

LOW VOLATILE ESTER 800

LOW VOLATILE
ESTER 600

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 faulty equipment will result in poor weed kill or possibly heavy crop damage. Read the label carefully and follow directions. See See Caution Statement.

When used as directed, will give control of many annual and perennial weeds in corn, wheat, sorghum, barley, rye, oats, roadsides and pastures. It is more effective when used on small actively growing weeds. Temperatures best for spraying range from 70° to 90°. 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. Use from 5 to 20 gallons water per acre for spraying.

CORN—Pre-Emergence: Mix $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pts (average $1\frac{1}{2}$ pt) in 10 to 20 gallons water per acre. Will control susceptible weeds and annual grasses such as Crabgrass and Foxtail. Apply as a broadcast spray 1 to 3 days before the corn emerges. Do not treat light sandy soils. Do not cultivate until necessary.

CORN—Post-Emergence: May be applied to corn at several stages of growth. Use "drop nozzles" when corn is 10 inches and over. Do not apply from tasselling 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 2 to 4 inches high, apply as soon as possible after most weeds have emerged. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ pt per acre in sufficient water to give uniform coverage. Corn drop nozzles are not necessary at this time.

Lay-By Spraying: When corn is 2 to 3 feet high use $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 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.

High Clearance Spraying: This is a useful spray, especially when weeds get started after lay-by. Use $\frac{2}{3}$ pt. per acre. Adjust spray nozzles to hit highest weeds.

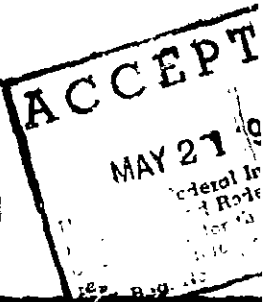
SORGHUM—Post-Emergence Only: Employ drop nozzles. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. per acre. Sorghums are most tolerant to 2,4-D when 4 to 12 inches high. Spray a check plot first. Do not apply during flowering or early dough stage.

HARD TO KILL WEEDS in NON-CROP LAND — For perennial weeds such as Sow Thistle and Russian Knapweed (see list) in ditches, fence rows and farm roadsides, use $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pts in 20 gallons water with 5 to 8 oz liquid detergent and thoroughly wet weed foliage. Do not let spray drift. Treat in spring and again at bloom time before weeds go to seed. Repeat the following year.

NOTICE

Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purpose stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use, but neither this warranty nor any other warranty of MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, express or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

LAND LAKES



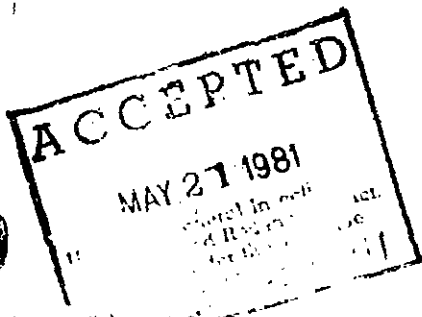
2,4-D WEED KILLER

LOW VOLATILE ESTER 600

LAND LAKES



FELCO



2,4-D WEED KILLER

LOW VOLATILE ESTER 600

Directions for Use

GENERAL INFORMATION ON APPLICATION

Crop	Amount Per Acre	App. Acres 1 Gallon Will Cover
CROPS		
Pre-Emergence	1.5 to 2.0 pt.	3 to 6
Post-Emergence	2.0 pt.	2.4
SMALL GRAIN		
Spring Wheat, Oats, Barley	1.5 to 2.0 pt.	2 to 2.4
Winter Wheat, Rye	1.5 to 2.0 pt.	1.2 to 2.4
PASTURES	1.0 pt.	6
NON-CROP AREAS AND SPOT TREATMENT	1.0 to 2.0 pt. in 20 gal. water	4 to 6

SUSCEPTIBLE WEEDS

Arnica	Lamb's Quarter	Sheep Sorrel
Buckhorn	Mustard	Wild Carrot
Cocklebur	Pigweed	Wild Radish
Dandelion	Stinging Nettle	Wild Sweet
Dock	Plantain	Pasture
Knockweed	Ragweed	

WEEDS MORE DIFFICULT TO KILL (Use higher dosage rate)

Blackweed	Horse Nettle	Sheep Sorrel
Buckbrush	Lopweed	Hoary Cress
Buckwheat	Milkweed	Willow
Canada Thistle	Poison Ivy	Wild Onion

SMALL GRAIN — Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye. For weeds in Winter Wheat and Rye. Treat in the spring. Use 1.5 to 2.0 pt. in sufficient water to cover the area. Apply from the filtered to the jointing stage. In Spring Wheat, Oats, and Barley, use 1.5 to 2.0 pt. per acre. Use higher dosage for hard to kill weeds. Treat when crop is fully tillered (4 to 8 inches high) up until early boot stage. Do not spray during heading stage or boot to cough stage. Do not spray or graze treated grain fields within 2 weeks after treatment with 2,4-D. Do not feed treated straw to livestock.

PASTURES: Use 1.0 pt. in 10 gallons water per acre. Apply early in summer when plants are actively growing. Treat again in bud stage before weeds go to seed. Do not spray until after first cutting. Injury may occur to bentgrass, St. Augustine grass, Dichondra, carpetgrass, and clover. On dairy pastures remove cows during spray application and do not allow them access to the treated area for seven days.

WOODY PLANTS: For plants such as Sumac, Witchweed, Buckbrush, in fence rows, pastures, and ditches, use 1.5 to 2.0 pt. in 100 gallons water with 2 to 3 oz. of liquid detergent. Wet plants thoroughly. Apply when actively growing and treat the following year. Sugar Cane will give best results.

CAUTION

CAUTION: DON'T OVER DOSE! Follow directions carefully.

Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. In case of contact, wash with soap and water. Do not let spray drift to sensitive plants such as legumes, tobacco, grapes, flowers, cotton or other 2,4-D susceptible plants. Use coarse spray to reduce wind drift. Do not store near fertilizer, seeds, insecticides or fungicides. Local spray conditions will vary. Check local recommendations first. Use appropriate spray equipment for insecticides and fungicides. Do not make repeat applications near cotton or sensitive plants. Under certain high temperature conditions, vapors from this product will injure nearby sensitive water-culture plants. Do not contaminate irrigation ditches or water used for domestic purposes. Toxic to fish. Do not contaminate any body of water by direct application, cleaning of equipment or disposal of wastes and containers. Do not reuse empty containers. Store in a cool, dry place. Do not burn.

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