

This product is recommended for controlling weeds that are difficult to kill such as certain perennials and woody brush plants growing in resistant crops, rights-of-way, fence rows, pastures, and similar areas. It is designed for application after delution with water or oil. When used in food crops, do not apply after edible food portion of crop has begun to form.

Apply GAVICIDE 2, 4-D BUTYL 4 CONCENTRATE WEED KILLER when weeds are small, succulent, and growing rapidly. Lack of moisture may cause less effective control. If possible, treat perennial weeds just before the bloom stage. Use enough water per acre to give uniform coverage. The amount of water may vary from 5 to 10 gallons per acre for low volume sprayers up to 200 to 300 gallons per acre if required by the sprayer for good coverage. In either case, use the same amount of 2, 4-D per acre. Add GAVICIDE 2, 4-D BUTYL 4 CONCENTRATE WEED KILLER to water in the spray tank while filling and mix thoroughly.

The rates of application shown here should be considered as general. Consult state agricultural experimental stations or extension service weed specialists should be consulted for specific recommendations regarding application, dosages, and timing of sprays. Use of this product may be governed in certain areas by local regulations.

SUSCEPTIBLE WEEDS:

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Arrowhead | Knotweed | Shepherds purse |
| Buckhorn | Lambsquarter | Sunflower |
| Carpetweed | Marsh elder | Tie vine |
| Cocklebur | Mustards | Wild carrot |
| Dandelion | Morning-glory | Wild radish |
| Dock | Pigweed | Wild sweet potato |
| Hedge bindweed | Plantain | |
| Henbit | Prickly lettuce | |
| Kochia | Ragweed | |

WEEDS MORE DIFFICULT TO KILL

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Bindweed | Horse nettle | Poison ivy |
| Buckwheat | Indigo | Sheep sorrel |
| Blueweed | Klamath weed | White top or |
| Buckbrush | Locoweed | Hoary Cress |
| Canada Thistle | Mexican weed | Wild onion |
| Cottonwood | Milkweed | Willows |
| Hemp | | |

Extreme care must be used when applying 2,4-D to prevent injuring desirable plants and crops. 2,4-D should not be used in susceptible crops such as cotton, tomatoes, vegetables, grapes, fruit trees, soybeans, tobacco, or beans. Do not allow spray mist to drift on to such plants, since even minute quantities of spray may cause severe injury. Use low pressures when spraying to produce coarse sprays which are less likely to drift. Esters of 2,4-D produce vapors after application which may injure susceptible plants in the vicinity.

Do not use on newly seeded lawns. Creeping grasses, such as bent, are injured by 2,4-D and should not be sprayed unless spot applications are made on weeds and localized turf injury can be tolerated. White clover or other legumes are damaged by 2,4-D.

Do not use in greenhouses.

Large amounts of 2,4-D in soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination. Never use more 2,4-D than recommended.

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

Keep containers closed when not in use, and do not reuse for other purposes.

It is safest to use a separate sprayer for application of 2,4-D herbicides. If the same sprayer must be used for other crop spraying, it should be flushed thoroughly with water immediately after use. Next, fill equipment with water containing one volume household ammonia to 100 volumes of water, and allow to stand for one day. Then flush equipment thoroughly, including hoses and nozzles, several times with water.

Lot No. _____ 27767RJW

U.S.D.A. 1202-112

Net Contents _____ Gallons



2,4-D BUTYL 4 CONCENTRATE WEED KILLER

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

* Butyl ester of
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 57.4

INERT INGREDIENTS: 42.6
100.0

* Equivalent to 45.0% 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid or 4.0 pounds per gallon

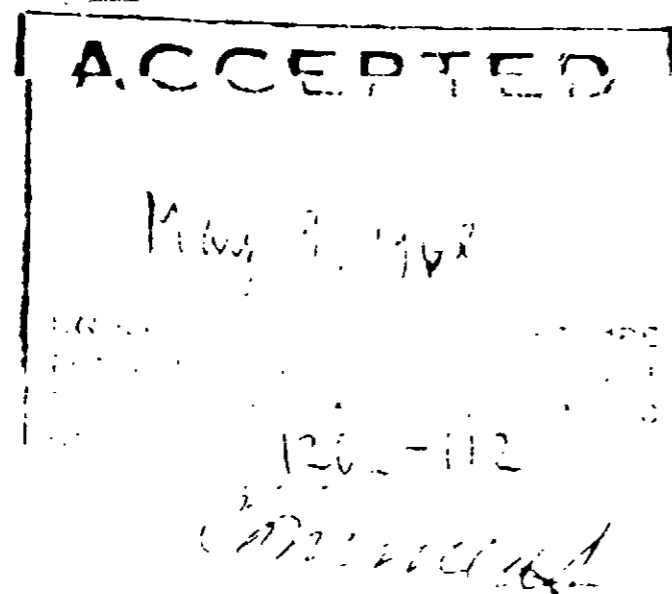
CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION: May cause skin irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Do not store near food, fertilizer, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides.



LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA



ACCEPTED WITH COMMENTS



2,4-D BUTYL 4 CONCENTRATE WEED KILLER

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

* Butyl ester of
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid 57.6%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 42.4%
100.0%

Equivalent to 46.0% 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid or 4.0 pounds per gallon.

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION: May cause skin irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Do not store near food, fertilizer, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides.



LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

SMALL GRAINS (Wheat, Barley, Rye, Grasses): Use 1/2 to 2/3 pint per acre in grains for controlling weeds such as Ragweed, Mustard, Lambsquarter, or Pigweed.

Apply 2/3 to 1 pint per acre in grains to control perennial weeds such as Bindweed, Knotweed, Canada Thistle, and Wild Morning Glory. Treat winter wheat only in spring when weeds are small and before the crop begins heading. Grain interplanted with legumes should not be sprayed unless injury to the legumes can be tolerated. Treat grain after tillering has begun and before it emerges from the boot or before jointing. Application at other times may cause abnormal heading. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

CORN: Apply not more than 1/2 pint per acre. If crop is 8 inches or taller, avoid application of 2,4-D to the growing point. Use drop nozzles and direct spray near base of the crop. Do not use after tassels appear. Different varieties may vary in susceptibility to 2,4-D. Do not use 2,4-D in corn grown for the production of hybrid seed. Check with state agricultural experimental stations or extension service weed specialists for specific recommendations. Avoid cultivating soon after treatment, when corn may be brittle.

For pre-emergence treatment, use 1 to 2 quarts per acre, applied as a broadcast spray one to three days before crop emerges. Do not use pre-emergence sprays on light, sandy soils.

SORGHUM: Apply 1/2 pint per acre. Crop is most tolerant to 2,4-D when 4 to 12 inches tall. Severe injury may result if 2,4-D is applied to plants less than 3 inches tall, or after 12 inches tall through bloom period. Check with state agricultural experimental stations or extension service weed specialists for specific recommendations. Use drop nozzles when crop is over 10 inches tall.

This product is toxic to fish. Keep out any body of water.

FLAX: Use 2,4-D only in more tolerant varieties of flax, such as Kata, Dakota, Royal, Redwing, or Shoyenne. Use 1/2 pint maximum per acre as soon as enough susceptible weeds appear to require treatment. Because of possible injury to flax, consult state agricultural experimental stations or extension service weed specialists for specific recommendations in all cases.

Do not apply after bud stage.

PASTURES, LAWNS, GOLF COURSES AND SIMILAR TURF: Apply 2 pints per acre in sufficient water to provide good coverage. For small areas use 1 tablespoonful per gallon of water. Do not apply to newly seeded lawns until grass has become well established. Do not use on bent or other creeping grasses. Clovers or other legumes may be injured by 2,4-D, especially during hot summer weather. Avoid spraying grains or seed grasses when in the blossoming or pollinating stage.

Do not graze treated areas to dairy animals within 7 days after application.

NON-CROP AREAS: For controlling perennial weeds in fence rows, ditch banks, roadsides, and similar areas, use 2 to 3 pints in 100 gallons of water and wet foliage thoroughly. Repeat applications may be necessary on certain difficult-to-kill perennials, such as Canada Thistle, Bindweed, and White top. Re-treat when regrowth is visible. Use only where drift and volatility will not injure susceptible vegetation.

NOTE: For spot treatment of weeds in above crops use 1 1/2 tablespoons per gallon of water.

WOODY PLANTS: Use 3 1/2 to 6 pints per hundred gallons of water and wet all foliage thoroughly. For small areas, use 2 tablespoonfuls per gallon of water. Best results are obtained when brush is growing rapidly, in late spring or early summer. Brush may require several applications to control resistant species. Do not use where drift or volatility may injure plants.

For spraying stumps to prevent resprouting, dilute one gallon in 15 to 20 gallons of No. 2 fuel oil or diesel oil and wet thoroughly. For small areas use 1/3 pint per gallon of oil. Application may be made at any time of year. Rinse equipment and containers and dispose of wastes by burying in non-crop lands away from water supplies. Containers should be disposed of by punching holes in them and burying with wastes, or by burning (Keep out of smoke).

CONDITIONS OF SALE: 1. PureGro Company (manufacturer) warrants that this material conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for use as directed hereon. Manufacturer neither makes, nor authorizes any agent or representative to make, any other warranty of FITNESS or of MERCHANTABILITY guarantee or representation, express or implied concerning this material.

2. Critical and unforeseeable factors beyond the manufacturer's control prevent it from eliminating all risks in connection with the use of chemicals. Such risks include, but are not limited, damage to plants and crops to which the material is applied, lack of complete control, and damage caused by drift to other plants or crops. Such risks occur even though the product is reasonably fit for the uses stated hereon and even though label directions are followed. Buyer and user acknowledge and assume all risks and liability (except those assumed by the manufacturer under 1 above) resulting from handling, storage, and use of this material.