

THOMPSON CHEMICALS
23529 So. Figueroa St.
Wilmington, Calif. 90744

3/16/70



ACCEPTED
6-26-70
642-160
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
FERTILIZER ANALYSIS
EDUCATION SUBJECT
TO ALL OTHER COMMENTS

CITRUS FIX

45% ISOPROPYL ESTER

3.36 LBS. 2,4-D ACID EQUIVALENT PER GALLON

CONTENTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Isopropyl 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetate* 45%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 55%

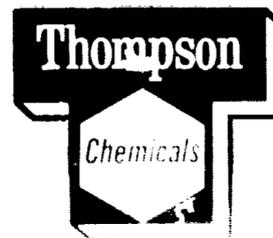
*Equivalent to: 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, 38%

The State of California, Department of Agriculture, classifies this Ester of 2,4-D as "highly volatile" and therefore does not permit its use as an herbicide in California.

CAUTION: Keep out of reach of children.
See side panel for additional cautions.

1 GALLON

Code 53600



DIRECTIONS FOR PRE-HARVEST USE ON CITRUS

19 cc (3/4 ounce) of this material, mixed in 500 gallons of spray mixture, gives a solution of 4 ppm*.

The recommended concentrations fall within the following limits under normal conditions:

TO PREVENT PRE-HARVEST DROP OF MATURE FRUIT

- (a) 4 ppm* as an additive to fall oil sprays, to prevent leaf and fruit drop of lemons next spring.
- (b) 8 ppm* as a water spray, to prevent pre-harvest drop of Navel oranges sprayed in December or January for harvest after February.
- (c) 12 ppm* as a water spray, applied during November or December, to prevent harvest drop of lemons during the following spring.
- (d) 16 ppm* as a water spray, during June or July, on grapefruit for late-summer or fall harvest, and on Navel oranges in October or November for harvest after February.
- (e) 24 ppm* inclusion in the fall whitewash treatment to prevent fruit drop of Navel oranges for harvest after February.

WATER SPRAYS TO INCREASE FRUIT SIZE

Variety	Fruit Size When Spraying Inches in Diameter	Recommended Concentration to Use
Navel and Valencia Oranges	1/8 to 1/4 inch	12 ppm
	1/4 to 1/2 inch	16 ppm
	1/2 to 3/4 inch	20 ppm
	3/4 to 1 inch	24 ppm
Grapefruit	1/4 to 3/8 inch	12 ppm
	3/8 to 1/2 inch	16 ppm
	1/2 to 3/4 inch	20 ppm
	3/4 to 1 inch	24 ppm

*ppm equivalent of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid

CAUTIONS

Avoid inhaling fumes or spray. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Harmful if swallowed.

Be sure to carefully measure and accurately add this product to the spray mixture. Be sure to add only during agitation of the spray material.

Do not spray this product less than 7 days before harvesting fruit, in order to comply with Federal Regulations for this material.

Do not apply the product to trees less than six years of age.

Do not use concentrated sprays.

Do not apply during flush of leaf growth.

Avoid spray drift to susceptible plants. (Coarse sprays are less likely to drift.) Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants, cotton, beans, peas, and ornamentals in the vicinity. Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides.

Rinse spray equipment and containers and dispose of liquid wastes in a pit in non-crop lands located away from water supplies.

Also note WARNING in right-hand column

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DIRECTIONS FOR PACKING HOUSE USE

To keep buttons alive and healthy, and therefore prevent alternaria rot.

In lemon packing houses where a water-wax emulsion is applied to the fruit prior to storage the growth regulator should be added to this wax emulsion.

If a water-wax emulsion is not used, then a separate treatment must be arranged to follow the final fresh water rinse of the fruit. Such a treatment could be designed so as to flush a growth regulator solution over the fruit and recirculate the surplus or apply a very fine spray of growth regulator to the fruit and not recirculate the small surplus. The amount of growth regulator adhering to the fruit would be about the same in either case, so no change in concentration would be necessary.

QUANTITY TO USE

A 500 ppm concentration of 2,4-D is recommended. This is obtained by adding 1 1/2 ounces (48 ml) to each 10 gals. of water.

CAUTIONS

1. Under certain circumstances which seem to be related to the use of chromates in the air-washer, 2,4-D is not compatible with nitrogen trichloride, "Decco", as used for control of decay. Packing houses using Decco should avoid using a growth regulator in the wax emulsion, or use it with extreme caution. Rim injury appearing as reddish or brownish discoloration has been greatly intensified by these growth regulators in some packing houses using Decco.

2. When a minimum storage period is desired it would be a disadvantage to use 2,4-D because of the delay in changing to a yellow color. Also, the percentage of juice may not increase as rapidly.

3. Late summer use of 2,4-D in the packing house may necessitate more careful culling for weak fruit (blossom-end decline) because of the retention of green buttons in such fruit.

WARNING. Any equipment used in spraying any product containing 2,4-D should not be used to spray 2,4-D sensitive plants. In disposing of solutions of 2,4-D it should be borne in mind that they can cause extreme injury or death to sensitive plants. If possible, dispose of these materials in a sump rather than down the drain so as to avoid contamination of underground water supplies.

NON-WARRANTY. Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically recommended, and other influencing factors in the use of this product are beyond the control of the seller. Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage or handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given herewith.

The benefits here listed as well as the directions and cautions are taken from data published by the University of California Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside, California. More complete information is available from this source.

MADE IN U.S.A.

USDA Reg. No. 642-160

MANUFACTURED BY
THOMPSON CHEMICALS

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