

ACCEPTED

Feb. 5, 1951

UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND ROENTICIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED
UNDER NO. 1386-43



50% 2, 4-D AMINE TYPE WEED KILLER

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS

*Dimethylamine salts of
2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid 49.8%

INERT INGREDIENTS 50.2%
100.0%

*Equivalent to 41.4% 2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid
This product contains the equivalent of four pounds per
gallon of 2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid.

CAUTION!

MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION. AVOID
CONTACT WITH EYES, SKIN AND CLOTHING.

WARNING!

DO NOT STORE NEAR FERTILIZERS,
SEEDS, INSECTICIDES OR FUNGICIDES.

NET VOLUME

1 U. S. GALLON

Distributed By

UNITED CO-OPERATIVES, INC.

ALLIANCE, OHIO



REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

SUSCEPTIBLE WEEDS

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Arrowhead | Lamb's Quarters | Sow Thistle |
| Buckhorn | Marestail | Stinging Nettle |
| Butterprint | Marsh Elder | Stinkweed |
| Cocklebur | Mexican Weed | Sumacs |
| Dandelion | Mustards | Sunflower |
| Docks | Morning Glory | Tar Weed |
| Fan Weed | Pepper Grass | Tules |
| Fiddleneck | Pigweeds | Water Hemlock |
| French Weed | Plantains | Water Hyacinth |
| Henbit | Prickly Lettuce | Wild Carrot |
| Jerusalem Artichoke | Purlane | Wild Parsnip |
| Kochia | Ragweeds | Wild Radish |
| Knotweeds | Shepherd's Purse | Wild Sweet Potato |
| | Smartweed | Yellow Star Thistle |

DIFFICULT TO CONTROL WEEDS

| | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Alligator Weed | Elderberry | Poison Ivy |
| Bindweed | Ground Ivy | Poison Oak |
| Butterweed | Hedge Bindweed | Sagebrush |
| Blue Lettuce | Hemp | Sedges |
| Blue Weed | Hoary Cress | Sheep Sorrel |
| Blue Elder | Honeysuckle | Spotted Spurge |
| Buckbrush | Indigo | Vervains |
| Bur Ragweed | Jimson Weed | White Top |
| Canada Thistle | Klamath Weed | Wild Buckwheat |
| Cottonwood | Loco Weed | Wild Onion |
| Daisy Fleabane | Lotus | Wild Plum |
| | | Willows |

UNICO AMINE TYPE WEED KILLER

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Consult your local agricultural authorities or Experiment Station for specific recommendations regarding application, timing of sprays and dosages. The following general directions, however, will be found helpful.

Apply 2, 4-D Weed Killer as a diluted spray when weeds are in a young, succulent, rapidly growing condition. Spray perennial weeds after they are completely emerged, but before the bloom stage. Apply in enough water per acre to give uniform coverage. This may be as little as 5 to 10 gallons per acre for low-volume boom sprayers with small orifice nozzles, or up to 200 to 300 gallons per acre when using hose lines and hand guns to patch spraying, but use the same amount of weed killer per acre regardless of the amount of water used. To prepare the dilute spray, simply add the necessary amount of 2, 4-D Weed Killer to the water in the spray tank while filling. After all the water has been added, mix thoroughly. Continued agitation is unnecessary.

Selective Spraying of Weeds Growing in Wheat, Barley, Oats and Grasses. To control annual and biennial weeds, including Mustard, Fan Weed, Wild Radish, Tar Weed or Fiddleneck, Yellow Star Thistle, Lambsquarter and other susceptible weeds, apply up to 1 pt. per acre.

To control perennial weeds, including Wild Morning Glory or Bind Weed, Canada Thistle, White Top, Klamath Weed, apply 1 to 1½ pts. per acre. On established lawns and grass pastures, apply 1 to 3 pts. per acre. Winter Wheat should be sprayed only in the Spring. Do not use on grain interplanted with a legume unless injury to the legume can be tolerated.

Selective Spraying of Weeds Growing in Rice. To control Arrowhead Lily, Water Plantain, and Nut Grass (a Sedge), Mexican Weed and Indigo Weed, apply 1 to 1½ pts. per acre. Spray at tillering stage, when checks are full of water.

Timing of Selective Spraying of Weeds Growing in Small Grains and Grasses. All grain should be sprayed after it has begun to tiller or stool and before the grain emerges from the boot or before jointing. Spray grasses after they are well rooted and established. Do not spray grains or grass seed crops during the flowering or pollinating period.

Selective Spraying of Weeds Growing in Flax, Corn or Sorghum. To control annual or perennial weeds such as Mustard, Fan Weed, Lambsquarter, Star Thistle and Smart Weed, use ½ pt. per acre in the desired amount of water. For corn, direct spray at base of plants after corn is at least 12 inches high, avoiding wetting of foliage as much as possible.

Non-Selective Spraying of Perennial Weeds (Not in a Growing Crop). Use 2 to 4 pts. per 100 gallons of water in hand or power sprayer and wet all foliage well. Perennial weeds such as Bind Weed, Canada Thistle, and White Top are difficult to kill, and may require higher dosages and repeat applications.

WARNING!

Considerable caution must be exercised in using 2, 4-D sprays to avoid injury to crops and desirable plants. Do not apply directly to vegetables, flowers, grapes, fruit trees, ornamentals, cotton, or other desirable plants which are sensitive to 2, 4-D and do not permit spray mist to drift onto them since even minute quantities of the spray may cause severe injury. (Coarse sprays are less likely to drift.) Do not use on lawns of creeping grasses, such as bent, except for spot spraying, nor on freshly seeded lawns until grass has become well established. Most legumes, including White Clover, are usually damaged, and, under some conditions, killed.

Do not contaminate domestic or irrigating water supplies.

Excessive amount of 2, 4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

Because of the difficulty in removing residues of 2, 4-D Weed Killers from sprayers, it is recommended that a separate sprayer be used. If this cannot be done, and the machine is used for other crop spraying, the following suggestions are made for steel tanks: Flush equipment thoroughly, immediately after use, with water. Fill tank with water, add an alkaline material and mix. The following materials are satisfactory and may be used:

1. 1 qt. of household Ammonia to 25 gals. of water.
2. 2 lbs. of Soda Ash per 100 gals. of water.

Spray out small amount of solution and leave remainder in tank from 18 to 24 hours. Drain and rinse several times, spraying small quantities through the nozzle each time.