

**CO-OP
BRUSH KILLER L.V.2+2
BRUSH AND WEED KILLER**

USE PRECAUTIONS

Do not use CO-OP Brush Killer around the home, recreation sites and similar sites. Do not use in lakes, ponds, or on ditch banks.

Do not apply CO-OP Brush Killer directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into contact with, vegetables, flowers, grapes, fruit trees, ornamentals, cotton, black locust or other desirable plants which are sensitive to 2,4,5-T, 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.

Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from area treated.

(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 apply by airplane in the vicinity of cotton, grapes, or other desirable vegetation which is susceptible to 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T. At high temperatures vaporization may cause injury to susceptible plants growing nearby.

Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for 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 CO-OP Brush Killer.

Toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, streams, or ponds. Do not use where run-off is a frequent problem.

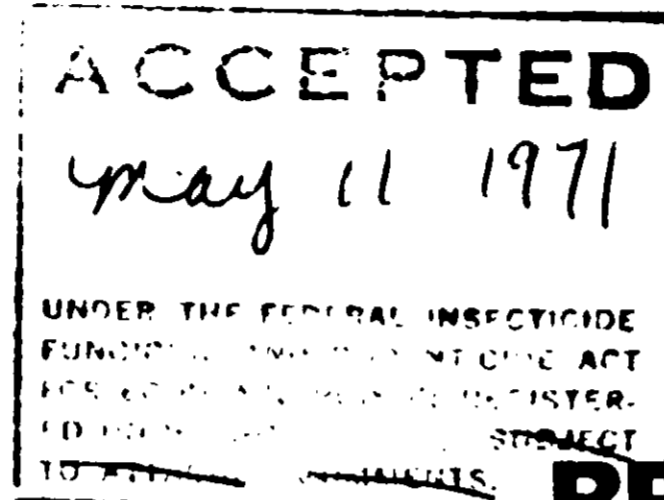
Rinse equipment and containers and dispose of wastes by burying in non-crop areas away from water supplies. Containers should be disposed of by punching holes in them and burying with wastes. Drums may be returned to manufacturer.

U.S.D.A. Reg. No. 912-50

CAUTION

**MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION
HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED**

Avoid Contact with Eyes, Skin and Clothing



**CO-OP
BRUSH KILLER
L.V.2+2
A LOW VOLATILE
BRUSH AND WEED KILLER**

**FOR THE CONTROL OF MANY KINDS OF BRUSH AND
TREES, AND MOST HERBACEOUS WEEDS**

Active Ingredients:
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid,
Propylene Glycol Butyl Ether Esters 36.0%
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid,
Propylene Glycol Butyl Ether Esters 34.1%
Inert Ingredients 29.9%

Acid Equivalents:
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (2,4-D) 22.2% - 2 lb/gal.
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (2,4,5-T) 22.2% - 2 lb/gal.

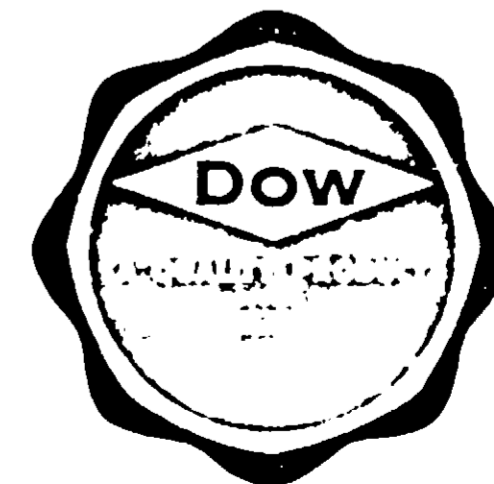
**Contains 6.31 Pounds Per Gallon of Powerful, Low Volatility Propylene
Glycol Butyl Ether Esters of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T
Total Acid Equivalent 4 Pounds Per Gallon**

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 BRUSH KILLER L.V.2+2 BRUSH AND WEED KILLER

DIRECTIONS (continued)

surfaces, should be wet thoroughly. This means spraying until run down or run off to the ground line is noticeable. Old or rough bark requires more spray volume than young or smooth bark. Apply at any time, preferably to freshly cut stumps, including the winter months, except when snow or water prevents spraying to the ground line. Best results are usually obtained on stumps two inches across or larger. Trash from brush cutting operations such as sawdust, leaves and branches, etc., should be removed from base of stump before chemical is applied.

"FRILL" TREATMENT: For large trees, make a single-hack girdle or "frill" of overlapping axe cuts completely around the tree, as close to the ground as possible. Treat the injured area with a mixture of 3 gallons of CO-OP Brush Killer in 97 gallons (1/2 pint in 2 gallons) of oil. Thoroughly wet "frill."

DORMANT BRUSH ON NON-CROP AREAS: Treat any time after brush is dormant and most of the foliage has dropped. Sprays should be concentrated at the base of the stems and in addition, the upper parts of the stems should be broadcast sprayed enough to wet them. Under root suckering species such as sumac, persimmon, sassafras and locust, also spray the ground area to control small root suckers that may not be visible. Mix 2 1/2 gallons of CO-OP Brush Killer in 100 gallons of fuel oil. Brush of average density and 4-6 feet high may take up to 150 gallons of spray mixture per acre.

CO-OP BRUSH KILLER L.V.2+2 BRUSH AND WEED KILLER

DIRECTIONS

CO-OP Brush Killer is recommended for use in controlling both woody and herbaceous plants growing in right-of-ways, including power, telephone and pipe lines, highways and railroads, and in rangelands, pastures, fence rows. It is effective in controlling practically all woody and brushy species normally found in such areas, including

alder	elderberry	osage orange	wild cherry
aspen	elm	poison ivy	wild grape
birch	hawthorn	poison oak	wild rose
brambles (raspberry and blackberry)	hickory	salmonberry	willow
chokecherry	honeysuckle	sassafras	as well as other species
elder	locust	sumac	
	oaks	sweet gum	

TO PREPARE SPRAY: Add half the required amount of water or oil to the spray tank, then add the CO-OP Brush Killer with agitation, and finally the balance of the water or oil with continued agitation.

WARNING: If CO-OP Brush Killer is to be used in preparing straight oil mixtures, do not let water get into the CO-OP Brush Killer itself nor into the finished mixture. **Note:** CO-OP Brush Killer forms an emulsion not a solution — with water which tends to separate on standing. Provide agitation to prevent such separation and ensure uniformity of spray mixture.

FOLIAGE TREATMENT: Spray woody growth up to 6 to 8 feet tall after foliage is well developed, using a drenching spray containing 3 to 4 quarts of CO-OP Brush Killer per 100 gallons of water. (For mixing small amounts use 2 ounces of CO-OP Brush Killer in two gallons of water. Taller brush can be sprayed successfully, although in many cases basal bark or stump treatment is preferable. (See directions for these treatments.) Poison ivy and brambles may be controlled by using 2 quarts per 100 gallons of water. Coverage should be complete, and all parts of the plants, including foliage, shoots, stems and bark, should be wet with the spray. For best results, make application soon after maximum foliage development in the spring. Less effective control may result during prolonged hot dry weather. Under good growing conditions, in humid areas, applications made up to three weeks before fall frost are usually effective. (Application in late summer and fall in some areas, including Texas and Oklahoma, is not recommended.) Spraying after leaves have lost their normal green color and vigor may not give satisfactory control. Power equipment with pressures up to 250 pounds will aid in obtaining satisfactory spray coverage. Repeat applications may be necessary if new growth develops, but a single treatment in any one year is usually sufficient. **Note:** Many broad-leaved weeds are controlled by this application. For prickly pear cactus, use 1 pint CO-OP Brush Killer in three gallons of oil during hot summer period. Apply spray thoroughly to both sides of pads (leaves) and to joints and trunks.

Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 6 weeks after application. Do not graze meat animals on treated areas within 2 weeks of slaughter.

BASAL BARK TREATMENT: Brush and small trees can be controlled by spraying the basal parts of brush stems and tree trunks to a height of 12 to 15 inches from the ground line. Use a solution of 4 gallons of CO-OP Brush Killer in 96 gallons (1 pint in 3 gallons) of oil, mixed thoroughly. With certain species 6 gallons of CO-OP Brush Killer in 94 gallons (1 pint in 2 gallons) of oil is effective. Knapsack or power equipment may be used, but complete wetting of the indicated area is necessary, particularly at the ground line. This means spraying until run-down or run-off to the ground line is noticeable. Old or rough bark requires more spray volume than young or smooth bark. Low pressures are desirable. Apply at any time, including the winter months, except when snow or water prevent spraying to the ground line. Often, delayed response and killing can be expected.

STUMP TREATMENT: Where growth is more than 6 to 8 feet tall, cut it close to the ground and spray the stumps and stubs. Use a solution of 4 gallons of CO-OP Brush Killer in 96 gallons (1 pint in 3 gallons) of oil, mixed thoroughly. With certain species 6 gallons of CO-OP Brush Killer in 94 gallons (1 pint in 2 gallons) of oil is effective. All exposed bark, as well as cut

(Directions Continued on Side Panel)

SEE USE PRECAUTIONS ON SIDE PANEL

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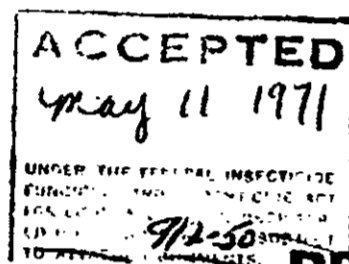
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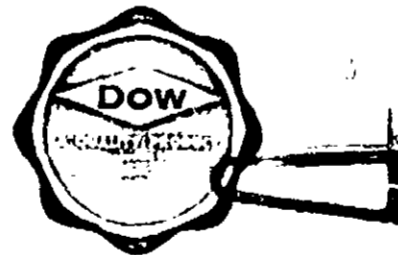
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