

E-Z FLO SODIUM SALT 2,4-D WEED KILLER

Active Ingredients:

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid, Sodium Salt, Monohydrate ... 95%
(2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent 80.5%)

Inert Ingredients 5%

53-263-491

E.P.A. Reg. No. 635-661

CAUTION

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
IRRITATING DUST
HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED
Avoid Inhaling Dust
Avoid Contact with Skin, Eyes, or Clothing**

635-46

DIRECTIONS

WEED CONTROL IN ASPARAGUS: To control wild morningglory and certain other broadleaf weeds in asparagus plantings, use 2 to 2½ pounds of 2,4-D Sodium Salt per acre in about 60 gallons of water. In airplane application, use 2 pounds per acre in about 12 gallons of water. A wetting agent can be added if desired in both ground and airplane sprays. Apply on actively growing weeds, usually in April or May. If spears are present, treat immediately after cutting. Make no more than 2 applications and these should be spaced at least 1 month apart during the harvest season. Spears contacted by the spray may be malformed; these spears should be cut immediately and discarded. Post-harvest spraying should be only by ground rig, using drop nozzles to avoid spraying the fern

USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply 2,4-D Sodium Salt, directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into contact with vegetables, flowers, grapes, fruit trees, ornamentals, cotton, or other desirable plants which are sensitive to 2,4-D Sodium Salt and similar materials, and do not permit spray mist containing it to drift onto them, since even minute quantities of the spray may cause severe injury during both growing and dormant periods. (Coarse sprays are less likely to drift.) Accordingly, applications by airplane, ground rigs and hand dispensers should be carried out only when there is no hazard from drift. Do not apply by airplane in the vicinity of cotton, grapes or other desirable 2,4-D Sodium Salt susceptible vegetation. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.

Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides. Excessive amounts of 2,4-D Sodium Salt in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not store, handle or apply other agricultural chemicals with the same containers or equipment used for 2,4-D Sodium Salt.

Local conditions may effect the use of herbicides. State Agricultural Experiment Station and State Extension Service weed specialists in many states issue recommendations for local conditions.

Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations

Rinse equipment and containers and dispose of wastes by burying in noncrop lands away from water supplies. Containers should be disposed by punching holes in them and burying with wastes.

Net Contents and Manufacturer's Container

E-Z FLO

SODIUM SALT 2,4-D

WEED KILLER

Active Ingredients:

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid, Sodium Salt, Monohydrate ... 95%
(2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent 80.5%)

Inert Ingredients 5%

53-283-591

E.P.A. Reg. No. 635-661

CAUTION	ACCIDENT
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN	NOV 28 1972
IRRITATING DUST	
HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED	
Avoid Inhaling Dust	135-46
Avoid Contact with Skin, Eyes, or Clothing	Net Content

DIRECTIONS

WEED CONTROL IN ASPARAGUS: To control wild morningglory and certain other broadleaf weeds in asparagus plantings, use 2 to 2½ pounds of 2,4-D Sodium Salt per acre in about 60 gallons of water. In airplane application, use 2 pounds per acre in about 12 gallons of water. A wetting agent can be added if desired in both ground and airplane sprays. Apply on actively growing weeds, usually in April or May. If spears are present, treat immediately after cutting. Make no more than 2 applications and these should be spaced at least 1 month apart during the harvest season. Spears contacted by the spray may be malformed; these spears should be cut immediately and discarded. Post-harvest spraying should be only by ground rig, using drop nozzles to avoid spraying the fern.