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ED  
INSECTICIDE  
EPA REG. NO. 100-100000  
100-100000

# 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 CO<sub>2</sub>.  
Harmful if swallowed.

#### ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

\*Isooctyl ester of  
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid

65.3%

#### INERT INGREDIENTS:

34.7%

100.0%

\*Equivalent to 45.4% 2,4,5-T acid or 4 pounds  
per gallon.

NET CONTENTS 1 U.S. GALLON





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

Low volatile emulsifiable concentrate formulation for controlling woody plants.

READ WARNING AND DIRECTIONS BEFORE USING. RETURN AT ONCE UNOPENED IF NOTICE TERMS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE.

Keep out of reach of children.

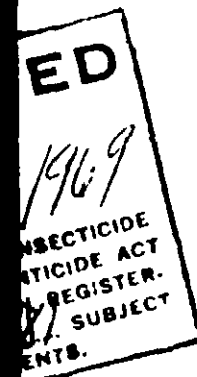
## CAUTION: MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION

Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing.  
Do not get on face, neck, or hands.  
Do not contaminate water used for irrigation, domestic or spray purposes.  
Do not get on face, neck, or hands.  
Handle with care.

### ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

2,4,5-T, Volatile Ester 65.3%  
Inert Ingredients 34.7%  
100.0%

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**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 or 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 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 2,4,5-T 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.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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 dosage, method of application and timing of sprays. Use of this product may be governed in certain areas by local regulations.

**FOLIAGE SPRAY**—For spraying foliage with ground equipment in spring or summer, mix 1 quart 2,4,5-T Volatile Ester Brush Killer thoroughly with 100 gallons of water by adding to the spray tank while filling. For small areas, use 2 tablespoons per gallon of water. Mix thoroughly. Complete spray coverage of leaves, stems and bark is required for good results. Best results are usually obtained when plants are growing actively. A light frost may cause less effective control. Re-treat missed areas and the more resistant species the following season.

If large trees are present, it may be desirable to employ a basal spray in addition, as described below.

2,4,5-T Volatile Ester Brush Killer may be applied to trees in pasture, orchard, or other areas where desirable species are present, such as mesquite and cottonwoods, in addition to state and federal experimental stations. Consult your weed specialist for local recommendations. Aerial applications for the control of mesquite are most successful when made immediately after full leaf stage in spring. Mix 1 quart 2,4,5-T Volatile Ester Brush Killer with 1 gallon of water per acre. Aerial treatment of areas where crops are present with this product may injure susceptible crops. Do not re-treat treated areas for 30 days after treatment.

**BASAL SPRAY**—Basal spray treatment may be made on trees in the fall, winter, or spring, but is particularly useful for large standing trees in more resistant species. Mix 1 quart 2,4,5-T Volatile Ester Brush Killer with 25 gallons of diesel oil or kerosene and 100 gallons of water. Apply from ground or aerial application. If application is made during dormant season, use 1 quart 2,4,5-T Volatile Ester Brush Killer with 100 gallons of oil. For aerial application, use 1 quart 2,4,5-T Volatile Ester Brush Killer with 100 gallons of oil. For ground application, use 1 quart 2,4,5-T Volatile Ester Brush Killer with 100 gallons of oil. For aerial application, use 1 quart 2,4,5-T Volatile Ester Brush Killer with 100 gallons of oil. For ground application, use 1 quart 2,4,5-T Volatile Ester Brush Killer with 100 gallons of oil.

**STUMP TREATMENT**—For stump treatment, mix 1 quart 2,4,5-T Volatile Ester Brush Killer with 100 gallons of water. Apply to the stump of the tree to be killed. For stump treatment, mix 1 quart 2,4,5-T Volatile Ester Brush Killer with 100 gallons of water. Apply to the stump of the tree to be killed.

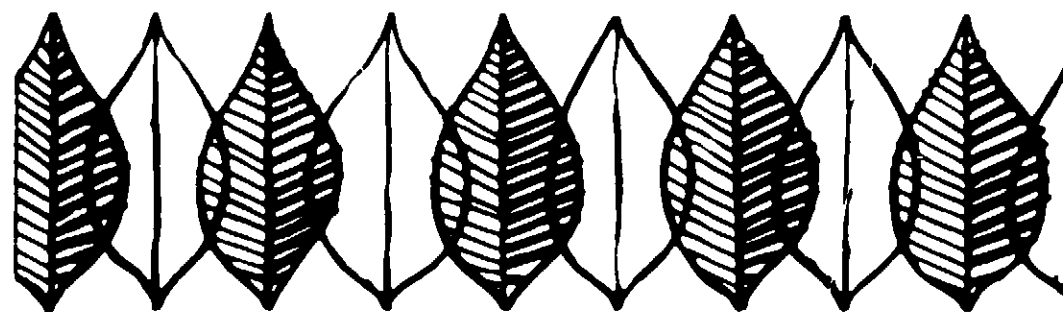
MONSANTO COMPANY

AGRICULTURAL DIVISION

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



# 2,4,5-T LOW VOLATILE ESTER



## 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, and pastures. It is designed for application after dilution with either water or oil. It is considerably less volatile than either the isopropyl or butyl esters, but care must be exercised in its use as outlined in the Warning. When used in food crops, do not apply after edible food portion of crop has begun to form. Apply Monsanto 2,4-D Low Volatile 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 Monsanto 2,4-D Low Volatile Ester Weed Killer to water in the spray tank while running at a mix thoroughly.

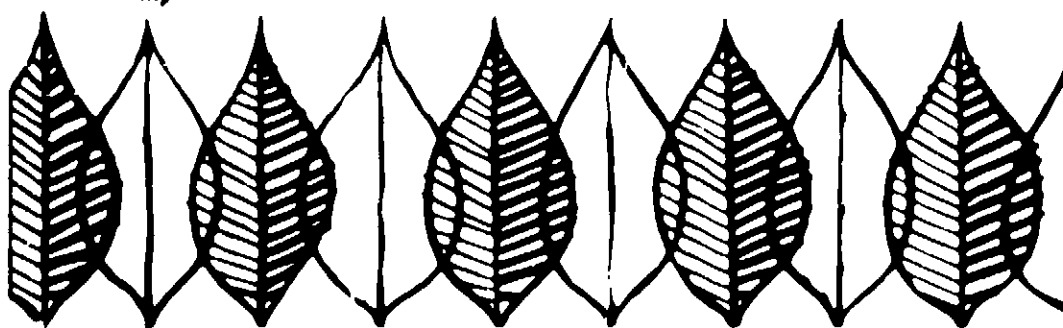
The recommended rates for specific crops should be considered as general. Consult your state agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialist for local recommendations regarding dosages, method of application and timing of sprays. Use of this product may be governed in certain areas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

### SUSCEPTIBLE WEEDS

|                |                 |                   |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Alligator weed | Kochia          | Ragweed           |
| Arrowhead      | Knottweed       | Shepherd's Purse  |
| Buckhorn       | Lambsquarter    | Sunflower         |
| Carpetweed     | Marsh elder     | Tie vine          |
| Cocklebur      | Mustards        | Wild carrot       |
| Jandelion      | Morning glory   | Wild radish       |
| Cock           | Pigweed         | Wild sweet potato |
| Hedge bindweed | Plantain        |                   |
| Henbit         | Prickly lettuce |                   |

## WEEDS MORE DIFFICULT TO KILL

|                |              |              |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Bindweed       | Horse nettle | Pison Ivy    |
| Buckwheat      | Indigo       | Sheep sorrel |
| Blueweed       | Klamath weed | White top    |
| Buckbrush      | Locoweed     | Hoary Cress  |
| Canada Thistle | Mexican weed | Wild onion   |
| Cottonwood     | Milkweed     | Willows      |
| Hemp           |              |              |



# 2,4-D

## LOW VOLATILE ESTER

Emulsifiable concentrate for controlling certain weeds in corn, small grains, pastures, and other non-crop areas

Keep out of reach of children

**CAUTION:** MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION

### ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

### INERT INGREDIENTS

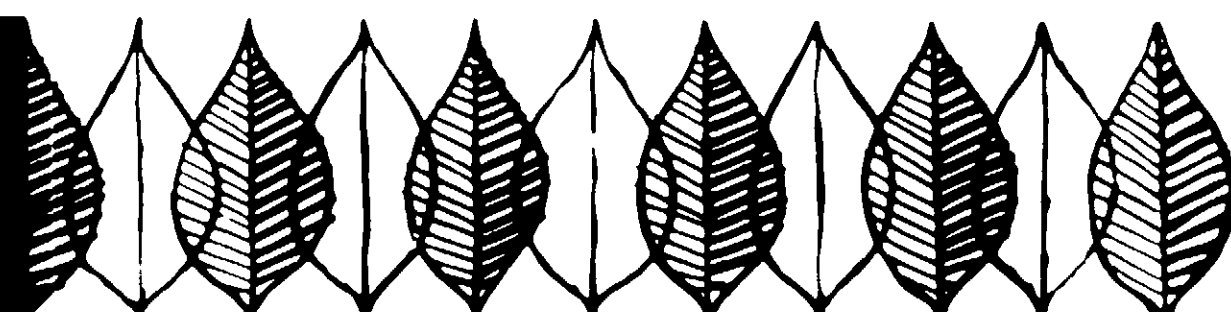
NET CONTENTS 1 U.S. GALLON

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**Monsanto**



**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.

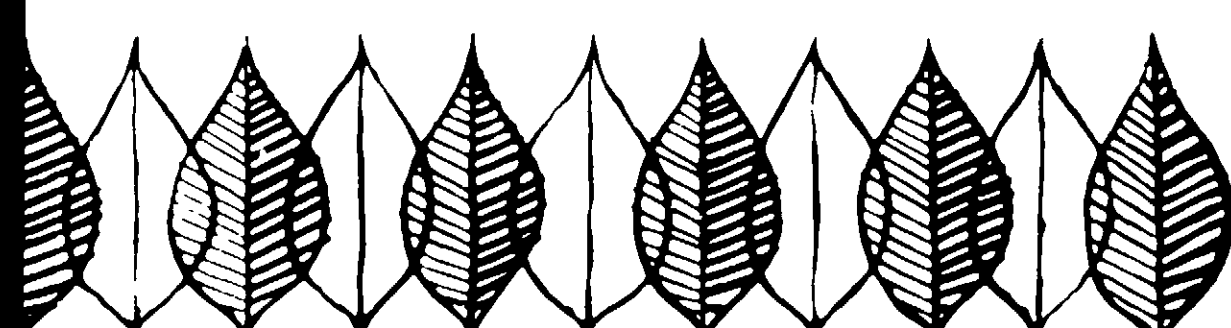
- not use in greenhouses

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.



**SMALL GRAIN**  
wheat, as  
before and be-  
fore Canada Thistle,  
in a location where  
spring when  
sowed, unless  
after treatment

**CORN** - For a  
tall  
Do not  
corn grown for  
service weed  
be brittle

For pre emerge  
3 days before c

**SORGHUM** —  
when crop is over  
apply during flower  
weed specialist

**PASTURES. LA**  
Ester Weed Kill  
per gallon of wa  
bert or other cro  
weather. Avoid s  
areas by dairy a

**NON-CROP AREAS**  
and similar areas  
necessary under  
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**NOTE:** For spot

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