

CAUTION

May cause skin irritation. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid contamination of foodstuffs. Store out of reach of children and domestic animals. Do not contaminate water used for irrigation or domestic water supply. Use extreme care to prevent injury to desirable plants. Minute quantities may cause severe injury. Do not use in or allow spray mist to drift to susceptible crops as grapes, tomatoes, beans, peas, vegetables, soybeans, tobacco, fruit trees, ornamentals and other desirable plants which are sensitive to 2,4-D. Do not use on grain interplanted with a legume. Vapors from the product may injure susceptible plants in the immediate vicinity. Excessive amounts of 2,4-D in the soil may inhibit seed germination or plant growth. Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides or fungicides. Do not store with or near feed or food products. Do not use, spill, pour or store near heat or open flame. Some hazard for fish may be present. Do not apply in any manner not specified on the label. Clean application equipment and dispose of containers, rinse solutions and unused chemical in a pit or non-crop land located well away from water supplies. Smoke from burning poison ivy is poisonous on contact with skin. If poison ivy is burned after it has been killed, stay well away from the smoke.

APPLICATION

Use low pressures (preferably not over 30 pounds). Coarse sprays are less likely to drift and less subject to evaporation. Plants will retain spray particles better at a pressure of 30 psi than at higher pressures. Low pressures give spray particles lower velocity resulting in less turbulence and less drifting.

CLEANING EQUIPMENT

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.

1. Rinse equipment thoroughly with water immediately after use.
2. Rinse sprayer and all parts twice with kerosene or hot soapy water.
3. Fill tank with water and mix thoroughly with either (a) 4 qt. household ammonia per 100 gal. water (3 TBS gal.) or (b) 2 lb. soda ash per 100 gal. water (2 tsp. gal.).
4. Spray out small amount of solution and leave remainder in tank, boom, hose and attachments for 18 to 24 hours.
5. Drain and rinse with water several times, spraying considerable quantities through nozzles each time.

"Do not reuse container. Destroy when empty"

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.

WEED CONTROL IN

AMOUNT TO USE

PRECAUTIONS AND REMARKS

Corn
Pre-emergence

(for 14" band over the row)*
1 pt./acre on mineral soils.
1 1/3 qt./acre on muck.

Do not use on light, sandy soil. Do not use on corn grown for hybrid seed. Most effective on mineral soils when growing conditions are favorable for early weed growth.

*Based on 40" rows.

Corn
Post-emergence

Use 1/2 to 1 1/2 pints per acre in 6 or more gal. water for overall spray. Reduce in proportion to area treated. For example use 1/2 rate if drops are directed to spray a 20" band in 40" rows.

Most effective when weeds are small. Apply with straight boom sprayer if corn is small. Use drops when corn is 10" or taller, and direct spray towards base of crop, away from growing point. Avoid cultivation immediately after treatment, when corn may be brittle. Do not use after first tassel appears or apply through dough stage.

Sorghum

1 1/3 pt. in 10 gal. water/acre.

Sorghum is most tolerant to 2,4-D when 4 to 12 inches high. Apply with straight boom to small sorghum, use drops if sorghum is 10 inches or higher. Do not apply during flowering or early dough stages.

Wheat, Oats,
Rye, Barley

3/4 pt. in 10 gal. water/acre.

Apply with straight boom sprayer in spring after crop is 6 inches tall, after the plants are well tillered, but before heads form in the boot stage of growth. May suppress or damage stands or legumes. Do not forage or graze fields within 2 weeks after treatment. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

Grass Pastures

2-4 pts. in 10 or more gal. water/acre.

Apply with straight boom sprayer when weeds are small. Best control of perennial weeds can be obtained when applied early. Clovers and other legumes may be injured especially in hot summer weather. Do not graze treated areas by dairy animals within 7 days after treatment. The lighter rate is for the easily killed weeds, while in the early stage of growth.

Bluegrass
Lawns,
Similar Turf

1 qt. in 20 or more gal. water/acre
or
2 Tbs. per 2 gal. per 1000 sq. ft.

For dandelions, buckhorn, plantain, ground ivy, dock, knotweed and other broadleaved weeds. Best results are obtained when temperature and moisture are favorable for plant growth in April, May, June or September. To reduce drift, use large nozzles and keep pressures below 30 lbs. Do not use on Bent or other creeping grasses. Do not apply to newly seeded lawns until grasses are well established. Clovers and legumes may be injured.

Fence rows,
Drainage ditch banks,
Roadsides,
Non-crop areas

2-3 pts. per 100 gal. water
or
1 1/2 Tbs. per gal.

Wet foliage thoroughly when actively growing in late spring or early fall. Re-treat when regrowth is visible.