

CENEX CENEX CENEX CENEX

ures (20 to 30 pounds) during warm weather growing actively. Dosages as low as 1/4 pint per acre, tender growth of sensitive weeds, such as and under conditions where kill is difficult, will be required. Deep-rooted perennial weeds often require repeated applications as new maximum control. CENEX L.V. 4 may be applied

of water, add CENEX L.V. 4 and 1/2 with water per acre, add the recommended amount of CENEX water to be used. Apply the spray evenly, using leaves of the weeds. Apply enough spray volume and brush, usually 5 to 20 gallons per acre by per acre by airplane. Higher gallonage of water label, to improve spray coverage

sprayers. Mix with diesel oil by filling sprayer tank with oil and mix thoroughly by agitation spray pump and back into the tank. Do not herbicide mixture to avoid forming an insecticide to provide uniform coverage of weeds and spray mixture per acre by airplane.

many other broadleaf weeds

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| Plantains | Vetch |
| Ragweed | Wild Buckwheat |
| Russianthistle | Wild Carrot |
| Shepherds-purse | Wild Garlic |
| Snow-on-the-mountain | Wild Onion |
| Sunflower | Wild Radish |
| Thistles | Wild Morning-glory |

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| Coastal Sage | Sumac |
| Sand Sagebrush | Willow |
| Big Sagebrush | |

control along farm roads, fence rows, etc. For crop areas, use 1 to 3 quarts per acre. Apply thoroughly

Pasture and Range Weed Control: To control many broad-leaved weeds, including bitterweed, ironweed, cotton-wood docks, rough ones, knotweed, marshelder and musk thistle use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. Apply by airplane or ground sprayer as above when weeds are small and growing actively. For wild garlic and wild onion in pastures, use 2 to 3 quarts per acre making 3 applications (fall-spring, fall or spring-fall-spring) in very late fall and early spring. Do not apply when grass is in early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired. Do not apply to newly seeded areas or after heading begins

Do not graze dairy cattle in treated areas for 14 days after application. Remove meat animals from freshly treated areas for 7 days before slaughter. Withdrawal is not needed if 2 weeks or more has elapsed since the treatment was applied. Do not cut treated grass for hay within 30 days after application

Weed Control in Small Grains: 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

Spring Wheat and Barley: Use 1/2 pint per acre. Dosage may be reduced to 1/4 pint or increased to 3/4 pint per acre in areas where there is resistance of weeds to be controlled. Spray when grain is in the boot stage (6 to 8 inches tall). Apply by airplane or ground sprayer as above "How to Use"

Winter Wheat and Rye: Apply 1/2 to 3/4 pint per acre when grain is from the fully tillered to the jointing stages. Apply by ground sprayer or airplane as above "How to Use"

Preharvest Treatment: Apply 1 to 2 pints per acre when grain is in the hard dough stage to control large weeds that may interfere with harvest. Best results will be obtained when soil moisture is sufficient to cause succulent weed growth. NOTE: Do not feed treated straw to livestock

Oats: Oats are sometimes resistant to 2,4-D during the early boot growth from 6 to 12 inches. A dosage of 2 1/2 pints per acre is advised and can be used for average weed control. Apply at boot to jointing stage. Do not apply in seedling or boot to milk stage. AOSB with ground spray using 20 gallons water per acre is recommended

Weed Control in Grass Seed Crops: Use 1 1/2 to 2 pints per acre. The amount of water required for application by air or ground equipment as above. Apply 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. At post-established stage from boot to early boot stage. New grass seed crops can be treated with the lower dosage. Do not apply at late boot stage. Perennial weed regrowth may be expected