



# 2, 4-D AMINE-D

(4 lbs. 2,4-D Acid Equivalent per Gallon)

## WEED KILLER

For Selective Control of Weeds in Grain, Grass Seed Crops,  
Corn, Sorghum, Pastures, Fallow Land

For Non-Selective Weed Control where Crops are not Involved

### Controls . . .

Dandelion	Mustards	Sherpherdspurse	Wild Carrot
Docks	Peppergrass	Tarweed	Wild Morning Glory (Bindweed)
Fanweed	Pigweed	Thistles	Wild Radish
Goldenrod	Plantains	Vetch	
Lambsquarters	Ragweed	White Top	

. . . and certain other broadleaf weeds without injury to most grasses.

Active ingredient	
"Dimethyl Ammonium 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetate	49.6%
Inert ingredients	50.4%
Total	100.0%
"2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent"	41.2%

E.P.A. Reg. No. 802-30-AA

**CAUTION — Keep out of reach of children**

See right side panel for additional cautions

**NET CONTENTS: ONE GALLON**

— MILLER PRODUCTS —  
THE CHAS. H. LILLY CO.  
PORTLAND, OREGON 97214

PLEASE READ ENTIRE LABEL. USE ONLY AS DIRECTED, NOTING ALL CAUTIONS AND PRECAUTIONS

### CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Causes irritation of skin and eyes. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. In case of contact, wash skin with plenty of running water; flush eyes with plenty of water for 15 minutes and get medical attention. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Do not wear contaminated shoes.

### USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply directly to or otherwise permit sprays to come in contact with vegetables, flowers, grapes, fruit trees, cane berries, ornamentals or other desirable plants which are sensitive to 2,4-D and do not permit spray mist 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.

Application by airplane, ground equipment, or hand sprayers should be made only when there is no hazard from drift.

Do not apply by airplane in the vicinity of grapes or other desirable 2,4-D susceptible plants.

Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes. Excessive amounts of 2,4-D in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

At higher temperatures vaporization may cause injury to susceptible plants growing nearby. Keep container tightly closed when not in use.

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.

Rinse equipment and containers and dispose of wastes by burying in non-crop lands away from water supplies. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Containers should be disposed of by punching holes in them and burying the wastes.

**NOTE:** Should this product be exposed to sub-freezing temperatures, it should be warmed to at least 40° F. and mixed thoroughly before using.

NOTICE: Follow directions carefully. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, mixtures with other chemicals not specifically recommended, and other information 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 to exceed expiration date with directions given hereon.

MP-104

## GENERAL DIRECTIONS

For control of broadleaf susceptible weeds, apply the required amount of material in sufficient water (minimum: 5 gallons water for air application; 10 gallons for ground application) to give uniform coverage of the weeds. Volume of water depends largely on type of spray equipment used.

The lower dosage rates of material will usually be satisfactory for control of young, succulent growth of 2,4-D-sensitive weeds. Use the higher rates for less 2,4-D-sensitive weeds or under conditions where kill is difficult.

Apply at low pressure (30 to 50 pounds) during warm weather when weeds are young and actively growing.

## MIXING DIRECTIONS

Mix with water only using amount needed for even distribution. Add half of the required amount of water to spray tank, then with agitator running, add required amount of Miller's 2,4-D AMINE D and finally, with continued agitation, add the balance of the required amount of water.

## WEED CONTROL IN SPECIFIC CROPS

### WHEAT, BARLEY, RYE, OATS

Use 1 to 2 pints per acre.

Apply when grain is in full tiller stage (4 to 8 inches tall) and when weeds are still small. Crop injury may result from application earlier than "tiller" or later than "boot" stage. Preharvest or late applications to control large weeds may be effective under certain conditions such as succulent weed growth and adequate soil moisture (make application in dough stage).

Do not apply in seedling or boot to milk stage. Do not use on grain interplanted with a legume, particularly alfalfa and clover, unless injury to legume can be tolerated.

**NOTE:** Do not graze or feed forage from treated fields within 2 weeks after treatment. When late or preharvest applications are made, do not use treated straw for livestock feed.

### CORN

**FIELD—Preemergence Application—**Use 1 to 1½ qts. per acre applied to soil 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on light sandy soil. Double dosage on muck soil.

**FIELD—Postemergence Application (Emergence to Tasseling)—**Use 1 pt. per acre just as soon as corn plants are breaking ground. For later applications, use drop nozzles to keep spray off foliage when corn is over 8 to 10 inches tall. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage.

**FIELD—after early dough stage—**Use 1 qt. per acre. Apply with drop nozzles to keep spray off foliage.

**POP—Postemergence Application—**Use 1 pt. per acre. Spray when corn is 3 to 10 inches tall.

**SWEET—Preemergence Application—**Use 1½ pts. per acre. Apply to soil 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not apply on light sandy soil.

**SWEET—Postemergence Application—**Use ¾ pt. per acre. Use drop nozzles to keep spray off foliage of corn over 8 to 10 inches tall. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage.

**SWEET—after early dough stage—**Use 0.8 pt. per acre. Apply with drop nozzles to keep spray off foliage.

### GRAIN SORGHUMS

**Preemergence Application—**Use 1½ to 2 pts. per acre. Apply to soil 3 to 5 days after planting but before sorghum emerges. Do not apply on light sandy soil.

**Postemergence Application (Emergence to Flowering)—**Use 1½ to 2 pts. per acre. Apply as soon as plants are breaking ground. For later applications, use drop nozzles to keep spray off foliage when plants are 8 to 10 inches tall. Do not apply during flowering or early dough stage.

### GRASS SEED CROPS

Use 1 to 1½ pts. per acre. New seedlings in the spring should be sprayed after the grasses have at least five leaves. Where irrigation is practiced regularly application may be made after the two leaf stage. When small seedlings are sprayed do not use more than 1 pt. per acre.

**FALL SEEDED STANDS in WESTERN OREGON—**Use 1 pt. per acre any time after 2 leaf stage.

**ESTABLISHED STANDS—**Use 1 to 1½ pts. per acre. Application may be made in the fall or early spring, prior to the time seed heads appear in the boot.

### SUDAN GRASS (California)

Use 1 qt. per acre, in 10 to 50 gallons of water. Apply after crop is 6 inches and before heading. Do not spray seedling grass or from boot to milk stage if crop is grown for seed.

**NOTE:** 2,4-D may injure Bentgrass, therefore, application to new stand should be delayed until the Bentgrass seedlings are well established and the lower rate of application should be used.

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Lambsquarters

Mustards

Peppergrass

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Insist on...

Miller's



### CONTROL THESE WEEDS

Dandelion	Pigweed	White Top
Docks	Plantains	Wild Carrot
Fanweed	Ragweed	Wild Morning Glory
Goldenrod	Shepherdspurse	(Bindweed)
Lambsquarters	Tarweed	Wild Radish
Mustards	Thistles	
Peppergrass	Vetch	

and certain other broadleaf weeds without injury to most grasses. Use on lawns, golf courses, parks, playgrounds, and other recreational areas, along highways and railroad right-of-ways; on air-fields, drainage ditch banks, pasture lands, around farm buildings, fence rows, vacant lots, equipment yards, under power lines, and in field crops such as listed on this label.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

**MIXING DIRECTIONS**—see back panel

**GENERAL WEED CONTROL** in Driveways, Roadways, Fence Rows, Vacant Lots, Equipment Yards, under Power Lines, Around Farm Buildings and other non-crop areas

Use 2 qts. in 100 gallons for most young actively growing weeds.

Use 3 qts. in 100 gallons for more resistant weeds.

For such weeds as Bindweed, Canada Thistle and other deep-rooted perennials, repeated applications may be needed as new growth appears.

### FALLOW LAND (Eastern Oregon)

Use 3 qts. per acre. Apply on summer fallow in early August on areas kept fallow until late June or first of July. In the crop year, application may be made on stubble after harvest. In the control of Bindweed, it is important to make applications every year. Do not plant to any crop until 3 months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil.

### GRASSES (in established Pastures, Lawns and Turfs)

Use 2 to 3 qts. per acre. (For small areas use 3 to 4 tablespoons per 1000 sq. ft. in 3 to 5 gallons of water and apply uniformly over area.)

Apply when weeds are actively growing and (1) when annual weeds have not yet produced flower heads; (2) when perennials are near bud stage. Repeated treatments may be necessary for less susceptible weeds.

Do not apply when grass is in boot to milk stage.

Do not apply to newly seeded areas or after heading begins.

The use of 2,4-D may injure white and subterranean clover in a pasture, but clover damage is usually temporary. This treatment will kill Birdsfoot Trefoil, Big Trefoil, Red Clover and Alfalfa. In some areas Bent, Carpet, Buffalo, Dichondra and St. Augustine Grasses may be injured.

**NOTE:** Do not graze dairy animals on treated area within 7 days after application.

# 2,4-D AMINE-D

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### Controls . . .

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### Active ingredient

*Dimethyl Ammonium 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetate	49.6%
Inert ingredients	50.4%
Total	100.0%

\*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent 41.2%

E.P.A. Reg. No. 802-30-AA

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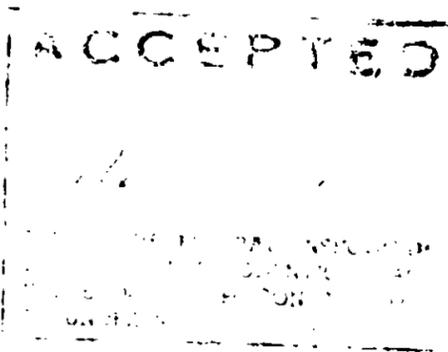
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THE CHAS. H. LILLY CO.  
PORTLAND, OREGON 97214

LILLY

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### MIXING DIRECTIONS

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**FIELD—Postemergence Application (Emergence to Tasseling)**—Use 1 pt. per acre just as soon as corn plants are breaking ground. For later applications, use drop nozzles to keep spray off foliage when corn is over 9 to 10 inches tall. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage.

**FIELD—after early dough stage**—Use 1 qt. per acre. Apply with drop nozzles to keep spray off foliage.

**POP—Postemergence Application**—Use 1 pt. per acre. Spray when corn is 4 to 10 inches tall.

**SWEET—Preemergence Application**—Use 1½ pts. per acre. Apply to soil 7 to 10 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not apply on light sandy soil.

**SWEET—Postemergence Application**—Use 3½ pts. per acre. Use drop nozzles to keep spray off foliage of corn over 8 to 10 inches tall. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage.

**SWEET—after early dough stage**—Use 0.8 pt. per acre. Apply with drop nozzles to keep spray off foliage.

#### GRAIN SORGHUMS

**Preemergence Application**—Use 1½ to 2 pts. per acre. Apply to soil 3 to 5 days after planting but before sorghum emerges. Do not apply on light sandy soil.

**Postemergence Application (Emergence to Flowering)**—Use 1½ to 2 pts. per acre. Apply as soon as plants are breaking ground. For later applications, use drop nozzles to keep spray off foliage when plants are 8 to 10 inches tall. Do not apply during flowering or early dough stage.

#### GRASS SEED CROPS

Use 1 to 1½ pts. per acre. New seedlings in the spring should be sprayed after the grasses have at least five leaves. Where irrigation is practiced regularly application may be made after the two leaf stage. When small seedlings are sprayed do not use more than 1 qt. per acre.

**FALL SEEDED STANDS in WESTERN OREGON**—Use 1 pt. per acre any time after 2 leaf stage.

**ESTABLISHED STANDS**—Use 1 to 1½ pts. per acre. Application may be made in the fall in early spring, prior to the time seed heads appear in the boot.

**SUDAN GRASS (California)**—Use 1 qt. per acre in 10 to 50 gallons of water. Apply after crop is 10 inches and before heading. Do not spray seedling grass or from boot to milk stage if crop is grown for seed.

**NOTE:** 2,4-D may injure Bentgrass; therefore, application to new stand should be delayed until the Bentgrass seedlings are well established and the lower rate of application should be used.

### CONTROL THESE WEEDS

Dandelion	Pigweed	White Top
Dock	Plantain	Wild Carrot
Farweed	Ragweed	Wild Morning Glory
Goldenrod	Shepherdspurse	(Bindweed)
Lambquarters	Tarweed	Wild Radish
Mustards	Thistles	
Perpergrass	Vetch	

and certain other broadleaf weeds without injury to most grasses. Use on lawns, golf courses, parks, playgrounds, and other recreational areas, along highways and railroad right-of-ways, on air-fields, drainage ditch banks, pasture lands, around farm buildings, fence rows, vacant lots, equipment yards, under power lines, and in field crops such as listed on this label.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

**MIXING DIRECTIONS:** see back panel

**GENERAL WEED CONTROL in Driveways, Roadways, Fence Rows, Vacant Lots, Equipment Yards, under Power Lines, Around Farm Buildings and other non-crop areas**

Use 2 qts. in 100 gallons for most young actively growing weeds.

Use 3 qts. in 100 gallons for more resistant weeds.

For such weeds as Bindweed, Canada Thistle and other deep-rooted perennials, repeated applications may be needed as new growth appears.

#### FALLOW LAND (Eastern Oregon)

Use 3 qts. per acre. Apply on summer fallow in early August on areas kept fallow until late June or first of July. In the crop year, application may be made on stubble after harvest. In the control of Bindweed, it is important to make applications every year. Do not plant to any crop until 3 months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil.

#### GRASSES (in established Pastures, Lawns and Turf)

Use 2 to 3 qts. per acre. (For small areas use 3 to 4 tablespoons per 1,000 sq. ft. in 3 to 5 gallons of water and apply uniformly over area.)

Apply when weeds are actively growing and (1) when annual weeds have not yet produced flower heads, (2) when perennials are near bud stage. Repeated treatments may be necessary for less susceptible weeds.

Do not apply when grass is in boot to milk stage.

Do not apply to newly seeded areas or after heading begins.

The use of 2,4-D may injure white and subterranean clover in a pasture, but clover damage is usually temporary. This treatment will kill Birdsfoot Trefoil, Big Trefoil, Red Clover and Alfalfa in some areas. Bent, Carpet, Buffalo, Dichondra and St. Augustine Grasses may be injured.

**NOTE:** Do not graze dairy animals on treated area within 7 days after application.

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**GRASSES (in established Pastures, Lawns and Turfs)**

Use 2 to 3 qts. per acre. (For small areas use 3 t. & 4 tablespoons per 1000 sq. ft. in 5 to 5 gallons of water and apply uniformly over area)

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Insist on...

*Miller's*



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THE CHAS. H. LILLY CO.  
PORTLAND OREGON 97214

*Miller's*

PLEASE READ DIRECTIONS

Harmful to eyes. Do not use in case of corn water; flush and get re-terminated if contaminated.

Do not apply to come in fruit trees, desirable plants not permit 5 minute quarantine during Coarse spray

Application hand sprays hazard from

Do not use for other uses

Do not use for 2,4-D in the nation or pr

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**NOTE:** S freezing ter least 40° F

**NOTICE:** Toxic action, weather and speed of this product, risks of use, see label with directions