

Use low pressure (30-60 lb.). Sprays applied with high pressure will fog and cause drifting. Low pressures give spray particles lower velocity resulting in less turbulence and less drifting. Plants will retain spray particles better at a low pressure.

Use nozzles with large openings. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift and less subject to evaporation.

Apply sprays on quiet day when there is no hazard from drift. Avoid using when the wind will blow the spray or vapors towards susceptible crops. Wind velocity should be less than 6MPH and temperatures not over 90 F.

Apply sprays downward insofar as possible. This will reduce danger of drift, and usually assures better coverage.

Harmful if swallowed. May cause skin irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid inhalation. Avoid contamination of foodstuffs. Store out of reach of children and domestic animals.

Use extreme care to prevent injury to desirable plants. Do not apply to, or allow spray mist to drift to susceptible crops as beans, peas, soybeans, tobacco, flowers, grapes, alfalfa, clover, fruit trees, ornamentals, vegetables or other plants sensitive to 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T. Minute quantities can cause severe damage. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the vicinity of application. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation, sprays or domestic purposes. Excessive amounts of 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T in the soil may inhibit seed germination or plant growth. Do not reuse container. Destroy by burying in a safe place. Do not burn.

Do not store near fertilizers, seeds insecticides or fungicides. Do not store with or near food products. Do not use, spill, pour or store near heat or open flame. Protect from temperature below 0 F. Do not apply in any manner not specified on the label. Clean application equipment and dispose of containers, rinse solutions and unused chemicals in a pit or non crop land located well away from water supplies. 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.

Do not use in lakes, ponds, or on ditch banks. Do not use around the home or recreation areas.

It is nearly impossible to remove all residues of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T from spray equipment, particularly from non-metallic parts (rubber, fibre-glass, wood). The following method will generally be adequate for cleaning metal tanks and equipment when used on 2,4-D tolerant crops as corn, grasses and small grain. Susceptible plants as alfalfa, clover, beans, tomatoes, grapes, tobacco, etc., may still be injured. It is suggested that a separate set of hoses be used when spraying 2,4-D sensitive crops. Use of such cleaned equipment on sensitive plants is entirely at owner's risk.

Rinse equipment thoroughly with water immediately after use.

Rinse sprayer and all parts twice with kerosene or hot soapy water.

Fill tank with water and mix thoroughly with either (a) 4 qt. household ammonia per 100 gal. water (3TBS/gal.) or (b) 2 lb. soda ash per 100 gal. water (2 tsp./gal.).

Spray out small amount of solution and leave remainder in tank, boom, hose and attachments for 18 to 24 hours.

Drain and rinse with water several times, spraying considerable quantities through nozzles each time.

The solution is non-corrosive to usual spray equipment.

Because of their volatility, this low volatile Ester is safer to use near susceptible crops than Butyl, Isopropyl, or other short chain Esters.

USDA Reg. No. 1222-44

net contents—1 gal



# BRUSH KILLER

Contains the acid equivalent of 2 pounds 2,4-D plus 2 pounds 2,4,5-T per gallon.

### active ingredients:

- \*Isooctylesters of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid ..... 33.0%
- \*\*Isooctylesters of 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid ..... 31.5%
- inert ingredients: ..... 35.5%
- \*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent ..... 21.9%
- \*\*2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent ..... 21.9%

### CAUTION

NET WEIGHT 8.72 LBS. PER GALLON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

See remainder of CAUTION statement on side of panel.

PROBLEM	AMOUNT	IN WATER	IN FUEL OIL	REMARKS
Poison Ivy	1 gal.	100 gal.	60 gal.	Foliage
Woody Vines	1 qt.	25 gal.	15 gal.	Mix
Brush	1 pt.	12 gal.	8 gal.	leaves
Small trees	1 cup	6 gal.	4 gal.	long
	1/2 cup	3 gal.	2 gal.	Avocado
	3 tbs.	1 gal.	3 qts.	perennial
				and
				good
				safety
				pre-
				spraying
				extra
				assure
				Don't
				Mix
				ker-
				mo-
				twig
				are
				res-
				ting
				stun-
Largest trees	1 gal.		20 gal.	Car-
(basal	1 qt.		5 gal.	year
treat-	1 pt.		2 1/2 gal.	Bas-
ment)	1 cup		1 1/4 gal.	the
	1/2 cup		2 1/2 qt.	up-
	3 tbs.		1 qt.	be-
				trun-
				en-
				sur-
				A sp-
				row
				for
				can
				pal-
				met-
				Fri-
				incl-
				me-
				trill-
				and
				trill-
Stumps	1 gal.		20 gal.	Car-
(to pre-	1 qt.		5 gal.	year
vent re-	1 pt.		2 1/2 gal.	ura-
sprouting)	1 cup		1 1/4 gal.	the
	1/2 cup		2 1/2 qt.	Use
	3 tbs.		1 qt.	pai-
				of
Fence rows	2-3 pts.	100 gal.		We-
Right-of-				wh-
ways				spe-
				reg-

NOTE: This product is toxic to fish or ponds. Do not contaminate water or disposal of wastes.

NOTICE: Use only for the purposes limitations, cautions or warnings state

Form No. DNADI-G

Use low pressure (50-60 lb.). Sprays applied with high pressure will fog and cause drifting. Low pressures give spray particles lower velocity resulting in less turbulence and less drifting. Plants will retain spray particles better at a low pressure.

Use nozzles with large openings. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift and less subject to evaporation.

Apply sprays on quiet day when there is no hazard from drift. Avoid using when the wind will blow the spray or vapors towards susceptible crops. Wind velocity should be less than 6MPH and temperatures not over 90° F.

Apply sprays downward insofar as possible. This will reduce danger of drift, and usually assures better coverage.

Harmful if swallowed. May cause skin irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid inhalation. Avoid contamination of foodstuffs. Store out of reach of children and domestic animals.

Use extreme care to prevent injury to desirable plants. Do not apply to, or allow spray mist to drift to susceptible crops as beans, peas, soybeans, tobacco, flowers, grapes, alfalfa, clover, fruit trees, ornamentals, vegetables or other plants sensitive to 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T. Minute quantities can cause severe damage. Vapors from this product may injure susceptible plants in the vicinity of application. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation, sprays or domestic purposes. Excessive amounts of 2,4-D or 2,4,5-T in the soil may inhibit seed germination or plant growth. Do not reuse container. Destroy by burying in a safe place. Do not burn.

Do not store near fertilizers, seeds insecticides or fungicides. Do not store with or near food products. Do not use, spill, pour or store near heat or open flame. Protect from temperature below 0° F. Do not apply in any manner not specified on the label. Clean application equipment and dispose of containers, rinse solutions and unused chemicals in a pit or non crop land located well away from water supplies. 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. Do not use in lakes, ponds, or on ditch banks. Do not use around the home or recreation areas.

It is nearly impossible to remove all residues of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T from spray equipment, particularly from non-metallic parts (rubber, fiberglass, wood). The following method will generally be adequate for cleaning metal tanks and equipment when used on 2,4-D tolerant crops as corn, grasses and small grain. Susceptible plants as alfalfa, clover, beans, tomatoes, grapes, tobacco, etc., may still be injured. It is suggested that a separate set of hoses be used when spraying 2,4-D sensitive crops. Use of such cleaned equipment on sensitive plants is entirely at owner's risk.

Rinse equipment thoroughly with water immediately after use.

Rinse sprayer and all parts twice with kerosene or hot soapy water.

Fill tank with water and mix thoroughly with either (a) 4 qt. household ammonia per 100 gal. water (3TBS/gal.) or (b) 2 lb. soda ash per 100 gal. water (2 tsp./gal.).

Spray out small amount of solution and leave remainder in tank, boom, hose and attachments for 18 to 24 hours.

Drain and rinse with water several times, spraying considerable quantities through nozzles each time.

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Because of their volatility, this low volatile Ester is safer to use near susceptible crops than Butyl, Isopropyl, or other short chain Esters.

USDA Reg. No. 1222-44

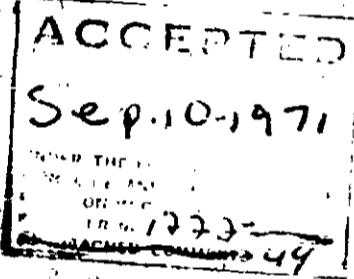
net contents—1 gal—

# BRUSH KILLER

Contains the acid equivalent of 2 pounds 2,4-D plus 2 pounds, 2,4,5-T per gal  
active ingredients:

*Isooctylesters of 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	33
**Isooctylesters of 2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid	31
inert ingredients:	35
*2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent	21.9%
**2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid equivalent	21.9%

**CAUTION** <sup>63</sup> NET WEIGHT 8.72 LBS. PER  
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
See remainder of CAUTION statement on side of panel.



# BRUSH KILLER

2,4-D plus 2 pounds, 2,4,5-T per gallon.

- acetic acid ..... 33.0%
- xyacetic acid ..... 31.5%
- ..... 35.5%
- ent ..... 21.9%
- ivalent ..... 21.9%

NET WEIGHT 8.72 LBS. PER GALLON

OF CHILDREN  
statement on side of panel.

PROBLEM	AMOUNT	WATER	IN FUEL OIL	REMARKS
Poison Ivy	1 gal.	100 gal.	60 gal.	Foliage spray (during summer):
Woody Vines	1 qt.	25 gal.	15 gal.	Mix with water. Apply after
Brush	1 pt.	12 gal.	8 gal.	leaves reach their full size, as
Small trees	1 cup	6 gal.	4 gal.	long as there is active growth.
	1/2 cup	3 gal.	2 gal.	Avoid application during long
	3 tbs.	1 gal.	3 qts.	periods of dry weather. The

amount necessary to produce a good kill will vary with the density of the vegetation. Use low pressure to reduce danger of spray drift, but sufficient to penetrate the foliage and thereby assure adequate coverage.

Dormant spray (during winter). Mix with fuel oil, diesel oil or kerosene. Apply enough spray to moisten all surfaces of stems, twigs and branches. If plants are over 5 or 6 ft. in height, best results can be obtained by cutting the brush and treating stumps and sprouts.

Large trees	1 gal.	20 gal.	Can be applied anytime of the year.
Basal treatment	1 qt.	5 gal.	
	1 pt.	2 1/2 gal.	
	1 cup	1 1/4 gal.	
	1/2 cup	2/3 qt.	
	3 tbs.	1 qt.	

Basal spray: Apply to base of the tree from the ground level upward to 3 or 4 ft. Spray should be applied to all sides of the trunk and exposed roots. Use enough to thoroughly drench all surfaces to a point of run-off. A spray nozzle producing a narrow spray pattern is best suited for this purpose. The material can also be applied with a large paint brush, although this method is slow.

Frill treatment: Trees over 6 inches in diameter are often more readily killed by cutting frills in the bark at 2 to 3 feet and applying the material in the frills so it reaches the sapwood.

Stumps (to prevent re-sprouting)	1 gal.	20 gal.	Can be applied anytime of the year. When treating stumps, saturate the cut surfaces, sides of the stump and exposed roots.
	1 qt.	5 gal.	
	1 pt.	2 1/2 gal.	
	1 cup	1 1/4 gal.	
	1/2 cup	2/3 qt.	
	3 tbs.	1 qt.	

Use a sprayer, sprinkling can or paint brush and apply to point of run-off.

Wet foliage of brush thoroughly when actively growing in late spring or summer. Retreat when regrowth is visible if necessary.

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

NOTICE: Use only for the purposes and in compliance with the limitations, cautions or warnings stated on this label.

Form No. DNADI-G

Co-op Low Volatile Brush Killer combines of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T and is designed to susceptible woody plants, brush and weeds such places as fence rows, farmyards, utility right of ways.

The following woody plants are susceptible:

- |               |          |
|---------------|----------|
| Alder         | Maple    |
| Apple         | Mulberry |
| Ash           | Oak      |
| Aspen         | Osage    |
| Barberry      | Paw Paw  |
| Birch, river  | Pear     |
| Blackberry    | Pecan    |
| Black Gum     | Pine, s  |
| Black Locust  | Poison   |
| Brambles      | Poison   |
| Boxelder      | Poolac   |
| Buckbrush     | Raspbe   |
| Buckeye       | Sassa    |
| Catalpa       | Scotch   |
| Cherry        | Silver   |
| Chestnut      | Service  |
| Coralberry    | Snowb    |
| Cottonwood    | Spaw     |
| Dawberry      | Spice    |
| Dogwood       | Sum      |
| Elderberry    | Sweet    |
| Elm           | Sweet    |
| Gooseberry    | Sycam    |
| Greenbrier    | Tree     |
| Gum           | Trump    |
| Hackberry     | Tulip    |
| Hawthorn      | Virgin   |
| Hazel         | Wahon    |
| Hazelnut      | Walnu    |
| Hickory       | Wild     |
| Honey Locust  | Wild     |
| Honeysuckle   | Wild     |
| Hornbeam      | Wild     |
| Horsechestnut | Willow   |
| Horse Nettle  | Winte    |
| Juneberry     | Witch    |
| Larch         | Worm     |
| Leatherwood   |          |
| Lilac         |          |

Resistant species may require repeat application for effective control.

PROBLEM	AMOUNT WATER	IN FUEL OIL	REMARKS	
Poison Ivy	1 gal.	100 gal.	60 gal.	Foliage spray (during summer):
Woody Vines	1 qt.	25 gal.	15 gal.	Mix with water. Apply after
Brush	1 pt.	12 gal.	8 gal.	leaves reach their full size, as
Small trees	1 cup	6 gal.	4 gal.	long as there is active growth.
	1/2 cup	3 gal.	2 gal.	Avoid application during long
	3 tbs.	1 gal.	3 qts.	periods of dry weather. The

amount necessary to produce a good kill will vary with the density of the vegetation. Use low pressure to reduce danger of spray drift, but sufficient to penetrate the foliage and thereby assure late coverage

**Dormant spray (during winter).** Mix with fuel oil, diesel oil or kerosene. Apply enough spray to moisten all surfaces of stems, twigs and branches. If plants are over 5 or 6 ft. in height, best results can be obtained by cutting the brush and treating stumps and sprouts.

Large trees	1 gal.	20 gal.	Can be applied any time of the year.
(to basal	1 qt.	5 gal.	
treat-	1 pt.	2 1/2 gal.	
ment)	1 cup	1 1/4 gal.	
	1/2 cup	2 1/2 qt.	
	3 tbs.	1 qt.	

**Basal spray:** Apply to base of the tree from the ground level upward to 3 or 4 ft. Spray should be applied to all sides of the trunk and exposed roots. Use enough to thoroughly drench all surfaces to a point of run-off. A spray nozzle producing a narrow spray pattern is best suited for this purpose. The material can also be applied with a large paint brush, although this method is slow.

**Frill treatment:** Trees over 6 inches in diameter are often more readily killed by cutting frills in the bark at 2 to 3 feet and applying the material in the frills so it reaches the sapwood.

Stumps (to prevent re-sprouting)	1 gal.	20 gal.	Can be applied anytime of the year. When treating stumps, saturate the cut surfaces, sides of the stump and exposed roots.
	1 qt.	5 gal.	
	1 pt.	2 1/2 gal.	
	1 cup	1 1/4 gal.	
	1/2 cup	2 1/2 qt.	Use a sprayer, sprinkling can or paint brush and apply to point of run-off.
	3 tbs.	1 qt.	

**Fence rows:** 2-3 pts. 100 gal. Wet foliage of brush thoroughly when actively growing in late spring or summer. Retreat when regrowth is visible if necessary.

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

**NOTICE:** Use only for the purposes and in compliance with the limitations, cautions or warnings stated on this label.

Form No. DNADI-G

Co-op Low Volatile Brush Killer combines the properties of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T and is designed to control certain susceptible woody plants, brush and weeds growing in such places as fence rows, farmyards, roadsides and utility right of ways.

The following woody plants are susceptible:

Alder	Maple
Apple	Mulberry
Ash	Oak
Aspen	Osage Orange
Barberry	Paw Paw
Birch, river	Pear
Blackberry	Pecan
Black Gum	Pine, seedlings
Black Locust	Poison Ivy
Brambles	Poison Oak
Boxelder	Poplar
Buckbrush	Raspberry
Buckeye	Sassafras
Catalpa	Scotch Broom
Cherry	Silverberry
Chestnut	Servicberry
Coralberry	Snowberry
Cottonwood	Sparganium
Dewberry	Spicebush
Dogwood	Sumac
Elderberry	Sweetfern
Elm	Sweetgum
Gooseberry	Sycamore
Greenbrier	Tree of Heaven
Gum	Trumpet Vine
Hackberry	Tulip Tree
Hawthorn	Virginia Creeper
Hazel	Wahoo
Hazelnut	Walnut
Hickory	Wild Cherry
Honey Locust	Wild Currant
Honeysuckle	Wild Grape
Hornbeam	Wild Plum
Horsechestnut	Wild Rose
Horse Nettle	Willow, black
Junberry	Winterberry
Larch	Witchhazel
Leatherwood	Wormwood
Lilac	

Resistant species may require repeat applications to give effective control.