

GENERAL INFORMATION

The 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, 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 Non-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 Non-Emulsifiable to carrier in the spray tank while filling, and 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. Airplane equipment should conform to CAA recommendations.

SUSCEPTIBLE WEEDS

| | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Alfalfa weed | Kochia | Ragweed |
| Arrowweed | Knotweed | Shepherd's 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 | Hemp | Milkweed |
| Buckwheat | Horse nettle | Poison ivy |
| Blueweed | Trifolium | Sheep sorrel |
| Buckbrush | Klamath weed | White top |
| Canada thistle | Lycoweed | Wild onion |
| Cottonwood | Mexican weed | Willows |

2,4-D ESTER AERIAL

CAUTION



DIRECTIONS FOR USE

SMALL GRAINS (Wheat, Barley, Rye, Grasses)—Use 1 to 2 pints per acre for controlling annual and biennial weeds such as Pigweed, Mustard, Lambsquarter, 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 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 grain should not be treated until the following spring when crop is fully tillered and before the boot stage. Grain unseeded 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 annual or perennial weeds, apply not more than 3/4 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 with ground equipment, use 1 to 2 pints per acre, applied as a broadcast spray 1 to 3 days before crop emerges. Do not use pre-emergence sprays on light sandy soils.

SORGHUM—Apply 1 pint per acre. Crop is most tolerant to 2,4-D when 4 to 12 inches tall. Use drop nozzles when crops over 12 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, SUMMER FALLOW AND NON CROP AREAS SUCH AS INDUSTRIAL AREAS—Apply 1 to 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. 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.

For aerial release applications to control woody plants, use 2 to 4 pints per acre mixed in 1 to 4 gallons of oil per acre. Brush may require several applications for resistant species.

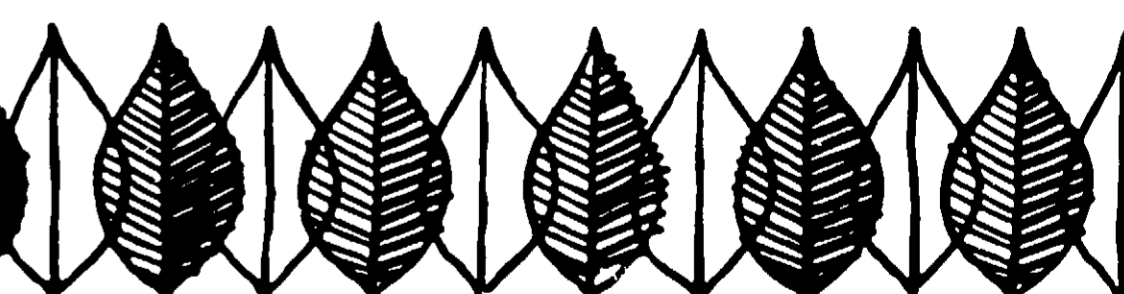
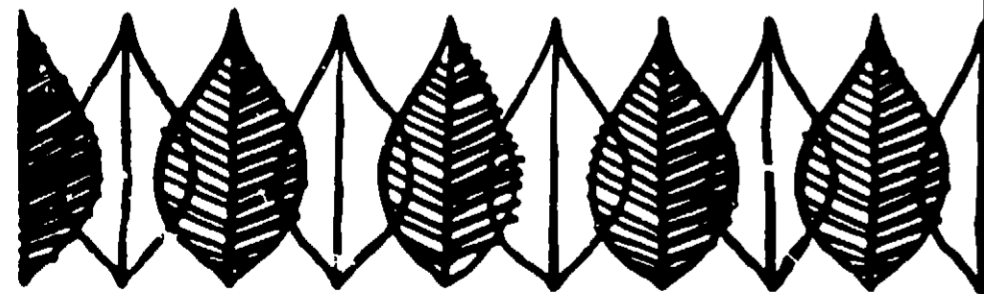
Do not use where drift is likely to injure desirable plants. Do not use on alfalfa, clover, or other legumes that may be injured by 2,4-D, especially during hot summer weather. Do not apply to grains or grass hay crops when crop is in the boot to milk stage. Do not plant any crop until 6 months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil. Do not graze treated areas with dairy animals within 7 days after treatment.

2,4-D ESTER AERIAL (EPA Reg. No. 524-84)

MONSANTO COMPANY

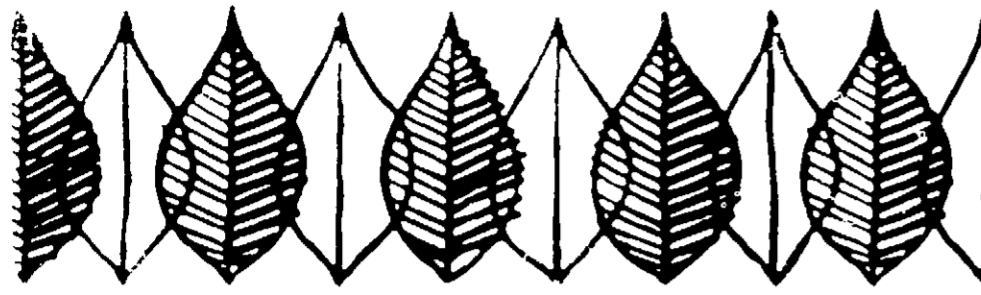
AGRICULTURAL DIVISION

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



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GENERAL INFORMATION



2,4-D ESTER AERIAL

NONEMULSIFIABLE

For controlling certain weeds in corn, small grains, pastures, and other areas.

READ WARNINGS AND DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY. ALWAYS WEAR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND GEAR. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

CAUTION: MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION

Avoid contact with skin. If contact occurs, wash immediately with plenty of water. If irritation occurs, stop use and consult your physician. Do not use in areas where children play. Do not use on lawns, lawns, or other areas where children play. Do not use on lawns, lawns, or other areas where children play.

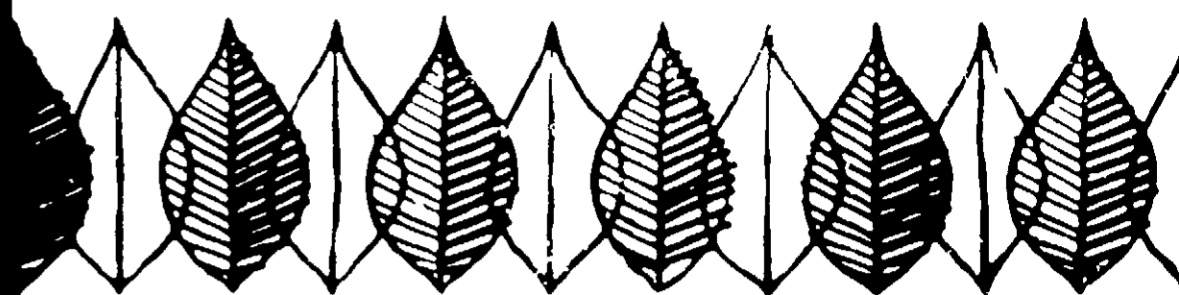
ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

| | |
|---|--------|
| 1-Butyl ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid | 51.6% |
| 1-Butyl ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid | 26.6% |
| INERT INGREDIENTS | 21.8% |
| | 100.0% |

*Equivalent to 4.17 lbs. of 2,4-D per gallon.

NET CONTENTS 5 U.S. GALLONS

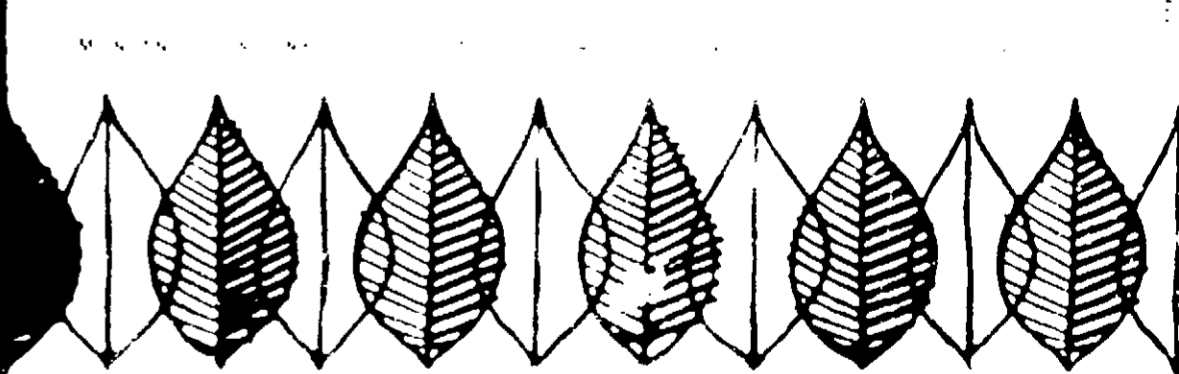
STORE ABOVE 32° F. TO KEEP FROM FREEZING. If allowed to freeze, warm to 70° F. and redissolve before using by rolling or shaking the container.



DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Maintain a 2-3 inch weed-free zone around the base of the plant. Apply 1.5 to 2.0 quarts per acre. Do not apply to corn less than 10 days before harvest. Do not apply to corn less than 10 days before harvest. Do not apply to corn less than 10 days before harvest.

Apply 1.5 to 2.0 quarts per acre. Do not apply to corn less than 10 days before harvest. Do not apply to corn less than 10 days before harvest. Do not apply to corn less than 10 days before harvest.



MINIATURE FACSIMILE
Smallest Type size on package 12 point.



2,4-D ESTER AERIAL

NONEMULSIFIABLE

For controlling certain weeds in corn, small grains,
pastures, and other areas

Keep out of reach of children

CAUTION: MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| 2,4-D ester | 51.6% |
| 2,4-D ester | 26.6% |
| INERT INGREDIENTS | 21.8% |
| | 100.0% |

NET CONTENTS 5 U.S. GALLONS



WARNING NOTICE



MINIATURE FACSIMILE
Smallest Type size on package 12 point.

5

2,4-D ESTER AERIAL

CAUTION

Monsanto

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

SMALL GRAINS (Wheat, Barley, Tye, Grasses)—Use 1/2 to 3/4 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 1/2 to 3/4 pint 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 7 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

CORN—For controlling susceptible annual or perennial weeds, apply not more than 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. 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 with ground equipment, use 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 pints per acre, applied as a broadcast spray 1 to 3 days before crop emerges. Do not use pre-emergence sprays on light sandy soils.

SORGHUM—Apply 1/2 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, SUMMER FALLOW AND NON-CROP AREAS SUCH AS INDUSTRIAL AREAS—Apply 1/2 to 1 1/2 pints per acre when weeds are small and growing rapidly. For larger weeds or more resistant perennials, use 1 to 3 pints per acre. Repeat applications may be necessary on certain difficult-to-kill perennials, such as Canada Thistle, Bindweed, Wild Morning Glory, and White Top. Retreat when regrowth is visible.

For aerial foliage applications to control woody plants, use 1/2 to 4 pints per acre mixed in 1 to 4 gallons of oil per acre. Brush may require several applications to control resistant species.

Do not use where drift or volatility may injure desirable plants. Do not use on lawns. Flowers or other legumes may be injured by 2,4-D, especially during hot summer weather. Do not apply to grains, or grass hay crops when crop is in the boot to milk stage. Do not plant to any crop until 3 months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil. Do not graze treated areas by dairy animals within 7 days after treatment.

216 72-125 08 (USDA Reg. No. 524 34)

MONSANTO COMPANY AGRICULTURAL DIVISION ST. LOUIS, MO. U.S.A.

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, grapefruit 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. Do not spray on windy days. 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.

Toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, ponds and streams.

Do not apply to any area not specified on the label.

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 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.

WARNING NOTICE

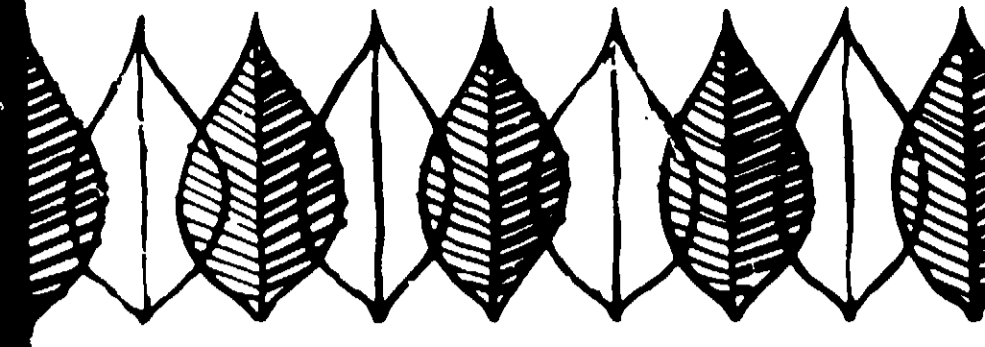
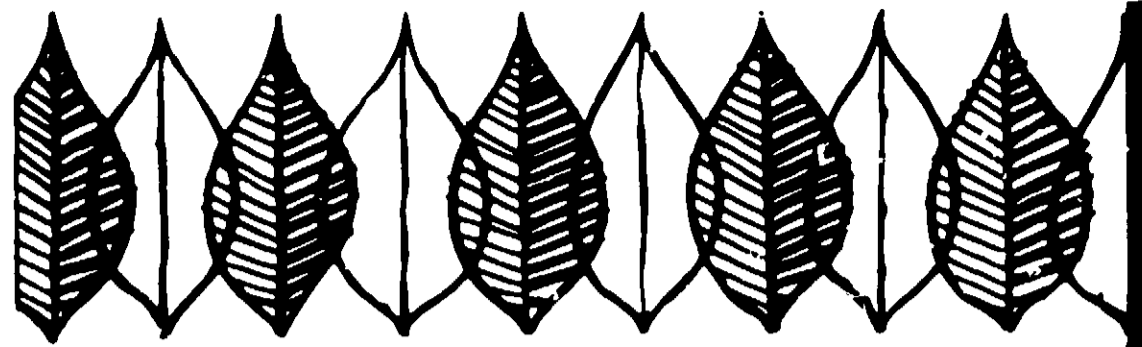
Monsanto Company warrants that this material conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for the purposes referred to in the directions for use. This product is sold subject to the understanding that the buyer assumes all risks of use or handling which may result in loss or 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.

ACCEPTED

DEC 2 1969

UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED
UNDER NO. 524-84

MONSANTO COMPANY ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI U.S.A.



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 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 Butyl 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 Butyl Ester Weed Killer to water in the spray tank while filling, and 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 | Knotweed | Shepherds purse |
| Buckhorn | Lambsquarter | Sunflower |
| Carpetweed | Marsh elder | Tie vine |
| Cockiebur | 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 |
| Blueweed | Klamath weed | White top or |
| Buckbrush | Locoweed | Hoary cress |
| Canada Thistle | Mexican weed | Wild onion |
| Cottonweed | Milkweed | Willows |
| Hemp | | |

ACCEPTED

JUN 26 1969

UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC PEST CONTROL REGISTERED
UNDER NO. 524-85 SUBJECT
TO ATTACHED COMMENTS.

2,4-D BUTYL ESTER

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

Keep out of reach of children

CAUTION: MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

41.4

INERT INGREDIENTS

58.6

100.0

NET CONTENTS: U.S. GALLON



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

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

Do not use in greenhouses.

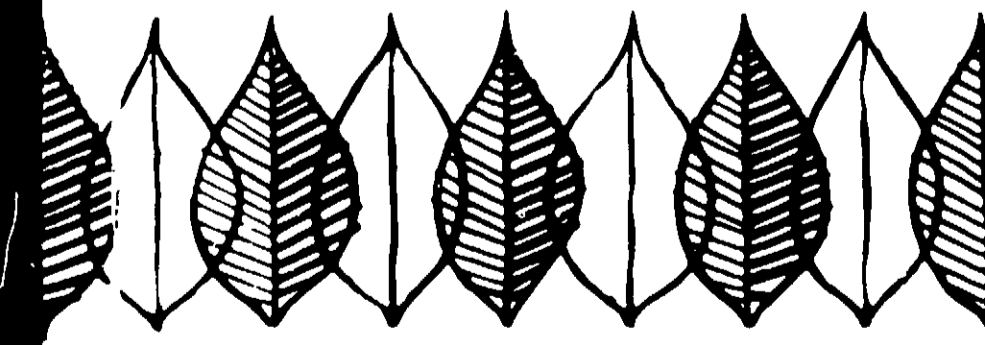
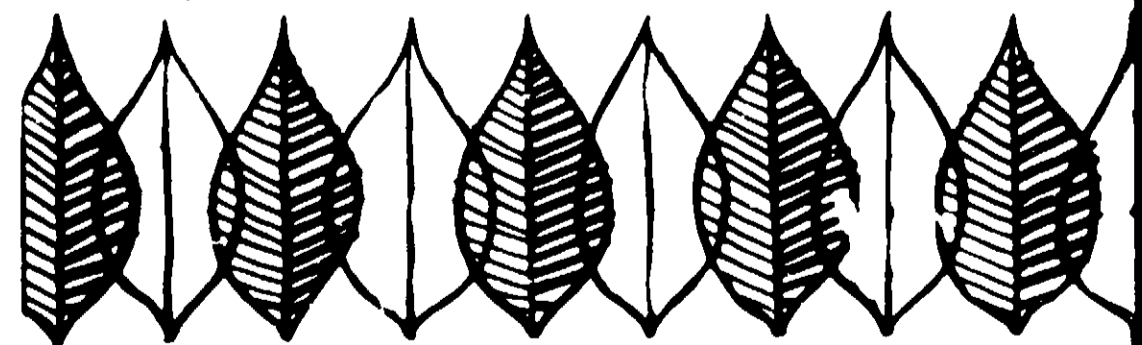
Large amounts of 2,4-D in soil may temporarily inhibit germination. Never use more 2,4-D than recommended.

Toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, ponds and streams. Do not apply to any area not specified on the label.

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 sprays, 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 hour. Then flush equipment thoroughly, including hoses and nozzles, several times with water.



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