you are pregnant or nursing. Do not use if you have a history of asthma or other respiratory conditions. Do not use if you have a known allergy to any of the ingredients. Do not use if you are taking any medication. Do not use if you are using any other pesticides. Do not use if you are using any other herbicides. Do not use if you are using any other brush killers. Do not use if you are using any other weed killers. Do not use if you are using any other lawn care products. Do not use if you are using any other lawn maintenance products. Do not use if you are using any other lawn care products. Do not use if you are using any other lawn maintenance products. Do not use if you are using any other lawn care products. Do not use if you are using any other lawn maintenance products.



2,4,5-T LOW VOLATILE ESTER BRUSH KILLER

Low volatile emulsifiable concentrate formulation for controlling woody plants.

READ WARNING NOTICE BEFORE BUYING OR USING
IF NOTICE TERMS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE RETURN AT ONCE UNOPENED.
Keep out of reach of children.

CAUTION: MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION.

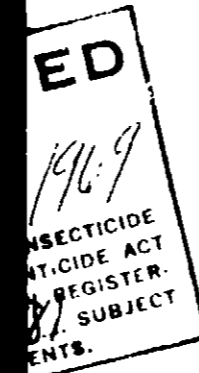
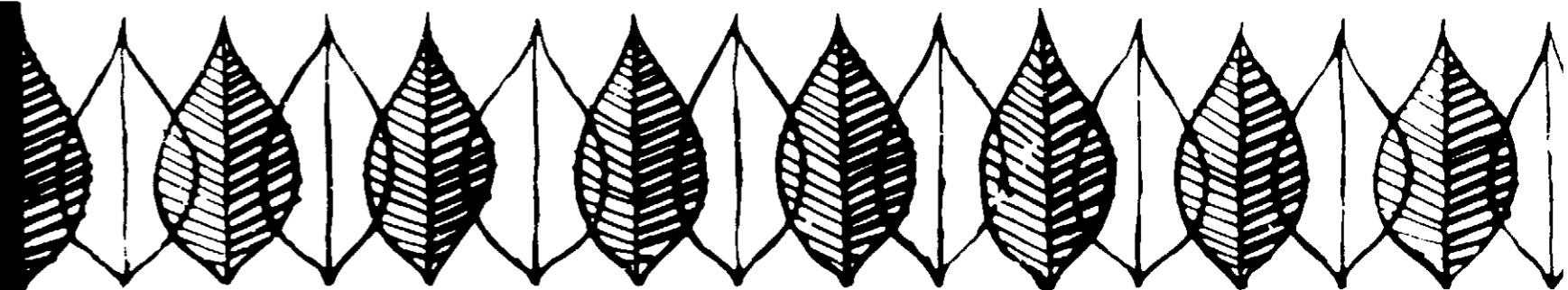
Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.
Do not store near food, fertilizer, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides.
Do not contaminate water used for irrigation, domestic or spray purposes.
In case of fire, use water spray, foam, dry chemical or CO₂.
Harmful if swallowed.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:
Isocetyl ester of 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid 65.3%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 34.7%

Equivalent to 45.4 lbs. 2,4,5-T and 1.4 pounds per gallon 100.0%

NET CONTENTS 1 U.S. GALLON



WARNING—Extreme care must be used when applying 2,4,5-T to prevent injuring desirable plants and crops. 2,4,5-T 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. This ester may produce vapors after application which might injure susceptible plants in the vicinity.

Do not use on newly seeded lawns. Creeping grasses, such as bent, are injured by 2,4,5-T and should not be sprayed unless spot applications are made on weeds and localized turf injury can be tolerated. White clover and other legumes are damaged by 2,4,5-T.

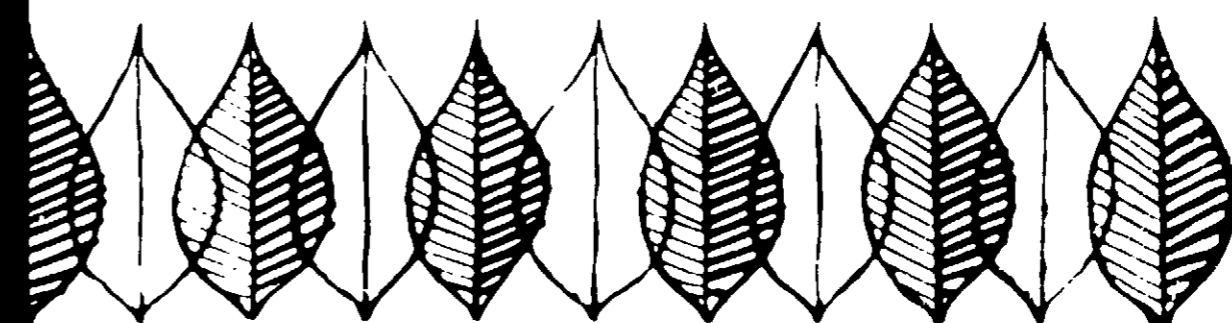
Do not use in greenhouses.

Large amounts of 2,4,5-T in soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination. Never use more 2,4,5-T than recommended.

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

Do not use on vines or other plants which are members of the nightshade family, such as tomatoes, eggplants, and peppers.

This product is a herbicide and should not be used to control insects. Do not use on the same sprayer that has been used for spraying insects. It should be flushed thoroughly with water immediately after use. Flush equipment with water containing heavy-duty detergent at least once in water and allow to stand overnight. Then flush equipment thoroughly with clean water and rinse several times with water.



DI
This product is a herbicide and should not be used to control insects. Do not use on the same sprayer that has been used for spraying insects. It should be flushed thoroughly with water immediately after use. Flush equipment with water containing heavy-duty detergent at least once in water and allow to stand overnight. Then flush equipment thoroughly with clean water and rinse several times with water.

FOLIAGE SPRAY—For spraying woody plants, use 2,4,5-T Low Volatile Ester Brush Killer thoroughly with areas use 2 tablets per gallon of tank is required for good results. Best results are obtained when applied in the late afternoon.

Do not use on newly seeded lawns.

2,4,5-T Low Volatile Ester Brush Killer is a herbicide and should not be used to control insects. Do not use on the same sprayer that has been used for spraying insects. It should be flushed thoroughly with water immediately after use. Flush equipment with water containing heavy-duty detergent at least once in water and allow to stand overnight. Then flush equipment thoroughly with clean water and rinse several times with water.

BASAL SPRAY—For spraying woody plants, use 2,4,5-T Low Volatile Ester Brush Killer thoroughly with areas use 2 tablets per gallon of tank is required for good results. Best results are obtained when applied in the late afternoon.

STUMP TREATMENT—For spraying woody plants, use 2,4,5-T Low Volatile Ester Brush Killer thoroughly with areas use 2 tablets per gallon of tank is required for good results. Best results are obtained when applied in the late afternoon.

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