

CAUTION: Do not use on newly seeded lawns until after third mowing. Do not reseed lawns until 3 weeks after last application, and weed plants are dead. Bents, Fescues and Clovers may be temporarily discolored. Do not use on St. Augustine, Carpet, Dichondra or Centipede grasses or on Bent Golf Greens.

WARNING: Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. In case of contact wash immediately with warm soap and water. For eyes, flush with clear water and get medical attention. Avoid inhalation of spray mist.

Avoid contamination of feed, foodstuffs, streams or other water sources. Do not spray or allow spray drift on desirable flowers, trees, shrubs or vegetables. Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides. Thoroughly clean spray equipment with a suitable chemical cleaner before using for other purposes. Keep out of reach of children and domestic animals.

NOTICE: Buyer assumes all risks of use, storage or handling of this material not in strict accordance with directions given here-with.

Licensed for use in the control of crabgrass according to the method of Pat. No. 2,678,265

USDA Registration No. 904-132

Manufactured for
B. G. PRATT COMPANY, PATERSON, N. J. 07509
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KILLS CRABGRASS & LAWN WEEDS SUCH AS DANDELION & PLANTAIN

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS	By Weight
Dodecyl Ammonium Methanearsonate	8.00%
Octyl Ammonium Methanearsonate	8.00
*Octyl Ammonium Salt of 2,4 Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid	5.44
INERT INGREDIENTS	78.56
Total	100.00%
Total Arsenic Metallic all in water soluble form	4.00%
*Equivalent to 2,4 Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid	3.43%

WARNING: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

See side panel for additional CAUTIONS

NET CONTENTS: 1 PINT

This formulation contains a combination of herbicides that will kill **CRABGRASS** and many **BROAD-LEAF LAWN WEEDS** in the same application. The broadleaf weeds include Dandelion, Knotweed, Plantain, Pennywort, Purslane and Spotted Spurge.

DIRECTIONS

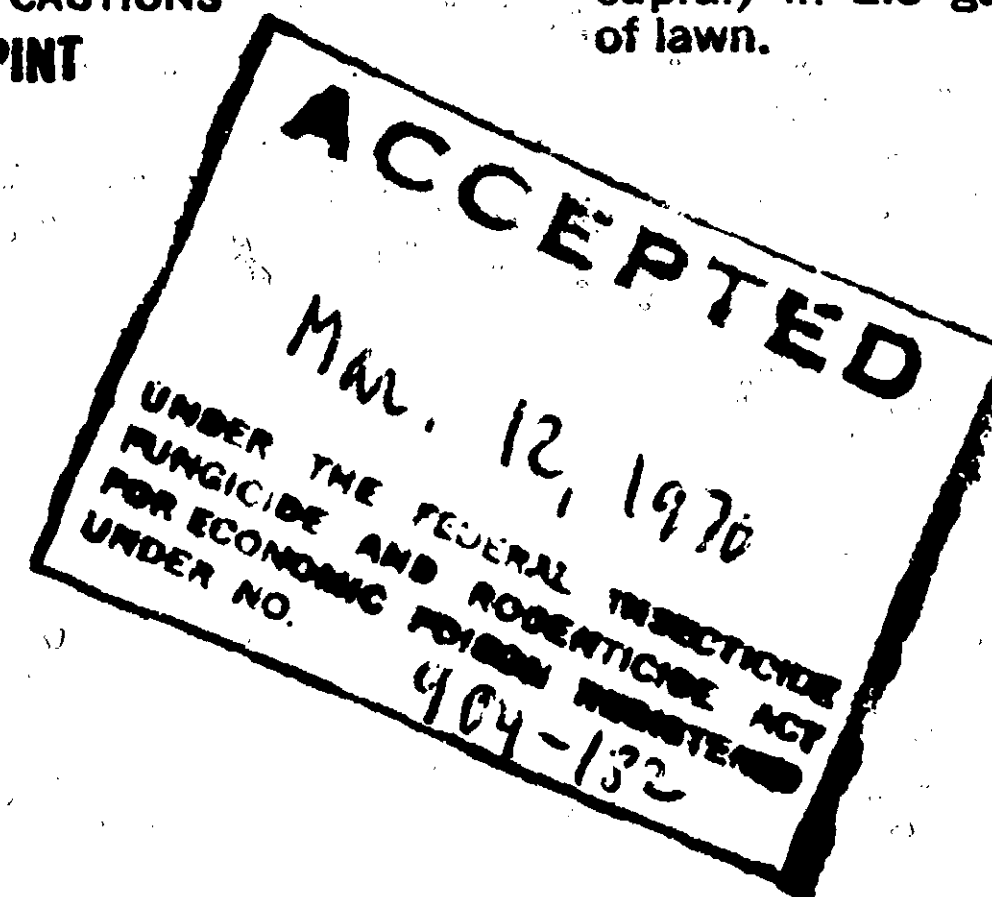
For best results apply in the late Spring or early Summer when the plant growth is vigorous and before the seed heads have formed. The soil should be moist and the lawn in good growing condition before and three days after treatment. If necessary irrigate the day before treatment, then again two days after the day of application. Late afternoon is the preferred time for treatment.

Measure the area to be treated and apply the correct amount of chemical evenly over the entire lawn area. Use a hose end sprayer or any applicator that will deliver a coarse spray preferably in a "fan" pattern.

Two or more treatments at seven day intervals may be necessary until weed plants are killed. Applications may be necessary later in the season as new seedlings germinate. The amount of chemical to be applied is dependent on the temperature.

FOR TEMPERATURE 80° AND ABOVE: Dilute 4 oz. (1/2 cupful) in 2.5 gallons of water for 500 sq. ft. of lawn.

FOR TEMPERATURE BELOW 80°: Dilute 8 oz. (1 cupful) in 2.5 gallons of water for 500 sq. ft. of lawn.



CO-OP.
MCP AMINE
WEED KILLER

USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply CO-OP MCP Amine Weed Killer 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 MCP 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 contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes. Toxic to fish. Do not use where runoff is a frequent problem. Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides. Excessive amounts of 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

Do not apply to desirable plants, do not store, handle or use near food, feed or other materials with which it may come in contact. CO-OP MCP Amine Weed Killer contains seeds, insecticides and fungicides.

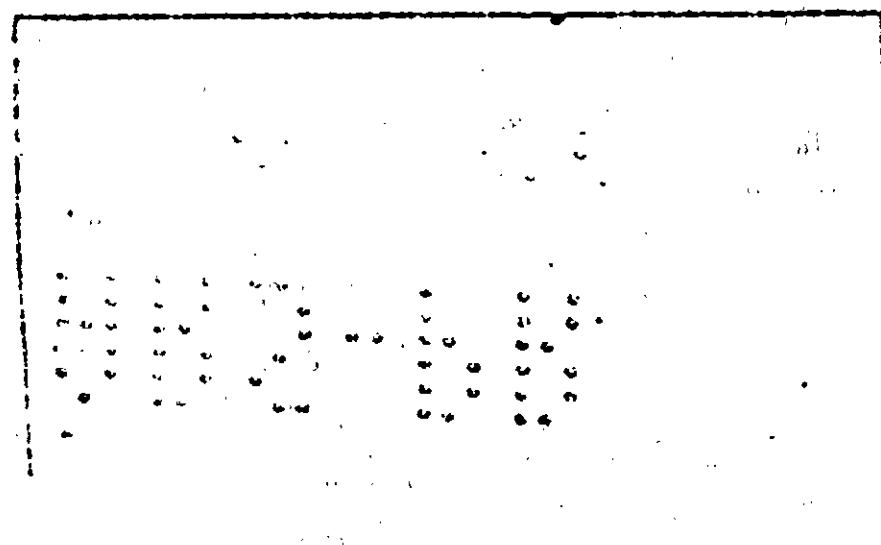
This product is toxic to fish. Do not use where runoff is a frequent problem.

Rinse equipment and containers and dispose of wastes by burying in non-crop areas away from water supplies. Containers should be disposed of by punching holes in them and burying with wastes. Drums may be returned to manufacturer.

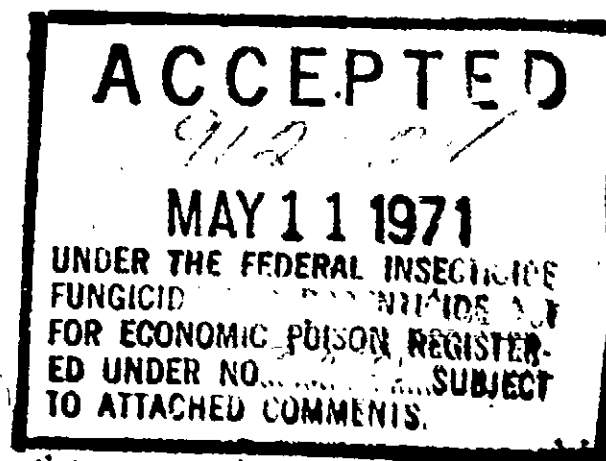
U.S.D.A. Registration No. 912-24

Made in U.S.A.

Printed in U.S.A.



MCP AMINE WEED KILLER



Comment on label

FOR CONTROLLING BROAD-LEAVED WEEDS IN OATS, AND OTHER SMALL GRAINS, FLAX, PEAS AND LEGUMES
CONTAINS 4 POUNDS MCP ACID EQUIVALENT PER GALLON

Active Ingredient:

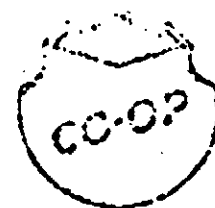
2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid,
Dimethylamine Salt, Minimum.....52.1%

Inert Ingredients.....47.9%

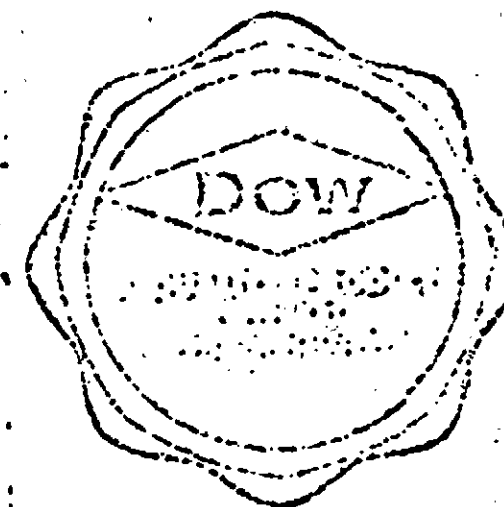
2-Methyl-4-Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid
Equivalent, Minimum.....42.5%
Contains 4 pounds per gallon of 2-Methyl-4-
Chlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
See side panel for additional cautions



Manufactured for
FARMERS UNION
Central Exchange
INCORPORATED
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101



1 GALLON

CO-OP.
MCP AMINE
WEED KILLER

WARNING

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED

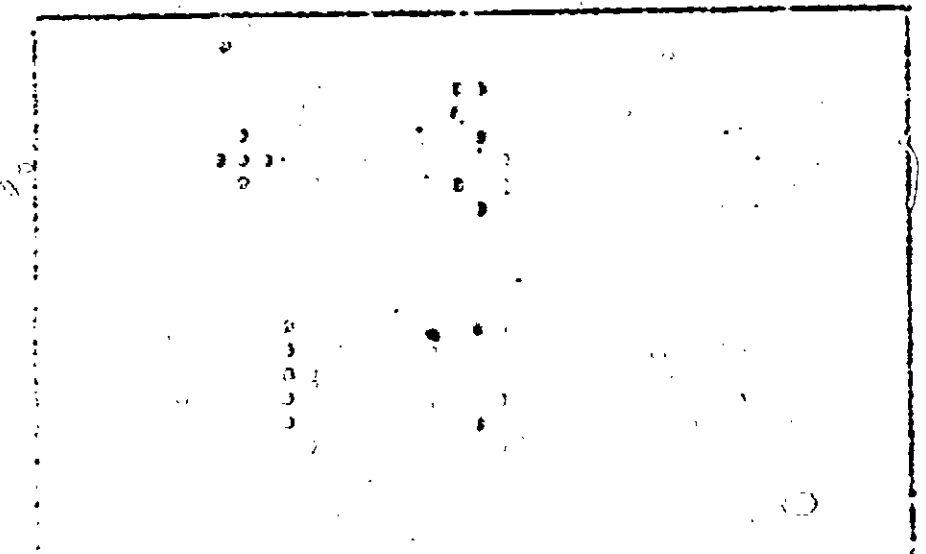
MATERIAL CAUSES
IRRITATION OF SKIN AND EYES

Do Not Get in Eyes

Avoid Contact with Skin or Clothing
In case of contact with the material,
flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15
minutes and get medical attention; wash skin
with soap and plenty of water. Remove and wash
contaminated clothing and shoes before re-use.

NOTE

If contents are exposed to sub-freezing tempera-
tures, warm to at least 40°F. and mix thoroughly
before using.



USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not apply CO-OP 76-E directly to, or otherwise permit it to come in contact with vegetables, flowers, grapes, fruit trees, ornamentals, cotton or other desirable plants which are sensitive to 2,4-D 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, application 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 susceptible vegetation. Since vapors of the ester contained in CO-OP 76-E may injure susceptible plants in the vicinity of application, use only where there is no hazard from such vaporization. Do not apply to newly seeded turf.

Most legumes are usually damaged or killed. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes. Excessive amounts of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth. Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides.

This product is toxic to fish. Do not use where run-off is a frequent problem.

Wash equipment and containers and dispose of wastes by burying in non-crop areas away from water supplies. Containers should be disposed of by punching holes in them and burying with wastes. Drums may be returned to manufacturer.

CAUTION

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED
MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION

Avoid Contact with Eyes, Skin and Clothing.

U. S. Patent No. 2,721,126

U.S.D.A. Registration No. 912-25

Made in U.S.A.

Printed in U.S.A.

CO-OP 76-E ESTER WEED KILLER CONCENTRATE

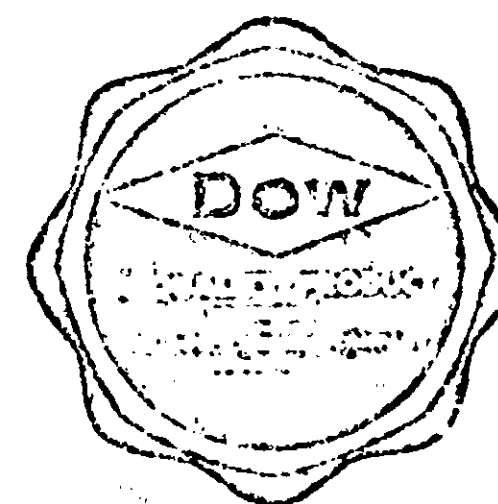
AN EMULSIFIABLE WEED KILLER CONTAINING
THE ISOPROPYL AND BUTYL ESTERS OF 2,4-D
6 POUNDS PER GALLON 2,4-D ACID EQUIVALENT

Active Ingredients:

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid, Isopropyl Ester	36.8%
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid, Butyl Ester.....	33.0%
Inert Ingredients.....	24.4%
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid equivalent	61.8%

CAUTION

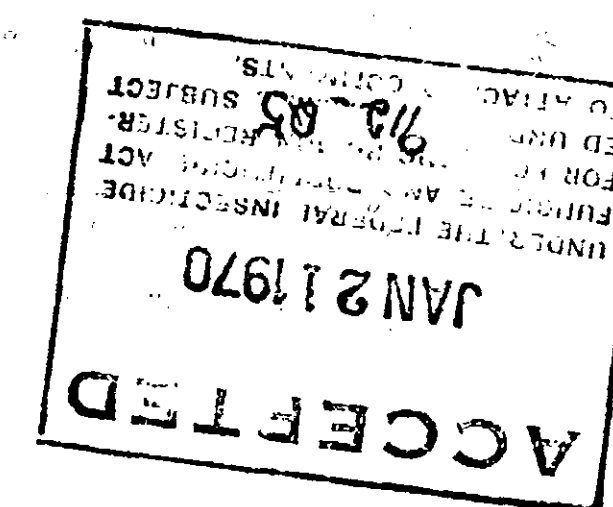
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
See side panel for additional cautions



Manufactured for
FARMERS UNION
Central Exchange
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101

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CO-OP

76-E ESTER WEED KILLER CONCENTRATE

CO-OP
76-E ESTER
WEED KILLER CONCENTRATE

CO-OP
76-E ESTER
WEED KILLER CONCENTRATE

DIRECTIONS

CO-OP 76-E is recommended for the control of dandelion, docks, fanweed, goldenrod, lamb's quarters, mustard, pepper-grass, pigweed, plantain, ragweed, shepherd's-purse, tarweed, wishbone, yarrow, wild carrot, wild morning-glory, wild radish and many other broad-leaved weeds, without injury to most grasses. Also for controlling certain woody perennials such as elder, coastal sage, sand sage, elderberry, hazel, locust, poison oak, sumac, wild grape and willow.

CO-OP 76-E CONTAINS AN EMULSIFIER AND IS DESIGNED TO BE USED EITHER IN OIL SOLUTION OR EMULSIFIED IN WATER.

TO PREPARE A SPRAY: Add half the required amount of water or oil to the spray tank, then add the 76-E with agitation, and finally the balance of the water or oil with continued agitation. ATTENTION: If CO-OP 76-E is to be used in straight oil mixtures, do not let water get into the CO-OP 76-E itself nor into the finished mixture. NOTE: CO-OP 76-E in water forms an emulsion — not a solution — which tends to separate on standing. Provide agitation to prevent such separation and ensure uniformity of spray mixture.

WEED CONTROL IN SMALL GRAINS: CO-OP 76-E may be applied with airplane or ground equipment to selectively control broad-leaved weeds in wheat, rye, barley and oats. Use 1/3 to 2/3 pint per acre in oil or water. With oil formulations, for adequate safety to the crop, use as little volume as possible consistent with adequate coverage. One to two gallons of oil mixed spray per acre is usually adequate. Do not use as carrier aromatic or other oils that are highly toxic to plants. If water is used as a carrier, larger volumes of spray mixture may be used. In airplane application, swath widths and other factors should be such as to provide uniform distribution of the spray. The lower rate is suggested only for very susceptible weeds such as young seedling mustard. The higher rate is for use in controlling less susceptible weeds such as thistles, particularly when growing under adverse conditions. A dosage of 2/3 pint per acre is average and can be used widely for average weed infestations. Spray when grain is in full tiller stage (4 to 8 inches tall). Injury may result if application is made before tillering or after the grain has reached boot stage. Oats are sometimes quite sensitive to 2,4-D during the period of growth from 6 to 12 inches. If possible, treat oats either before or after this stage. Late or pre-harvest treatment to control large weeds. Control may be effective under certain conditions such as adequate moisture and succulent weeds. Make application of 2 1/2 to 1 1/2 pt. of CO-OP 76-E per acre when the grain is in the "joint" to "hard dough" stage. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment. When late or pre-harvest treatment is used,

do not feed treated straw to livestock.

In general, 2,4-D Butyl ester formulations tend to cause more crop injury than 2,4-D amine formulations.

WEED CONTROL IN GRAIN SORGHUMS: Post-emergence — Use 1/3 to 1/2 pint per acre in the amount of water necessary for even distribution. Treat when 6 to 12 inches tall and secondary roots are well established.

WOODY PLANT CONTROL IN GRASS PASTURES, FENCE ROWS AND AREAS NOT IN SUSCEPTIBLE CROPS: CO-OP 76-E controls 2,4-D susceptible species, such as those listed above. For more resistant species and for general control of mixed brush, use CO-OP BRUSH KILLER or CO-OP 245. Spray young brush up to 6 or 8 feet tall with a mixture of 2 to 3 qt. of CO-OP 76-E in 100 gal. water, wetting leaves, stems and trunks thoroughly. Best results will usually be obtained from applications made soon after maximum foliage development in the spring. With good growing conditions, applications may be made up to 2 or 3 weeks before normal frost date. Do not graze treated areas with lactating dairy animals within 7 days after application.

SEE USE PRECAUTIONS ON SIDE PANEL

MULSIFIABLE WEED KILLER CONTAINING
SOPROPYL AND BUTYL ESTERS OF 2,4-D
S PER GALLON 2,4-D ACID EQUIVALENT

2,4-D Acid, Isopropyl Ester 36.8%
2,4-D Acid, Butyl Ester 28.8%
..... 24.4%
2,4-D Acid equivalent 61.8%

OF CHILDREN
al cautions



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