

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

AIRPLANE APPLICATION

Dilute required amount in 3 to 5 gallons of water and apply per acre.

GROUND SPRAYERS

Dilute in 5 to 20 gallons, or more, of water and apply per acre. The amount of water required will depend upon the type of equipment used.

AGITATION

Thorough agitation is necessary for best results.

PERENNIAL WEEDS IN NON-CROP AREAS (Roadways, Fence Rows, under Power Lines, Equipment Yards)—to control Wild Morning Glory, White Top, St. Johnswort, Tansy Ragwort and Star Thistle.

1. Use 2 to 3 quarts in to 100 gallons of water per acre and apply with boom sprayer to thoroughly wet foliage.
2. Apply on weeds during spring growth to early bloom stage and on fall regrowth.
3. Repeat treatments may be needed for 2 or more successive years for control of more persistent weeds.
4. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or State Extension Service Weed Authorities for specific advice as climate and local conditions may cause suggested uses to vary.

NOTICE: 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.

MP 40

- water for uniform coverage of weeds.
2. Use lower rate for easy-to-kill annual weeds and apply when they are small. Repeat as new weeds appear. Spring or fall applications may be made.
 3. For Perennial Weeds such as Bindweed, Canada Thistle, St. Johnswort and Garlic, use 1½ to 3 pints per acre.
 4. In general, spray spring weed growth to early blossom stage and again on fall regrowth. Repeat applications for 2 or more successive years may be needed to control some weeds.
 5. Do not spray seedling grass, nor while grass is in boot to milk stage. Do not mow grass within 2 days before or following treatment. In some areas bent, carpet and buffalo grasses are susceptible to injury. Most legumes will be killed or injured with these rates.
 6. Do not graze treated areas to dairy animals within 7 days after treatment.

WHEAT AND BARLEY

1. Use ½ to ¾ pt. per acre in sufficient water to give uniform coverage.
2. Spray in spring while weeds are young and grain is in stooling or tillering to early boot stage.
3. Do not spray grain in early seedling stage, nor during period from boot or shot blade to milk stage. Fall spraying of winter wheat is not recommended.
4. Use lower dosage rate on easy-to-kill weeds such as common yellow mustard and when growing conditions are favorable.
5. In the Pacific Northwest, up to 1½ pts. per acre may be needed for control of such hard-to-kill weeds as gromwell, tarweed and bachelor button, and in other areas for heavy infestation of wild garlic. Some injury to the grain may result from this high dosage.
6. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

2,4-D BUTYL ESTER

(6 lbs. 2,4-D acid equivalent per gallon)

Controls the following weeds . . .

Dandelion	Pennyworts	Tarweed or Fiddleneck
Plantains	Ragweeds	(spray when small)
Heal-all	Pigweeds	Poison Hemlock
Mustards	Burdock	Puncture Vine
Gumweed	Chicory	Yellow Star Thistle
Ground Ivy	Wild Licorice	Indian Mallow or Velvetleaf

ACCEPTED WEED KILLER

Active ingredient:
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, Butyl Ester . . . 78.33%
Inert ingredients 21.67%
Total 100.0%
Equivalent to 62.5% 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid

UNDER THE FEDERAL E.P.A. Reg. No. 802-202-AA

CAUTION — Keep out of reach of children

See right side panel for additional cautions

GALLON

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

1. Use ½ to 3 pt. per acre depending upon susceptibility of weeds. Apply in sufficient water for uniform coverage of weeds.
2. Use lower rate for easy-to-kill annual weeds and apply when they are small. Repeat as new weeds appear. Spring or fall applications may be made.
3. For Perennial Weeds such as Bindweed, Canada Thistle, St. Johnswort and Garlic, use 1½ to 3 pints per acre.
4. In general, spray spring weed growth to early blossom stage and again on fall re-growth. Repeat applications for 2 or more successive years may be needed to control some weeds.
5. Do not spray seedling grass, nor while grass is in boot to milk stage. Do not mow grass within 2 days before or following treatment. In some areas bent, carpet and buffalo grasses are susceptible to injury. Most legumes will be killed or injured with these rates.
6. Do not graze treated areas to dairy animals within 7 days after treatment.

WHEAT AND BARLEY

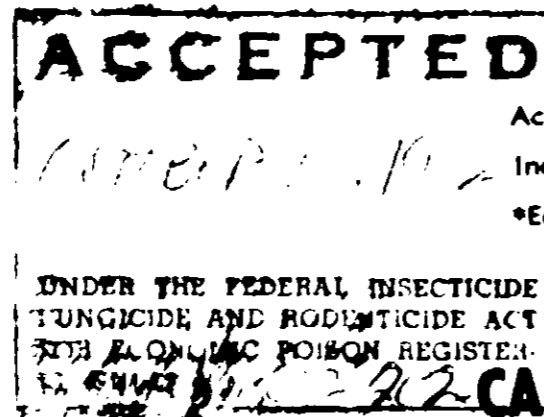
1. Use ½ to ¾ pt. per acre in sufficient water to give uniform coverage.
2. Spray in spring while weeds are young and grain is in stooling or tillering to early boot stage.
3. Do not spray grain in early seedling stage, nor during period from boot or joint blade to milk stage. Fall spraying of winter wheat is not recommended.
4. Use lower dosage rate on easy-to-kill weeds such as common yellow mustard and when growing conditions are favorable.
5. In the Pacific Northwest, up to 1½ pts. per acre may be needed for control of such hard-to-kill weeds as gromwell, tarweed and bachelor button, and in other areas for heavy infestation of wild garlic. Some injury to the grain may result from this high dosage.
6. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

2,4-D BUTYL ESTER 6E

(6 lbs. 2,4-D acid equivalent per gallon)

Controls the following weeds . . .

Dandelion	Pennyworts	Tarweed or Fiddleneck	Stinging Nettle
Plantains	Ragweeds	(spray when small)	Bull Thistle
Heal-all	Pigweeds	Poison Hemlock	Wild Radish
Mustards	Burdock	Puncture Vine	Vetch
Gumweed	Chicory	Yellow Star Thistle	Galinsoga
Ground Ivy	Wild Licorice	Indian Mallow or Velvetleaf	



WEED KILLER

Active ingredient
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, Butyl Ester. 78.33%
Inert ingredients 21.67%
Total 100.0%
*Equivalent to 62.5% 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid

E.P.A. Reg. No. 802-202-AA

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least 15 minutes and get medical attention. Keep out of reach of children and domestic animals.

Do not use around the home or recreation area.

DO NOT USE, POUR, SPILL OR STORE NEAR HEAT OR OPEN FLAME.

Be certain that the use of this product conforms to all local and state regulations.

Ester formulations may cause more crop injury than amine formulations. Do not use on crops other than those listed on this label.

Do not store with foodstuffs. Do not transport or store near fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides or seeds.

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.

Do not use spray equipment for any other purpose. Such equipment should not be used for application of insecticides, fungicides, or other agricultural chemicals.

This product is toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, streams and ponds. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur.

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