

LV400 WEED KILLER

Directions for Use

GENERAL INFORMATION — Important! Make sure that you double check your sprayer to see that it is properly calibrated before using this material. Improper tractor speed, pump pressure, nozzle tip size or spray equipment will result in poor weed kill or possibly heavy crop damage. Read the label carefully and follow directions closely. See **Caution Statement**. When used as directed, it will give control of many annual and perennial broadleaved weeds in corn, wheat, sorghum, barley, rye, oat, soybeans and cotton. It is most effective when used on small actively growing weeds. Temperature, best for spraying range from 70 to 90 degrees. Do not apply if rain is expected within the hour. Use low pressure equipment (40 pounds) on crops. Garden type pressure sprayers work well on spot spraying. Do not let the spray particles "wind drift" to sensitive nearby plants. The amount of water required for low volume applications may vary from 5 to 25 gallons per acre. In any case use the same amount of 2,4-D recommended for a comparable amount of water used per acre.

CAUTION

CAUTION — Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or clothing. In case of contact wash with soap and water.

DON'T OVER DOSE! Follow directions carefully. Do not let spray drift to sensitive plants such as vegetables, legumes, grapes, flowers or other 2,4-D susceptible plants. Use coarse spray to reduce "wind drift". Do not store near fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, or fungicides. Local spray conditions will vary. Check local recommendations first. Use separate spray equipment for insecticides and fungicides. Do not make aerial applications near cotton or sensitive plants. Under certain high temperature conditions, vapors from this product will injure susceptible plants. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes.

Do not use on bent grass, St. Augustine grass, carpet grass, clover lawns, or on newly seeded lawns.

Do not reuse empty container. Destroy empty container by crushing or perforating and bury in a safe place.

CORN — Post-Emergence (after crop is up): May be applied to corn at several stages of growth. Use "drop nozzles" when corn is 10 inches and over. Do not apply from tasseling to dough stage. For spot spraying of weeds, such as thistle in corn, mix $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful in 3 gallons water and wet weeds.

Early Spraying: When corn is in tight roll stage, apply as soon as possible after most weeds have emerged. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre in sufficient water to give uniform coverage. Corn drop nozzles are not necessary at this time. This product should not be applied to the growing point by application into open whorls.

Lay-By Spraying: When corn is 2 to 3 feet high, use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. At this stage of corn growth, since stalks may become brittle from 2,4-D, there is always a chance that high winds may damage the crop 1 to 3 days after spraying. Use drop nozzles. Cultivation should be completed before applying this spray.

SORGHUM — Post-Emergence Only: Employ drop nozzle. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per acre. Sorghums are most tolerant to 2,4-D when 4 to 12 inches high. Spray a check plot first. Do not apply during flowering or early dough stage.

