

### DIRECTIONS (continued)

apply 1 to 2 pints per acre in the spring from fully tillered to early boot stage. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

**OATS:** are more sensitive to 2,4-D than other grains and should be sprayed in the spring when well established and tillered before jointing; use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

**CORN.** Apply 1/2 to 1 pint per acre. Use lower rate on inbreds. Corn is susceptible to injury at times of emergence and shortly after unfolding of leaves; do not spray during this period nor after first tassels appear. Spray must strike tops of weeds but should not drench corn plants. Use drop nozzles when corn over 10 inches tall to place spray below its tops. For resistant weeds use up to 2 pints per acre though corn injury may result. Do not cultivate soon after spraying while corn is brittle.

### NON-CROP USE

Where crops are not involved such as roadsides, fence rows, rights-of-way and similar places, use 1/2 to 1 gallon of this product per acre in sufficient water to thoroughly wet weeds. Bindweed, whitetop, perennial sowthistle, blue lettuce, bur ragweed, Canada thistle and other noxious perennials somewhat resistant to 2,4-D will require repeated treatments to kill. Apply on vigorous spring growth to early bloom stage.

To control small areas of woody plants, such as willow, honeysuckle, Virginia creeper, alders, and others susceptible to 2,4-D, use 1/2 to 1 gal. in 100 gals. water; spray to thoroughly wet plants when in full leaf. Re-treat as necessary for control of regrowth and seedlings. In general, it is better to cut tall woody growth and spray suckers when 2 to 4 ft. high. For large areas of woody plants, 2,4,5-T and brush killer products are suggested.



### Do NOT Store with Foodstuffs

Local conditions may affect the use of this chemical. Consult State Agricultural extension or Experiment Station weed specialists for specific recommendations for local weed problems and for information on possible lower dosages.

### 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.

ACCEPTED

December 20, 1972

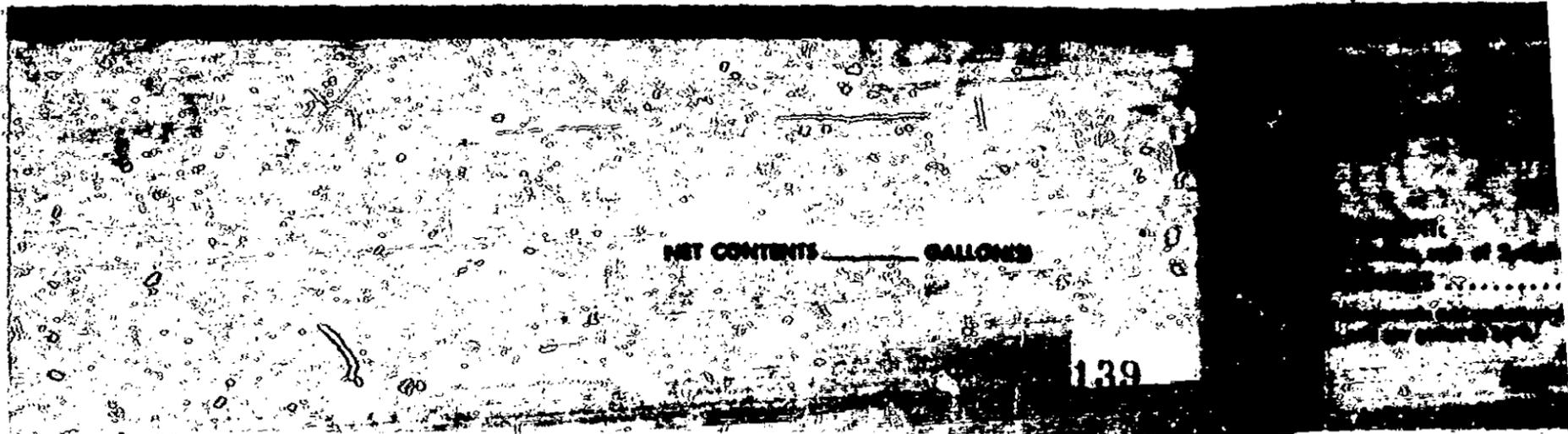
UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE  
FUNGICIDE AND ROENTGENIDE ACT  
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTRY  
EPA UNDER NO. 493-29-AA

912-86 112-Printed in U.S.A.

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CAUTION  
Keep out of  
Reach of Children

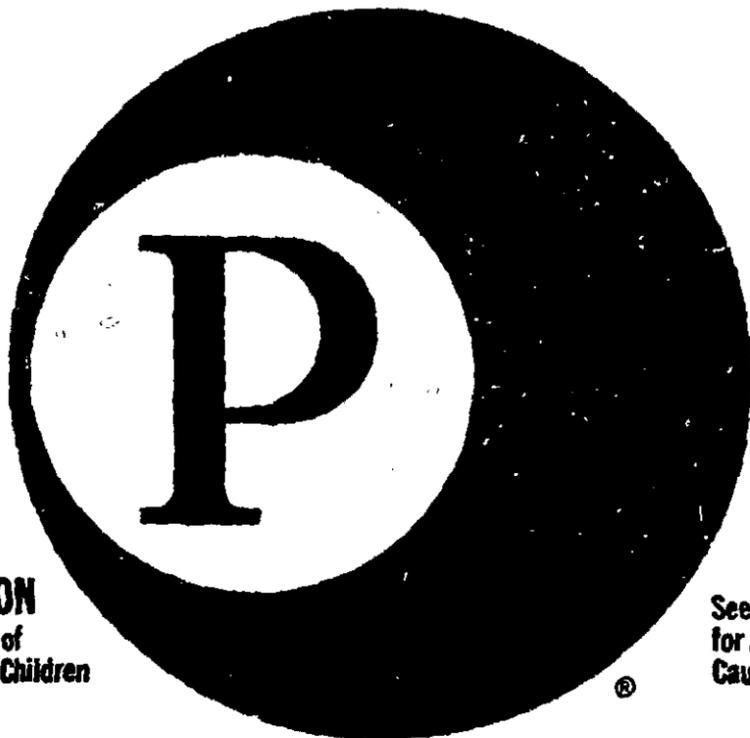


NET CONTENTS \_\_\_\_\_ GALLONS

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# PACIFIC

COOPERATIVES



**CAUTION**  
Keep out of  
Reach of Children

See Side Panel  
for Additional  
Cautions

## CAUTION

Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Harmful if swallowed. DO NOT take internally. In case of contact, flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention; wash skin with plenty of soap and water.

Do NOT allow solution or spray drift to contact desirable plants. Among crops highly susceptible to 2,4-D injury are cotton, tobacco, blackeyed peas, beans, tomatoes, melons, other vegetables, grapes, fruit trees and some ornamentals. (Coarse sprays are less likely to drift than fine mist sprays.) It is difficult to completely clean 2,4-D from sprayers or other equipment, therefore do not use 2,4-D sprayers and other equipment for purposes where even trace amounts of this chemical may cause injury. Do not re-use shipping containers; destroy by crushing and burying.

Avoid contamination of water intended for irrigation and domestic use.

Do not transport with or store near seeds, fertilizers, insecticides or fungicides. Store at temperature above 32°F. If allowed to freeze, remix before using.

Do not graze dairy animals within 7 days of application.

## CONTROL THESE WEEDS

Canada Thistle	St. Johnswort
Wild Onion	Wild Garlic
Dandelion	Chicory
Plantain	Stinging Nettle
Ground Ivy	Gumweed
Pennywort	Burdock
Heal-all	Poisonhemlock
Annual Mustards and yellow Rocket	Wild Radish
Indian Mallow or Velvetleaf	Redroot Pigweed
Galinsoga	Koehia
Common and Giant Ragweeds	Cocklebur
Sindweed	Lambquarters
	Bidens or Beggarticks
	Blessed Thistle

# 2,4-D AMINE

## WEED KILLER

Contains 40.8% active ingredient  
Sodium salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid\* ..... 40.8%  
Inert ingredients ..... 59.2%  
\*Active ingredient content 41.34%. Contains the equivalent of 6 pounds of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid per gallon at 60°F.

Manufactured by  
PACIFIC SUPPLY COOPERATIVE  
OREGON, U.S.A.

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# PACIFIC

## OPERATIVES



See Side Panel  
for Additional  
Cautions

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and yellow Rocket	Redroot Pigweed
Indian Mallow	Kochia
or Velvetleaf	Cocklebur
Galinsoga	Lambsquarters
Common and Giant	Bidens or Beggarticks
Ragweeds	Blessed Thistle
Sindweed	

### DIRECTIONS

#### SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS

For control of broad-leaved susceptible weeds in the listed crops tolerant to 2,4-D, apply this product in sufficient water to give uniform coverage of the weeds. Volume of water depends largely on type of spray equipment. Do NOT use on crops underseeded with legumes. In general, weeds are most easily killed when young and actively growing.

**GRASSES:** In established pastures\*, turf and lawns, use 2 to 3 pints per acre—the light rate on more easily injured grasses. For small areas, use ¼ to 1 fluid ounce (1½ to 2 tablespoons) per 1000 sq. ft.; mix in 5 to 5 gallons of water and apply uniformly over the area. Fall or spring is best time to treat. Repeated treatments may be needed for less susceptible weeds. Treatments will kill or injure alfalfa, sweet clover and other legumes. White clover (including Ladino) may be injured by a light application, but recovers; repeated treatments will kill it. In some areas Dichondra, bent grasses, carpet, buffalo and St. Augustine grasses may be injured. Usually colonial bents are more tolerant than creeping types; and velvets are most easily injured. In grass seed fields, use 1 to 2 pints per acre—the higher rate where weed stands are heavy and for hard-to-kill species. Make application in spring before head comes into boot. In new seedings of grasses tolerant to 2,4-D, use ½ to 1½ pints per acre—the light rate when only easy-to-kill weeds are present; treat after grass has tilled.

\*Do not graze dairy animals within 7 days after application.

**WHEAT AND BARLEY:** In spring sown grains from five-leaf stage (or when 6 inches high) to early boot stage, apply ½ to 1 pint per acre. In winter grains

# AMINE

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid\* ..... 49.8%  
..... 50.2%

Net wt. 14.0 lbs. Contains the equivalent of 4 pounds of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid.

Manufactured by  
FARM BUREAU COOPERATIVE  
PORTLAND, OREGON

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