

GAVICIDE 2,4-D L.V. 6 is one of the most highly concentrated 2,4-D weed killers available: Six pounds of active weed killer per gallon. GAVICIDE 2,4-D L.V. 6 covers 50% more ground than ordinary "4 pound/gallon" weed killers - costs less per acre to use. The high concentration means you need carry fewer "cans" into the field.

GAVICIDE 2,4-D L.V. 6 also offers a special balance of ingredients that gives the mixed spray better killing power. It sticks . . . spreads . . . and penetrates the weeds' waxy leaf coating for root-deep kill. GAVICIDE 2,4-D L.V. 6 kills many tough, hard-to-control broadleaf weeds and woody plants by working deep into the roots.

GAVICIDE 2,4-D L.V. 6 is specially formulated for use near sensitive crops. Low volatile GAVICIDE 2,4-D L.V. 6 reduces the danger of crop injury caused by vapors from the spray.

WHERE TO USE: In corn, wheat, barley, rye, rights-of-way, fence rows, and ditchbanks.

WHEN TO USE: When weeds are small and growing fast. Treat perennial weeds just before they bloom, if the crop is tolerant at this time, as indicated under "Specific Crop Use". Lack of soil moisture may reduce weed control.

HOW TO MIX WITH WATER: Add while filling the spray tank with water and mix thoroughly. Simply use the amount of water required by your sprayer to apply the correct volume of GAVICIDE 2,4-D L.V. 6 per acre, as set out under "Specific Crop Use".

EASY TO KILL WEEDS: Arrowhead, Buckhorn, Carpetweed, Cocklebur, Dandelion, Dock, Hedge bindweed, Henbit, Kochia, Knotweed, Lambsquarter, Marsh elder, Mustards, Morning-glory, Pigweed, Plantain, Prickly lettuce, Ragweed, Shepherds purse, Sunflower, Tie Vine, Wild carrot, Wild sweet

HARD TO KILL WEEDS: Bindweed, Buckwheat, Blueweed, Buckbrush, Canada Thistle, Cottonwood, Hemp, Horse nettle, Indigo, Klamath weed, Lacweed, Mexican weed, Milkweed, Poison Ivy, Sheep sorrel, White top or Hoary Cross, Wild Onion, Willows.

BE CAREFUL WHEN YOU SPRAY. Never apply GAVICIDE 2,4-D L.V. 6 except as recommended on this label, because use in any other way may result in damage or injury to persons, animals, or crops, or other unintended consequences. Crops such as tomatoes, cotton, vegetables, grapes, fruit trees, soybeans, peas, tobacco or beans, and flowers or ornamentals are very susceptible to 2,4-D weed killers and should never be treated with GAVICIDE 2,4-D L.V. 6. Do not allow spray mist to drift onto desirable crops or plants - even minute quantities of the spray may cause severe injury. Use low pressures to form coarse sprays that are less likely to drift. Although GAVICIDE 2,4-D L.V. 6 is formulated with a low volatile ester of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, it may still release vapors after application that can injure sensitive plants nearby.

Do not use GAVICIDE 2,4-D L.V. 6 in greenhouses or on newly seeded lawns. Do not spray 2,4-D weed killers in food crops after the edible food portion begins to form.

Use of this herbicide may be governed by local regulations.

Creeping grasses, such as bent, and white clover or other legumes should not be sprayed unless spot treatments are made on weeds and localized turf injury can be tolerated.

Never use more GAVICIDE 2,4-D L.V. 6 than recommended on this label, since heavier applications will seriously damage some crops. Large amounts in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.

Keep this container closed when not in use and do not reuse for other purposes.

PUREGRO
GAVICIDE
GAVICIDE 2,4-D L.V.
WEED KILLER
CAUTION
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

May cause skin irritation. Avoid contact with clothing. Do not store near food, fertilizers, seeds, insecticides. Do not contaminate water used for domestic purposes.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

*Isooctyl ester of

2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid

INERT INGREDIENTS

* Equivalent to 52.7% 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid or 6.0% gallon.

U.S.D.A. Reg. No.

NET CONTENT

PUREGRO
COMPANY

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

PUREGRO
GLAVICIDE

GLAVICIDE 2,4-D L.V. 6

WEED KILLER

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

cause skin irritation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or
store near food, fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, or fungi-
contaminate water used for domestic or spray purposes.

INGREDIENTS:

ester of	
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	94.5%
2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	5.5%
NET CONTENTS	100.0%

2.7% 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid or 6.0 pounds per

o. NET CONTENTS GALLON

PUREGRO

COMPANY

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

It is safest to use a separate sprayer for applying 2,4-D weed killers. If you must use the same equipment for other spraying, thoroughly flush your entire spray unit with water immediately after use. Then fill the sprayer with water containing household ammonia (1 quart to each 25 gallons of water) and allow to stand for one day. Finally, flush equipment thoroughly, including hoses and nozzles, several times with water.

CONDITIONS OF SALE: 1. PureGRO Company (manufacturer) warrants that this material conforms to the chemical description on the label and is reasonably fit for uses 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 to, 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.

SPECIFIC CROP USE: Because of variations in climate and other factors, there are various expert opinions as to the best rate of application. Consult agricultural experiment station or extension service weed specialists for their specific recommendations on type of application, dosage, and timing of use. You may wish to follow their recommendations, which may vary somewhat from those given below.

CAUTION: Do not use until you have read the "Warning" on the label.

WHEAT, BARLEY, OR RYE: To control easy-to-kill weeds, use 2-3 pints per acre. To control hard-to-kill weeds, use 1-2 pint per acre. Treat after hibernation begins and before crop emerges from the boot or before jointing. Treat winter wheat only in spring when weeds are small and before the crop begins heading. Application at other times may cause abnormal heading. Do not forage or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

Do not spray these crops when seed set is well advanced.

CORN: Apply 1-2 pint per acre. Treat any time before tassels appear, but if corn is 8 inches or taller, avoid application to the growing point by using drop nozzles and directing the spray near the base of the crop.

Avoid cultivating soon after treatment when corn may be brittle. Do not use in corn grown for seed production.

For pre-emergence treatment, use 2-2.3 pints overall per acre; spray one to three days before corn emerges. Do not use pre-emergence sprays on light, sandy soils.

LAWNS, GOLF COURSES AND SIMILAR TURF: Apply 1-1.3 pints per acre. For small areas, use 2 teaspoonfuls per gallon of water. Do not apply to newly seeded lawns until grass is well established. Do not use on bent or other creeping grasses. Clover or other legumes may be injured by spraying, especially during hot summer weather. Avoid spraying seed grasses when in the blossoming or pollinating stage. Apply when weeds are young and actively growing.

NON-CROP AREAS: (Fencerows, Drainage ditchbanks, Rights-of-way and Similar Areas) Apply 1-1.3 to 2 pints in 100 gallons of water and wet foliage thoroughly. Repeat treatments may be needed to control hard-to-kill weeds, repeat when regrowth is visible. Apply when weeds are young and actively growing.

WOODY PLANTS: To control susceptible woody plants like Willow, Sumac, Buckbrush, use 2-1.7 to 4 pints per hundred gallons of water and wet all foliage thoroughly. Treat when brush is growing rapidly, in late spring or early summer. For small areas, use 4 teaspoonfuls per gallon of water. To prevent cut stumps from resprouting, mix 1 gallon in 25 to 30 gallons of No. 2 fuel oil or diesel oil, wet stump thoroughly down to ground line. For treating slash areas, mix 1.4 pint to 1 gallon of oil. Some treatments may be made at any time of year. Application should not be made on trees, lawns, and rights-of-way.

SPOT TREATMENT: For spot treatment spraying of small non-crop areas, mix 1 tablespoon per gallon of water and thoroughly wet all weed foliage.

Lot No

27767 RJW