

CAUTION

Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. In case of contact with the undiluted weed killer, flush eyes with water. Avoid inhaling spray mist. May cause skin irritation. Avoid contamination of foodstuffs. Do not swallow.

OBSERVE THESE PRECAUTIONS

Avoid application of spray or drift of spray to desirable plants, as this product may injure cotton, beans, sugar beets, peas, tomatoes, most vegetables, grapes, fruits, flowers, ornamentals, and legumes. Even minute quantities of the spray may cause severe injury. Accordingly, application by airplane, ground rigs, and hand dispensers should be made only when 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.

Use only amount needed. DO NOT OVERDOSE.

AMOCO 2,4,5-T Amine exposed to sub-freezing temperatures should be warmed to at least 40°F. and mixed thoroughly before using.

Be sure airplane spraying equipment has a quick acting, effective cut-off valve, and is used from the lowest possible altitude by an aircraft operator experienced in the application of herbicides.

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.

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

Do not re-use empty container. Wash thoroughly with water and detergent. Discard in a safe place.

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

Excessive amounts of 2,4,5-T in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

For timing and specific dosage recommendations consult your local Extension Service Weed Specialist or Agricultural Experiment Station.

Obtain necessary approval and/or permits for use in States or areas where required.

NON-WARRANTY NOTICE

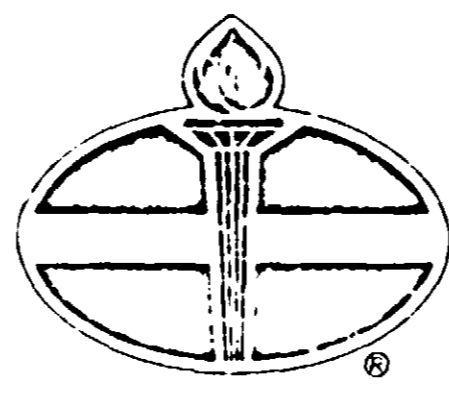
Follow directions carefully. Seller warrants such directions to be proper and that product conforms to the descriptions on this label. Timing and method of application, weather and crop conditions, and other influencing factors in the use of the product are beyond the control of the Seller, so Seller 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.

USDA REG. NO. 1145-79
567

AMOCO

2,4,5-T Amine

Controls Many Species of Trees, Brush, and Broad-leaved Weeds.
For the Selective Control of Broad-leaved Weeds in Rice.



AMERICAN OIL

AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

CAUTION KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN!
SEE OTHER CAUTION STATEMENTS ON SIDE PANEL

AMOCO 2,4,5-T Amine is recommended for use in controlling herbaceous and woody plants growing on right-of-ways, railroad roadbeds, ditchbanks, roadsides, and industrial sites. It is effective on such species as

Aspen	Elm	Hard Maple	Soft Maple	Poison Ivy
Birch	Hickory	Oak		Sassafras
Blackberry	Honeysuckle	Osage Orange		Wild Cherry
Elderberry	Locust	Virginia Creeper		Wild Rose

as well as many other woody and herbaceous weeds.

Always mix AMOCO 2,4,5-T Amine with water. If allowed to stand after mixing it must be agitated again before using. AMOCO 2,4,5-T Amine will not mix with oil and should not be used for stump or basal sprays. AMOCO 2,4,5-T Amine is recommended for selective control of broadleaved weeds in rice.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT (by weight)	
Triethylamine salt of	
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid	57.0%
(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent 40.8%)	
INERT INGREDIENTS (by weight)	
TOTAL	100.0%

A triethylamine salt of 2,4,5-T.

1 gallon of
AMOCO 2,4,5-T Amine
contains the equivalent of
4.0 pounds of 2,4,5-T Acid.

Net Contents

U. S. GALS.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE Control of Trees and Brush

FOLIAGE STEM SPRAY—Spray woody growth up to 6 or 8 feet tall after foliage is well developed, using a trenching spray containing 1 gallon of AMOCO 2,4,5-T Amine per 100 gallons of water. Coverage should be complete and all parts of the plants, including foliage, shoot stems, and bark, should be thoroughly wet with the spray. Best results usually will be obtained from applications made soon after maximum foliage development in the spring. Less effective control may result during hot, dry weather. Under good growing conditions, in humid areas, applications made up to three weeks before fall frost are usually effective. (Applications in late summer and fall in some areas, including Texas and Oklahoma, are not recommended.) Spraying after leaves have lost their normal green color and vigor may not give satisfactory control. Repeat applications may be necessary as new growth develops.

FRILL METHOD—Make a frill by using an axe to cut overlapping notches in a continuous ring around the tree trunk near its base. Cut through the bark, but do not remove chips. This method is recommended for cull and weed trees of 5 to 6 inch diameter and larger.

Mix 1 gallon of AMOCO 2,4,5-T Amine in 25 gallons of water and fill notches with the mixture. Do not over-fill and waste chemical.

INJECTION METHOD—Make injections as near the root collar as possible, using one injection per inch of tree trunk diameter at breast height (4½ feet). In the case of resistant species such as hickory, injections should overlap around the tree. Injections may be made anytime during the growing season but they are most effective when made in the spring or early summer. Mix 1 gallon of AMOCO 2,4,5-T Amine in 20 gallons of water for use in tree injectors.

Weed Control in Rice

Treat 4 to 8 weeks after emergence of the rice. Where flooded, treat between 7 and 9 weeks after seeding, when plants have emerged above water surface and leaves are standing erect. Use 1 to 2½ pints of AMOCO 2,4,5-T Amine in approximately 5 to 7 gallons of water per acre.

For best results weeds should be young and actively growing. With resistant weeds such as Mexican Weed and Curly Indigo, up to 3 pints of AMOCO 2,4,5-T Amine per acre may be necessary, but yield may be reduced. For many weeds 1½ pints per acre may be enough. Treatment after flooding is usually safer than treatment before flooding. Consult your local Extension Service Weed Specialist or Agricultural Experiment Station for more specific area recommendations.

NOTE

For mixing small quantities of spray, one teaspoonful of AMOCO 2,4,5-T Amine in 1½ gallons of water is approximately equivalent to one quart in 100 gallons of water.

MADE IN U. S. A.

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