

CAUTION

Causes irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Contains petroleum solvent. Avoid inhalation of spray mists. Avoid contact with foodstuffs.

Harmful if swallowed. If swallowed, call a physician immediately. In case of eye contact, flush with large amounts of water for 15 minutes, get prompt medical attention. Wash thoroughly after handling.

OBSERVE THESE PRECAUTIONS

✓ Do not use or store around the home, recreation areas, or similar sites. Avoid application of spray or drift of spray to desirable plants, as this product may injure cotton, tomatoes and other vegetables, flowers, grapes, fruit trees, ornamentals, or other desirable plants. Even minute quantities of this spray may cause severe injury. Accordingly, applications made by airplane or any other type of equipment should be made only where there is no hazard from drift. All sprays are likely to drift under certain conditions. The finer the spray, the greater the likelihood of drift effect. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift.

At higher temperatures vaporization may cause injury to susceptible plants growing nearby.

Do not use on freshly seeded pastures until grass has become well established. Most legumes are usually damaged or killed.

Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.

Excessive amounts of this product in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination and plant growth.

Do not store or place near fertilizers, seeds, plants, insecticides, or fungicides.

Because of difficulty of thoroughly cleaning sprayers and other equipment used with this product, such equipment should not be used for handling and applying sprays for other purposes.

✓ This product is toxic to fish. Keep out of lakes, streams, and ponds. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment, or disposal of wastes.

Do not re-use empty container. Rinse equipment and containers and dispose of wastes by burying in non-crop areas away from water supplies. Containers should be disposed of by punching holes in them and burying with wastes.

Be sure that use and methods of use of this product conform to local regulations.

Consult the recommendations of your local Extension Service Weed Specialist or Agricultural Experiment Station.

NON-WARRANTY NOTICE

Follow directions carefully. Seller warrants such directions to be proper and that product conforms to the descriptions on this label. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, and other influencing factors in the use of the product are beyond the control of the Seller, so Seller makes no other warranty, express or implied (including a warranty of merchantability), with reference to the results or effects of use. No person has authority to make any representation not contained on this label.

THIS CONTAINER IS NON-RETURNABLE

USDA REG. NO. 1145-16
(1-51)



Amoco brush killer

CONTAINS LOW VOLATILE ESTERS
OF 2,4-D AND 2,4,5-T

CAUTION: KEEP OUT OF THE REACH
OF CHILDREN. SEE OTHER CAUTION
STATEMENTS ON SIDE PANEL.

*U.S. PATENT PENDING

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS BY WEIGHT
Isocetyl ester* of
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid
Isocetyl ester* of
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid
INERT INGREDIENTS BY WEIGHT
TOTAL.....
1 gal. of AMOCO Brush Killer
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid

with water, which tends to separate on standing. Provide agitation to prevent such separation, and to insure uniformity of spray mixture.

For mixing small quantities of spray, one tablespoonful of Brush Killer in $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of oil or water is approximately equivalent to 1 quart in 100 gallons.

FOLIAGE TREATMENT

Spray woody growth up to 6 or 8 feet tall after foliage is well-developed, using a drenching spray containing 3 to 4 quarts of AMOCO Brush Killer per 100 gallons of water. Taller brush can be sprayed successfully, although in many cases basal bark or stump treatment is preferable. Coverage should be complete, and all parts of plants, including foliage, shoot stems and bark, should be wet with spray. Best results usually will be obtained from applications made soon after maximum foliage development in the spring. With good growing conditions, application may even be made up to 2 or 3 weeks before normal frost time. Power equipment with pressures up to 250 pounds will aid in obtaining satisfactory spray coverage where dense foliage exists. Repeat applications may be required as new growth appears. Usually, a single treatment in any one year is sufficient. Do not apply by airplane in the vicinity of cotton or other 2,4-D susceptible crops. Do not graze dairy animals on treated areas within 6 weeks after application. Do not graze meat animals on treated areas within 2 weeks of slaughter.

BASAL BARK TREATMENT

Brush and small trees can be controlled by spraying the basal parts of brush stems and tree trunks, to a height of 12 to 15 inches from the ground line. Use a solution of 6 gallons of AMOCO Brush Killer in 94 gallons (1 pint in 2 gallons) of oil, mixed thoroughly. With certain easier-to-control species, 4 gallons of AMOCO Brush Killer in 96 gallons of oil is effective. Knapsack or power equipment may be used, but complete wetting of the indicated area is necessary, particularly at the ground line. This means spraying until run-down or run-off to the ground line is noticeable. Old or rough bark requires more spray volume than young or smooth bark. Low pressures are desirable. Apply at any time, including the winter months. Delayed response and killing can often be expected; treated brush or trees therefore should not be cut for a period of one year following application.

STUMP TREATMENT

Where growth is more than 6 to 8 feet tall, cut it close to the ground and spray the stumps and stubs. Use a thoroughly mixed solution of 6 gallons of AMOCO Brush Killer in 94 gallons (1 pint in 2 gallons) of oil. All exposed bark as well as cut surfaces should be wet thoroughly. This means spraying until run-down or run-off to the ground line is noticeable. Old or rough bark requires more spray volume than young or smooth bark. Apply at any time, including the winter months, preferably to freshly-cut stumps. Best results are usually obtained on stumps two inches across or larger.

"FRILL" TREATMENT

For large trees, make a single-hack girdle or "frill" of overlapping axe cuts at a convenient height. Treat the injured area with a mixture of 3 gallons of AMOCO Brush Killer in 97 gallons ($\frac{1}{2}$ pint in 2 gallons) of oil or water.

INJECTION TREATMENT

Make injections spaced 2 inches apart (edge to edge) as near the root collar as possible. In the case of resistant species such as Hickory, injections should overlap around the tree. Mix 1 gallon of AMOCO Brush Killer with 20 gallons of oil and apply 5 cubic centimeters of the solution per injection. Injections may be made any time during the year, however they are most effective when made in the spring or early summer.

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with water when the trees separate or start to drop their leaves. It prevents the separation and the loss of many of the leaves.

For mixing small quantities of spray — One half quart of Brush-Kill in 1 1/2 gallons of water is approximately equivalent to 1 quart in 3 gallons.

FOLIAGE TREATMENT

Spray AMCCO Brush-Kill on a 1- to 2-foot high stem level and apply a drenching spray containing 3 to 4 quarts of AMCCO Brush-Kill per 100 gallons of water. Taller brush may require a necessary although in many cases basal bark or stump treatment is preferable. Cover as much of the foliage as possible and all parts of the tree leading to the shoot. The basal bark should be wet with spray. Best results usually will be obtained from application made just after maximum foliage development in the spring. With good growth, it can be applied up to 4 weeks before frost time. Power sprayers will provide a spray 25 percent weaker than that of a hand spray. Apply to a wet leaf surface. Repeat applications may be needed as new growth appears. The only use of Brush-Kill in the fall is softening of the basal bark by spraying the cavity of a stump. In the fall, it is applied to the stump immediately after it is cut, about 2 weeks after application. This will soften the basal bark and it will die by the following year.

BASAL BARK TREATMENT

Basal bark treatment is a method of applying AMCCO Brush-Kill to the cambium of the stem. This is done by cutting a groove in the bark of the stem and applying the spray to the cambium. This is done by cutting a groove in the bark of the stem and applying the spray to the cambium. This is done by cutting a groove in the bark of the stem and applying the spray to the cambium.

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STUMP TREATMENT

Apply AMCCO Brush-Kill to the stump immediately after it is cut. This will soften the basal bark and it will die by the following year. This will soften the basal bark and it will die by the following year.

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"FRILL" TREATMENT

Apply AMCCO Brush-Kill to the frill of the stem. This will soften the basal bark and it will die by the following year.

INJECTION TREATMENT

Inject AMCCO Brush-Kill into the stem of the tree. This will soften the basal bark and it will die by the following year.