ACCEPTED

aug 29, 1966

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

Bossege For	Amount Por	Decembe from	Annual Per
Acre	1,000 Sq. Pt.	p.e.	1,000 Sq. Pr.
V2 Pint	114 Temponeful	ZV2 Pier	5V3 Yempoonful
Pint	256 Temporariul	4 Pint	3 Tablespanniyi
2 Pint	4Vz Teespoonful	6 Pint	41/2 Tablespoonful
The dayage	rates applied with lo-	wwolyna power sprayers in 15	Beginus at major, bai
THE REAL PROPERTY.	ly be applied by mean	s of hand or kroptock sprayers	in 3 to 4 gallerys of

2,4-D AMINE WEED KILLER

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN. See Remainder of Caution Statement on This Label. USDA Reg. No. 1386-43

NET VOLUME

I U.S. PINT LIQUID

MANUFACTURED BY FC-192B-12-65 PROD. 102

UNICO 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer

UNICO 2.4D Amine Weed Killer should be used as a dituted early of secoptible weeds proving a small grain crops, core, perphen, we and turf, and for non-selective centrel of certain weeds not in graceledes, leaves rever, and distributeds.

UNITED CO-OPERATIVES, INC.

50



CLUSIVELY FOR SPOT TREATMENT WHERE SUCH INJURY CAN BE TOLERATED. Report its, if new weed growth occurs, may be necessary to maintain contro

PREPARATION OF SPRAY AND APPLICATION—Above quantities of UNICO 2.4D Amine Weed Killer should be added to water in the spray tank at time of application. Agitate or sir to assure a good mixture, and continue some agitation during application. The quentity of spray solution to make up will depend upon the equipment to a surface of the surface of spray solution to make up will depend upon the equipment to a surface of the surface. When using a thigh pressure prayer, epply in 150 to 200 gallons of water par acre. Always use the proper amount of this 2,4-0 weed killer per unit are regardless of the cuentity of water.

GIGHT III			
Design Per	Amount Par	Dosogo Par	Amount For
Acre	1,000 Sq. Ft.	Acre	1.000 Sq. Ft.
1/2 Pint	11/a Tempoonful	21/2 Pint	51/2 Teaspoonful
1 Pent	2V4 Teespoonful	4 Pint	3 Tablespoonful
2 Pint	4½ Teaspoonful	6 Pint	416 Tablesconder
The dosage	rates applied with low-vo	tume power spreyers in 15	callons of water per

acre may usually be applied to water per 1,000 square feet. CAUTION AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES, SKIN OR CLOTHING. DO NOT STORE NEAR FERTILIZERS, SEEDS, INSECTICIDES, OR FUNGICIDES.

SEEDS, INSECTICIDES, OR FUNGICIDES.

Considerable quietine 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, amendeds, certon, or other desirable plants which are sensitive to 2,4-D, and do not permit spray mist to drift enter them since even minute quantities may cause sever frighty. Coarse sprays are

Do not use on creeping grasses, such as bent. Most legumes, including white clover, are ally demaged, and under some conditions, killed.

Do not conteminate amy body of water, especially demestic or lyrigating water supplies.

Do not grass or feed sorage from treated areas to delty animals within 7 days after

Excessive amounts of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid in the soil may temporarily inhibit

CLEANING SPEAY EQUIPMENT-It is almost impossible to remove residues of 2.4.D CISAMING SPEAY EGUIPMENT—It is almost impossible to remove residues of 2.4-D from sprayers and spray equipment, particularly from non-metallic parts (wood, nubber, fiber, and it is advisable NOT to use the same equipment for applying other materials to plants or crops. However, if metal equipment only which was used for splying 2.4-D must be used also for other purposes, it first should be cleaned, as follows:

1. Immediately after use, flust equipment thoroughly with water.

2. Fill tank with water, add and mix thoroughly, either (a) I quart household ammonia per 25 gallons of water (2½ tebisapoonfuls per gallon), or (b) 2 pounds sode ash per 100 gallons of water (2½ tebisapoonfuls per gallon).

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

4. Then, drain and rines several times with water, spraying considerable quantities through nozzles each time.

This classing procedure is generally adequate for 2,4-D tolerant crops, such as corn, gresses, and small grains, but often does not render the equigment safe for 2,4-D sensitive plants or crops, such as affails, bears, and tomatoes, and use of such cleaned equipment on 2,4-D sensitive plants or crops. HOTICE

The seller makes no implied werrenty of merchantability nor any other werrenties which extend beyond the description on the face hereof.

U.S. Pat. 2,970,941 2,976,513 2,472,347 2,994,916
2,412,510 2,433,983 U.S. Re. 23,116

2,4-D AMINE WEED KILLER

INGREDIENTS

Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* INERT INGREDIENTS	49 % 51 %
Total	100%

Equivalent to 40.7% 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid CONTAINS 4 POUNDS 2,4-D ACID EQUIVALENT PER GALLON

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN. See Remainder of Caution Statement on This Label. USDA Reg. No. 1384-43

NET YOLUME

ACTIVE INCOEDIENTS.

I U.S. QUART LIQUID PROD. 102

FC-1218-5-66

MANUFACTURED BY

UNICO 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer

DIRECTIONS FOR USE UNICO 2,4-D Amine Weed Killer should be used as a diluted spray for selective control of susceptible weeds growing in small grain crops, corp, sorghum, established grasses, lawns and turf, and for non-selective control of certain weeds not in growing crops, such as roadsides, fence rows, and dischbanks.

Apply UNICO 2,40 Amine Weed Killer when the weeds are young and are in a suc-Apply UNICO 2.4D Amine Weed Riller when the weeds are young and are in a suc-culent, rapidly growing condition, since best results are obtained when soil moisture and temperature conditions are favorable for rapid growth of weed plants. Sprays applied when weeds have stopped growing rapidly, or when they are affected by a lect moisture in the soil, are often not effective against many builds of weeds. Spray perennial weeds after they are completely engaged, but before the bulbom stage. Kill of weeds may not be evident for 2 to 3 weeks away spraying. Retreatment of areas infasted with perennial weeds

may be necessary.

SMALL GRAIN CROPS (Wheel, Oats, Barley Rye)-Use 1 pint per acre to control susceptible broadleafed weeds, such a mustard, radweed, lambaquarier, cocklebur, plantain morning glory (annual), daisy fleebane, pigweed, wild radish, buckhorn, buil shistle, burdock

succeptible broadlesfed weeds, sucfff@s mustard, ragiveed, lambaquarter, cocklebur, plantain morning glory (annual), daisy flesbara, pigweed, wild radish, bucktorn just shalte, burdock dandelion, stinging neetle, and suntjowers. Apply in the spring after grain plants are well tillered (usually 4 to 8 inches fell), but before the boot stage. Do not spoply during seedling stage, late jointing stage, of after heading begins. Do not use on grain inter planted with fleguage, upless probable/fully to the leguane crop can beleated.

CORES-for bost-emptiblence treatmath, use 1 pint per acre to control susceptible broad leafed treesfs such as ragiveed, lambaquarter, morning glory (annual) cocklebur, and pig wasd, listed under small grain crops. Imply when weeds are up, but still small, and corris 4 to 18 inches sall. Corn at 4 to 5-inch stage is more resistant to inches the broad leafed weeds are more susceptible to control; then at earlier or later stages. Avoid direct spraying of grawing point of corn. In 'corn 10 inches or more tail; use drop nozales to keep spray off corn leaves. Avoid spraying immediately after a period of hor, moist weather injury to corn may occur when hot, dry wasther closely follows treatment. Avoid cultivation for 10 to 14 days after spraying to reduce-boggibility of stalk breakage, Hybrid corn should be sprayed only if the cross on lighs. In shown to be tolerant to 2.40 treatment.

**SOMEHIMA-Use seme rate of application as directed for post-emergence treatment corn, and apply when sorghum is in the 4 to 12-inch stage of growth to control it susceptible broadlesfed weeds. Precautions regarding application in corn also apply to sorghum per acre applied as a spray after grasses are well tilliared, but before researching the boot stage.

susceptible broadleafad weeds. Precautions regarding application in corn also apply to sorphum setra Ballshied GRASSES, PASTURES, OGLE FAIRWATS, AND PARKS—Use 1 to 1½ pint per acre applied as a spray after grasses are well tillered, but before reaching the boot stagin to control most susceptible broadleafed weeds. Do not apply in the seedling or headin stages, Do not apply to bent and creeping grasses.

To control wild gartic and wild onlon, two applications each year for 2 or more years usually required. One application should be made during the fall period, October 1 December, and the other during the period, February to May.

This treatment is likely to cause injury to legimes interplanted with grass.

ROADSIDES, FENCE ROWS, AND DITCHARMIS—To control susceptible broadleafed weer on unplanted areas, use 1½ to 2 pints per acre to control susceptible broadleafed weer and spoly during early stage of growth. Repast as necessary to menintain control. Applicatic by hand or knepsack aprayer may be made by using 1 to 2 teespoonfuls per gallon of wate apply spray at reas of 1 gallon per square road.

RESISTANT WEEDS—To control cartain broadleafed weeds, such as jimsonweed, prick struce, mallow, pursiane, shepherd's purse, insertiweed, hashit, butterop, wild carret, dock pokeweed, common mullein, and sheep sorrel usually requires a considerably higher during the recommended for growing crops. These realisant weeds usually may be accorded to be a supply and the properties of the properties

UNITED CO-OPERATIVES, INC. ALLIANCE, OHIO

UNICO 2,4-D AMINE WEED KILLER

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

UNICO 2.4-D Amine Weed Killer should be used as a diluted spray for selecestablished grasses, lawns and turf, and for non-selective control of susceptible weeds growing in small grain crops, corn, sorghum, established grasses, lawns and turf, and for non-selective control of cartain weeds not in growing crops, such as roadsides, fence rows, and ditchbanks.

Apply UNICO 2.4-D Amine Weed Killer when the weeds are young and are in a succuient, rapidly growing condition, since best results are obtained when soil moisture and temperature conditions are favorable for rapid gowth of weed plants. Sprays applied when weeds have stopped growing rapidly, or when they are affected by a lack of moisture in the soil, are often not effective against many kinds of weeds. Spray perennial weeds after they are completely emerged, but before the bloom stage. Kill of weeds may not be evident for 2 to 3 weeks after spraying. Retreatment of areas infested with perennial weeds may be necessary.

SMALL GRAIN CROPS (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye)—Use I pint per acre to control susceptible broadleafed weeds, such as mustard, ragweed, lambsquarter, cocklebur, plantain, morning glory (annual), dairy fleabane, pigweed, wiid radish, buckhorn, buil thiste, burdock, dandelion, stinging nettle, and sunflowers. Apply in the spring after grain plants are well tillered (usually 4 to 8 inches tall), but before the boot stage. Do not apply during seedling stage, late jointing stage, or after heading begins. Do not use on grain interplanted with legumes unless probable injury to the legume crop can be tolerated.

able injury to the legume crop can be tolerated.

CORN—For post-emergence treatment, use I plint per acre to control susceptible broadleafed weed, such as ragweed, lambaquarter, morning glory (annual), cockle-jur, and pigweed, listed under small grain crops. Apply when weeds are up, but still small, and corn is 4 to 18 inches tail. Corn at 4 to 5-inch stage is more resistant to injury and the broadleafed weeds are more susceptible to control than at earlier or later stages. Avoid direct spraying of growing point of corn. In corn 10 inches or more tail, use drop nozzles to keep spray off corn leaves. Avoid spraying immediately after a period of hot, moist weather. Injury to corn may occur when hot, dry weather closely follows treatment. Avoid cultivation for 10 to 14 days after spraying to reduce possibility of stalk breakage. Hybrid corn should be sprayed only if the cross or line is known to be tolerant to 2.4-D at the recommended dosage, or after experience has shown the particular crosses or lines being grown to be tolerant to 2.4-D treatment.

SARESHIM—Lies same rate of smolication as directed for post-smergence treat-

SORGHUM—Use same rate of application as directed for post-emergence treatment of corn, and apply when sorghum is in the 12-inch stage of growth to control the susceptible broadleafed weeds. Precautions regarding application in corn also apply to sorghum.

ESTABLISHED GRASSES. PASTURES, GOLF FAIRWAYS, AND PARKS—Use I to 1½ pints per acre applied as a spray after grasses are well tillisred, but before reaching the boot stage, to control most susceptible broadleafed weeds. Do not apply in the seedling or heading stages. Do not apply to bent and creering grasses. To control wild garlie and wild onion, two applications each year for 2 or more years are usually required. One application should be made during the fall period. October to December, and the other during the period. February to May. This treatment is likely to cause injury to legumes interplanted with grass.

ROADSIDES, FENCE ROWS, AND DITCHBANKS - To control susceptible muranties, ferrer rows, and distributions — To control susceptible broadleafed weeds on unplanted areas, use 1% to 2 pints per acre to control susceptible broadleafed weeds, and apply during early stage of growth. Repeat as necessary to maintain control. Application by hand or knap-sack sprayer may be made by using 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls per gallon of water; apply spray at rate of 1 gallon per square rod

RESISTANT WEEDS—To control certain broadleafed weeds, such as jimson-weed, prickly lettuce, mallow, pursiane, shepherd's purse, smartweed, henbit, buttercup, wild carrot, docks, pokeweed, common mulein, and sheep sorrel usually requires a considerably higher dosage rate than is recommended for growing crops. These resistant weeds usually may be controlled in localized areas or spots by applying 4 to 6 pints per acre (1 to 1½ tablespoonful per gallon per square rod) when the plents are young and growing vigorously. THIS NIGH DOSAGE RATE CANNOT BE USED IN SMALL GRAIN CROPS, CORN, SORGHUM, AND GRASS.

2,4-D AMINE JEED KILLER

INGREDIENTS

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS: Dimethylamine salt of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid* INERT INGREDIENTS ... 100%

*Equivalent to 40.7% 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid CONTAINS 4 POUNDS 2.4-D ACID EQUIVALENT PER GALLON

CAUTION

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN. SEE REMAINDER OF CAUTION STATEMENT ON THIS LABEL.

USDA Reg. No. 1386-43

NET VOLUME

FC-123J-2-66

5 U.S. Gallons Liquid

MANUFACTURED BY

WITHOUT CAUSING SEVERE INJURY, AND CONSEQUENTLY ITS USE MUST BE EXCLUSIVELY FOR SPOT TREATMENT WHERE SUCH INJURY CAN BE TOL-ERATED. Repeated treatments, if new weed growth occurs, may be necessary to maiutain control.

PREPARATION OF SPRAY AND APPLICATION-Above quantities of UNICO 2.4-D Amine Weed Killer should be added to water in the spray tank at time of application. Agitate or stir to assure a good mixture, and continue some agitation during application. The quantity of spray solution to make up will depend upon the equipment to be used. When using low volume sprayer, the proper decage should be applied in at least 15 galloos of water per acre, although as little as 5 to 10 gallons per acre have been used successfully in certain instances. When using a high pressure sprayer, apply in 150 to 200 gallons of water per acre. Al-ways use the proper amount of this 2,4-D weed killer per unit area regardless of the quantity of water.

SMALL QUANTITIES-For mixing and applying small quantities, use the following equivalents:

Douage per	Amount per	Domge per	Amount per
Acre	1.000 Sq. Ft.	Acre	1,000 Sq. Ft.
1 Pint	1½ Teaspoonful	2½ Pint	5% leaspoonful
1 Pint	2¼ Teaspoonful	4 Pint	3 Tablespoonful
2 Pint	4½ Teaspoonful	6 Pint	4% Tablespoonful

The dosage rates applied with low-volume power sprayers in 15 gailons of water per acre may usually be applied by means of hand or knapsack aprayers in 3 to 4 gallons of water per 1,000 square feet.

AVOID CONTACT WITH EYES, SKIN OR CLOTHING. DO NOT STORE NEAR FERTILIZERS, SEEDS, INSECTICIDES, OR FUNGICIDES.

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 apray mist to drift onto them since even minute quantities may cause severe injury. Coarse sprays are less likely to drift. Do not use on creeping grasses, such as bent. Most legumes, including white clover, are usually damaged, and, under some conditions, killed,

Do not contaminate any body of water, especially domestic and insignting water supplies. Do not graze or feed forage from treated areas to dairy stimula within 7 days after treatment.

Excessive amounts of 2,4-dichlorophenoxyscetic acid in the soil may temporarily inhibit seed germination or plant growth.

CLEANING SPRAY EQUIPMENT—It is almost impossible to remove residues of 2.4-D from sprayers and spray equipment, particularly from non-netallic parts (wood, rubber, fibre), and it is advisable NOT to use the same equipment for applying other materials to plants or crops. However, if metal equipment only which was used for applying 2,4-D must be used also for other purposes, it first should be cleaned, as follows:

- 1. Immediately after use, flush equipment thoroughly with water,
- 2. Fill tank with water, add and mix thoroughly, either (a) 1 quart household ammonia per 25 gailons of water (21/2 tablespoonfuls per gallon), or (b) 2 pounds soda ash per 100 gallons of water (2 teaspoonfuls per gallon).
- 3. Spray out small amount of solution and leave remainder in tank, pump, boom, hose, and attachments for 18 to 24 hours.
- Then, drain and rinse several times with water, spraying considerable quantities through nozzles each time.

This cleaning procedure is generally adequate for 2,4-D tolerant crops, such as corn, grasses, and small grains, but often does not render the equipment safe for 2.4-D sensitive plants or crops, such as alfalfa, beans, and tomatoes, and use of such cleaned equipment on 2.4-D sensitive plants is entirely at users own risk.

NOTICE

The seller makes no implied warranty of merchantability nor any other warranties which extend beyond the description on the face hereof. 2,396,513 U.S. Pat. 2,390,941 2,472,347 2,394,916 U. S. Re. 23,116 2.412.510 2,453,983