

DIRECTIONS (continued)

Corn: Apply $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per acre in sufficient water for thorough weed coverage. Use lower rate for easily-killed weeds, on inbreds, and when corn is growing rapidly. Apply when weeds are up and corn is 10 or more inches tall. As soon as corn is above the weeds, use dropped nozzles to direct the spray over tops of weeds but not over the corn. Rapidly growing corn and inbreds are susceptible to 2,4-D injury. Do not spray corn during period after tassels begin to show until silks are dry. Do not cultivate for about 2 weeks after treatment while corn is brittle.

NON-SELECTIVE WEED CONTROL

In non-crop areas use 1 to 4 quarts per acre in sufficient water to thoroughly wet weeds. Apply on vigorous spring growth to early bloom stage and on fall re-growth; re-treat in successive years as needed for control.

Woody Plants Growing Along Fence Rows, on Waste Areas, and Potential Rangeland: As a foliage spray on woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D such as willows, Cherokee rose, Japanese honeysuckle, Virginia creeper and wild grape, use 2 to 3 quarts per 100 gals. water and spray to thoroughly wet plants when in full leaf and actively growing. In general, it is better to cut tall woody plants and spray sucker growth when 2 to 4 feet tall. Re-treatment may be needed on some species. For airplane application to control shinnery oak, sand sage, buckbrush, big sagebrush and rabbitbrush use 1 to 2 quarts per acre applied in 1 gal. diesel oil plus 2 to 4 gals. water per acre; treat in spring when fully leaved and growing actively.

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.

For use in the control of many broad-leaved weeds, herbaceous perennials, and woody plants susceptible to 2,4-D.

CAUTION

Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Harmful if swallowed. In case of contact flush eyes with plenty of water; wash skin with soap and water. Avoid breathing spray mist. Do NOT allow solution or spray drip 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 are 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. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the vicinity. Do not store in freezing temperatures. If allowed to freeze remix before using. Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not graze dairy animals within 7 days after application.

Do NOT Store with Foodstuffs

U.S.D.A. Reg. No. 483-111

129—Printed in U.S.A.

PACI

COOPERA



CAUTION
Keep out of
Reach of Children

2,4-D LOW VOLT

WEED KILLER

CONTAINS 4 LBS ACTIVE

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:
Isocetyl ester of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid

INERT INGREDIENTS

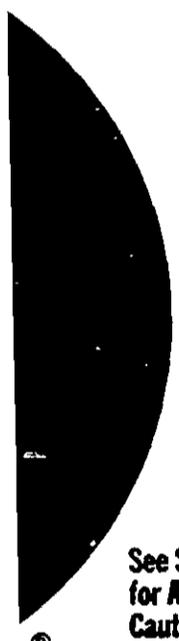
*Equivalent to 46.19% by weight of 2,4-D
less than 4 lbs. of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid
U. S. Pat. Nos. 2,908,041

48

Manufactured by
PACIFIC SUPPLY CO.

NET CONTENTS _____ GALLONS

IC
V E S



See Side Panel
for Additional
Cautions

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

Jan 29, 1976

450 III Comment
912-90

CONTROLS THESE WEEDS

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Dandelion | Pigweeds |
| Plantains | Cocklebur |
| Indian Mallow | Heal-all |
| or Velvetleaf | Bull thistle |
| Annual mustards | Tansy ragwort |
| Chicory | (spray at rosette stage) |
| Curly Dock | Ragweeds |
| Tarweeds or Fiddleneck | Waterhemlock |
| (spray when young) | Wild Radish |
| Galinsoga | St. Johnswort |
| Vetch | or Klomathweed |
| Burdock | Many other species |
| Sunflower | |

DIRECTIONS

SELECTIVE WEEDING IN CROPS

Established Grasses*, such as pastures, roadsides, grass seed fields, golf course, and other turf areas where it is desired to control susceptible broad-leaved weeds and brush: Apply 1 to 2 pints per acre in sufficient water for uniform coverage of the weeds. Use low rate for easy-to-kill annuals and apply while weeds are small; repeat if new weeds appear. Spring or fall, when weeds are growing actively, is the best time to treat, except on grass seed fields where fall applications are not recommended. Spray seed fields in the spring after grasses are well tillered but before boot stage. Use 2 to 4 pints per acre for perennial weeds such as bindweed, Canada thistle, St. Johnswort and wild garlic—in general spray these from vigorous spring growth to early bloom and again on fall regrowth. Repeat applications for 2 or more successive years may be needed to control some weeds. Do not spray seedling grass, nor while grass is in boot to milk stage. Do not mow grass within 2 days before or after spraying. Most legumes will be injured or killed with these sprays. In some areas bent, Dichondra, buffalo, carpet and St. Augustine grasses may be injured.

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

Wheat and Barley**: Use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre in sufficient water for uniform coverage of weeds (5 or more gals. per acre, depending on spray equipment). Make application in the spring when grain is fully tillered or stooled, but before jointing. Use the lower rate for easily-killed seedling weeds, and the higher rate for older or more tolerant weeds. In the Pacific Northwest use 1 1/2 pints per acre for control of tarweed and growwell. Do not treat grains underseeded with legumes, and do not spray winter grains in the fall. Higher rates, sometimes recommended for perennial weeds, may cause crop injury.

**Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

ESTER

..... 69.6%

..... 30.4%

acid, or not
at 68°F.

