

READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT: Use of this material in a manner, or at any time other than in accordance with the directions, may produce plant injury, excessive residues, or other undesirable results.

GENERAL INFORMATION

BEANWEDA dinitro weed killer is a water soluble formulation of 2-sec-butyl-4,6-dinitro-phenol (DNBP) that is effective in both premerger and postmergence applications to control many annual broadleaved weeds and grasses such as: lambsquarters, redroot pigweed, Florida pusley, purslane, common ragweed, crabgrass, chickweed and foxtails. Higher rates of application are needed to control seedling grasses than seedling broadleaved weeds. It may only partially control certain vigorous annual weeds and grasses, particularly under drought or cool weather conditions, and will not ordinarily control established perennials.

APPLICATION METHODS: BEANWEDA Dinitro Weed Killer should be applied with a low volume sprayer, having satisfactory pumping and bypass action.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: BEANWEDA Dinitro Weed Killer must be thoroughly dissolved. Fill the tank, about half full with water, and with the pump operating, add the required amount of BEANWEDA Dinitro Weed Killer. Finish the tank with water and apply. Do not store spray solution in tank for a prolonged period. Clean application equipment thoroughly after use by flushing with water.

TYPES OF TREATMENT: PRE-EMERGENCE TREATMENT

Application of BEANWEDA after crop is planted but before crop plants emerge. For best results, the soil surface should be moist and fairly firm. Light or moderate rainfall after treatment is desirable, but heavy rain may cause excessive leaching of the chemical with resultant lower weed control. Under very dry or cool conditions following application, weed control will be less effective unless sprinkler irrigation can be used. After crop emergence, start cultivation as soon as weed growth warrants.

POST-EMERGENCE TREATMENT

Application of BEANWEDA after crop plants have emerged. For best results weeds and especially grasses should be in small seedling stage. Apply BEANWEDA during warm, sunny weather when crop foliage is dry, using low pressure (25 to 50 pounds). BEANWEDA will often cause some burning of crop plant leaves, but the effect is usually only temporary. Spraying is more effective and less BEANWEDA is required at moderately high temperatures. Use enough spray volume to give uniform, complete coverage of all weed foliage.

Attention: Do not spray or allow spray drift to contact desirable crop plants, except as recommended under **USE DIRECTIONS** which follow.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

All application rates are expressed on the basis of overall or broadcast coverage. For band application the amount of spray required will be proportionately less, depending on the width of the bands treated.

PEAS: Preemergence — Use 2 to 3 gallons of BEANWEDA in about 30 gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray after planting but, before emergence of the crop. Postemergence — Use 1 to 3 quarts of BEANWEDA in about 30 gallons of water per acre in ground equipment or 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre by aircraft when peas are 2 to 3 inches tall and weeds are small. Dosage required varies with maximum air temperature expected during the 24 hours period immediately following spraying. Consult the following table to determine the amount to apply under varying temperature conditions.

Maximum Air Temperature Expected Within 24 Hours	Quarts of BEANWEDA to Use Per Acre	
	For Peas*	For Soybeans**
Below 70° F	3	4
70° F to 75° F	2	3
75° F to 80° F	1½	3
80° F to 85° F	1	2
85° F to 95° F	Do Not Apply	2
Over 95° F	Do Not Apply	Do Not Apply

*Apply only when crop foliage is dry. Allow time for peas to harden following a period of cool, cloudy weather before spraying. Do not apply after flower buds are visible.

**Some injury to soybean plants may occur, but yields usually are not reduced. Do not spray if soil is wet.

When seedling grasses are a problem, use the same amount of BEANWEDA and add one pound of DOWPON grass killer per acre. See "pea" recommendation on DOWPON label.

Note: Do not graze animals on treated fields or feed treated forage to livestock within 40 days after treatment.



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POISONOUS IF

Do Not Get in Eyes, Wash with Water

Do Not Take Internally

Keep Out of Reach of Children



FIRST AID TREATMENT

SYMPTOMS OF POISONING: Nausea, Sweating, Thirst and Fever. If symptoms of poisoning develop, give first aid and type of exposure, SEND FOR A PHYSICIAN.

FIRST AID: Have patient lie quiet in coolest spot available. If feverish, cool with cold compresses or by immersion in cool water.

If Swallowed, SEND FOR A PHYSICIAN: Induce vomiting by giving an emetic such as 2 tablespoonfuls of table salt in a glass of warm water; repeat until vomit fluid is clear, then give two teaspoonfuls of baking soda in a glass of warm water. Treat as in FIRST AID, above.

If Splashed in Eyes, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. If Spilled on Skin, immediately remove contaminated clothing, including shoes, and wash skin with soap and plenty of water. If symptoms of poisoning develop, send for a physician and treat as in FIRST AID, above. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or clean them thoroughly before re-use. NOTE TO ATTENDING PHYSICIAN: Active ingredient is a metabolic stimulant. Treat symptomatically.

Manufactured for

VALLEY CHEMICAL COMPANY
GREENVILLE P. O. BOX 1317 MISSISSIPPI

SOYBEANS: Preemergence—Use 2 to 2½ gallons of BEANWEDA in about 30 gallons of water per acre and apply as an overall spray. Do not use on very light sandy soils. Some reduction in the stand of soybean seedlings may result, but this does not ordinarily reduce crop yield. **Early Postemergence** — When soybeans have emerged and are still in the cotyledon stage before first true leaves expand): To control weeds that are up including redroot pigweed, purslane, common ragweed, annual morningglory, cocklebur, small seedling grasses and many others that emerge before or with the crop, use BEANWEDA at the rate of 2 to 4 quarts per acre in 5 to 10 gallons of water applied by ground equipment. Select the rate to apply according to the table in left panel, depending on the maximum air temperature expected within 24 hours after spraying.

Directed Postemergence Treatment. For this use apply when soybeans are 5 to 6 inches tall up to the time they begin to bloom. Use BEANWEDA at the rate of 2 to 4 quarts per acre in 30 to 40 gallons of water for the control of cocklebur, morningglory, coffeeweed (Sesbania), pigweed and many other broadleaved weeds. Apply as directed spray through oiling type or other precision

directed spray application equipment. Proportionately less of the same spray mixture will be required when only bands are treated. Direct the spray toward the base of the soybean plants to provide for maximum wetting of weeds with minimum contact of the crop. Control of coffeeweed and grass seedlings will be improved by the addition of 2 quarts of a surfactant such as Valco Brand Kilbetta in each 100 gallons of spray. Soybean leaves wet by the spray will be injured; however, when confined to the base of the plants, there will usually be no reduction in yield. TO AVOID CROP INJURY SPRAY MUST NOT BE APPLIED HIGHER THAN ONE-HALF THE HEIGHT OF THE SOYBEAN PLANTS. Repeat the directed application once or twice at 7 to 14 day intervals, if needed. Do not use after soybeans begin to bloom. **Not** carefully: Do not graze or forage treated soybeans within 3 weeks after treatment.

PEANUTS: Make one early application (preemergence, early cracking stage, or early postemergence) followed by one or two later post-emergence applications as needed, in accordance with the following directions. **Preemergence** — Use 3 to 4 gallons of BEANWEDA in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an overall spray. Apply at any time between planting and emergence. **Early Cracking Stage** — Use 2 gallons of BEANWEDA in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an overall spray. **Early Postemergence** (From emergence until the plants are 1½ to 2 inches in diameter.) Apply overall using 1 gallon of BEANWEDA in about 30 gallons of water per acre. Such an application will control weeds just coming through, but will not provide long term residual effectiveness. Some foliage injury may be noted on the peanuts, particularly if the temperatures are high. **Later Postemergence** — By shielding the peanuts with fenders, or similar devices, to protect the plants from most of the spray, one or two directed applications may be made up to one month after the early cracking stage. Apply when new weeds are first visible. Use 2 quarts of BEANWEDA in about 30 gallons of water per acre.

CAUTION: This product is toxic to fish and wildlife. Birds and other wildlife in treated areas may be killed. Keep out of lakes, streams or ponds. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from areas treated.

USE PRECAUTIONS

To avoid staining of carpets, upholstery, etc., keep contaminated clothing and shoes outdoors until cleaned. Rinse equipment and containers with water and dispose of wastes by burying in non-crop lands away from water supplies. Dispose of empty containers by punching holes in them and burying with wastes.

NOTICE TO USERS: The seller's guarantee shall be limited to the terms of the label, and seller makes no guarantee, warranty, or representation as to the material other than those set forth on the label. Climatic and soil conditions and other factors beyond the seller's control necessarily affect results. The buyer agrees that the seller shall not be responsible or liable for injuries to crop, soil, person or property arising out of the use and handling of this material whether in accordance with seller's directions or not, and accepts and uses the material on these conditions.

U.S.D.A. REG. NO. 1063-96

VALCO

DINITRO WEED KILLER

READ ENTIRE LABEL BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT. Use of this material in a manner, or at any time other than in accordance with the directions, may produce plant injury, excessive residue, or other undesirable results.

GENERAL INFORMATION

BEANWEDA dinitro weed killer is a new formulation of 2-sec-butyl-4-nitrophenol (DNBP) that is effective in both pre-emergence and post-emergence applications to control many annual broadleaved weeds and grasses such as lambsquarters, redroot pigweed, Florida pusley, purslane, common ragweed, crabgrass, chickweed and foxtails. Higher rates of application are needed to control seedling grasses than seedling broadleaved weeds. It may only partially control certain vigorous annual weeds and grasses, particularly under drought or cool weather conditions, and will not ordinarily control established perennials.

APPLICATION METHODS: BEANWEDA Dinitro Weed Killer should be applied with a low volume sprayer, having satisfactory pumping and bypass action.

MIXING INSTRUCTIONS: BEANWEDA Dinitro Weed Killer must be thoroughly dissolved. Fill the tank, about half full with water, and with the pump operating, add the required amount of BEANWEDA Dinitro Weed Killer. Finish the tank with water and apply.

TYPES OF TREATMENT; PRE-EMERGENCE TREATMENT

Application of BEANWEDA after crop is planted but before crop plants emerge. For best results, the soil surface should be moist and fairly firm. Light or moderate rainfall after treatment is desirable, but heavy rain may cause excessive leaching of the chemical with resultant poorer weed control. Under very dry or cool conditions, following application, weed control will be less effective unless sprinkler irrigation can be used. After crop emergence, start cultivation as soon as weed growth warrants.

POST-EMERGENCE TREATMENT

Application of BEANWEDA after crop plants have emerged. For best results weeds and especially grasses should be in small seedling stage. Apply BEANWEDA during warm, sunny weather when crop foliage is dry, using low pressure (25 to 50 pounds). BEANWEDA will often cause some turning of crop plant leaves, but the effect is usually only temporary. Spraying is more effective and less BEANWEDA is required at moderately high temperatures. Use of high spray volume to give uniform, complete coverage of all weed foliage.

Attention: Do not spray or allow spray drift to contact nearby crop plants, except as recommended under **USE DIRECTIONS** which follow.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

All application rates are expressed on the basis of overall or broadcast coverage. For band application the amount of spray required will be proportionately less, depending on the width of the bands treated.

PEAS: Pre-emergence — Use 2 to 3 gallons of BEANWEDA in about 30 gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray after planting but before emergence of the crop. **Post-emergence** — Use 1 to 3 quarts of BEANWEDA in about 30 gallons of water per acre in ground equipment or 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre by aircraft when peas are 2 to 8 inches tall and weeds are small. Dosage required varies with maximum air temperature expected during the 24 hours period immediately following spraying. Consult the following table to determine the amount to apply under varying temperature conditions.

Maximum Air Temperature Expected Within 24 Hours	Quarts of BEANWEDA to Use Per Acre	
	For Peas*	For Soybeans**
Below 70° F.	3	4
70° F. to 75° F.	2	3
75° F. to 80° F.	1 1/2	3
80° F. to 85° F.	1	2
85° F. to 90° F.	1/2	2
Above 90° F.	Do Not Apply	Do Not Apply

* Apply only when crop is in early stages. A low temperature is not a good indication of cool, cloudy weather. Do not apply after heavy rains are visible.

** Some early to mid-year plants may be susceptible to injury if not treated. Do not spray if soil is wet.

When seedling grasses are a problem, use the following BEANWEDA and add one pound of DOWPON grass killer per acre. See pea recommendation on DOWPON label.

Note: Do not graze animals in treated fields or feed treated forage to livestock within 40 days after treatment.

SOYBEANS: Pre-emergence

BEANWEDA should be applied to the soil surface at the rate of 2 to 4 quarts per acre in about 30 gallons of water per acre as a broadcast spray after planting but before emergence of the crop.

Early Post-emergence

When the crop is 2 to 8 inches tall and weeds are small, apply BEANWEDA at the rate of 2 to 4 quarts per acre in 30 to 40 gallons of water per acre by ground equipment or 5 to 10 gallons of water per acre by aircraft. Direct the spray toward the base of the soybean plants to provide for maximum wetting of weeds with minimum contact of the crop. Control of cocklebur and grass seedlings will be improved by the addition of 2 quarts of a surfactant such as Valo Biator Kambetta to each 100 gallons of spray. Soybean leaves wet by the spray will be injured, however, when confined to the base of the plant, there will usually be no reduction in yield. TO AVOID CROP INJURY SPRAY MUST NOT BE APPLIED HIGHER THAN ONE-HALF THE HEIGHT OF THE SOYBEAN PLANTS. Repeat the treated application once or twice at 7 to 14 day intervals, if needed. Do not use after soybeans begin to bloom. **Note carefully: Do not graze or feed treated soybeans within 3 weeks after treatment.**

Directed Post-emergence Treatment

For this use apply when soybeans are 5 to 6 inches tall up to the time they begin to bloom. Use BEANWEDA at the rate of 2 to 4 quarts per acre in 30 to 40 gallons of water for the control of cocklebur, morning glory, coffee-weed, Sesbania, pigweed and many other broadleaved weeds. Apply as directed spray application equipment. Proportionately less of the same spray mixture will be required when only early stages are treated.

Direct the spray toward the base of the soybean plants to provide for maximum wetting of weeds with minimum contact of the crop. Control of cocklebur and grass seedlings will be improved by the addition of 2 quarts of a surfactant such as Valo Biator Kambetta to each 100 gallons of spray. Soybean leaves wet by the spray will be injured, however, when confined to the base of the plant, there will usually be no reduction in yield. TO AVOID CROP INJURY SPRAY MUST NOT BE APPLIED HIGHER THAN ONE-HALF THE HEIGHT OF THE SOYBEAN PLANTS. Repeat the treated application once or twice at 7 to 14 day intervals, if needed. Do not use after soybeans begin to bloom. **Note carefully: Do not graze or feed treated soybeans within 3 weeks after treatment.**

PEANUTS: Make one early application, pre-emergence or early cracking stage or early post-emergence, followed by one or two later post-emergence applications as needed, in accordance with the following directions.

Pre-emergence — Use 3 to 4 gallons of BEANWEDA in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an overall spray. Apply at any time between planting and emergence. **Early Cracking Stage** — Use 2 gallons of BEANWEDA in about 30 gallons of water per acre as an overall spray. **Early Post-emergence** — From emergence until the plants are 1 1/2 to 2 inches in diameter. Apply overall spray of 1 gallon of BEANWEDA in about 30 gallons of water per acre. Spray application will control weeds just coming through, but will not provide long term residual effect unless some foliage injury may be noted on the peanuts, particularly if the temperatures are high. **Later Post-emergence** — By shielding the peanuts with fences or similar devices, to protect the plants from most of the spray, one or two directed applications may be made up to one month after the early cracking stage. Apply when new axils are first visible. Use 2 gallons of BEANWEDA in about 30 gallons of water per acre.

CAUTION

BEANWEDA is a powerful herbicide. It is highly toxic to fish and aquatic life. Do not discharge into streams, rivers, or other bodies of water.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Keep BEANWEDA in original container, keep container tightly closed. Do not use if container is damaged. Rinse equipment used for application with water and do not use the rinse water on crops or plants. If in water, apply 10 parts of empty container to 1 part of herbicide in their normal use with water.

NOTE: BEANWEDA is a powerful herbicide. It is highly toxic to fish and aquatic life. Do not discharge into streams, rivers, or other bodies of water. Do not use if container is damaged. Rinse equipment used for application with water and do not use the rinse water on crops or plants. If in water, apply 10 parts of empty container to 1 part of herbicide in their normal use with water.

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KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
Not for Use in Home
POISONOUS IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED THROUGH THE SKIN
 Do Not Get in Eyes, Wash Thoroughly with Water if Contacted with Washing Spray Drift or Vapors.
 Do Not Take Internally. Do Not Inhale. Do Not Wear Contaminated Clothing or Shoes. Keep Out of Reach of Children. Keep Out of Reach of Farm Animals.

FIRST AID TREATMENT — ANTIDOTE
SYMPTOMS OF POISONING: Nausea, Vomiting, Sweating, Thirst and Irritation. If symptoms of poisoning develop, give first aid and call your physician. **PHYSICIAN:**

FIRST AID: Have patient lie quietly in coolest spot available. If feverish, cool with cold compresses or by immersing in cool water.

If Swallowed, SEND FOR A PHYSICIAN: Induce vomiting by giving an emetic such as 2 table-spoonfuls of table salt in a glass of warm water, repeat until vomit fluid is clear, then give two teaspoonfuls of baking soda in a glass of warm water. Treat as in **FIRST AID**, above.

If Splashed in Eyes, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. If Spilled on Skin, immediately remove contaminated clothing, including shoes, and wash skin with soap and plenty of water. If symptoms of poisoning develop, send for a physician and treat as in FIRST AID, above. Discard contaminated clothing and shoes or clean them thoroughly before reuse. NOTE TO ATTENDING PHYSICIAN: Active ingredient is a metabolic stimulant. Treat symptomatically.

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