

AIDEX

LV4 WEED KILLER

LOW-VOLATILE WEED KILLER

For the Control of Broadleaved Weeds, Herbaceous Perennials and Woody Plants Susceptible to 2,4-D

Active Ingredient:
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid
Propylene Glycol Butyl Ether Esters 72.8%*
Inert Ingredients: 27.2%
*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent 44.9%
Acid Equivalent: 4 Pounds per Gallon

WEED LIST

- Use LV4 to Control:
- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| annual | croton | plantains |
| morning glory | dandelion | Russian thistle |
| bitter | docks | shepherds purse |
| sneezeweed | fanweed | sunflower |
| bitterweed | kochia | Texas |
| broomweed | lantbequarters | blueweed |
| burdock | mallow | vetch |
| cocklebur | marshelder | wild buckwheat |
| common evening | mustards | wild carrot |
| primrose | peppergass | wild garlic |
| common | pigweed | wild onion |
| ragweed | | wild radish |
- And the following woody perennials:
- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| alder | elderberry | sand |
| big sagebrush | hazel | shinnery oak |
| buckbrush | rabbitbrush | willow |
| costal sage | sand sagebrush | sumac |

1029-104

PRECAUTIONS IN USE

Do not apply AIDEX LV4 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 mists 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 AIDEX LV4 may injure susceptible plants in the vicinity of application, use only where there is no hazard from such vaporization. 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.

IMPORTANT: When used on crops at the higher rates recommended hereon, LV4 may cause some injury to crop plants, particularly when crop growth is very rapid. Where weeds are a serious problem, however, the control obtained will often more than offset the crop damage. Do not use LV4 on crops other than those listed.

To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not store, handle or apply other agricultural chemicals with the same containers or equipment used for AIDEX LV4. Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides.

Be sure that use of this product conforms to all applicable regulations.

Local conditions may affect the use of herbicides. State agricultural experiment station or extension weed specialists in many states issue recommendations to fit local conditions.

DO NOT USE, POUR, SPILL OR STORE NEAR HEAT OR OPEN FLAME

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, streams, or ponds. Do not apply where runoff is likely to occur. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

Do not reuse empty container. Destroy by perforating or crushing, and burying in a safe place away from water supplies. Large drums should be returned to drum reconditioner.

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

See other panel for additional cautions.

MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION • HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED
Avoid Contact with Eyes, Skin and Clothing

5 GALLONS

EPA Est.
1029-1A-1

MANUFACTURED BY



OMAHA, NEBRASKA

EPA
Reg. No.
1029-104

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

GENERAL DIRECTIONS: Apply as water or oil sprays at low pressures (30 to 50 pounds) during warm weather when weeds are well leafed out and growing actively. Use sufficient spray volume to assure uniform coverage or as indicated under various crops. Do not apply under severe drought conditions unless reduced control can be tolerated. Deep-rooted perennial weeds such as Canada thistle and bindweed often require repeated applications as new growth appears in order to obtain maximum control. **Note:** Often it is desirable to spray only a narrow band in row crops, leaving the middles unsprayed. The practice, called "band treatment" reduces the amount of LV4 needed per acre.

TO PREPARE A SPRAY: Add half the required amount of water or oil to the spray tank, then add with agitation the required amount of LV4 as shown for the different uses, and finally the balance of water or oil with continued agitation. **Attention:** If preparing straight oil mixtures, do not let water get into the LV4 itself nor into the finished mixture. **Note:** LV4 in water forms an emulsion--not a solution--which tends to separate on standing. Agitate to prevent such separation and ensure uniformity of spray mixture.

LV4 may be mixed with liquid nitrogen to accomplish both a weeding and feeding of grain crops in one operation.

For LV4--Liquid Nitrogen Combination Sprays: Fill the spray tank half full with the liquid nitrogen. Start the agitator. Add LV4 in full quantity to cover the number of acres the full tank will cover. (Follow warnings and recommendations for amount of LV4 to use.) Continue agitation of the spray solution. Complete filling of tank with fertilizer. Begin the spraying and fertilizing applications. It is necessary to continue good agitation from the time LV4 is added until the tank is empty. Mix only one tank at a time. Apply immediately. **Note:** Do not spray during or immediately following cold weather.

ROADSIDE AND GENERAL WEED CONTROL: For weed control along roads, fence rows, drainage ditch banks, right-of-ways, farmyards and similar non-crop areas, use 1 to 2 quarts of LV4 per acre in 100 gallons of water. Wet all foliage thoroughly.

TURF AND GRASS PASTURE WEED CONTROL: To control many broadleaved weeds, including bitterweed, broomweed, croton weed, docks, Kochia, marshelder, and musk thistle use 1 to 2 quarts per acre in the amount of water needed for even spraying. Apply 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) on the very late fall and early spring.

On newly sprigged coastal Bermudagrass use 1 to 2 quarts per acre to control weeds preemergence and/or postemergence. **Note:** Do not use LV4 on creeping grasses, such as bent, except for spot spraying, nor on freshly seeded lawns or pastures until grass is well started. Most legumes are usually damaged or killed. Do not graze treated areas by dairy animals within 7 days after application. Do not apply when grass is in early boot to milk stage where grass seed production is desired. Do not apply after heading begins.

WEED CONTROL IN SMALL GRAINS NOT UNDERSEEDED WITH A LEGUME: **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 pint per acre in the amount of water necessary for uniform spray application. Dosage may be reduced to 1/2 pint or increased to 2 pints per acre in accordance with resistance of weeds to be controlled. Spray when grain is in full tiller stage (6 to 8 inches tall) until the early boot stage. **Note:** For control of buckwheat, up to 2 pints per acre may be required. Follow recommendations of State Agricultural Experiment Station or extension service weed specialists. Injury may result if sprays are applied to young seedlings or when grain is in the boot or shot blade stage, or when high rates are used.

Winter Wheat and Rye: Apply 1/2 to 3/4 pint per acre in the spring from the fully tillered to the jointing stages.

Spring Seed Oats: Use 1/2 pint per acre, apply from full tiller to boot stage (4 to 8 inches tall) or as suggested by your State Agricultural Experiment Station or extension service weed specialists. If weeds are past susceptible seeding stage, good control may require up to 1 pint per acre, but injury to the oats may occur.

Fall Seeded Oats (southern) Grown for Grain: To control curly dock, wild winter peas and vetch, use 1 to 1 1/2 pints LV4 per acre. For wild garlic and wild onion, use 1 1/2 to 2 pints. Apply after oats are fully tillered, but before boot or heading stages. To avoid injury to crop, do not spray during or right after a cold spell. The higher dosage rates may cause some crop plant injury, which does not ordinarily cause any reduction in yield.

Late Season or Preharvest Use on Barley, Oats, Rye, Wheat: Late season or preharvest treatments to control large weeds may be effective under certain conditions such as adequate moisture and succulent weeds. Make application of 1 to 2 pints of LV4 per acre when the grain is in the "milk" to "hard dough" stage. **Note:** Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

WEED CONTROL IN CORN: Preemergence - Use 1 to 2 quarts in 10 to 20 gallons of water per acre. Apply to soil 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not treat very light, sandy soil. Post-emergence--Use 1/2 pint per acre in the amount of water necessary for even distribution. Apply as soon as possible after most weeds have emerged. After corn is 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage. If weeds are past susceptible seeding stage, good control may require up to 1 pint per acre, but injury to the corn may occur. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage.

WEED CONTROL IN GRAIN SORGHUM: Postemergence--Use 1/2 to 1 pint per acre in the amount of water necessary for distribution, when the sorghum is 6 to 12 inches tall and secondary roots are well established. Use drop nozzles when crop is over 10 inches tall. Do not apply during flowering or early dough stage.

WOODY PLANT CONTROL: To control 2,4-D susceptible species in areas such as right-of-ways, fence rows, roadsides, pastures, along drainage ditch banks, spray brush up to 6 to 8 feet tall after foliage is well developed, using 3 quarts of LV4 to 100 gallons of water. Wet thoroughly all parts of plants, including foliage, shoot stems and bark. With good growing conditions and high soil moisture, sprays may be used up to 2 or 3 weeks before normal frost time, but spraying soon after leaves are fully open in the spring usually gives best results. Control may be less effective during hot, dry weather when deep soil moisture is deficient. For sand shinnery oak, use 1 quart of LV4 in either 5 gals. of diesel or fuel oil, or in 4 gallons of water plus 1 gallon of oil per acre. Apply by airplane between May 15 and June 15. Repeat treatments: 2 to 3 annual applications will be needed to give effective control. For sand sagebrush, use 1 quart of LV4 in 3 gallons of diesel or fuel oil. Apply by airplane when plants are growing actively and foliage is fully expanded.

Do not graze treated areas by dairy animals within 7 days after application.

SOIL TREATMENT FOR PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL: For certain undesirable deep-rooted perennial weeds, including bur ragweed, leafy spurge, Russian knapweed, hoary cress and swamp smartweed (tanweed) in non-crop lands, use 2 to 4 gallons of LV4 per acre. Apply in late fall as recommended by the State Agricultural Experiment Station or extension service weed specialists. When annual rainfall is less than six inches, irrigation after spraying may give better control. **Note:** This treatment will temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth. The effect lasts longer in areas of limited rainfall.

SPOT TREATMENT: For knapsack application of LV4 for spot treatment of weeds such as thistles, mix 1/2 cupful of LV4 in 3 gallons of water. Wet all foliage thoroughly.

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WEED LIST

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annual	cotton	plantain
morning glory	dandelion	Russian thistle
bitter	docks	shepherd's purse
sneezeweed	fernweed	sunflower
bitterweed	kgalia	Texas
broomrape	lambquarters	blueweed
burdock	mallow	velvet
cocklebur	marestail	wild buckwheat
common evening	myrtle	wild carrot
primrose	peppergraes	wild garlic
common	prospere	wild onion
ragweed		wild radish

And the following woody perennials:

elder	elderberry	sand
big sagebrush	hazel	spring oak
buckbrush	rabbitsbrush	willow
coastal sage	round sagebrush	sage

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