

ACCEPTED  
1029-107

# AIDEX

## AMINE-4

NON-VOLATILE WEED KILLER

CONTAINS DIMETHYLAMINE SALT OF 2,4-D

Acid Equivalent: 4 Pounds per Gallon

FOR THE SELECTIVE CONTROL OF MANY BROADLEAVED WEEDS  
IN NON-CROP AREAS AND IN CERTAIN CROPS

Active Ingredient:  
Dimethylamine Salt of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid 49.3%  
(2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid Equivalent 40.9%)

Inert Ingredients: 50.7%

Contains 4 lbs. 2,4-D Acid Equivalent Per Gallon

### WEED LIST

AMINE-4 Weed Killer is Recommended for Controlling:

- |                 |                  |                    |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| alligator weed  | mustards         | thistles           |
| dandelion       | peppergrass      | vetch              |
| docks           | pigweed          | white top          |
| tanweed         | plantains        | wild carrot        |
| goldenrod       | ragweed          | wild morning-glory |
| lamb's-quarters | shepherd's purse | wild radish        |
| musk thistle    | tarweed          |                    |

and certain other broad-leaved weeds, without injury to most grasses.

Use on lawns, golf courses, parks, playgrounds and other recreational areas; along highways and railroad right-of-ways; on air-fields, drainage ditch banks, pasture lands, around farm buildings, and in field crops such as listed on this label.

### CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

See other panel for additional cautions.

### PRECAUTIONS IN USE

Do not apply AMINE-4 Weed Killer directly to, or otherwise permit it to come into contact with vegetables, flowers, grapes, fruit trees, ornamentals, cotton, or other desirable plants which are sensitive to AMINE-4 Weed Killer and similar materials, 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. (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 AMINE-4 susceptible vegetation. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes. Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides. Excessive amounts of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

To avoid injury to desirable plants, do not store, handle or apply other agricultural chemicals with the same containers or equipment used for AMINE-4 Weed Killer.

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

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

NOTE: AMINE-4 Weed Killer, exposed to subfreezing temperatures, should be warmed to at least 40°F. and mixed thoroughly before using.

### CAUTION

Harmful if swallowed. Causes irritation of skin and eyes. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing.

In case of contact, flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention: wash skin with soap and plenty of water. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Do not wear contaminated shoes.

### ENVIRONMENTAL CAUTIONS

Rinse equipment and containers and dispose of wastes by burying in non-crop areas away from water supplies.

### 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.

(12/3/75)

5 GALLONS	EPA Est. 1029-1A-1	MANUFACTURED BY	 AIDEX CORPORATION	OMAHA, NEBRASKA	EPA Reg. No. 1029-107
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**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

The lower dosages will usually be satisfactory only for young succulent growth of sensitive species such as mustard. For less sensitive species and under conditions where kill is difficult, use the higher dosages.

Mix Only with Water. Unless otherwise directed, use the recommended amount of AMINE-4 Weed Killer in the amount of water needed for even distribution. In mixing sprays, add half the water to the tank, then add the AMINE-4 Weed Killer with agitation, and finally the balance of the water with continued agitation. Apply at low pressure (30 to 50 pounds) during warm weather when weeds are young and growing actively.

For Treating Small Areas: One tablespoonful in 1. gallons of water is about equal to one quart in 100 gallons.

GENERAL WEED CONTROL: In vacant lots, on roadsides and along fence rows, use enough spray to wet all foliage. 2 quarts of AMINE-4 Weed Killer in 100 gallons of water will control most young weeds; however, 3 quarts may be necessary for more resistant weeds. Deep-rooted perennial weeds, such as bindweed and Canada thistle may require repeated application as new growth appears.

TURF AND GRASS PASTURE WEED CONTROL: For lawns, pastures and other turf areas, use 2 to 3 pints of AMINE-4 Weed Killer per acre. Note: Do not use on lawns or creeping grasses, such as bent, except for spot spraying, nor on freshly seeded turf until grass has become well established. Dichondra lawns may be severely damaged. Most legumes are usually damaged or killed. Do not graze treated areas by dairy animals within 7 days after application.

**WEED CONTROL IN CROPS**  
(see table for other details)

SMALL GRAINS (wheat, barley, rye, oats): Spray when grain is in full tiller stage (4 to 8 inches tall) but weeds are still small. Crop injury may result from application earlier than "tiller" or later than "boot" stage. Late or preharvest treatment to control large weeds may be effective under certain conditions such as adequate soil moisture and succulent weed growth. Apply 1 or 2 pints of AMINE-4 Weed Killer per acre when grain is in "milk" or "hard dough" stage. Do not use on grain interplanted with a legume, particularly alfalfa and sweet clover, unless injury to the legume can be tolerated.

Note: Do not graze or feed forage from treated fields within 2 weeks after treatment. When late or preharvest treatment is used, do not feed treated straw to livestock.

CORN: Preemergence — Apply to soil 3 to 5 days after planting but before corn emerges. Do not treat very light, sandy soil. Emergence — For broad-leaved weeds, use one pint just as corn plants are breaking ground. Postemergence — On corn over 8 inches tall, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn foliage. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: Treat when 6 to 12 inches tall and secondary roots are well established. Use drop nozzles when crop is over 10 inches tall.

RICE: Treat 4 to 6 weeks after emergence. Where flooded, treat between 7 and 9 weeks after seeding, when plants have emerged above water and leaves are standing erect. Do not apply after seed stalks have emerged.

SUGAR CANE: Apply as pre-emergence or postemergence spray up to layby. Overall application gives best results; however, row application can be made along with usual cultivation program. Local conditions may affect the use of herbicides. State agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialists in many states issue recommendations to fit local conditions.

**AMOUNT OF AMINE-4 WEED KILLER PER ACRE**

Read Complete Directions Before Using

Crop (See detailed directions above)	For Average Conditions	For Dry Conditions in Western States*	Gallons of Spray per Acre
Small Grain:			
Ground application . . .	1/2 to 1 pint	1 to 2 pints	5 to 25
Air application . . . . .	1 pint	1 to 2 pints	1 to 10
Corn:			
Preemergence . . . . .	1 to 2 quarts		10 to 20
Postemergence . . . . .	1/2 to 1 pint	1 pint	5 to 10
Grain Sorghums . . . . .	1 pint	1 1/2 to 2 pints	5 to 10
Rice . . . . .	1 to 2 1/2 pints	2 to 3 pints	5 to 10
Sugar Cane . . . . .	1 to 2 quarts		5 to 25

\*Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming

**SOIL TREATMENT FOR PERENNIAL WEED CONTROL**

For certain deep-rooted perennial weeds, including leafy spurge, Russian knapweed, hoary cross, and swamp smartweed (tanweed), in non-crop areas use 2 to 4 gallons of AMINE-4 Weed Killer per acre. Apply in late fall as recommended by local agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialists. Where annual rainfall is less than six inches, irrigation after spraying may give better results.

Note: This treatment will temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth. The effect lasts longer in areas of limited rainfall.

**NOTICE**

Seller's guarantee shall be limited to the terms of the label, and subject thereto the buyer assumes all risk to persons or property arising out of use or handling and accepts the product on these conditions

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