

CENEX® CENEX CENEX CEN

40

Weed Killer

—Print Size
72 pt.

**For selective control of many broadleaf
weeds in certain crops and non-crop areas**

— 18 pt.

- Mixes easily in hard or soft water.
- Does not settle out or cause foaming.
- No plugged nozzles.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid††, †. 46.3%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 53.7%

Total 100%

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid††Equivalent: 38.4%—3.8 lb/gal
Isomer Specific by AOAC Method No. 6.D01-5

†Salts are the least volatile forms of 2,4-D and do not release enough
vapors from treated areas to reduce yield of adjacent susceptible
crops.

18 pt print
Keep out of reach of children - 12 pt.

WARNING: HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED • INJURIOUS TO EYES • MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION
Do Not Get in Eyes • Avoid Skin Contact • Do Not Cut or Weld Container
In case of eye contact, flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. In case of skin contact, wash with soap and plenty of water. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Do not wear contaminated shoes.

See Back Panel for Additional Precautionary Statements

11 pt.

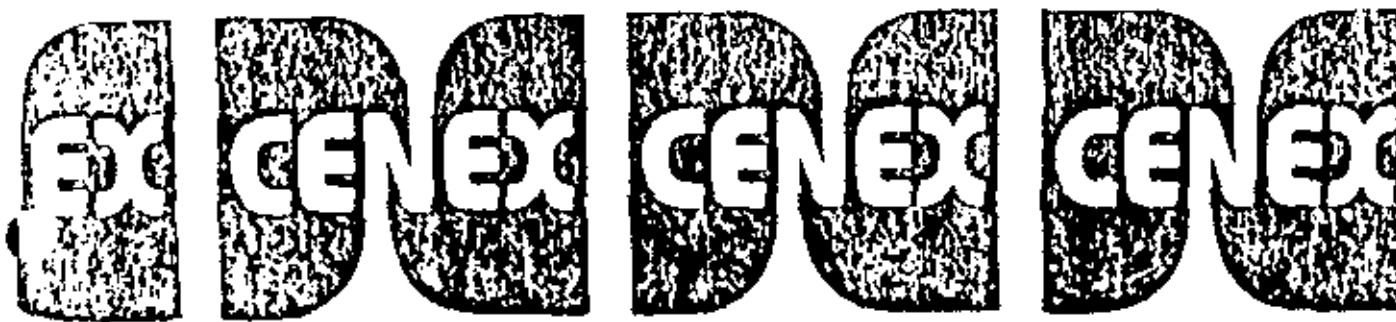
Net Contents

E.P.A. Registration No. 912-1
E.P.A. Establishment No. 464-MI-1

Manufactured for

FARMERS UNION CENTRAL EXCHANGE, INC.,
St. Paul, Minnesota 55164

- 18 pt print size



PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS - 12 pt.

- **HAZARD TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS** - 12 pt.

18 pt. —

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12 pt. —

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD

Do not apply directly to water. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from target area

DIRECTIONS FOR USE - 18 pt.

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

STORAGE & DISPOSAL - 12 pt.

Storage - Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage, disposal or cleaning of equipment. Do not store near other pesticides or seeds.

Pesticide Disposal—Pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse water that cannot be used according to label instructions must be disposed of according to Federal or approved state procedures under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Container Disposal - (1) Reseal the empty container and offer for reconditioning if 30 or 55 gallon steel drums, or (2) Rinse container 3 times and offer for recycling, reconditioning or disposal in approved landfill, or bury in safe place. Consult Federal, state or local disposal authorities for approved alternative procedures, or (3) Plastic containers may be incinerated if allowed by state and local authorities.

9 pt.

Body - 9 pt print size
Headings - 10 pt print size

PRECAUCION AL USUARIO: Si usted no lee inglés, no use este producto hasta que la etiqueta le haya sido explicada ampliamente.

TRANSLATION: (TO THE USER: If you cannot read English, do not use this product until the label has been fully explained to you.)

USE DIRECTIONS

Generally, the lower dosages given will be satisfactory for young, succulent growth of sensitive weed species. For less sensitive species and under conditions where control is more difficult, the higher dosages will be needed. Apply CENEX 40 during warm weather when weeds are young and growing actively. Use enough spray volume for uniform coverage by ground or air application. If only bands or rows are treated, leaving middles unsprayed, the dosage per crop acre is reduced proportionately. Do not apply where drift may be a problem due to proximity of susceptible crops or other desirable plants. Read and follow all Use Precautions given on this label.

To Prepare the Spray, mix CENEX 40 only with water, unless otherwise directed on this label. Add about half the water to the mixing tank, then add the CENEX 40 Weed Killer with agitation, and finally the rest of the water with continuing agitation. Note: Adding oil, wetting agent, or other surfactant to the spray may increase effectiveness on weeds, but also may reduce selectivity to crops resulting in crop damage.

WEED CONTROL IN SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME (Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat): See Table for recommended use rates. Spray after grain begins tillering and before the boot stage (usually 4 to 8 inches tall) and weeds are small. Do not apply before the tiller stage nor from early boot through the milk stage. To control large weeds that will interfere with harvest or to suppress perennial weeds, preharvest treatment can be applied when the grain is in the dough stage. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is adequate for plant growth and weeds are growing well. Note: Do not permit dairy animals or meat animals being finished for slaughter to forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

WEED CONTROL IN CORN: See Table for recommended use rates. Preemergence--Apply to soil anytime after planting but before corn emerges. Do not use on very light, sandy soil. Emergence--Apply just as corn plants are breaking ground. Postemergence--Apply to emerged corn. When corn is over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. Injury to corn is most likely to occur if CENEX 40 is applied when corn is growing rapidly under high temperature and high soil moisture conditions. In such situations, use the low rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. After application, delay cultivation for 7 to 10 days to allow the corn to overcome any temporary brittleness.

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NOTE: Hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Consult the seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for this information.

WEED CONTROL IN SORGHUM (MILC See Table for recommended use rates. Treat only after the sorghum is 4 inches high and preferable before it is 15 inches high. Do not spray during the boot, tasseling, or early dough stages. Reduce spray drift by keeping the boom and spray nozzles as low as possible. If crop is taller than 8 inches, use drop nozzles to keep the spray off the leaves. Temporary crop injury can be expected under conditions of high soil moisture and high air temperature. If it is necessary to apply CENEX 40 under these conditions, use no more than 2/3 pint per acre.

NOTE: Hybrids vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured. Spray only varieties known to be tolerant to 2,4-D. Consult the seed company or your Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service Weed Specialist for this information.

WEED CONTROL IN RICE: See Table for recommended use rates. Apply in the late tillering stage of rice development, at the time of first joint development (first to second green ring), usually 6 to 9 weeks after emergence. Do not apply after panicle initiation, after rice internodes exceed 1/2 inch, at early seedling, early panicle, boot, flowering, or early heading growth stages. NOTE: Some rice varieties under certain conditions can be injured by 2,4-D. Therefore, before spraying consult local Extension Service or University specialists for appropriate rates and timing of 2,4-D sprays.

AMOUNT OF CENEX 40 Weed Killer TO USE IN CROPS

By Air or Ground Application

NOTE: Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Read complete directions and precautions before using.

CROP	DOSAGE PER ACRE	
	Normal rates (usually safe to crops)	Higher rates for special situations: (more likely to injure crop)
SMALL GRAINS		
Spring postemergence wheat, barley, oats	1 to 1 1/2 pints 1 to 1 pint	2 to 3 pints 1 1/2 to 2 pints
Preharvest (dough stage) wheat, barley, oats	1 to 2 pints	2 to 3 pints
CORN		
Preemergence	2 to 4 pints	
Emergence	1 to 1 1/2	1 1/2 pints
Postemergence: up to 8 inches tall 6 inches to tasseling use only directed spray	1 to 1 1/2 pints 1 pint	1 1/2 to 2 pints
SORGHUM (Milo)		
Postemergence 6 to 8 inches tall 8 to 15 inches tall use only directed spray	1 to 1 1/2 pints 1 pint	1 1/2 to 2 pints
RICE	1 to 2 pints	2 to 3 pints

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Corn and sorghum varieties vary in tolerance to 2,4-D. Some are easily injured. Before spraying, get information on 2,4-D tolerance of specific varieties and spray only those known to tolerate about 1/2 4-D injury. If plants are more than 6 inches tall, use directed spray, and keep away off corn and sorghum foliage.
These higher rates may be needed to handle difficult weed problems in certain areas, such as on dry conditions especially in western areas. However, do not use unless injury to crop plants will be acceptable. Consult State Agricultural Experiment Station or Extension Service or weed specialists for recommendations or suggestions for special conditions.

WEED CONTROL ON FALLOW LAND: Use 1 to 2 quarts of CENEX 40 per acre on annual broadleaf weeds and up to 3 quarts per acre on established perennial species, such as Canada thistle and field bindweed. Apply to weeds actively growing. Do not plant any crop for 3 months after treatment or until chemical has disappeared from soil.

WEED CONTROL IN ESTABLISHED GRASS PASTURES AND RANGELANDS: Use at 2 to 4 pints per acre. Apply preferably when weeds are small and growing actively before the bud stage. Do not use on bentgrass, alfalfa, clover, or other legumes. Do not use on newly seeded areas until grass is well established. Do not use from early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired. Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application.

CONTROL OF SOUTHERN WILD ROSE: On rangelands, roadsides, and fence-rows, use 1 gallon of CENEX 40 plus 4 to 8 fluid ounces of an agricultural surfactant per 100 gallons of water and spray thoroughly as soon as foliage is well developed. Two or more treatments may be required. On rangeland, apply a maximum of 6 quarts of CENEX 40 per acre per application. Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 7 days after application.

GRASS SEED CROPS: Use 1 to 4 pints per acre in spring or fall to control broadleaf weeds in grass being grown for seed. Do not apply from early boot to the milk stage. Spray seedling grass only after the five-leaf stage, using 3/4 to 1 pint per acre to control small seedling weeds. After the grass is well established, higher rates of up to 4 pints can be used to control hard-to-kill annual or perennial weeds. For best results, apply when soil moisture is adequate for good growth.

NOTE: Do not use on bentgrass unless grass injury can be tolerated. Do not graze dairy animals nor cut forage for hay within 7 days after application.

BROADLEAF WEED CONTROL IN NON-CROPLAND GRASS AREAS SUCH AS LAWNS, GOLF COURSES, CEMETERIES AND PARKS, AIRFIELDS, ROADSIDES, VACANT LOTS, DRAINAGE DITCH BANKS: Use 1 to 3 quarts of CENEX 40 per acre in the amount of water needed for uniform application. Treat when weeds are young and growing well. Usually 2 quarts per acre will provide adequate weed control. Do not use on dichondra or other

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herbaceous ground covers. Do not use on creeping grasses such as bent except for spot treating nor on freshly seeded turf until grass is well established. Reseeding of lawns should be delayed following treatment. With spring application, reseed in the fall; with fall application, reseed in the spring. Legumes are usually damaged or killed. Deeprooted perennial weeds such as bindweed and Canada thistle may require repeated applications.

SPOT TREATMENT IN NON-CROP AREAS: To control broadleaf weeds in small areas with a hand sprayer, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of CENEX 40 in 3 gallons of water and spray to thoroughly wet all foliage.

TREE INJECTION TREATMENT: To control unwanted hardwood trees such as elm, hickory, oak, and sweetgum in forest and other non-crop areas, apply CENEX 40 by injecting 1 ml of the undiluted product through the bark around the trunk at intervals of 1 to 3 inches between edges of the injector wounds. For harder to control species such as ash, maple, and dogwood use 2 ml of undiluted CENEX 40 per injection site. Continuous cuts around the trunk often provide improved control. Also, cuts near the ground level may be more effective than at higher levels. Treatments can be made at any season; however, effectiveness may be less during winter months. Maples should not be treated during the spring sap flow.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply CENEX 40 directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into contact with cotton, flowers, fruit trees, grapes, ornamentals, vegetables, or other desirable plants which are sensitive to 2,4-D herbicides and do not use in a greenhouse. Do not permit spray mist containing it to drift onto them, since even very small quantities of the spray, which may not be visible, can cause severe injury during both growing and dormant periods. Use coarse sprays to minimize drift. With ground equipment, spray drift can also be minimized by keeping the spray boom as low as possible, by applying 20 gallons or more of spray per acre, by using no more than 20 pounds per square inch spraying pressure, by using flat fan or flood fan nozzle tips, and by stopping all spraying when wind velocity exceeds 8 miles per hour. Do not apply using cone-type insecticide or other nozzles that produce a fine-droplet spray. With aircraft application, drift can be lessened by using no more than 20 pounds spray pressure at the nozzles; by using nozzles which produce a coarse spray pattern; and by spraying only when the wind velocity is less than 5 miles per hour. Applications by airplane, ground rigs, and hand dispensers should be carried out only when there is no hazard from drift. Do not apply in the vicinity of cotton, grapes, tomatoes, or other desirable vegetation susceptible to 2,4-D. Do not spray when the wind is blowing across the area to be sprayed towards susceptible crops or ornamental plants. Violent windstorms may move soil particles. If 2,4-D is on these particles

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and they are blown onto susceptible plants, visible symptoms may appear. Serious injury is unlikely. The hazard of movement of 2,4-D on dust during violent windstorms is reduced if treated fields are irrigated or if rain occurs shortly after application. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for irrigation or domestic purposes.

Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides. To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not store, handle, or apply other agricultural chemicals with the same containers or equipment used for CENEX 40 except as specified on this label. Excessive amounts of 2,4-D in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

Consult your State Agricultural Experiment Stations or Extension Service weed specialists in many states for recommendations from this label that best fit local conditions.

Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

NOTE: CENEX 40 exposed to subfreezing temperatures, should be warmed to at least 40°F and mixed thoroughly before using.

WEED LIST

bitterweed	jimsonweed	poorjoe	spanishneedles
broomweed	kochia	Florida	sunflower
burdock	lambquarters	pusley	sweetclover
carpetweed	bigbend loco	wild radish	tansymustard
wild carrot	lupines	common	bull thistle
chicory	Venice mallow	ragweed	musk thistle
cocklebur	marshelder	wild rape	tumbleweed
coffeeweed	annual	yellow rocket	velvetleaf
croton	morningglory	shepherdspurse	vetch
dandelion	mustards	sicklepod	waterplantain
dock	pennycress	smartweed	witchweed
fixweed	pennwort	bitter	wormwood
galinsoga	pepperweed	sneezeweed	Russian thistle
wild hemp	pigweed	annual	
jewelweed	plantains	sowthistle	