DANGER

HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid prolonged breathing of vapor and spray mist. Avoid prolonged and repeated contact with skin. In case of spillage on skin, wash thoroughly with soap and water. If splashed in eyes, flush with plenty of water.

COMBUSTIBLE: Keep away from heat and open flame. Keep container closed when not in use.

FOLLOW DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY

Use AMOCO Weed Killer as an undiluted spray only [illegible] vegetables or other economic plants which [illegible] adequate experimental trial to be tolerant to this type of weed killer. These include chiefly carrots, [illegible] closely related vegetables belonging to the same botanical family (Umbelliferae), and cranberries.

Spraying Equipment

[illegible] sprayer on large acreages. For small areas [illegible] hand-operated sprayers, sprinkling cans, [illegible] compressed air garden sprayers, or the usual [illegible] sprayers, nozzle pressure should not be below [illegible] nor more than about 30 p.s.i. Best results [illegible] sprayers are best when plant growth is small and [illegible] the higher pressures when weeds are large [illegible].

[illegible] nozzles are preferred. Nozzles with an orifice [illegible] 0.049 inch and an included angle of about [illegible] are recommended. Nozzles should be placed in [illegible] center over the rows and so that the edges of [illegible] each other between the rows—also as [illegible] as possible consistent with effective [illegible] of the sprayed area.

NON-WARRANTY NOTICE

To follow directions carefully. Seller warrants such directions to be proper and that product conforms to the [illegible] 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.

USDA REG. NO. 1145-44
[illegible]

[illegible] PATENTED
6-[illegible]-51

AMOCO®

[illegible]

For selective killing of noxious weeds and grasses in plantings of certain vegetables, nurseries, and cranberries.

[illegible] PRODUCT OF AMERICAN [illegible] COMPANY

DANGER KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
SEE OTHER WARNINGS ON SIDE PANEL

AMOCO Weed Killer is a Stoddard Solvent naphtha, meeting officially approved specifications for the selective weeding of carrots, a few additional related vegetable crops, certain nursery crops, and cranberries.

Carrots, Dill, Parsnips, and Caraway

When to Spray—The preferred time to apply AMOCO Weed Killer is when the weeds are not over 2 inches high, and when carrot plants are in about the two to four "fern-leaf" stage of growth. If subsequent weed growth from hitherto ungerminated weed seeds is heavy enough to require additional treatment, make a second application within 4 to 6 weeks after the first.

Do not apply more than one spray of AMOCO Weed Killer to early bunching carrots. Carrot roots should not be thicker than a lead pencil, and apply this spray not later than 6 weeks before harvest.

Do not spray carrots or related plants smaller than two to four fern-leaf stage nor in any young stage of growth when plants are wet with rain or dew.

How to Spray—Quantity—If entire ground area is to be covered, apply about 100 gallons of AMOCO Weed Killer (and later) per acre.

If vegetable rows only are to be sprayed, reduce the amount used proportionally to the row area actually sprayed. The width of row area sprayed will depend on equipment, spacing of rows, size of plants, and density of weed growth.

Celery

Young seedling celery plants growing in seed beds prior to transplanting may be sprayed with AMOCO Weed Killer if weed growth requires chemical control. Apply 40 to 75 gallons per acre, thoroughly wetting weeds, but avoid excessive run-off.

Do not spray celery field transplants.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS by weight:
Petroleum naphtha (Stoddard Solvent)..... 100%

Not Contents

U.S. GALS.

Asparagus

Post-harvest treatment [illegible] asparagus [illegible]

Do not [illegible] to 150 gallons. [illegible] AMOCO Weed Killer [illegible] spring [illegible]

Cranberries

When to Spray—Apply undiluted AMOCO Weed [illegible] spring [illegible] period. [illegible] cranberry [illegible] green [illegible] May 30-35 in normal seasons. [illegible] AMOCO Weed Killer in summer or [illegible] specific advice from your State Experiment Station.

Rates and Methods of Application—Apply AMOCO Weed Killer to cranberry bogs at the rate of [illegible] per acre. Direct spray to bases of plants [illegible] rather than [illegible] foliage. [illegible] ing pest types of spray equipment, [illegible] concerning pressures, [illegible] nozzles, [illegible] ranges, and speed [illegible] your State Experiment Station.

Onions

Apply AMOCO Weed Killer [illegible] 40 gallons per acre. Spray [illegible] 50 p.s.i. Apply [illegible] foliage is not [illegible]

Conifer Seedlings

AMOCO Weed Killer will effectively control [illegible] practically [illegible] spray is applied [illegible] operations or after [illegible] rate of [illegible] per 100 gallons of water. Use [illegible] 75 p.s.i. Do not use [illegible] be of finest [illegible] spray is applied [illegible]

Pre-emergence Spraying of Seeded Vegetable Plantings and Nursery Crops

AMOCO Weed Killer may be applied [illegible] 2 or 3 days prior to emergence of such susceptible crops as sweet corn, carrots, celery, [illegible] potatoes, parsley, dill, parsnips, caraway, tulips, and [illegible]. Thoroughly wet weed growth using about 75 gallons per acre.

Do not apply after crop plants appear as [illegible] serious injury and stand reduction may result.

SPECIAL NOTE—Under [illegible] AMOCO Weed Killer [illegible] to give a 95% kill of annual weeds and grasses. [illegible] perennial weeds may be killed, but [illegible] will [illegible] sweet, Bermuda, Tick, and some Mexicans, although [illegible] plants, are not killed at any stage of growth.

Poor weed control results can be expected when [illegible] tions are made to weed growths following successive [illegible] of low temperature in the early spring, as such weeds become hardy and somewhat resistant to oil.

MADE IN U.S.A.